

By SINNAH  
KUNENE

PARENTS, students and educationists from all over the country have been invited to a Soweto meeting aimed at finding a solution to the education crisis.

Originally scheduled for tomorrow, the meeting will now be held at Ipelegeng Community Centre this afternoon from 2pm.

Soweto Parents' Committee spokesperson Siphso Sepamla appealed to all parents' committees and student bodies to attend the meeting to draft a memorandum which will include the students' grievances.

"Most townships have formed parent and student bodies. We now

# 'Unite to solve school crisis'

52  
C. P. M.  
20/12/74

need to unite as one force to make representations to the Education Minister," said Mr Sepamla.

The East Rand and Soweto parents' committees have held a series of meetings in the past four weeks and agreed on a national parents' and students' meeting, he said.

"We have to meet urgently - the schools will open early in January," Mr Sepamla said.



# Boycotts will continue 'if 11 not released'

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TIME is running out for the release of 11 Port Elizabeth members of the Congress of South African Students if the schools boycott is to be called off next month, Miss Brenda Badela, national organiser of Cosas, said today.

Only a few days after her release from two months in detention, she said "Cosas wants those people released now so we can start negotiating the boycott situation — whether we are going to call for an end to it, or to continue."

Miss Badela said Cosas would continue with the call to boycott black schools in Port Elizabeth if the 11 were not released.

A national meeting of the Crisis in Education Committees, set up by parents, students and representatives of student, civic, church and women's organisations and the trade unions, would be held in

Johannesburg on Sunday to discuss the national education deadlock.

Miss Badela said: "It is good to be out of detention. We are free but what about the others? They should be released as well."

She said she heard for the first time this week that her home was hit by two petrol bombs.

Her father, Mr Mono Badela, was detained for 41 days and released in early December.

Also released with Miss Badela were Mr Tamie Skosana, secretary of the PE branch of Cosas, and Miss Buyiswa Hlazo, an executive member.

Miss Badela said the two non-executive members still in detention were Miss Pamela Daniels of Newell High School, who was detained on November 1, and Miss Tando Vinjiwe of Itembelihle High School, detained three weeks ago.

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237 PE

92  
black

E. Post  
matric

26/12/84  
passes

so far

Post Reporter

MATRICULATION results released so far by the Department of Education and Training show that fewer than 250 black pupils who wrote the examinations in Port Elizabeth have passed.

Further results may be released later.

The names of the candidates are not to be published as a result of requests by parents who fear that pupils who wrote the examination may be victimised.

A total of 237 pupils at seven schools in Port Elizabeth's black townships passed the examination.

It could not be established how many candidates wrote the examination or how many were eligible.

The following is a breakdown of passes at various schools:

Tamsanqua Junior Secondary School three, Kwezi Lomso Senior Secondary School 25, Loyiso Senior Secondary School 41, Kwazakele Senior Secondary School 30, Itembelihle Senior Secondary School 57, Newell Senior Secondary School 40 and Cowan Senior Secondary School 41.

• Coloured schools' matric examination results are expected to be released this week.

# Cosas dissociates itself from stoning of buses in PE areas

£ Post 52  
21/12/84

By JIMMY MATYU and  
CATHY SCHNELL

THE Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) today dissociated itself from acts of violence and stoning of buses in the Port Elizabeth black townships.

Cosas, however, criticised the "provocative" presence of armoured police vehicles and the activities of the security police for their continued detention of Cosas members.

During the past three afternoons the bus service into the townships has been curtailed because of unrest.

Mr Carl Coetzer, the managing director of Port Elizabeth Tramways, said today the services to four townships were curtailed on a day-to-day basis during the past three days. Yesterday afternoon, four bus drivers were injured when their vehicles were stoned.

However, normal bus services to the townships were resumed today.

According to Mr Coetzer, the buses damaged by stone-throwing rioters were fitted with stronger types of glass windows.

He said damage amounted to about R100 000. About 1 000 windows were smashed in recent incidents. Of these 150 were windscreens, which clearly indicated

an intention to injure the drivers, he said.

Over the past three days alone, 119 windows were smashed. On Sunday, 85 windows were shattered, on Monday 55 and yesterday 29 - including nine windscreens.

Mr Coetzer said that while he did not want to speak for his drivers, it was pretty obvious they were all nervous of driving through the townships.

In a statement today, Mr Vuyani Vena, a Cosas executive member, said: "We are surprised our office has lately not received any reports of stone-throwing incidents.

"We only hear about these when we read about them in the Press."

Mr Vena said Cosas had made it clear in the past, and wished to repeat, that it was against any form of violence.

"I hope our parents will understand that Cosas has nothing to do with their present plight," he said.

Many commuters expressed shock and anger yesterday when they found taxis ferrying them from the township perimeters to their destinations in Zwide, Soweto and Veeplaas, being turned away by police.

● A South African Police Public Relations Department spokesman in Pretoria said only three isolated incidents of stone-throwing in New Brighton had been reported.

# Record number pass 1984 Cape SC

CAPE TOWN  
20/12/84

52

**A RECORD** number of white candidates have passed the 1984 Cape Senior Certificate examination, but this year's failure rate was slightly higher than last year's, according to a Cape Education Department spokesman.

This year, 14 006 (or 91,49 percent) of the 15 309 candidates who wrote the exam under the Cape Education Department passed.

The failure rate was 8,51 percent, slightly higher than last year's 7,69 percent of a field of 14 646 candidates.

The number of A aggregates this year was 407, fewer than last year's 470. Eleven pupils received an A for each of their six subjects this year, but their names have not yet been released.

Pupils who took the matriculation exemption course numbered 8 146. Of these, 6 328 (or 77,68 percent) were successful. Those who will be granted exemptions

form 41,34 percent of the total number of candidates.

Schools in the Peninsula whose pupils did particularly well in the exams include DF Malan High School, with 15 A aggregates (21 last year), Rondebosch Boys' High with 13, Westerford High School with 12 (21 last year), and Herzlia High School with ten (16 last year).

## Fish Hoek

Twelve pupils from the Paul Roos Gymnasium in Stellenbosch received A aggregates, while Paarl Boys' High had nine pupils with A aggregates.

Durbanville High School had 11 pupils with A aggregates, while Rustenberg Girls' High

and Fish Hoek each had eight pupils with A aggregates.

Paarl Gymnasium High School, which last year had 18 A aggregate passes this year had only one A aggregate pass. Gymnasium were third on the Cape Province A passes list last year.

Their arch rivals, Paarl Boys' High School, secured nine A aggregate passes this year against eight in 1983.

Black pupils' Senior Certificate results are expected to be out before Christmas, while coloured and Indian results should be out before New Year, according to spokesmen for the various departments.

● Results, pages 10-14

# 'UCASA WANTS TO CO-OPT PUPILS'

THE URBAN Councils Association of SA is determined to have civic government introduced as a subject at black schools.

They intend making formal recommendations to the Department of Education and Training soon.

Civic, church and student organisations are against the move.

DET PRO Job Schoeman said Ucasa had made a informal request to them about the matter.

"We receive such requests from time to time to fit in certain subjects in our syllabuses. If we can, we accommodate such topics in the existing syl-

**By MUDINI MAIVHA**

labuses," he said.

The reason for Ucasa's move is the anti-community councils attitude of black people. Ucasa has blamed this opposition on the "lack of education" about the functions of local authorities.

"To make our education meaningful to our needs, civic government must be introduced as an examination subject," said Ucasa president Steve Kgame.

"Local authorities

will always be there, whether we have a white or black government. People must be informed about the essential services provided by such bodies."

Mr Kgame was supported by Dobsonville mayor and Ucasa colleague Don Mmesi.

"Not today," was the response of Soweto Civic Association chairman Nthato Motlana.

"The introduction of such a subject will be very valuable in a country where those affected will play a meaningful role.

"In South Africa it

will be meaningless."

Wits University's Black Students' Society president Chris Ngcobe said:

"We reject the intro-

duction of this subject because it will be used to safeguard the interests of councillors.

"It is an attempt to co-opt our people," he said.

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# Teachers' jobs key to Cradock unrest

*D. Prsputa* *5/12/84*

CRADOCK — Unrest in Cradock would cease if the Department of Education reinstated two schoolteachers, Mr Matthew Goniwe and Mr Ford Calata, their families said yesterday.

On Monday, Mr M. Merbold, Cape Director of Education, met representatives of Cradock organisations (including the Residents' Association, which Mr Goniwe chaired) and was afterwards reported as saying the teachers should apply for reinstatement and he would recommend their appointments.

The move to transfer Mr Goniwe to Graaff-Reinet sparked the current Cradock schools' boycott, which started in February.

Immediately after Monday's meeting the two teachers mailed applications to the department, their families said. Neither teacher may be quoted.

Mrs Goniwe said she was sure her husband's reinstatement would "bring an end to the troubles here."

Mrs Laiza Calata, wife of Mr Ford Calata, said if the Department of Education reinstated the two community leaders, "the problem of unrest in Cradock will be solved."

She said it was more important than anything to solve the situation in Cradock "because people want things to go back to normal." — SAPA.

# Militarisation under fire

BLOEMFONTEIN — Militarisation in schools came under fire during the application of a teacher to the Board of Religious Objection in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Mr R G Barnett (26), who applied for alternative service said he had spent 10 months in Brazil doing missionary work among teenagers and had been shocked on his return at the increased militarisation of South African schools.

The board questioned whether he was confusing militarisation with regimentation, but Mr Barnett said that as youth preparedness programmes and cadets were organised by the SA Defence Force he considered it militarisation.

His non-violent stand had been influenced by unnecessary violence towards civilians he had seen while engaged in combat on the Angolan border.

Mr Barnett, who is also a member of the inter-denominational Rosebank Union Church, expressed sadness at the way people objecting on moral as opposed to religious grounds were treated.

His application was granted as was that of Mr B R Poppleton (26), also a member of the Rosebank Union Church.

Mr Poppleton, who spent three months doing missionary work in

Kenya, said he objected to contributing to the "war machine" and wished to devote his life to the reconciliation of man to God.

Mr J M L Klopper was classified as a religious objector refusing to carry arms and Mr Rolfe Eberhard as objector refusing to participate in any military force.

The board continues its sitting today. — Own Correspondent.

Man jumps



# Black parents preparing to meet Minister

By Chris More

5/12/84

Parent committees in black townships throughout the country are preparing for a crucial meeting with the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer next Monday in an attempt to resolve the education impasse.

Parents have urged the Deputy Minister and his department to show a willingness to resolve the problems in black education.

The meeting is to be held at the Magister Building, Pretoria at 9 am.

The Deputy Minister, in consenting to the meeting, acknowledged the contribution made by the Soweto Parents' Committee at earlier talks.

The purpose of the meeting is to draft a fully representative Students Representative Council (SRC) constitution that will be acceptable to all parties.

All people and organisations with an interest in black education are invited, including two students from the department's seven regions who will be elected by fellow students by secret ballot.

At a joint meeting of parents' committees held at the Ipelegeng Community Centre in Jabavu, Soweto at the weekend, it was unanimously agreed that a fully representative delegation meet the Deputy Minister and his party.

This delegation would include parent bodies, community organisations and student representatives. The decision is in line with the agreement between the Deputy Minister and the Soweto Parents' Committee at a meeting in Pretoria on November 23.

A resolution adopted at the weekend meeting read: "The parents' committees wish to restate as well that the lives of our children are at stake here and would wish that no further loss of life is caused in January by reopening schools without resolving the issue.

"In the light of the call for a black Christmas because of the more than 161 people who have died in the last few months, we as parents are prepared to work around the clock to produce a constitution before the end of the year to save our children from death."

# Rehiring of <sup>2. Post</sup> teachers seen <sup>52</sup> as solution <sup>4/12/74</sup>

Post Reporter

UNREST in Cradock would cease if the Department of Education reinstated Mr Matthew Goniwe and Mr Ford Calata, families of the teachers said.

Yesterday Mr M G W Merbold, Regional Director of Education and Training for the Cape, met representatives of Cradock organisations, including the Residents' Association which Mr Goniwe chaired.

After the meeting he was reported to have said that the teachers should apply for reinstatement. He indicated that he would recommend their appointments, reports said.

Mr Merbold could not be reached for comment.

The move to transfer Mr Goniwe to Graaff-Reinet sparked the current schools' boycott which started in February.

Immediately after yes-

terday's meeting, the two teachers mailed applications to the department, their families said. (Neither teacher may be quoted.)

Mrs Nyameka Goniwe said the meeting was fruitful and Mr Merbold was prepared to help her husband in his application.

"If they turn down his application, there is nothing we can do but to accept it, but we wish that they reinstate him," Mrs Goniwe said.

Mrs Laiza Calata, wife of Mr Ford Calata, said that if the Department of Education and Training reinstated the two community leaders, the problem of unrest in Cradock would be solved.

"In fact the delegation has long been struggling to see the Minister himself rather than Mr Merbold, who is now acting as intermediary between the Cradock community and Pretoria," she said.

RDM 18/12/84 (52)

# Pupil's action dismissed

By LINDA ENSOR

THE urgent application brought by the mother of a KwaThema secondary school pupil for an order for a new set of Standard Nine exams at her son's school in January, was "misconceived", a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

The application, brought by Mrs Elizabeth Dubelani Zwane on Friday, against the Minister of Education and Training Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was dismissed by Mr Justice G Coetsee.

Mrs Zwane requested on behalf of her son, Eric, that the decision by departmental officials to hold end of year exams in November, instead of January, be set aside.

She contended that the decision — taken after weeks of school unrest — was "arbi-

trary and capricious".

She also requested an order directing the Minister to arrange for new exams to be held in January for Standard Nine pupils at Nkumbula Secondary School.

Mr Justice Coetsee found that department officials had acted in good faith in cancelling the January exams. There was no argument to prove that they had acted in bad faith.

They had cancelled the exams, he said, after receiving numerous requests from parents and pupils who felt that school lessons would have been forgotten by the time exams were held in January.

It was also felt that pupils would not study over the festive season.

Ninety-four percent of the Standard Nine pupils at Nkumbula Secondary School wrote the November exams.

RDA 2/11/84 (52)

# Meeting to discuss SRCs

By THELMA TUCH  
Education Reporter

PARENTS and pupils are to meet today to evaluate a Student Representative Council (SRC) constitution drafted by the Soweto Parents Committee (SPC) and other organisations.

The acting secretary of the SPC, Mr Isaac Mogase, said yesterday that about 250 delegates representing pupils and parents from all the provinces were expected to attend the meeting in Soweto.

He said the main purpose of the meeting was for delegates to evaluate the SRC constitution, but other aspects of the black educational crisis would also be discussed.

"If the SRC constitution is approved, it will then be handed to the Department of Education and Training," he said.

Last month the department invited pupils, teachers, parents and other interested bodies to send in their proposals for an SRC

constitution.

This followed the rejection by boycotting pupils of the SRC constitution drawn up by the DET.

Another issue to be discussed today is the refusal of the University of Zululand in Ngoye to re-admit 282 students next year.

Most of these students are reported to be members of the Azanian Students Organisation.

The university was closed earlier this year because of unrest.

# High jump rescued mayor



CHAOS broke out at Kama Lower Primary School in Port Elizabeth this week and forced Kayamnandi mayor Norman Kaulela to flee from a group of 20 youths.

Mr Maulela teaches at New Brighton Higher Primary School, which is separated by a fence from Kama School.

Police spokesman Gerrie van Rooyen

confirmed that Mr Kaulela was involved in an incident at the school.

He said a group of youths went to New Brighton Higher Primary School in the morning and asked for Mr Kaulela.

But the mayor — who had been there seconds before the youths entered — could not be found.

Col Van Rooyen said Mr Kaulela had hurried to the nearby Kama School. The youths followed him there.

The police were called, but by the time they arrived, the youths had already dispersed. No damage had been caused.

Col Van Rooyen could not confirm allegations that a shot had been fired.

An eyewitness told City Press that when the youths

Kayamnandi mayor Norman Kaulela: Fled before a group of angry youths.

arrived at the school, Mr Kaulela rushed with a bench towards the fence separating the two schools.

"I watched him placing the bench against the fence and using it to climb over. At one stage his trousers seemed to get caught in the fence. He eventually managed to climb over," said the eyewitness.

"The youths saw him and chased him. I heard a shot before he disappeared into the Kama principal's office."

When the pupils at Kama Lower Primary School saw Mr Kaulela running, heard the shot and saw the youths armed with stones, iron

rods and sticks, they also started running in fear, City Press was told.

Another eyewitness said a teacher at the school talked to the youths, who then left shouting that Mr Kaulela should resign from teaching if he continued as mayor.

The Kama pupils were then sent home.

Police arrived in two hippos after the youths had left.

City Press has been unable to contact Mr Kaulela for comment.

There is a total class boycott by pupils at Mr Kaulela's school.

# Exam boycott

# backfires

18/11/84 E. Press

(52)



A "sympathy" exam boycott backfired this week — while matric pupils stayed away in protest against a colleague's detention, he was writing the exam himself unaware of the boycott.

The matric pupils at Tlokwe State School in Ikageng township near Potchefstroom refused to write their exam until colleague Vukile Enoch Adonis was released.

But behind the scenes, Potchefstroom North

Circuit school inspector P Wiese was making arrangements for Mr Adonis to write.

Mr Adonis is now the only matric pupil who has written all the examination papers, including the maths paper

By DAN DLAMINI

his classmates missed this week.

His mother, Mirriam Adonis, said the circuit inspector made special arrangements after she had asked her employer to take up his case.

Mr Wiese confirmed that he made arrangements for Mr Adonis to write, "and he did."

He said he tried to persuade other pupils to write, but they refused.

The school has been

under police guard day and night since Mr Adonis was arrested there earlier this week.

Meanwhile, ten Potch pupils have been charged with public violence and will appear in court on November 27.

They are Phillip Mot-samai, 19, Lourens maphosa, 18, Joseph Mokoena, 22, Essau Senokoanyane, 20, Daniel Relekgetho, 18, Matthews Legoate, 18, Cyril Maphosa, 20, Kingsley Moleko, 25, Paulos Moteane, 20, and Wilson Pheto, 18.

16/11/84

52 (M)

# Violence and vengeance stalk those who disagree With supporters backing the Big

THOUSANDS of black pupils are writing their matric examinations, but lectured by armed police from possible vengeance of students backing the boycott. But the pupils' tear reflects only one division between young blacks. The boycotters themselves are bitterly divided. This week the Tribune spoke to leaders of the main opposed factions behind the boycott: the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students Movements (Azasm). Arlene Getz reports:

## KABELO LENGANE

was in a room at Wentworth when six youths called him outside. He and a companion stepped out into the arms of a waiting group, and were promptly set upon.

His friend was left with a broken skull, Kabelo with scars on his back.

Two months later the Azanian Students' Movement was formed, with Kabelo — still in pain from the assault — elected as the movement's first president.

That was in July 1983 and about 350 people attended the inaugural congress.

Since then Azasm has played an increasingly conspicuous role in black student politics — and Kabelo has been beaten up again for his role in

the movement.

The most recent occasion was last month, when he went to the University of the North (Turfloup) to address a meeting to commemorate the 1977 bannings of newspapers and organisations.

Before he could begin his talk, he was confronted by a group of students who allegedly support the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) and was made to shout slogans and chant that Nelson Mandela was his only leader.

When the Sunday Tribune interviewed him two weeks later, he was still nursing a swollen, blood-shot eye sustained in the scuffle.

"But I am not afraid for my person," said 22-year-old Kabelo. "All I'm afraid of is

the damage that can be done to the liberation struggle."

The split between Azasm and Azaso/Cosas is one of his primary concerns.

Its root is that Azasm is a black consciousness group while the other bodies subscribe to the Freedom Charter, which accepts that whites have a role to play in the struggle.

Initially Azaso, an offshoot of Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), supported black consciousness. But, two years after it was formed in 1979, it switched to a more "progressive ideology" by supporting the Freedom Charter.

"A lot of people were left feeling betrayed and politically homeless," said Kabelo.

# BRETHREN

# THE

# BOYCOTT

Azasm was born, after a two-year feasibility study of black organisations, to cater for pupils and university students.

According to Kabelo, his Wentworth beating was because Azaso got wind of Azasm's formation some time before its inaugural congress.

A law student until he, among others, was expelled from the University of the North for his

political activities, Kabelo would like to see the rifts in black student organisations mended.

"Splits like this don't serve anybody in the liberation struggle," he said.

"If we allow these things to continue we might as well kiss Azania goodbye."

Peter Makgoba, Transvaal chairman of Cosas, has been in deten-

tion since Thursday, when the police raided the offices of organisations including those of Cosas and the United Democratic Front.

It is the third time this year he has found himself inside a police cell.

The first time was in March. He was released without being charged after 12 days.

His second encounter with the police was

about two weeks ago, when he was taken from his home shortly before 6am. He was held for four hours while police asked him to write down the names and addresses of all members in his Cosas branch and to report on a recent meeting.

"As an activist I am not worried about detention," said the 21-year-old student leader in an interview she

he was detained.

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Makgoba student at school, had classes rego-

February. leading pre-

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"But thou- writing are to our dem will not wr year," he sai

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about two weeks ago, when he was taken from his home shortly before 6am. He was held for four hours while police asked him to write down the names and addresses of all members in his Cosas branch and to report on a recent meeting.

"As an activist I am not worried about detention," said the 21-year-old student leader in an

interview shortly before he was detained.

"It is everywhere, and can come any time."

Makgoba, a matric student at an Alexandra school, has not attended classes regularly since February. One of the leading proponents of the classroom boycott which has affected black schools around the country, he would like to have completed his matric this year.

"But those who are writing are being unfair to our demands, and I will not write till next year," he said.

After that he plans to go to university to study African writing.

"Education is important for all, but with us even if you have matric you are a semi-skilled person," he said bitterly.

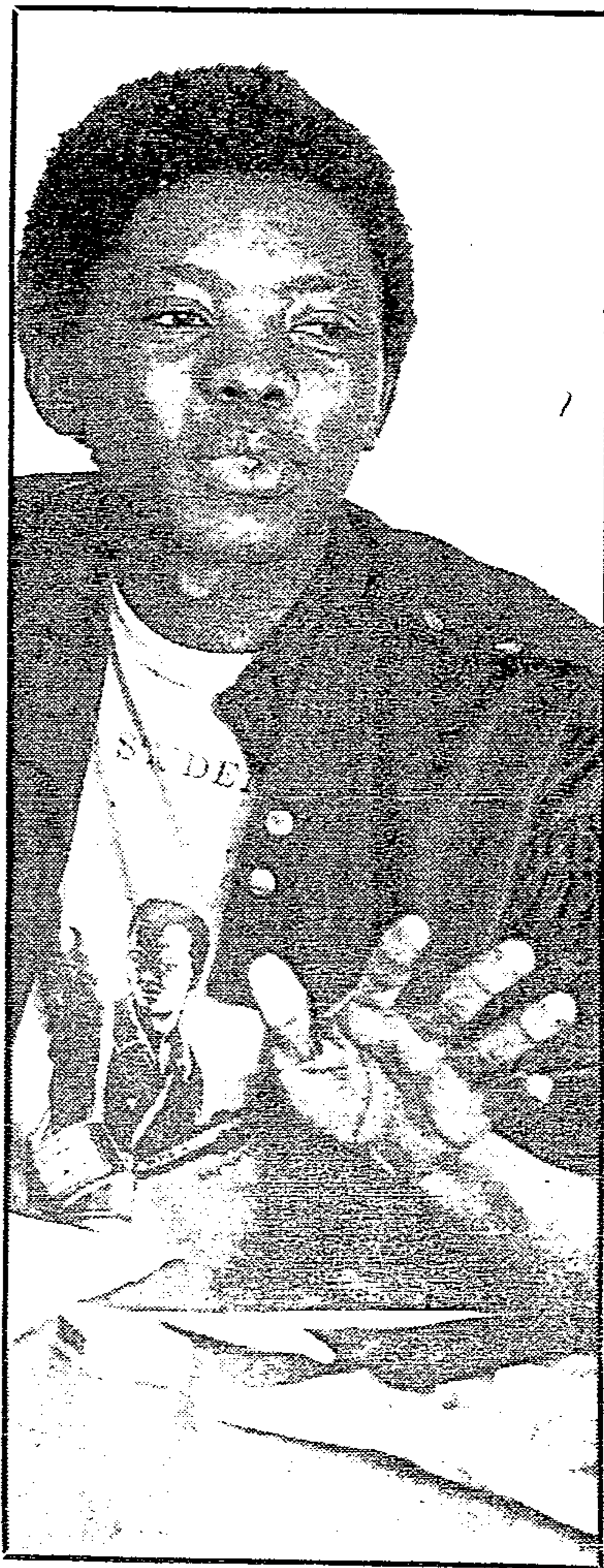
Unlike Azasm, Cosas caters only for secondary school pupils. Its main demand is still the election of student representative councils — but the elections must take place on their terms rather than those drawn up by the government.

Referring to the recent offer by Co-operation, Development and Training Minister Gerrit Viljoen to allow SRCs, Makgoba acknowledged this was a concession from the government.

"They have never before thought of giving an African child an SRC," he said.

He was less conciliatory about the Cosas/Azasm split than his Azasm counterpart.

"We can't go along with Azasm because of their rejection of the Freedom Charter. I can't see us ever working together," he said.



□ KABELO LENGANE, publicity secretary for Azasm



# Pledge to aid black pupils to make up lost time

By CATHY SCHNELL

STEPS will be taken to normalise education next year in areas where schooling had been disrupted by boycotts.

This pledge was made today by Mr G Merold, regional director of the Department of National Education and Training in the Cape.

Matric pupils who failed or did not write their exams would be allowed to write them in May-June next year.

There would also be extended school hours for pupils from Sub A to Standard 9.

Pupils at schools where no internal examinations were written due to the boycotts would be allowed to write in February.

The areas affected are Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown, Port Alfred and Graaff-Reinet. Other areas of the Cape Province will not be affected by these new measures.

Mr Merbold said these steps had been taken in the interest of the education of the child "to give him the full opportunity to continue his studies uninterrupted and not to lose out on a whole academic career on account of a situation beyond his control".

Education was the key to success and no child could afford to lose a whole year, he said.

Mr Merbold's statement said:

- Pupils from Sub A to Std 9 would be allowed to write their examinations during the first three weeks of February.

- School would start on January 9, and for the rest of the month classes would be conducted to catch up on part of the syllabus not covered in 1984 and general revision for the exams.

- The academic year for 1985 would start on March 1. In order to make up for lost time the normal school day would be extended.

- All promotions and schedules would be done during the last week of February.

- Matric pupils who did not write this month and those who failed, who wished to write their exams in May-June next year, would have to enrol before January 11.

- Pupils who opted to enrol before October 26 for the mid-year examination would not have to re-enrol.

- Provision to assist matric pupils in their preparations for the mid-year exam would be made if desired by the pupils.

Mr Merbold said pupils were still staying away at some schools in Port Elizabeth and Graaff-Reinet. There was still a total stayaway at all schools in Port Alfred and Grahamstown.

# 'Black pupils will soon lead the education race'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More black than white pupils will be passing their matriculation examinations and launching themselves towards top careers within the next few years, the National Manpower Commission has forecast.

The number of new black matriculants will almost double during the next decade as blacks race ahead of whites in the education stakes.

### Dramatic white decline

And the surge of black school successes will come as the number of new white matriculants goes into a dramatic decline caused by a shrinkage in the size of average white families which began in recent years.

Dr Hennie Reynders, chairman of the commission, said the radical swing in

traditional patterns should be regarded by employers as an early alert to the changes in thinking that will be needed in recruitment and training in industry and commerce.

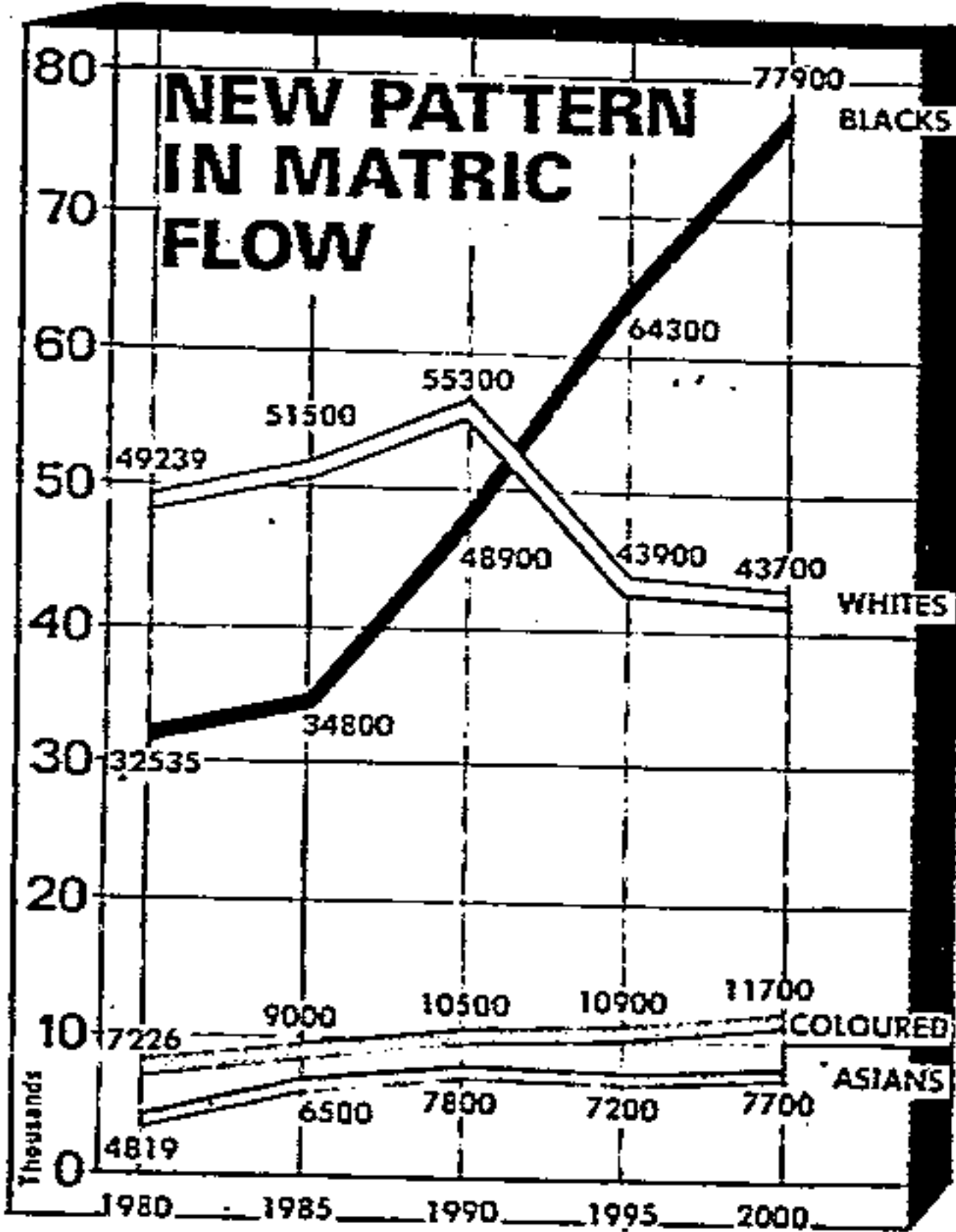
The black lead in the production of matriculants from the current crop of primary schoolchildren will be running into thousands inside the next 10 years.

### Nosedive in 1990s

The number of new white matriculants is on course to increase to 51 500 next year, to peak at 55 300 in 1990, and then go into a nosedive.

By 1995 the white total will have shrunk to about 43 900 and by the year 2 000 will be down to 43 700.

In contrast the black total will accelerate from about 34 800 next year to 48 900 in 1990, 64 300 in 1995, and as high as 77 900 at the turn of the century.



STAR 2/11/84 (52)

# Matric results show quality of black education is slipping

Last year's matric results showed that black education had deteriorated and now the quality of the black education system is at an even greater risk. In the second part of a series on black education, Sue Pleming examines an article on black pass rates by prominent educationist Dr Ken Hartshorne.

Despite vigorous attempts by the Department of Education and Training (DET) to improve the quality of black education, the downward trend in black matric results has not been halted and the failure rate last year was even higher than in 1982.

This is the conclusion of Dr Ken Hartshorne, a former director of education planning at the DET and member of the De Lange Commission.

Writing in a recent edition of *Indicator South Africa*, a publication issued by the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, Dr Hartshorne said the 1983 matric results showed that black education had deteriorated further and its quality was "put at an even greater risk".

Dr Hartshorne pointed out that in 1978, 76 percent of black Standard 10 candidates had passed their examinations. By

1982 this figure had dropped to 50,8 percent and in 1983 the situation deteriorated further and only 48,3 percent of the candidates passed.

Of the 4 407 successful candidates last year 59,5 percent achieved an E aggregate; 35,4 percent a D; 4,6 percent a C; 0,5 percent a B and one candidate from Gazankulu had an A-aggregate symbol.

Last year 92,8 percent of white candidates passed their examinations while 86,7 percent of Indians and 71,3 percent of Coloured candidates passed.

Dr Hartshorne said there was a marked sag in quality and standards in black education and that, while one out of every two white and In-

dian pupils who passed gained matriculation exemption, only one out of five coloured and black pupils achieved the same standard.

In 1978, 33 percent of black Standard 10 pupils achieved matriculation exemptions and by 1982

this figure had dropped to 10,5 percent. Last year 9,9 percent — the lowest percentage in more than 20 years — gained matriculation exemptions.

Dr Hartshorne attributed this drop in quality and standards to a "crisis in the teaching force".

This crisis, he said, was brought on by the explosion of pupils in senior secondary school classes

The "poor competency" of both teachers and pupils in English, now the medium of instruction at secondary schools, has also contributed to the deterioration of black education, he said.

● Tomorrow: Is Black education being used as a "soft target" for political gain? Definitely, says the DET.

# 22 1/4

INDIAN pupils who wrote their matric at government schools are out-performing their white counterparts — mostly former Transvaal Education Department pupils — in at least one faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand.

A confidential report by the university shows that from 1980 to 1983, Indian students who wrote the Department of Indian Affairs (DIA) matric, achieved better results in the Faculty of Science than those who passed the Transvaal Education Department (TED) matric exams.

And the Indian students, whose standard of schooling is generally regarded to be inferior to that of whites, have also performed better than students who wrote the Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) exam.

The JMB curriculum is said to be the country's toughest school-leaving test, and is adopted by most private schools.

The Wits finding, based on an intensive study by an ad-hoc committee of four of the university's academics, comes in the wake of disclosures by the Sunday Express that the TED, which controls almost all white schools in the Transvaal, fiddled last year's matric results.

The result was that hundreds of additional distinctions were awarded to pupils who did not earn them.

The disclosures set off a storm in education circles and led to a top-level inquiry by the TED, which admitted that discrepancies had taken place.

### Stringent

As a result, the JMB, which oversees all matric examining bodies in South Africa, introduced more stringent controls to its marking procedures to prevent TED examiners from awarding inflated marks again.

The Wits survey shows that in spite of TED schools scoring a record number of distinctions — most of their English students opt to study at Wits — Indians swept the boards in the university's three-year BSc course, and again almost topped results in the four-year course.

For the three-year course (1980-1983) the report shows that of 65 Indian students who registered over the four years, 35 (54%) passed their final year, compared with a 51% pass rate for JMB students (50 out of 99), 50% for Natal students (15 out of 30), 45% for TED students (390 out of 877), 36% for Cape students (eight out of 22), and 5% for coloured students (one out of 22).

It also shows that of 28 students from the Free State and other areas, seven (25%) passed. Thirteen Indian students (20%) failed, as against 26% (225) of TED students, 27% (six) of Cape students, 16% (16) of JMB students and 10% (three) of Natal students.

"These results," said the report, "show that the Indian (DIA) students had the best pass rate."

In addition, fewer Indians (four), cancelled their course, compared to 88



## KITT KATZIN

reports on the surprise findings of a confidential Wits university survey

(TED) and six (JMB).

In the four-year course, Indian students again fared better than most other groups, with the exception of Natal students, although more Indian students actually passed.

Out of 14 students from Natal, two (14%) passed, whereas 15 Indian students out of 113 (13%) got through their final year, and although JMB students scored the same percentage pass (13%), only five out of 40 actually passed.

The TED students again shaped badly — out of 359, only 26 (7%) passed. Of the 35 National Senior Certificate students, four (11%) passed, and of the 20 Cape (white) and 18 coloured matriculants, only one in each category passed.

Of 42 black students who wrote the Department of Education and Training (DET) matric, two out of 42 obtained their degrees.

Of those who cancelled their course,

### THE CLASS OF 1980: ONLY 25% WILL MAKE IT

IN A separate survey, the report revealed the extent of the dropout rate at the University of the Witwatersrand.

It focused on students who registered in a particular year — 1980 — and charted their progress.

Of 262 three-year students, 119 (45%) cancelled their registration by the end of 1983 without completing a BSc, while less than half — 114 (44%) graduated with at least a BSc.

Twenty-five students were "limping" but still active, which meant that

TED students (57) again topped the list, followed by Indian students (eight), Cape students (six) and NSC students (five).

A total of 190 TED students (53%) failed, compared to seven Natal students (50%), nine Cape students (45%) and 39 Indian students (35%).

Said the report: "It is worth noting that the JMB, Indian and NSC students performed better than the rest."

Academics concerned with the report's findings declined to comment.

But education experts said the results reflected poorly on the credibility of the results and overall achievements of TEDmatriculants.

### Distinctions

They point out that the Transvaal has for years posted the best matric results in the country.

Last year, 123 matric pupils got six distinctions each, 140 got five apiece, and of the 26 000 candidates who wrote the examination, 50% obtained university entrances (a 45% pass mark).

"But when matric marks are inflated," said one academic, "university results will be even more disastrous."

The interim report on the performance of Wits' science faculty was compiled by an ad hoc committee consisting of Professor A S Howard of the department of chemistry, Professor G A Tyson of the department of psychology, Mr R D Layton of the department of computer science, and Mr Peter Fridjhon of the department of statistics.

The report was submitted to the under-graduate committee of the faculty of science, which studied its findings, and later commissioned further investigations.

a maximum of only 54% could eventually graduate.

In the case of four-year students who enrolled in 1980, 118 out of 163 — 73% — had cancelled their registration by the end of last year.

Only 20 (13%) had graduated, and 19 (12%) were within reach of obtaining a degree.

Thus, said the report, only 25% of students who started in the faculty of science in 1980 would eventually graduate.

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Indians outstrip JMB students

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SUNDAY EXPRESS November

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# Pupils reject Govt's offer

RDM  
30/11/74  
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By THELMA TUCH  
Education Reporter

**ATTERIDGEVILLE** secondary school pupils have rejected the Government's offer for them to write exams in January next year, and will automatically fail the year.

The chief liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation, Development and Education, Mr Job Schoeman, said yesterday that pupils were not interested in the special tuition programmes to help them catch up on work lost when the schools were closed.

The department closed the six secondary schools in May this year after prolonged boycotts, but reopened them at the end of

August.

To make up for time lost "Operation Catch-Up" was implemented — an extended school day, Saturday morning tuition and an extended school year.

Pupils were given the chance to write their exams in January next year, but they have indicated to the authorities that they will not be "ready" to do so, Mr Schoeman said.

Like all black schools countrywide, the Atteridgeville secondary schools will close today for the holidays, and all pupils concerned will fail the year.

School stayaways continued yesterday in the Vaal Triangle, six East Rand townships and the Eastern Cape.

# Atteridgeville students must repeat standard

**ATTERIDGEVILLE** pupils from the six strife-torn schools in the area will have to mark time by repeating their classes

next year, Mr Edgar Posselt, DET spokesman said.

This announcement comes after the schools

were surprisingly closed on Friday for the December holidays, when initially they were to close on December 21 to

enable students to catch up with their syllabi and write exams later in the month.

Mr Posselt said the Department reached this decision after consultation with the parties involved.

He said it was established that high school pupils were not prepared to sit for examinations this year, making it difficult for the department to carry out its initial plans.

However, this decision exempts matric pupils who will write as private candidates next

year.

The six schools are: Dr W F Nkomo, D H Peta, Flavius Mareka, Hofmeyer, Saulsville and Saulridge.

The department also announced that a "preliminary investigation with a view of normalising the education system in the Vaal" has been launched.

An outside authority, Professor Tjaart van der Walt, rector of the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, will conduct the investigation.

## Of human wastage

Fm 7/12/86  
 Fears that school boycotts would reduce the number of blacks sitting this year's matriculation examinations have been proved wrong. The Department of Education and Training says that of the record 83 000 matriculants registered this year only 900 boycotted the exams.

Since 1978 there has been a five-fold increase in the number of black matriculants and the trend is expected to continue rising. A recent survey by the National Manpower Commission (NMC) forecast the total of black matric passes will more than double by the end of the century.

The number of White matriculants will decline after peaking at 55 000 in 1990, as a result of the shift towards smaller families which started in the Seventies.

Unfortunately, the latest batch of black matriculants seems bound to swell the ranks of the unemployed even further — despite the fact that there is still a shortage of skilled labour.

In the engineering sector alone, there is an acute shortage of technical manpower. In 1982, the President of the SA Institution of Civil Engineers, Charles Skeen, predicted, "at least 500 graduate engineers and 1 000 civil engineering technicians will have to be trained each year to meet demands. The profession is currently training only half that number and SA has produced fewer than 20 graduated black civil engineers."

Lente Louw-Bradbury, a consultant for the Engineering Careers and Education Project (ECEP), maintains that in-house company "bridging programmes" have not been successful since they are primarily geared to making up the deficit in education. "The private sector must deal with the root cause of the problem and be-

*Continued on page 51*

(52) Fm 7/12/84  
 come increasingly involved at school level with non-formal training programmes," she says.

However, despite the initiatives of the ECEP and other organisations, a major stumbling block for black advancement in the field of engineering and technology remains the widespread belief that the "product" is not up to par. The "product" coming out of the present system is inferior. Improving the quality of education should be the catalyst for giving blacks greater access to the economy — at all levels. This is highlighted by the disastrously low matric university exemption pass rate. Between 1978 and 1983, the numbers obtaining exemption increased from 3 236 to 7 108 — but the percentage pass rate plunged from 33% to under 10%.

Similarly, the human wastage in black education is a major cause for concern. Most of the 1,7m pupils under the DET's umbrella leave school without the most basic "learning package:" only 5% — some 290 000 — reach secondary school.

"Economically, this means a great loss of human potential," says Pat O'Malley, chairman of the Sullivan Code companies' task force on black education. "Governmentally it makes the task of administration and political development much harder."

# Reef pupil in court action over exams

By LINDA ENSOR

A PUPIL at a KwaThema Secondary School was prejudiced by the "arbitrary and capricious" decision to hold the end-of-year examinations in November instead of in January, it was submitted in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The mother of Standard Nine pupil Eric Zwane brought an urgent application against the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Mrs Elizabeth Dubeleni Zwane, of Kunene Street, KwaThema, requested an order directing the Minister to arrange for an examination to be held at Nkumbula Secondary School in January.

The application was opposed by the Minister's legal representatives, partly on the grounds that pupils and parents themselves had requested that the exams be held in November instead of January.

In paper before the court, Mrs Zwane said pupils at Eric's school had been told by their headmaster to go home on October 2 when pupils from other schools arrived at Nkumbula and demanded that pupils at the school join in a march.

Eric went home and "owing to the general unrest and fear of intimidation, reports of which were received on a daily basis, he was afraid to return to school".

In his affidavit Eric said these reports — from classmates and friends — were "to the effect that no-one was attending school and that anyone who did so would be 'dealt' with".

It was "totally unsafe" to go to school in this climate, Eric said.

Continuing with her sworn statement, Mrs Zwane said Eric received a departmental circular on October 30 saying pupils in standards six to nine would be allowed to write exams from January 7 to 18 on condition they returned to school on or before October 26.

He received the circular too late and, as the unrest persisted, he only returned to school on November 12.

A further circular dated November 7 informed parents that pupils in standards six to nine would write internal exams early in 1985.

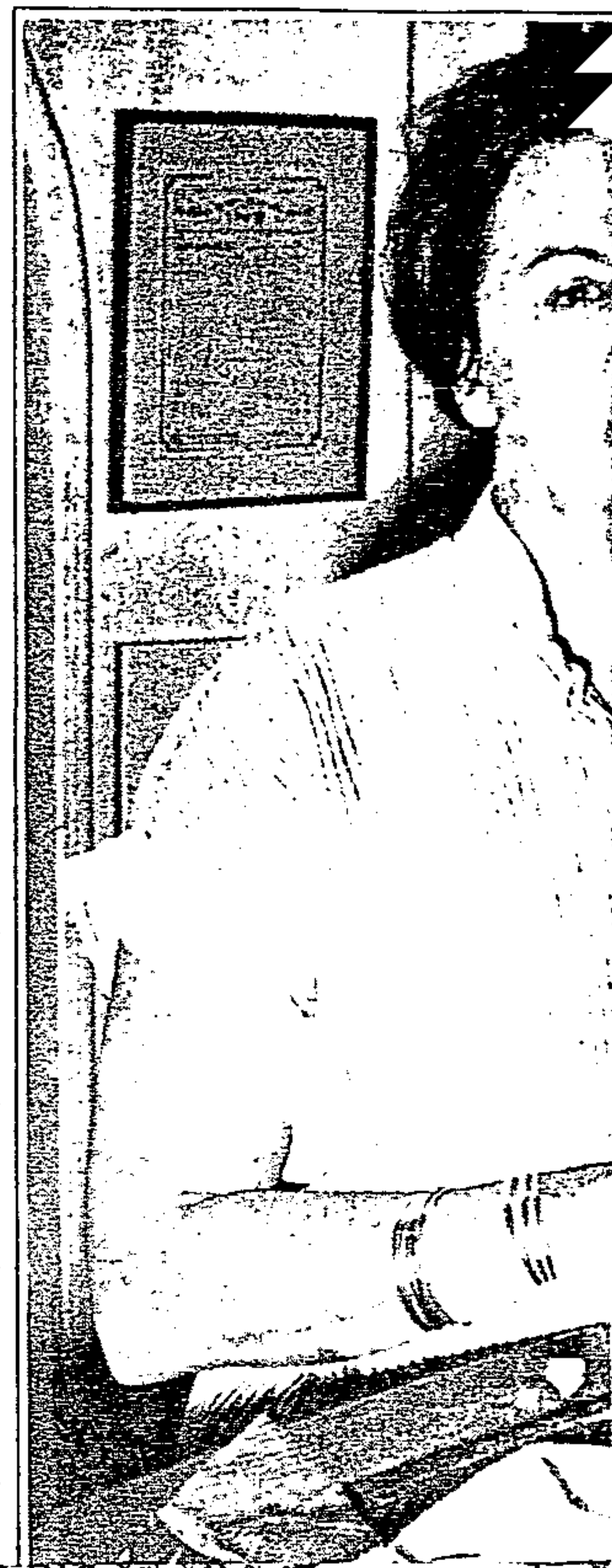
She submitted that the departmental decision to bar all pupils from the January exams if they did not attend school from October 26 to November 12 was "arbitrary and capricious and not in accordance with the tenets of natural justice".

Officials of the department alleged in opposing affidavits that KwaThema school pupils had voted overwhelmingly at a mass meeting on November 20 in favour of writing the exams in November instead of January.

Parents had also requested that this be done and 91 of the 99 pupils in Eric's standard wrote the November exams, it was alleged.

Mr Diederik Scholtz, Regional Director of Education for the Highveld, said in an affidavit he had acted in the best interests of the pupils and in accordance with their wishes in cancelling the January exams.

Mr Justice G Coetzee will pass judgment on Monday.



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Mercury 27/12/84 (52)

# Good pass rate means less jobs

Mercury Reporter

THE GOOD pass rate in this year's senior certificate examinations is already posing an even bigger jobs worry for new Indian school-leavers, parents and community leaders, a survey showed yesterday.

And it was estimated that of the more than 9 000 pupils who had passed, about 8 000 would be looking for employment next month.

They would be joining queues with thousands of black, coloured and white matriculants also entering the job market for the first time.

A leading social worker warned yesterday the broad smiles seen on the faces of many pupils who had passed their main examinations would soon disappear as they came face to face with what she called the 'grim reality' that jobs were hard to get.

Cabinet Minister Mr Amichand Rajbansi, who is also Chief Minister of

the House of Delegates and chairman of its Council of Ministers, said his council was aware of the problem.

As a first step, he said, his Ministers' Council would be approaching chambers of commerce and industry and various State departments to have more doors opened to Indians.

Dr Jayaram Reddy, leader of Solidarity, opposition party in the House of Delegates, said Parliament would have to give the matter 'very serious' consideration.

## Saturation

'The Indian community's main priority was to educate its youth, and now the pressing problem is providing suitable jobs for them', he said, calling for a joint effort to meet the challenge.

Teaching, for many years one of the most popular work avenues for matriculated Indians, was fast reaching saturation

point — with only about 350 matriculants certain to find places next month at teacher-training colleges.

Mr Rajbansi said Durban's Springfield College of Education would admit 200 new students, the Fordsburg college 70 students and the University of Durban-Westville's teacher-training department, 80 students.

Mr J S M Zwiendelaar, Executive Director of Indian Education, said this year's senior certificate and matriculation results reflected an improve-

ment on the 1983 results.

'The improvement is also significant in that this was the first year when conversion of candidates' results from higher grade to a standard grade pass was raised from 25 percent to 30 percent', he said.

Mr Zwiendelaar said the improved results were attributed to several factors, with the quality of advisory service, curriculum development programmes and 'refined techniques in assessment and measurement' having a notable influence.

ROM 27/7/84 (52)

# Matric pass rate is up for Indians

Mail Reporter

THIS year's matric pass rate for Indians is higher than last year's.

More than 86% of candidates obtained their senior certificates and almost 40% received university entrance passes this year.

Mr J S M Zwiegelaar, Executive Director of Indian Education, said the results reflected an improvement on the 1983 results.

He said several factors had contributed to the improvement. These included the quality of advisory service, curriculum development programmes and "refined techniques in assessment and measurement".

However, the high pass rate is already posing problems for Indian school-leavers, parents and community leaders, a survey showed yesterday.

It was estimated that of more than 9 000 pupils who passed, about 8 000 would be looking for employment next month.

They would be joining queues with thousands of black, coloured and white matriculants also entering the job market for the first time.

A leading social worker warned yesterday the broad smiles seen on the faces of many pupils who had passed their main examinations would soon disappear as they came face to face with what she called "grim reality".

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ROM 17/11/84

# 22 000 secondary pupils fated to fail

By THELMA TUCH  
Education Reporter

OVER 22 000 secondary school pupils on the East Rand will automatically fail this year.

This is because only 20% of the 28 388 secondary pupils met yesterday's deadline to return to school, the assistant regional director for the Highveld region, Mr D Naude, said yesterday.

An additional 93 000 Vaal Triangle pupils are poised to fail as none of them have responded to appeals to return to school and write their examinations in January next year.

The deadline for East Rand pupils to go back to school was originally stipulated by the Department of Education and Training (DET) as Friday last week ... but then extended to yesterday.

While there was an im-

proved attendance of pupils in Tsakane, Duduza and KwaThema yesterday, secondary schools in Katilehong, Wattville, Vosloorus, Thokoza and Tembisa remained empty.

The majority of pupils from the Hulwazi Secondary School in Daveyton went back yesterday but the other three secondary schools in the township were deserted.

The 5 678 pupils who are back in the classrooms will be taught according to a special educational programme in order to catch up on the work lost due to the prolonged stayaway.

Examinations have been postponed to January and those who pass will be promoted next year.

Meanwhile, stayaways continued at about 60 schools in the Eastern Cape, affecting over 50 000 pupils.

ADM 13/11/84 (52)

# Pupils fail to heed call to return to school

By **THELMA TUCH**  
Education Reporter

**MOST** of the 28 388 secondary school pupils in the East Rand townships failed to return to school yesterday, despite letters sent by the education authorities to parents urging them to encourage their children back to the classrooms.

The letters were distributed in the townships at the weekend. They are signed by the Highveld regional director of the DET, Mr Dirk Scholtz.

If East Rand secondary pupils do not return to school early this week, they will not be allowed to write their examinations which the DET has postponed until January.

To make up for time lost due to the unrest, the department has arranged a teaching programme.

Primary school attendance on the East Rand has improved, the liaison officer for the DET, Mr Edgar Posselt, said yesterday.

In Tembisa, Ratanda and KwaThema there was a 100% attendance yesterday at primary schools, 84% at Tsakane, 80% at Katlehong, 44% at Daveyton, 43% at Thokoza, 36% at Wattville.

13% at Vosloorus but only 1% at Duduza.

The educational deadlock affecting 93 000 primary and secondary school pupils in the Vaal Triangle continued yesterday.

In the Eastern Cape, primary school pupils returned to two schools in Graaff Reinet and one in Queenstown, but stayaways continued at the secondary schools in these areas and in Port Elizabeth, Cradock, Grahamstown, Port Alfred and Uitenhage.

● President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has intervened in the student unrest at Hebron College of Education, where the entire SRC has been expelled and classes suspended for two weeks, reports **MPHO KOBUE**.

Unrest flared up at the college a fortnight ago when SRC members were expelled for allegedly encouraging students to demand the resignation of the rector.

At a weekend meeting, President Mangope warned expelled SRC members not to enter the college until they and their parents had reported at his Mmbatho office to discuss the issue.

# Why the <sup>(52)</sup> rush to <sup>S. Times</sup> commit academic <sup>11/11/84</sup> suicide?

THE violent disruption of examinations, physical intimidation of pupils and mob rioting during the past weeks in the black communities of the Eastern Cape and the Witwatersrand, are a chilling reminder of the enormous sacrifices so often demanded from pupils and students studying under the ethnic departments of education in South Africa.

But how legitimate and fair is it to sacrifice the educational careers of so many black pupils in the quest for political freedom in this country?

And, does the eventual progress made in socio-political terms as a result of these crises really justify the horrific sacrifice in lives and careers that we are witnessing now?

It has already become predictable that if student unrest at black educational institutions carries on too long, organisations and leaders orchestrating the student movement mount a very strong action for the complete suspension of studies of all students for the year.

In 1973 for example, after student boycotts at the University of Western Cape had lasted nearly three months, students were urged to "walk off" the campus en masse.

Eventually 1 000 students symbolically "walked off" the campus on July 24 with the aim of establishing a free university. Needless to say, the educational careers of many of these students were wrecked permanently, while many others returned to the university in later years to repeat the courses they were suspended from in 1973.

## Fears

After the scenes of conflict and the protracted boycott at the UWC in August and September this year, there were real fears among parents that a sacrifice similar to that of 1973 would be demanded of the youths for whose studies many parents had suffered enormous financial and physical hardship.

Fortunately, such a catastrophe seems to have been averted at the UWC.

Since the departments of education and student organisations serve such widely differing causes, it is understandable that a conflicting morality should be found in their perceptions of the present unrest

The departments have emphasised, as they have always done in the past, that effective education can be achieved only under conditions of orderliness and discipline and that blatant lawlessness and the gross undermining of the authority at schools cannot be tolerated.

Student organisations have, on the other hand, often declared that blacks have the right to decide the education they want and that they therefore have the legitimate right to suspend their studies as long as they see fit.

There is no disputing the fact that the root causes of this alarming state of unrest and educational wastage are political inequality, racial discrimination and

the relegation of blacks to poverty-stricken communities with the accompanying social ills of such deprivation.

In 1984 particularly, there were several factors like the disastrously low matric percentage pass, the age limit on pupils attending school, and the deep-rooted socio-political frustrations in the broader black communities which exacerbated the situation at schools.

The differences in the intensity of dissent and protest in the various education departments, can be attributed mainly to the subtle application of the policy of "divide and rule" by the Government.

Despite the authentic causes of the boycotts and unrest, however, it remains in the interest of the black community itself that order be restored and that pupils return to their school desks.

If school attendance doesn't stabilise and examination results are not improved dramatically, then the liberation struggle encounters one of its severest setbacks to its ultimate fulfilment.

## Struggle

Despite the political struggle in which each one of them was engaged at the time, the great African leaders like Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, Kenneth Kaunda and Robert Mugabe were all very well educated intellectuals by

the time they assumed power.

The American civil rights leader, Jesse Jackson, is quoted as saying to blacks in America that parents should send their children to school, keep them at school and encourage them to achieve at school so that students may return as educated young people to the

community to assist in continuing the struggle.

It is understandable that young people see an aura of romanticism and a noble cause in becoming martyrs for freedom.

However, depriving such vast numbers of pupils and students of an opportunity to be educated is a self-sacrifice which borders on educational suicide.

By  
**RANDALL  
VAN DEN  
HEEVER**

Deputy President  
Cape Teachers'  
Professional  
Association and  
Principal of Spes  
Bona Secondary  
School in Athlone

# 'Allow black pupils to write in February'

52  
9/11/84 E. Post

By CATHY SCHNELL

BLACK school pupils should be allowed to write their November internal examinations in February.

This was one of the recommendations made at talks between the Crisis in Education Committee and Mr Gunther Merbold, regional director of Education and Training in the Cape.

However, this would not affect matrics, who could either continue writing their external examinations now or opt to write them as private candidates in May-June next year.

Matric pupils would not be allowed to write in February, Mr Merbold said.

In a joint statement the following demands were made:

● That the present constitution for Students' Representative Councils was not acceptable and that SRCs should be chosen by the pupils. This has been signalled out as the main cause of the present unrest in the townships.

● That all Congress of South African students (Cosas) detainees should be released.

● That the November internal examinations should

be written in February, 1985

● That both parties would report back and meet again on Monday next week.

The chairman of the Crisis in Education Committee, Mr Qaqawuli Godolozzi, said he was satisfied with the way the meetings had gone.

He would be liaising with parents of schoolchildren and a second round of talks would be held on Sunday.

However, these demands are only a portion of other grievances stated at meetings earlier on this week. Mr Merbold said other demands not discussed at yesterday's meeting were:

● That sexual abuse of schoolgirls by some teachers end.

● That there should be no victimisation and assaults on boycotting pupils by teachers.

● That corporal punishment be stopped.

The Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (Peyco), the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the Port Elizabeth Woman's Organisation (Pewo) and the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) were represented on the committee.

# Nearly all at school in Soweto

By Susan Fleming

In Soweto about 95 to 100 percent of the pupils attending 375 schools returned to classes yesterday after the two-day stayaway. On Tuesday the attendance rate was 60 to 90 percent.

In Atteridgeville about 20 000 out of about 25 000 resumed classes.

During the stayaway the schools there were empty.

In the East Rand townships about 85 percent of the primary school pupils had returned. Attendance at secondary schools was still low.

In the Vaal Triangle attendance was still low.

The situation in the Eastern Cape was unchanged yesterday.

# English stumps Ciskei pupils

EAST LONDON — Fifty-one per cent of Ciskeian matric pupils failed their exams last year.

The director-general of education in Ciskei, Mr E. S. Ntlabathi, acknowledged in an interview that the results were bad.

Contributory reasons, he said, were overcrowded classrooms; a shortage of materials and facilities; a high pupil to teacher ratio; insufficient classrooms and a desperate need to upgrade the standard of teaching.

In a move to upgrade qualifications the department introduced a regulation in 1981 which requires teachers have at least a Std 10 certificate.

This resulted in a chronic shortage of teachers, which was most acutely felt in mathematics and science subjects, Mr Ntlabathi said.

He refused to comment on allegations that the shortage of teachers was caused by low salaries.

He added that a fundamental difficulty facing Ciskeian pupils was mastering English as a second language.

English is introduced as a medium at Std 3 level and in high school all subjects are taught in English.

The pupil's struggle with the language increases their learning difficulties as they must battle with concepts, facts and ideas in an unfamiliar language.

The problem of language difficulties is aggravated by the high pupil to teacher ratio, revealed in the departments 1984 statistics.

At primary schools, on average, there are 42 pupils per teacher and, in secondary schools, 31 pupils per teacher.

The average number

of pupils per classroom in primary schools is 50 and in secondary schools, 38.

Pupils have little or no opportunity to receive individual attention from teachers.

The problems of teachers are aggravated by the matric exam deadline, where all pupils must have acquired a certain level of problem-solving skills and certain quantities of facts.

The teacher has no opportunity to pace the subject matter at an appropriate rate for the pupils.

Pupils who lag in language skills or scientific learning skills are likely increasingly to be left behind as the teacher rushes to cover the syllabus.

Another factor contributing to the poor pass rate is the schools' boycott.

Pupils cannot prepare adequately while they do not attend classes.

The violence associated with schools in a boycott situation creates tensions in the classroom, which is not conducive to learning, a professor of education at Rhodes University, Professor Alan Penny, said.

Families feel the strain of the boycott financially as the cost of books, uniforms, stationery and transport eat into the family budget without showing tangible results, Prof Penny said.

Mzomhle High school, which has a reputation for standing head and shoulders above other Ciskei high schools as far as matric results are concerned, achieves results in spite of the disadvantages stacked against the pupils.

Their 1983 pass rate, 78 per cent, is far higher than the average 49 per cent pass rate.

The principal, Mr M. P. Tom, said the attitude of the students was a major factor contributing to the high pass rate.

Mzomhle pupils are encouraged to make the most of the limited facilities available to them and to discuss and work out problems for themselves.

A brilliant exception of the under-achievement rule is an 18-year-old past pupil of Mzomhle High, Armstrong Yokwe, who earned the highest marks in the national Youth Science Olympiad this year.

Armstrong's reward was a visit to the international youth science congress held in London in August.

The Ciskei Education Department's drive to improve technical education over the next two years can be seen as an attempt to move away from the disastrous cycle of failure.

However, the present technical high school has never been fully utilised in the five years it has been in existence.

The principal of Buchule Technical High School, Mr C. W. van der Vyver, said blacks believed technical education forced a person to be a manual labourer for life.

Parents and pupils saw technical education as inferior to academic education, Mr Van der Vyver said.

Prof Penny said teachers could no longer motivate children to work hard to achieve results because scholars had realised they would be slotted into the lower drawer of the economic scale, whatever their efforts.

Pupils realised that an academic qualification was no longer the key to the door of opportunity as perceived by their parents. — DDR



# Prestige school for Ciskei



**BISHO** — The Ciskei Government has confirmed plans to build a prestige non-racial high school here.

A spokesman for the office of the Presidency also confirmed that 130 ha had been made available for the school.

He said the Anglo American and De Beers' Chairman's Fund would finance the project.

"It is envisaged that this will be a non-racial and non-denominational school" he said, and added it was planned to include a boarding establishment.

Full details of the extent of the project could not be released at this

stage as the plans still had to be discussed by a board of trustees appointed to administer the school, he said.

In Port Alfred, Mr Richard Todd, the former headmaster of Hilton College who has been living for the last few months at Kasouga, released news of the new educational enterprise to be known as the Bisho Private College Trust.

He said many South African educationalists had long felt, despite recent efforts to improve education facilities for all racial groups, that many young people were still unable to realise their full potential.

That situation was partly the result of a teacher shortage in many subjects.

The Bisho Private College Trust was an attempt to remedy the situation by setting up the first of a proposed number of independent (private) schools in racially and politically neutral areas.

The schools will be limited to tuition at Std 9 and 10 levels and a post-matriculation or bridging year.

Scholars will be chosen on the basis of academic ability and leadership potential from schools unable to

fulfil the educational demand of deserving senior pupils.

Although the schools will be fee-paying, it is anticipated a number of scholarships and bursaries will become available.

The first school could be operative by 1986 and would have its first matriculant in 1987," Mr Todd said. — DDR-DDC

## President, 81, in hospital

**TUNIS** — Tunisia's President Harib Bourguiba, 81, was admitted to the cardiac unit of a hospital here yesterday.

No details of the president's health have been revealed. — SAPA-AP.

# More black matrics <sup>Staw</sup> (52) 6/11/84 are writing this year

By Susan Fleming

Of the 83 000 black pupils who registered in March to write matric, only 900 have boycotted the exams and 5 000 have re-registered to write next May, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training (DET) said yesterday.

The DET announced last month that students affected by the unrest could write their final examinations in May.

Where pupils are writing amid unrest, police have been brought in to guard the examination centres.

Despite the school boycotts, which have been in progress since May, more matric candidates are writing this year at the 805 examination centres than in 1983.

Last year there were 73 841 full-time candidates for matric compared with the 78 000 writing this year.

## CANDIDATES

Last year only 39 824 — just over half — of the candidates achieved passes.

The DET will have to accommodate at least 94 000 matric pupils next year, excluding those who might fail.

The DET refused to speculate last month whether pupils would have to repeat school next year because of school boycotts and unrest.

However the chief of public relations, Mr Job Schoeman, said "contingency plans" had been made to cope with the possibility of additional pupils.

Mr Schoeman said that R133 million out of the total 1984/1985 budget of R709 257 000 had been earmarked for building projects.

By the beginning of next year 3 900 new classrooms would be completed which could accommodate about 156 000 students, he said.

# Only 900 are 'boycotting' says DET

THE DEPARTMENT of Education and Training has objected "most strongly" to a report in The SOWETAN last week which suggested that "thousands of pupils throughout the country" had boycotted examinations.

In a statement over the weekend, Mr Job Schoeman said that in the disrupted areas of the East Rand, the Vaal Triangle, Atteridgeville and the Eastern Cape, a total of 7 400 candidates had registered for the examinations.

"Of these, 2 698 (36 percent) wrote on Monday, October 29,

while of the remaining 4 708, more than 3 760 (80 percent) have already applied to write in May-June next year, according to the concession announced by the Department on October 16, 1984," he said.

## Security

"It is clear, therefore, that just more than 900 pupils out of 83 000 seem to have 'boycotted' the examination, and it is equally clear that there was no justification for such exaggeration," Mr Schoeman added.

Mr Schoeman also said that the

regional directors of the DET would ensure tight security for pupils writing their final examinations today in view of the call for a stay-away today and tomorrow.

"The regional directors will ensure police protection for the candidates in the event of disruption," Mr Schoeman said.

The regional director for the Highveld Region of the DET has also warned pupils on the East Rand to return to school by this Friday. He said failure to return to school would result in pupils repeating the same classes next year.

# 'Fruitful' meeting on school boycott

Post Reporter

5/11/84

THE meeting between the Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G W Merbold, and a delegation from the Crisis in Education Committee in Port Elizabeth today was described by Mr Merbold as "very fruitful".

The meeting was held in an attempt to resolve the continuing schools boycott in African schools in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Merbold said all the "tricky problems" had been discussed in depth and that he was delighted with the progress made today.

A follow-up meeting with

the delegation and others involved would be held on Thursday, Mr Merbold said.

The delegation from the Crisis in Education Committee declined to comment to the Press, but said a statement would be released once they had consulted other leaders involved.

They are expected to meet tonight.

The delegation included representatives of the Motor Assemblers and Components Workers Union (Macwusa), the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (Peyco), the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) and the Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation (Pewo).

# Fugitives 5/11/84 E. Post want to flee the country, says officer

Court Reporter

A SECURITY POLICEMAN, Captain C J Roelofse, said in the New Brighton Magistrate's Court today that members of the Congress of South African Students sought by police were preparing to leave the country.

He was giving evidence for the State in a bail application heard by Mr E L De Kock.

The application concerned Mr Sindile Zonke, 18, a junior secondary pupil in Kwazakele.

Mr Sonke was charged with public violence arising out of an incident in New Brighton, on October 29.

He appeared in the New Brighton Magistrate's Court last Friday and undertook to stand trial if released on bail.

Capt Roelofse said the police had information that members of Cosas being sought by the police were preparing to leave the country.

"I think it is the duty of the authorities to remove them from the community until the situation is normal," he said.

Capt Roelofse said there were cases where youths arrested during the school boycotts had been released on bail.

There were many cases involving members of Cosas who left the country

after being released on bail, he said.

The position in the black townships had improved somewhat after the recent arrests, according to him.

He said he had definitely seen Mr Zonke at many meetings, including those held by Cosas.

At a Cosas meeting in the Crown Hall, Zwide, on October 25, it was pertinently said that children who wrote examinations, especially those writing matric examinations, must be driven out of the classroom and the teachers should be attacked and their cars and houses damaged.

Capt Roelofse said the main cause for the unrest was a call by Cosas for the boycotting of schools.

Lieutenant P De Lange, also of the security police, said that according to evidence available Mr Zonke had been caught red-handed.

In reply to a question by Mr D Majodina (for the defence), Lt De Lange said the police could not arrest innocent people.

In reply to another question by Mr Majodina, Lt De Lange said there was no need for innocent people to run away from the police.

(Proceeding)

Mr John Scott appeared for the State.

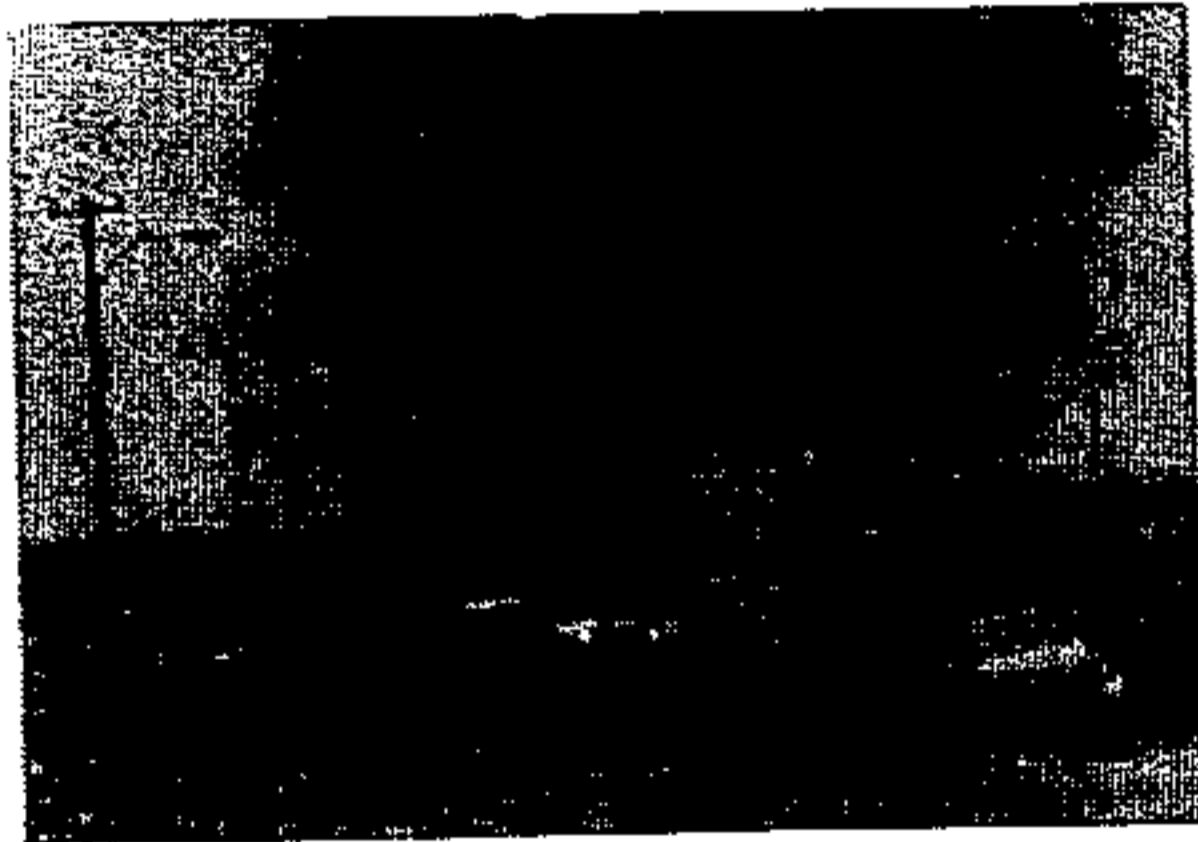
# PUPILS WILL BE ALLOWED TO WRITE IN MAY

52  
city  
Pres  
9/11/84

## CP Reporter

SCORES of pupils who missed their matric exams this week — including those detention — will be able to write the May/June examinations, a Department of Education and training spokesperson said this week.

DET chief liaison officer Job Schoeman said 98 percent of this year's matric pupils have already registered to write their exams next year, and



A COP van in flames in Port Elizabeth after new unrest erupt in the Eastern Cape.

the deadline has been extended for pupils who are still in detention.

"If those in detention are released before January 11 next year, they will be allowed to register for the May/June examinations," he said.

Mr Schoeman said that of the 83 000 pupils who registered, 78 000 were presently writing their examinations.

However, there has been a poor turn-up of pupils who registered, torn areas in the Vaal Triangle, the East Rand, Atteridgeville and Alexandra township.

New incidents of unrest were reported in Eastern Cape townships, where youths stoned police vehicles and in Port Elizabeth a private house and looted a shop.

Two youths died at New Brighton when police dispersed a crowd in the township. They are 16-year-old Xolane Maqundu of New Brighton and a 14-year-old boy from KwaZakhele.

At Joza township near Grahamstown, 14-year-old Patrick Majoqolo was found dead late at night. Police spokesman Lt Beck said it was not known whether his death was related to police action in that area.

Lt Beck said: "We don't know when or how he was injured. The police acted quite a few times in Joza. It is possible that the youth was wounded, ran away and died."

# OUTRAGE

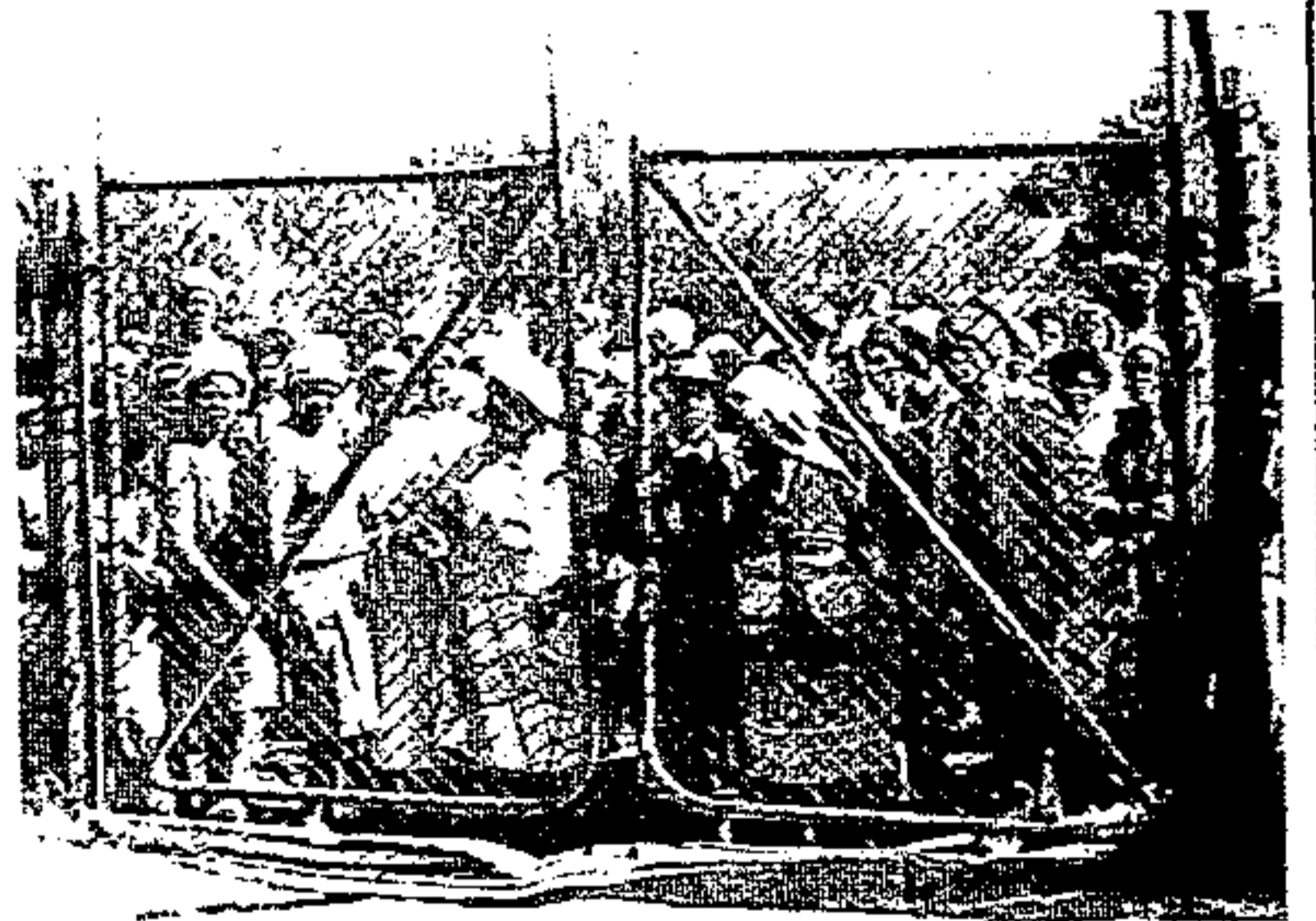
## 'Give us back our children's books!'

MORE than 400 angry Port Alfred parents marched to the gates of a local high school this week to demand the principal return their children's books.

Armed police ordered the parents to disperse. They said the principal was not available.

The principal, A Msizi, has refused to release the books after students left them behind before boycotting classes on October 9.

Police fired teargas and rubber bullets at students on Monday after they gathered at the gates of Nomzana high



Angry parents demand that a high school principal release their children's books before the matric exams start this week.

School to demand their books back. the school.

Of the 121 students scheduled to sit their matric exams, only three wrote on Monday.

Meanwhile police have detained 16 students at

Among those detained are Waya Mabona, 20, Mandisa Beja, 19, Nomlindo Mami, 20, Nomvuyo Mabhongo, 18, Nomvuyo Nkontso, 18 and Nomazibulo Mangcanga, 20.

# Crisis: leaders to hold talks

By MIKE LOEWE

THE Regional Director of Education and Training in the Cape, Mr G W Merbold, is to meet a 14-man delegation of students, trade union and civic leaders from most of the major towns and cities in the Eastern Cape on Monday.

The meeting forms part of an effort to resolve the education crisis and related tension gripping black townships in the Eastern Cape.

Delegates from Crisis in Education Committees in Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Grahamstown, Graaff-Reinet, Zwelitsha, Port Alfred and Cradock will attend the meeting.

The acting-president of the Motor Assemblers and Components Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Thobile Mhlahla, said he arranged the 10am meeting to "discuss a solution with the man who can put a stop to this whole mess".

He could not elaborate further on the agenda as this was still to be discussed with the delegation, but said the Committees would be reporting back to their various constituencies.

The Port Elizabeth Committee is to report back to parents in the Centenary Hall, New Brighton at 6pm on Monday.

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas), which called the boycott, is represented at the meeting and will retain the right to decide on the continuation of the boycott, Mr Thobile said.

# Matric pupils are warned over stayaway

By THELMA TUCH  
Education Reporter

BLACK matriculants who heed the stayaway call next week will seriously jeopardise their chances of passing their exams, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said yesterday.

However, they would be able to register as private candidates for the May/June exams next year. The fee is R30.

At a meeting called by the Congress of South African Students last Saturday, more than 30 organisations, including trade unions, student and youth organisations called for a stayaway in the Transvaal on Monday and Tuesday to back several joint demands.

Black matriculants are scheduled to write Agriculture and Technical Drawing on Monday, and Woodwork, Biology and Physiology on Tuesday.

Most of the 5 000 black matriculants countrywide who have not turned up to write this year's examinations have indicated their intention to write next year.

Meanwhile, in the Eastern Cape police used tearsmoke to thwart attempts to disrupt examinations at a number of schools.

But in Uitenhage youths stoned an exam classroom and tore up pupils' answer books and question papers.

The affected pupils can write matric as private candidates next year, but will have to pay R30.

About 93 000 primary and secondary school pupils in the Vaal Triangle, 51 000 in nine East Rand townships and 48 000 in the Eastern Cape were affected by continued school stayaways yesterday.

● A total of 325 female University of Transkei students were yesterday banned from the campus by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and the Transkeian Police Commissioner, General Jacob Mantule, reports Sapa.

Earlier this week, 255 male students, including eight members of the Students Representative Council, were also banned from the campus.

● The chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr J A Coetzee, has banned all meetings of seven organisations in the magisterial district this weekend.

● The Transvaal organiser of the United Democratic Front, Mr Murphyson Morobe, has been detained in terms of the Internal Security Act. — Sapa.



ROM 1/11/84 (52)

# 5 000 boycott matric exams

By THELMA TUCH

ABOUT 5 000 black matriculants in various parts of the country have not turned up to write their examinations.

Standard 8 pupils from the Minerva High School in Alexandra — scene of prolonged unrest this year — were prevented from writing their examinations yesterday.

The chief liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training (DET), Mr Job Schoeman, said the pupils were "chased out" of their classrooms.

Another disruption occurred at a school in Port Elizabeth East where 200 matriculants, who began their examinations this week, decided yesterday to boycott them.

Mr Schoeman said the students said they were members of the Congress of South African Students and insisted the exams be postponed until February next year.

Stay-aways also affected both primary and secondary school pupils in the Vaal Triangle, East Rand and Eastern Cape, as only some matriculants wrote end-of-year examinations.

Many of those who are not writing have opted to write as private candidates in May/June next year.

This option was given to them by the Minister of Co-operation, Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

● The widespread educational unrest spread for the first time to Bophuthatswana, where students of the Hebron College near Ga-Rankuwa boycotted classes yesterday.

This was confirmed by the Minister of Education in Bophuthatswana, Mr L G Holele, reports Sapa.

Mr Holele said 65 students were arrested.

# Township violence flares up over matric

*7008 52 Star 1/11/84*

Own Correspondent  
PORT ELIZABETH —  
Violence and intimidation continued today as youths roamed townships in Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

The violence seemed to have changed from indiscriminate stoning to attempts to intimidate students turning out to write matric exams.

Yesterday five of seven schools where Standard 10s are writing matric were attacked by groups of up to 200 youths.

The youths were dispersed by police.

A spokesman for the

Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said police used rubber bullets and tear-smoke to disperse 200 youths who attacked Pakamisa Secondary School in Kwazakele.

Youths also attacked Newell, Ndijondulelo, Masibambane and Loyiso secondary schools.

There have been reports of youths beating up students suspected of writing exams, dragging them from buses and taxis.

Police have reported interrupting an attack by about 70 youths, some

with knives, on 30 students suspected of having written exams.

On Monday 81 percent of eligible students are reported to have turned up to write matric exams in Port Elizabeth, with 93 percent in Uitenhage, 96 percent in East London and 82 percent in King William's Town.

But by yesterday the figure for Port Elizabeth had dwindled to 63 percent, mainly because of a 100 percent stay-away at Loyiso Secondary School, scene of several intimidatory attacks.

52 D - Dispute  
1/11/84

# 14 per cent of town exam turnout

EAST LONDON — Only 14 per cent of the registered matrics in Queenstown wrote their exams yesterday, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G. Merbold, said yesterday.

Both primary schools in Queenstown were boycotting classes.

Police guards have been placed at all examination halls, except East London where 95 per cent of the pupils are writing exams.

In Port Alfred and Grahamstown, no pupils wrote their exams.

In King William's Town, there are no registered matric pupils.

At Fort Beaufort, 83 per cent of the matric pupils at Thubaletho and Lawson Secondary schools are writing their exams.

In Port Elizabeth there had been an 82 per cent turn-out for exams, and in Uitenhage a 93 per cent turn-out, Mr Merbold said. — DDR

# Armed police guard for matric pupils

By SIPHO NGCOBO

A TOTAL of 6 400 Soweto pupils wrote their matriculation examinations as uniformed police, armed with rifles, guarded the premises.

The figure was confirmed by the Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training (DET), Mr P Engelbrecht.

The Rand Daily Mail visited and interviewed a number of pupils shortly after they had finished their Vernacular Second papers.

Some thanked the officials of the DET for "providing security and protection for them".

A group of girls interviewed outside the Phefeni Secondary School in Orlando West said they were happy to write the examinations.

"Our futures are at stake and we feel we cannot allow ourselves to be dragged into meaningless boycotts of classes. Stayaways are retarding our progress. We pray and hope that we are going to write and finish our examinations without a hassle," one student said.

All pupils interviewed said they were hoping to pass their examinations with fairly good symbols.

Standard 8 pupils who start writing their examinations this week said they had reached an amicable agreement among themselves that they would write the exams.

At Morris Isaacson Secondary School, a group of pupils said they had studied "very hard" in preparation for the Junior Certificate examinations.

At Bhukulani Secondary State School, pupils also said they would be writing.

The examinations, being conducted at 11 centres in various parts of Soweto, follow a wave of protest from pupils who boycotted classes countrywide.

Pupils' demands included the introduc-

tion of Students Representative Councils, the abolition of the prefect system, and the abolition of age limit restrictions.

Meanwhile at Ifageng, in Potchefstroom, where matric pupils from the Tlokwe Secondary School refused police protection on Monday, about 70 matriculants wrote exams yesterday, reports THELMA TUCH.

Police are guarding matric examination centres throughout the country and have used tearsmoke in Port Elizabeth and Heidelberg to disperse pupils attempting to disrupt exams.

● On the East Rand only 21% of the matriculants from nine townships continued to write yesterday while 45% have opted for next year's May examinations. The remaining 33% have boycotted the examinations altogether. About 50 000 primary and secondary school pupils are still away from schools in Katlehong, Thokoza, Daveyton, Wattville, Duduza, KwaThema, Tsakane, Tembisa and Vosloorus.

● The regional director for the Eastern Cape, Mr G Merbold, has refused to disclose statistics on the number of matriculants who are writing the examinations. Stayaways have affected 49 000 pupils at schools in Port Elizabeth, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown, Queenstown, Somerset East and Fort Beaufort.

● In Cradock, where pupils have been boycotting school for six months, no matric students are writing examinations, and only 15 are writing in Queenstown.

● In the Vaal Triangle townships only 124 matriculants are writing exams and 93 000 primary and secondary pupils are still out. About 79% of the matric pupils have indicated that they will sit for the examinations next year.

● About 49 pupils from the Minerva High School in Alexandra are writing their exams at a secret venue in one of the Johannesburg suburbs, according to a report in the Sowetan.

PARENTS IN (52)  
townships  
E. Post (circled)  
concerned  
20/10/84  
about class  
boycott

Sporadic  
unrest  
in PE's  
black  
areas

● From Page 1

lice vehicles stoned and some set alight. Eighteen people were arrested. Three high schools in Port Elizabeth's townships were set alight and windows broken, he said. Birdshot, rubber bullets and tear smoke were used to quell the rioters. Three youths were arrested on charges of public violence after a crowd of 300 advanced on another Kwazakele school. They were dispersed with rubber bullets. Yesterday there was more unrest in Grahamstown and Port Alfred. A group of youths barricaded one of the main roads to Grahamstown with stones and tyres early last night, before setting fire to the tyres. Tear smoke and rubber bullets were used to disperse them to clear the road for traffic. It was reported that chanting and singing youths were rushing up to cars and forcing motorists to give the clenched fist salute. Fifteen people — two men and 13 women — were arrested in Port Alfred last night after a private house was stoned by a large crowd of township residents. Tear smoke and rubber bullets were used to disperse the crowd.

Post Reporters

PARENTS in the Port Elizabeth black townships are deeply concerned about the schools' boycott and the unrest in the area.

Many blame "misguided opportunists" for the problems.

They are deeply concerned about the breakdown of family life and the future of their children.

A survey showed that parents were not in favour of the decision by the Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students to continue with the boycott of schools and examinations.

The survey also revealed that many pupils, in fact, wanted to write their end-of-the-year examinations.

The pupils said though they appreciated the grievances put forward by Cosas, they also felt they wanted their views to be made known to the public.

"Cosas is exceeding the limits when they say students must not write their end-of-the-year examinations," said a parent.

"Cosas has told students not to write, they will write at the end of February and yet they have not gone to Mr Merbold (Mr G W Merbold, the Regional Director of Education and Training in the Cape) to make such a request."

Some pupils said they were shouted down at meetings if they said they wanted to write.

A former school principal and leading politician said: "We appreciate Cosas's concern with the plight of the blacks and their education system but one now wonders if they are not going too far to arouse the wrath of their parents and division among their own groups."

In a statement, a spokesman for a group of concerned mothers said: "We are not fighting Cosas, but we do not agree with the way things have turned out. They claim to be democratic but interfering with the rights of those who want to write does not sound democratic."

"As mothers in New Brighton, Kwazakele and Zwide we appeal to Cosas to review immediately their decision and let those who want to write to do so."

She said Cosas should start by convening a meeting of parents only and seeking their advice before they called pupils together to start any action.

"When looking at what is happening now in the townships, parents have been asking themselves if Cosas is in favour of the stone-throwing, destruction of schools which have been improved, stoning of homes of innocent teachers and principals who are also parents. We do not want this."

Another parent said parents, who were paid meagre wages, had paid already a great deal of money for their children's education. Now all that money was lost.

A father who said he had three children at a high school said: "People are being retrenched. This means that many children had their last chance to complete their education by writing exams."

A young mother said there were black organisations who were totally against the boycott and they had done a great deal to curb the school boycotts. However the pupils "have long been poisoned by certain individuals who had been working on the pupils' minds for some time".

A father said the the Department of Education and Training had come to terms with pupils' demands by introducing students representative councils.

"But still our children are being intimidated."

goes on  
in PE's  
black  
areas

VEEPLAAS, the scene of clashes between police and angry crowds of people yesterday, was quiet but tense this morning.

But police were reported to have fired tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of youths who had stoned a minibus in Mendi Road, New Brighton, at about noon.

The driver of the minibus ran away.

Two police vans stationed at Embizweni Square were called to disperse the crowd. Both are said to have been stoned and damaged.

Heavily-armed police patrolled Mendi Road on foot today.

The bus service to the townships is back to normal but is being reviewed on a hour to hour basis, according to the general manager of the PE Tramways, Mr Carl Coetser.

All buses were withdrawn in the unrest yesterday.

Redhouse Road in Veeplaas, where two vehicles were badly damaged yesterday, was quiet.

Traffic police mounted a roadblock at both entrances along Veeplaas Road which divides the township.

Rocks the size of tennis balls lay scattered on the road. Bus drivers at the terminal outside Zwide said their service was operating and that most of the unrest was inside Veeplaas.

Five residents and a policeman were injured in yesterday's riots.

A police liaison officer said a New Brighton youth was rushed to the Livingstone Hospital after being injured by stones flung by crowds at the Masimbana Secondary school in Kwazakele last night. Four others and the policeman were hurt by stones.

The violence continued late into the night with at least six private and po-

TV  
h

A 28-year-  
today ple  
Miss Esthe  
Summers

Miss Nortje, a BSc student at U murdered while jogging near the u on Wednesday last

Her alleged killer Dawid Nomg Motherwell, appeared the Port Elizabeth's court today was arrested at the end.

Mr Nomgceku left work at 3.30 on October 24, to go to get money for the

On his way Summerstrand he short cut through bushes.

As he was walking the path he saw a coming towards him.

"When she got jumped out and her," he said.

He then dragged deep into the bus. She struggled w and he had to take ther into the bus. Nomgceku said.

He told her he wanted to have sex with her to the ground. dered her to undress.

After he had had her he took her pants made a "rope" from garment. He then left wrist to her neck.

With laces from shoes he tied her wrist to her neck.

He also said that her feet together.

He then left her on her side and went back home.

Replying to a question from the magistrate J van der Vyver, he did not want the girl.

He only wanted her from telling people what he had done.

Mr Nomgceku was mandated till November and the case was referred to the Attorney-General.

● To Page 2

RSM 30/10/84 (52)

## Tembisa pupils to ask DET for a peace meeting

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

PARENTS and pupils in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, have decided to again seek a meeting with officials of the Department of Education and Training (DET) in an effort to resolve the educational crisis in the township.

The decision was taken at the weekend at a meeting called by the Tembisa Civic Association (TCA), at which a second interim committee was formed by parents.

The first Parents Interim Committee (PIC) was unsuccessful in trying to break the impasse between the DET and pupils.

A spokesman for the TCA said at the weekend that "the failure created a gap between the two parties and it stayed that way until pupils approached the TCA to assist.

"We studied the causes and realised the problem had been the generation gap."

He said that after pupils explained their grievances in detail at the meeting, "parents fully understood

the problems for the first time".

"We appealed to parents to get together with their children, to close the gap, in a bid to solve the problem," the spokesman said.

"Parents and pupils agreed and reconciled."

Parents and pupils agreed at the meeting to request the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to release detained pupils.

Their colleagues in detention were "victims of the educational system", they said.

Pupils told the meeting they were not ready to sit matric examinations, which started yesterday, because of the unrest in schools and the subsequent closure of all secondary schools in the township.

They added they would only be ready "next year".

It was also decided that the Government would again be asked to remove "all soldiers" from the township.

It was felt "there is no war" in the area and that enough children had already died as a result of "police provocation".

## From Page 1

outside the hall for the duration of the examinations to protect those who want to write."

In Heidelberg police used tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse about 500 pupils in Ratanda township, who took to the streets yesterday and disrupted classes in most of the schools.

The pupils, believed to be from the Ratanda High School, earlier in the day ordered their colleagues who were writing their end of the year matriculation examinations to leave the school premises.

The pupils also burnt examination question papers and threatened to assault some of the pupils who were writing.

Later the mob moved from one school to another, instructing other pupils to leave their classes and join them in the boycott.

As the crowd was moving towards the local offices of the East Rand Development Board (Eradebo), police arrived, travelling in more than 10 vehicles.

### **Fracas**

Pandemonium broke out when the youths stoned police vehicles after the police had allegedly fired tearsmoke and rubber bullets.

People in the township fled in different directions as the police fired more tearsmoke.

The fracas lasted for about an hour.

Police have confirmed using tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse rioting pupils in Ratanda.

Meanwhile the atmosphere was still tense in Leandra township in the Eastern Transvaal, where about 5 000 residents went on the rampage and burnt down the house of the mayor, Mr Johannes Mlotswa, at the weekend.

Police were still patrolling the township yesterday and a police spokesman said no further incidents had been reported since Sunday.

The SOWETAN has established the name of the man who was arrested during the disturbances.

He is Mr Petros Simelane, a local businessman who owns a supermarket.

Mr Simelane is also an executive member of the Leandra Action Committee, which is against the removal of some of the township residents to KwaNdebele. The threat to resettle the residents in the homeland sparked off Sunday's rioting in the township.

# EXAM

## Thousands miss their final tests

# BOYCOTT

Soweto 30/10/84 (52)

### By SOWETAN Reporters

THOUSANDS of pupils throughout the country boycotted the standard 8 and 10 examinations which started yesterday, while others wrote under police protection.

In Heidelberg and Port Elizabeth police stepped in when boycotting students attacked pupils writing examinations. In both areas tearsmoke was used on the boycotters.

In the East Rand and Vaal Triangle our investigations showed a near complete stayaway, while in Soweto most students sat for their examinations.

With the external examinations off to a bad start, fears are that the internal examinations starting tomorrow might also be affected and schools might have to promote students to the next class on the basis of the year's performance.

Many of the pupils who boycotted the examinations opted to write in May / June next year, according to the Department of Education and Training (DET).

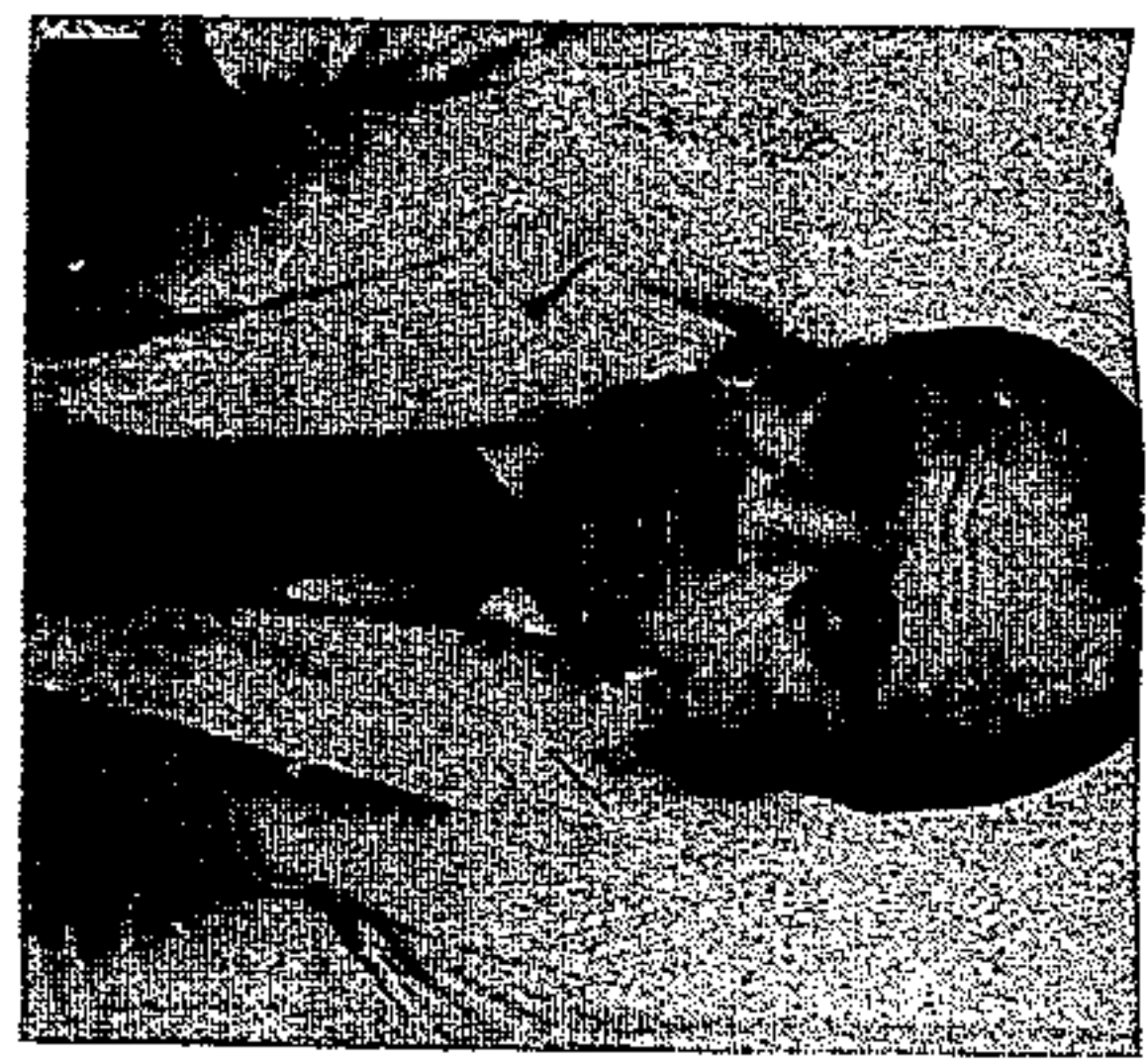
### Deserted

Most of the schools in the East Rand and Vaal Triangle were deserted, with only teachers reporting for duty. The stayaway in these areas was noticeable, with hundreds of schoolchildren roaming the township streets. In Soweto, thousands of pupils flocked to their examination centres despite a weekend meeting call made at Regina Mundi that they should not sit for examinations.

DET's deputy chief Press liaison officer, Mr Edgar Posselt, yesterday said that in the Highveld Region only 595 pupils out of a total of 2 889 sat for their examinations. This represents 20,6 percent. In the Vaal Triangle only 124 pupils out of a total of 1 222 sat for the exams, representing 10,15 percent.

Mr Posselt said 1 313 students in the East Rand have opted to write their examinations in May / June next year, while in the Vaal Triangle 959 pupils have done the same. In the trouble-torn Atteridgeville high schools, only 187 matric pupils out of a total of 800 sat for the exams. Mr Posselt said they had no figures for those who have opted to write in May / June next year.

Mr Posselt said the situation, as regards the boycott of classes in the rest of the country remained unchanged and attendance was low.



Mr EDGAR POSSELT . . . DET Public Relations Officer.

There are 805 examination centres in the country and 83 000 registered matric students.

Police spokesmen in different areas of the country have confirmed that they are giving protection to students who are sitting for their exams.

### Secret venue

In Alexandra, a group of about 49 matric pupils at Minerva High School — out of a total of 130 — are writing their exams at a secret venue in one of the suburbs of Johannesburg. The area's circuit inspector, Mr A P van Zyl, confirmed the arrangement and said: "The venue is a highly guarded secret which cannot be disclosed to the Press."

Soweto's Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J C Coetzee, said police would remain at the examination centres for as long as they are needed to protect the pupils. Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen of the Eastern Cape also said his men would be on duty at all seven high schools in Port Elizabeth. "They will be on duty and will stand

To Page 3

P.T.O.



# EXAMS: POLICE

# PROTECT PUPILS

S.A.  
E. Post  
Post Reporter  
29/10/84

**GROUPS of youths carrying stones and wanting to stop pupils starting their end-of-the year matric examinations today were dispersed by police near the Ithembelihle High School in Kwaford.**

The police, who are offering protection to the pupils, used tearsmoke to disperse the youths who stoned police vehicles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, South African Police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, today said that pupils at seven school pupils were writing their examinations.

"The police will be on duty at all seven schools. They will stand outside the halls the whole length of the examinations to protect the people writing against anyone throwing stones or wanting to intimidate them," he said.

Mr G W Merbold, Regional Director of Education and Training in the Cape, confirmed today that police were protecting pupils writing their examinations.

Lieutenant Henry Beck, for the Directorate of Public Affairs at the SAP Police Headquarters in Pretoria, said today no incidents were reported to the police in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

He said on Saturday afternoon a stone-throwing group of youths stoned a bus in Njoli Road, and when it was forced to stop the bus driver was stabbed in the back. He was now in a serious condition at the Livingstone Hospital.

Lt Beck said on Friday night buses were stoned, chairs set alight at Newell High School and a petrol bomb was thrown at a private vehicle. No police action was taken.

He said after midnight on Saturday two incidents of stone-throwing in Kwazakele were reported, and police used tearsmoke to disperse the youths. In another incident 60 youths stoned private vehicles.

Lt Beck said that on Saturday a group of 20 youths stoned private vehicles on the road between Swartkops and Redhouse. No injuries were reported, and police used tearsmoke to disperse the youths. Two people were arrested.

In Veeplaas about 300 youths stoned a bus and private vehicles. No police action was taken.

Meanwhile pamphlets purported to have been issued by the East Cape Adult Learning Project with offices in Korsten were found scattered in the Port Elizabeth black townships today. The pamphlets strongly criticised the Congress of South African Students and the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress.

A spokesman for the Adult Learning Project denied all knowledge of the pamphlet.

"The ECALP denies categorically that it issued such a pamphlet," she said.

"This is clearly yet another attempt by those who are trying to undermine democratic organisations. ECALP has no influence on democratic decisions taken by students. Cosas is the only organisation which has the power to democratically call off or continue the schools boycott."

Mr Mkhuseleli Jack, president of Peyco, said he was sure the pamphlets had not been issued by the East Cape Adult Learning Project.

Mr Jack said Peyco was not involved in the schools boycott.

Cops move in on Cape and East and West Rand

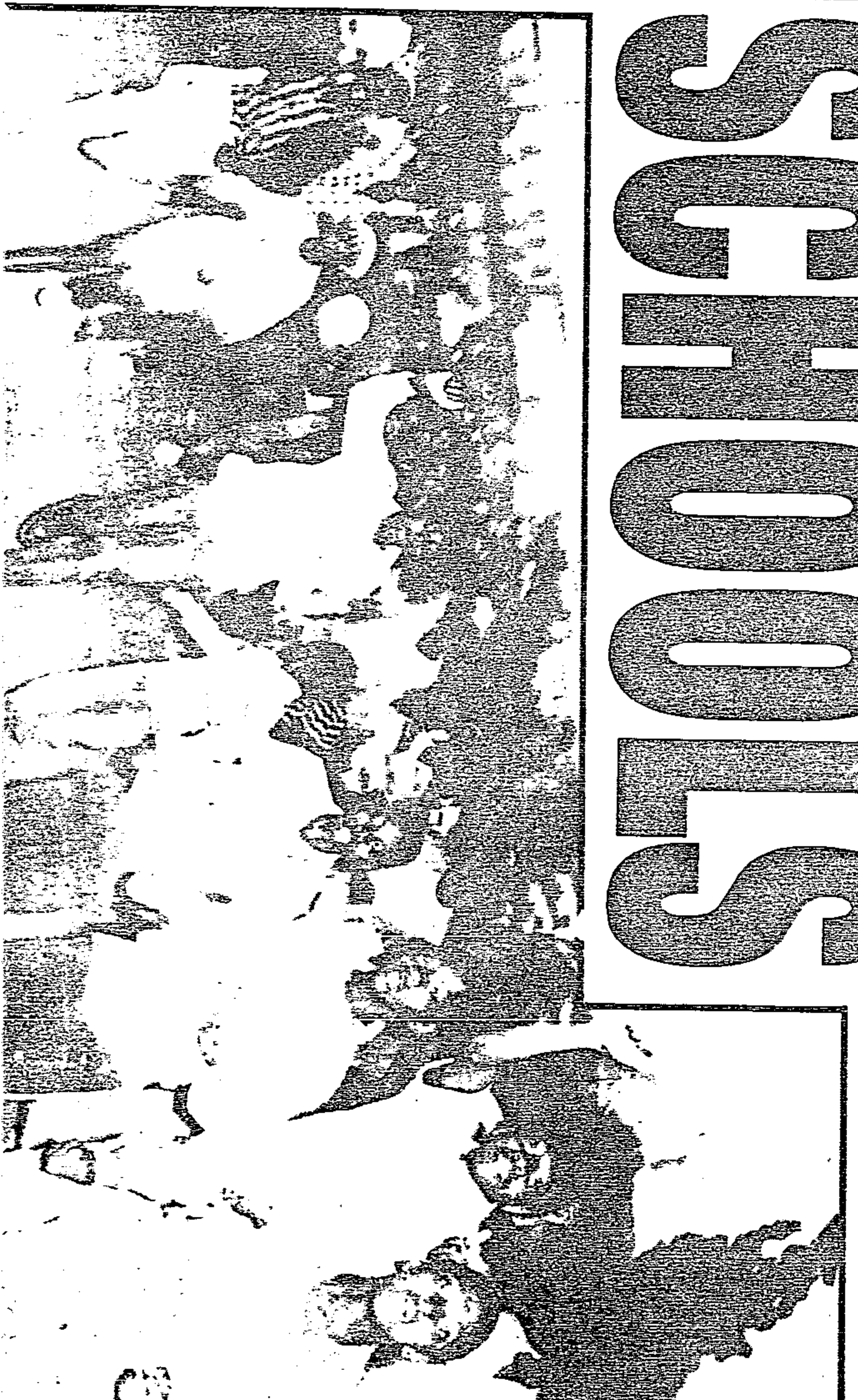
(A) 52

28/10/84

# WOLFE MEERBOSCH KILLS

# SCHOOTERS

By KHULU SIBIYA  
and MONO BADELA





Port Elizabeth youths flee from police teargas and rubber bullets during this week's unrest.

28/10/89 C. P. en ...  
**Exams in jeopardy**

**A WAVE of violence this week spread through black townships around the country — on the eve of the matric exams.**

Police confirmed the renewed rioting erupted in the Eastern Cape, West Rand and the East Rand.

The rioting followed this week's combined SAD/Defence Force swoop on the Vaal Triangle.

It also comes before thousands of matric students countrywide sit for final exams. The students have until today to decide whether or not they want to write.

Police said stone-throwing and arson continued this week.

In New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, student fury left several homes — including the mayor's — damaged by stones.

They dispersed when the police fired teargas and rubber bullets.

Several other homes belonging to school principals were damaged.

The majority of incidents involved youths who marched in large groups, throwing stones and setting fire to schools.

Police also clashed with nearly 1 000 pupils who marched from Loyiso High and Ikwezi

Lomso Secondary School.

The youths were sjambokked after being dispersed by teargas.

Youths also surrounded a policeman while carrying out an arrest in Kwazakele, a spokesperson said.

The youths began stoning him, but he used teargas to get clear and arrested a man and a woman for questioning.

In another incident, a headmaster mediated between police and

stone-throwing students at Henry Ngonza Secondary School.

In another incident he persuaded the pupils to leave the school premises before the police took action.

Meanwhile, the number of PE schools affected by class boycotts rose to 25.

In Grahamstown, three high schools and 10 primary schools were affected by the stayaway.

In Port Alfred there was a complete boy-

cott, and Queenstown was also affected.

One secondary school in Graaff-Reinet reported a total boycott.

By late yesterday there was no sign that pupils in the trouble-torn areas in the Vaal Triangle, East Rand and Eastern Cape would sit for their examinations.

At Atteridgeville, more than 3 000 pupils out of an estimated 6 000 were going to classes.

27/10/89  
Khayelitsha high school (52)

C. Tuis Staff Reporter

THE first secondary (high) school in Khayelitsha to accommodate 1 000 pupils will open in 1986, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said.

The proposed Luhlaza Secondary School will be built near the present primary school in Khayelitsha and will consist of 30 ordinary classrooms, seven multi-purpose classrooms, five laboratories, a housecraft centre and an administration block.

Contractors have been invited to tender for the project before November 7. The contract will be over a period of 15 months. An electricity installation contract will be tendered separately, the spokesman, Mr E Posselt, said from Pretoria.

The school will be the fifth black secondary school in the Peninsula.

57 ~~57~~ E-Post  
207/07/84

# Released teacher expected to seek old school post

Weekend Post Reporter

CRADOCK civic leader and schoolteacher Mr Matthew Goniwe, released unexpectedly from six months' detention last week, is expected to apply for his old post as vice-principal of Sam Xhallie Junior Secondary School.

It was his transfer from Sam Xhallie to a school in Graaff-Reinet (which Mr Goniwe refused to accept) that led to student unrest in the township late last year.

This week his wife, Nyameka, told Weekend Post she expected he would reapply for his old post in the Cradock school.

Mr Goniwe may not be quoted.

In the meantime, he has spent this week settling in again at home with his wife and two children, Nobuzwe, nine, and Nyaniso, two.

"We are delighted to have him home," Mrs Goniwe said.

It had been mentioned that



Mrs N GONIWE

he might have been detained for a year and everyone was very happy that he was released after six months.

Her husband had not made any definite plans as yet but she expected him to reapply for his former post.

Mr Goniwe, 36, was detained in March, following a rent dispute between the Cradock Residents' Association (of which he was chairman) and the authorities and the school boycotts, which occurred as

a result of Mr Goniwe's dismissal from his post as vice-principal of Samxhallie Junior Secondary School.

While he was detained, Mrs Goniwe said, her husband had not wanted their daughter, Nobuzwe, to visit him.

"Instead they wrote to each other regularly," Mrs Goniwe said.

The Goniwes had many relatives in Cradock and because of their moral support, the period of her husband's detention had not been "too difficult".

"And one becomes used to these things, because Matthew had been away from home for four years when he was detained in Transkei in 1976," Mrs Goniwe, a social worker, said.

"But still we missed him very much and are just very happy to have him back with us."

Mr Goniwe is one of four Cradock men who were listed in June and cannot be quoted.

# Black matric pupils must decide now

50 Star 22/10/89

By Chris More

Black matric pupils have until Friday to decide if they wish to write the final year examinations in November or in May next year.

The Department of Education and Training has given the pupils the option of sitting the examinations either at the end of this year as full-time candidates or as private candidates in the May/June examinations.

But the pupils must make up their minds by October 26 and notify their principals.

A spokesman for DET, Mr E Posselt, said today that special finishing schools would be set up for those pupils who opted to write next year as they would not be regarded as full-time pupils as from the beginning of next year.

Mr Posselt added that the schools would be the first of their kind. "We have no idea how they will eventually work."

The DET has reported that the school situation in black townships is encouraging.

By last Friday, in At-

teridgeville, where the six secondary schools were reopened two weeks ago, about 3 000 pupils reported for school and classes went on normally.

In the Eastern Cape there were class boycotts in Grahamstown, King William's Town, Queenstown and Cradock. Port Elizabeth was normal.

In the East Rand some schools had up to 95 per cent attendance while there was poor or no attendance at others.

The Vaal Triangle had a similar situation and in Soweto the situation was reported to be normal.

52 E. Post  
22/10/84

# Going with the boycott at black schools

GRAHAM WATTS reports on the classroom revolt

A mid-morning class in a Soweto school was interrupted by a youngster at the door.

He was not a member of the class or the school. Nor were his two accomplices who waited outside.

They were members of Cosas — the Congress of South African Students — and they had come to address the class about the new constitution and about "the struggle". Did the teacher mind?

The teacher left to "go to the toilet" and the address went ahead.

When it was over and plans for a boycott of classes were conveyed to the pupils, the three left and slipped back through the hole in the fence one of their "comrades" had cut the night before.

To call that political, as the Government department responsible for black education frequently does, is to announce that the Pope is Catholic.

Not that the majority of pupils in that particular classroom — or any other in the troubled black townships across the country — would readily choose to sing a freedom song over listening to a Michael Jackson album. But politics, like some tunes, is catchy.

"What are you going to do?" the teacher asked the students when told of the boycott plan.

"Go with the wind," said one.

"Go with the gale," said another more enthusiastically.

About 140 000 pupils in the Vaal Triangle, Atteridgeville and on the East Rand alone will watch a year of schooling go with the wind, says Mr Job Schoeman, spokesman for the Department of Education and Training.

Every day, tens of thousands of black pupils

in the Southern Transvaal and in some areas in the Eastern Cape are not in the classrooms they are supposed to be in.

Mr Schoeman despairs. He has watched the amount spent on black education multiply 21 times between 1972 and 1984 and the per capita expenditure and number of teachers in black schools more than double in the past four years.

On top of that the department has conceded to the pupils' demands for:

- Democratically elected students representative councils (SRCs).
- An end to age-limit regulations.
- The reopening of the six Atteridgeville secondary schools closed earlier this year after a prolonged boycott.

The department also announced plans whereby boycotting pupils could write their matric examination in May and June next year.

The response? Cosas rejected the department's proposals for the SRCs and only about one-third of the Atteridgeville pupils turned up to register.

And more than 200 000 pupils continued to boycott classes on the East Rand, in the Vaal Triangle and in the Eastern Cape.

"The department's guidelines for SRCs is as democratic as you can imagine," said Mr Schoeman. "They include details of secret ballots and of counting votes in the presence of those nominated. How more democratic can you be?"

"But Cosas rejected them.

"There is now no doubt that these are political considerations and that the pupils are being abused for political aims," said Mr Schoeman.

"If your intention is to create an atmosphere of boycott and unrest, you would have to go far to find an easier issue than education."

While that may be viewed by Mr Schoeman as unhealthy, to the young Cosas activists who every night sleep in a different place to ensure that they will be at liberty to continue their work the next day, such an atmosphere is quite the opposite.

To them it is an atmosphere of resistance to apartheid.

The white headmaster of a Soweto school was told recently what no doubt Mr Schoeman would be told were he to meet the same Cosas activist: "You may know a few things, but do not try to tell us you understand. We understand. And we are here to make sure the other students understand."

At that school — one of the township's better ones — the pupils' toilets have been blocked since the beginning of the year.

A teacher from the school described the result in the least unsavoury terms he could find. It was still revolting.

"What the pupils know without being told anything by Cosas," said the teacher, "is that there would never be a mess like that in a white school."

The pupils also know that many of their soccer fields are sand and the white rugby fields are grass. They know that white pupils don't wait until June to get their textbooks. They know that teaching standards are much lower and their chances of passing are miserable while their white counterparts' are good.

What Cosas does is turn that knowledge into "understanding" and then into "resistance".

When Mr Schoeman says that no issue more readily lends itself to political "exploitation" than does education, he is not wrong.

The problem is that he is very right.

# Pupils decide to <sup>52</sup> lift <sup>E. Post</sup> <sup>22/10/84</sup> boycott

By JIMMY MATYU

PUPILS who attended a mass meeting held in New Brighton last night decided to suspend the schools boycott conditionally.

They, however, decided not to write their end-of-the year examinations starting next month. They want to write in February.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the Congress of South African Students and the Crisis in Education Committee held in the Centenary Great Hall.

Soon after the start of the meeting two members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) were asked to leave the hall.

● Today a group of youths near Mandla Meat Market at Embizweni Square in New Brighton turned away pupils going to the Johnson Marwanqa Higher Primary School.

Meanwhile, in Grahamstown today, youths prevented pupils from attending three primary schools.

Pupils in their uniforms turned out at the three schools after unconfirmed rumours at the weekend that the schools boycott would be suspended conditionally in the area.

The schools were Archie Mbolekwa Higher Primary School, the Andrew Moyakhe Higher Primary School and the Fikizolo Junior Primary School.

A group of youths arrived at the schools and told pupils to leave immediately. There was pandemonium as pupils fled.



# Pupils have until Friday to decide

Soweto 23/10/84  
52

**BLACK** Matric pupils have until Friday to decide if they wish to write the final year examinations in November or in May next year.

The Department of Education and Training (DET) has given the pupils the option of sitting the examinations either at the end of this year as full time candidates or as private candidates in the May/June examinations next year.

But the pupils must make up their mind by October 26 and notify their principals exactly when they want to write the final examinations.

A spokesman for DET, Mr E Posselt, said yesterday that special finishing schools would be set up for those pupils who opted to write next year as they would not be regarded as full time pupils as from the beginning of next year.

Mr Posselt said the details of the finishing schools had not as yet been worked out. He added: "It will be the first time that such schools are set up and thus we have no ideas how they will eventually work. At the moment we do not even know how many pupils will be interested in writing next year."

"What my department has planned, is to offer tuition that will prepare the pupils for the examinations to be written in May/June. The details will be worked out after October 26 when we know how many pupils to cater for," Mr Posselt said.

Last weekend, about 500 Soweto residents urged the Soweto Council to request the DET not to postpone the examinations following rumours that pupils would not be allowed to write by class-disrupting youths.

# A minute to get a record as criminal

By Michael Tissong

Some people arrested in a raid on Sebokeng township early yesterday took less than one minute to earn criminal records when they appeared before Vanderbijlpark magistrates.

Hundreds of people aged between about 19 and 55 faced various charges including failing to produce passes and possession of dangerous weapons.

Some hearings where people pleaded guilty lasted 57 or 59 seconds. They were fined R30 (or 15 days) for pass law offences and R40 (or 20 days) for possession of dangerous weapons. They were all taken to the cells and it appeared that none had money for the fines.

Where the accused pleaded not guilty the hearings lasted about three minutes and were postponed to various dates.

The cases went something like this:

**Prosecutor:** On the morning of October 23 1984 you failed to produce your pass. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

**Interpreter repeats the question in the vernacular.**

**Accused:** I was sleeping. I did not have my pass with me. I guess I am guilty.

**Interpreter:** I plead guilty, Your Honour.

**Magistrate:** I find you guilty as charged. Do you have anything to say in mitigation of sentence?

**Accused:** I will try to get a pass.

**Magistrate:** Anything else?

**Accused:** No.

**Magistrate:** You are fined R30 or 15 days' jail.

**Total time:** less than one minute.

# Sash condemns SADF 'on glorified pass raid'

Staff Reporters

The Black Sash has launched a stinging attack on the Defence Force for Operation Palmiet, accusing it of taking part in a "glorified pass raid".

Sash national president Mrs Sheena Duncan said yesterday: "We trust the fathers of the young servicemen used in this operation in the townships will raise their voices that their children were put into a civil war situation against the men and women who work with and for them."

The United Democratic Front (UDF) has observed that the charges brought against people held in the exercise were not of a political nature, but were criminal charges and pass law infringements.

"They won't find 'agitators' because what the Government is having to contend with in the

Vaal is popular resistance based on real grievances," said UDF treasurer, Mr Cassim Saloojee.

The massive police and Defence Force swoop on the Vaal Triangle came to an end last night with a further 10 arrests in Sharpeville and neighbouring Boipathong as a reduced force completed the intensive sweep.

## TOWNSHIPS QUIET

Police spokesman Lieutenant Henry Beck said Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Boipathong were very quiet this morning and no incidents of unrest had been reported.

The 10 arrests in Sharpeville and Boipathong were mainly for pass offences.

Operation Palmiet in Sebokeng, in which about 350 people were arrested, was extended to nearby Sharpeville and Boipathong at 3.20 pm.

Police said the decision to ex-

tend the swoop was made on the spur of the moment after the Sebokeng operation finished early.

Rain and muddy conditions hampered progress, but by 7 pm the second sweep had been completed.

Two incidents of unrest in Sharpeville earlier yesterday made the extended sweep desirable, police said.

The earlier incidents in Sharpeville resulted in police firing rubber bullets to disperse crowds. Five people, including two priests, were arrested in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, and several other senior officers flew into Sebokeng by helicopter early in the afternoon to inspect the progress of the operation. Later a group of MPs was briefed.

# Vaal school boycott is still on

By Chris More

The Vaal school boycott is continuing despite efforts yesterday by the police and the South African Defence Force to urge pupils to return to classes.

A pamphlet was issued stating the reasons for the "occupation" of Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Bolpatong yesterday. One of the reasons was "to promote continued education".

Pupils have been boycotting school since a protest was called against rent increases on September 3.

The Department of Education and Training has given all matric candidates a deadline of October 26 to decide if they want to sit the examinations in November or next May.

This morning a teacher accused the police and SADF of aggravating the situation by their "occupation" of the townships.

She said: "The soldiers have scared the children. I doubt if they will return to school this year."

She said it was foolhardy for the authorities to try to use force to make the children return to school as "it will only make them stubborn".

A parent said her children would not go to school until she was sure they would be safe. The township was teeming with police and confrontations were likely because of the volatile situation.

She said: "I am sure the police and soldiers cannot be trusted now as they must be exhausted. The slightest provocation could have ugly results."

3 more <sup>(52)</sup>  
schools <sup>Star</sup>  
closed <sup>34/10/87</sup>

By Themba Khumalo

Police rubber bullets to disperse 1 500 rioting pupils at the Tlokwe High School in Ikageng, Potchefstroom on Monday.

The rioting took place after the principal, Mr F Scheepers, allegedly assaulted two members of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) in his office on Friday.

The alleged assault on the Cosas chairman, known only as Sam, and his colleague, Mr Sam Pitso, resulted in the closure of Tlokwe, Basupi and Keagile schools.

Mr Job Schoeman, for the Department of Education and Training, said he was in the dark about the unrest in Ikageng.

# Unrest follows boycott decision

By JIMMY MATYU

UNREST flared again today in the Port Elizabeth black townships after pupils decided to continue the schools boycott.

The continuation of the boycott was confirmed at a meeting of pupils held in the Holy Spirit Church Hall in Kwazakele yesterday.

Today pupils at some schools were forced to flee when stoned by youths.

Some of the pupils were just about to start writing their internal end-of-the-year examinations.

Mr Edgar Posselt, deputy chief of public relations in the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, said attendance in the Eastern Cape yesterday

varied a great deal and in some schools there was a total boycott.

Lieutenant H Beck, of the Directorate of Public Affairs at the South African Police Headquarters in Pretoria, said today that police had to use tear-smoke, birdshot and rubber bullets to disperse the stone-throwing youths.

No one was injured.

He said pupils of the Loyiso High School and Ikwezi-Lomso High School today left their premises and marched through the streets in Zwide and came together in Betram Street in Zwide, forming a group of about 500. Police dispersed them with sjamboks.

He said in Kwazakele police who were arresting two pupils were surrounded and stoned by a group of about 100 youths. Tear-smoke was used to disperse the youths and a man and a woman were detained.

Lt Beck said at Henry Nginza Higher Primary School in Kwazakele pupils stoned the school and the police. They dispersed quietly after they were addressed by a teacher, Mr N Moleko. No police action was taken.

Late yesterday afternoon about 400 youths stoned Cowan High School, breaking window panes and gutters, he said.

Before the police arrived the youths went to Ithem-

belihle High School, a technical college, where they stoned and broke window panes and roof tiles.

Lt Beck said three homes were also stoned. At the home of the Mayor of Kayamnandi, Mr Norman Kaulela, police fired birdshot and rubber bullets to disperse the youths. Three youths were arrested.

The Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) said it had decided to continue the boycott because pupils were "not ready to write their end-of-year examinations".

In a statement, Mr Andile Yawa, the chairman, said there had been some "misunderstanding"

among many people at Sunday's meeting, resulting in some pupils going back to school on Monday.

"Pupils feel the boycott should continue in order to bring it home to Mr G W Merbold that they are not prepared to write in November and December. The fear is that many who missed lessons will fail and demand that they be allowed to write in February," he said.

Mr Yawa also criticised the detention by security police for questioning of six of their members.

He said two of the pupils who were questioned and later released on the same day were Godfrey Ndevulana and Nanhle Mjo.

Journal 25/10/84 (52)

# Pupils in the dark

ABOUT 140 matric pupils at the Daliwonga High School in Dube, Soweto, yesterday claimed that they have still not received timetables for their final examinations, which are due to start on Monday.

A pupil at the school, who did not wish to be named, said they were supposed to have received the timetables last month. When they noticed that time was going by, they confronted the principal who allegedly told them that the timetables were missing.

The pupils also said they were informed that they would write their end of the year examinations at another school in Phefeni. The matric pupils were very much against this and said if they had to write and fail, they would prefer to do this at their own school.

According to the pupils, a delegation has been elected from among them which is to meet the regional director of the Johannesburg region of the Department of Education and Training (DET), Mr Phillip Engelbrecht, in Booysens today to discuss the issues.

Mr Edgar Posselt, deputy chief Press liaison officer of DET, yesterday said the matter would be taken up with the examination department. He also said Mr Engelbrecht would be notified of the problem.

★  
★  
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POLICE used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse about 1 500 rioting pupils at Tlokwe High School in Ikageng, Potchefstroom, after they gutted two cars belonging to their white headmaster and his deputy on Monday.

The burning of the cars took place after the principal had allegedly assaulted two members of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) in his office on Friday. He had accused them of talking politics by announcing a weekend meeting convened by the organisation. The alleged assault on

# 52 Cops fire teargas at 1 500 pupils in Ikageng

the Cosas chairman who is only known as Sam and his colleague Mr Sam Pitso, resulted in the closure of Tlokwe and two primary schools, Basupi and Keagile, by the Department of Education and Training on Monday. Violence later spread

to the township on Tuesday morning after Mr F Scheepers announced that the schools had been closed until January next year because of pupils' misbehaviour. Ikageng residents later witnessed a trail of violence in the township, including the ston-

ing of commercial vehicles and those driven by whites. Buses belonging to Western Greyhound could not enter the township and passengers were forced to alight on the outskirts of the area and walk long distances to their homes. The tension-gripped

Ikageng was patrolled by heavily armed police contingents who travelled in armoured cars throughout the township on Tuesday. Streets were barricaded with big stones and ash-bins were emptied in the middle of most streets. Business concerns be-

longing to the local town councillors were guarded by armed police after they were closed at midday. Residents and students said about 31 pupils had been arrested by the police and they were kept at Potchefstroom Police Station.

*Sowetan 25/10/84* (52)

## Alex boycott still on

PUPILS at the trouble-torn Minerva High School in Alexandra are continuing with class boycotts after the re-opening of the school last Tuesday.

Pupils at the school have been going to school but not entering classes since the re-opening day.

The stand to continue the class boycott was upheld at a meeting attended by more than 300 pupils, most of them from Minerva, at the Anglican Church in the township a day after the re-opening.

The school was deserted long before noon yesterday when The SOWETAN made a routine check.

But the schools' Governing Council chairman, the Rev Michael Motshela, yesterday said: "I have only had reports of last week's attendance from teachers who said it was promising as most of the pupils attended classes".

A pupil at Minerva, who asked not to be named, said: "We just go to school in the morning as a matter of formality because no lessons are offered and we sit around until about 10 am when most of us go home. We have agreed that we will not write if charges against other pupils are not dropped by the Security Police."

A spokesman for the students' committee said they have given a copy of the minutes of their meeting to the chairman of the parents committee, Mr Motshela. He said the minutes which contained resolutions stating that pupils will write examinations next March and that they will not call off the boycott of classes this year unless charges against six others were dropped by the security police had been given to Mr Motshela.

Mr Motshela agreed that he had received a copy of the minutes of the students' meeting and had agreed with students that they meet before the end of the month.

"I am eagerly awaiting the date of our meeting with the students because I believe that we need their cooperation in order that we can solve the problem they are faced with," said Mr Motshela.

REGAL  
EAGLE BRAND  
CONDENSED MILK

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These are just

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MILK  
397 g

The advertisement features a stylized eagle logo at the top left. Below it, the text 'REGAL EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK' is visible. A large price tag '679\*' is positioned in the upper right of the ad area. At the bottom left, there is a jagged, starburst-like graphic with the text 'These are just' partially visible. In the center, the price '79c' is prominently displayed. To the right of the price, the text 'NESTLÉ CONDENSED MILK 397 g' is written.

MEMORANDUM 25/10/84 (52)

# Judge rules teacher's transfer was unlawful

## Court Reporter

A COMPLAINT by an Empangeni high school teacher that his transfer to another school was unlawful was finalised in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday when a judge confirmed his reinstatement at the school where he taught for six years.

Mr Acting Justice Galgut confirmed a *rule nisi* granted to Mr Nkosinathi Zungu against the KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture and also a school inspector.

At yesterday's hearing the Judge also granted Mr Zungu costs.

In papers he stated that he taught history and biology at the Amangwe High School.

During 1984 when he attended to registration of pupils it came to his attention that some pupils who had failed Std 8 had been promoted to Std 9.

A staff meeting was called which resolved that no student be promoted as it would create a bad name for the school and such students were likely to be disqualified

from sitting Std 10 examinations.

Mr Zungu said on July 12 the principal told him to stop teaching biology to Std 9 pupils. Two weeks later he was told by a school inspector that he had two options, either to resign or to be transferred.

On August 20 the inspector informed him that as he had refused to resign or take a transfer he would be charged. He also told him that he was being transferred to the Somopho Community Primary School.



# Boycott hits 59 E Cape schools

52 Post Reporter E-Post 25/10/84

TWO lower primary schools in New Brighton and Kwazakele today joined the schools boycott bringing the total of schools affected in the Eastern Cape to 59 and the total number of pupils to 48 000.

The schools are Ben Sinuka Lower Primary School in New Brighton and Ezikweni Lower Primary School in Kwazakele.

Mr Gunther Merbold, the Regional Director of Education and Training in the Cape, said today 50% of the pupils stayed away from Ezikweni.

Referring to the demand by the Congress of South African Students that students be allowed to write their examinations in February, he said pupils had wasted 10 months of study. There was no guarantee they would be able to write in February.

"Pupils are better prepared now to write. After the lengthy festive holiday there will not be enough time to study for February. At the same time writing in February will hinder a whole academic year," he said.

Mr Merbold said there were pupils who were prepared to write in November and he felt that those pupils should be given a chance to do so.

He said the situation at Somerset East and Uitenhage was back to normal now but at Grahamstown, Graaff-Reinet and Cradock it was still unchanged.

A police liaison spokesman said in Pretoria that a policeman probing a motor car theft in Kwazakele was surrounded by about 200 youths who threw stones at his police vehicle.

He said the policeman summoned help by radio and when police arrived the youths fled. There were no arrests.

The spokesman said that in Kwazakele yesterday afternoon two groups of 40 and 80 youths gathered outside Masibambane Secondary School and threw stones, breaking windows. Police arrived and used rubber bullets and tearsmoke to disperse them.

He said by early today the headquarters had not received any reports of arson from Port Elizabeth.

**PROPOSED STATEMENT  
OF GENERALLY ACCEPTED  
ACCOUNTING PRACTICE**

**ACCOUNTING FOR THE EFFECTS  
OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN  
EXCHANGE RATES**

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>Paragraphs</b>
Introduction	.01-.22
Definitions	.03-.16
Explanatory notes	
Background	.17-.18
Accounting for foreign currency transactions	.19-.25
Translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	.26-.32
Treatment of intercompany monetary items	.33
Net investments hedged by foreign loans	.34
Disclosure	.35
Statement of accounting practice	
Accounting for foreign currency transactions	.36-.43
Translation of the financial statements of a foreign entity	.44
Translation of the financial statements of a foreign operation that is integral to the operations of the parent	.45
Disclosure	.46-.48
Effective date	.49

FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

produce a generally far lower standard of education.

● Textbooks — There are not enough textbooks to go around. It means many students have to buy their own if they wish to make any progress.

The combination of unqualified teachers, a lower grade of education and an undersupply of textbooks produce an education system vastly inferior to that provided for whites.

It was against this background that, during last October, a set of demands were forwarded to the DET by student leaders in Atteridgeville near Pretoria.

The demands were:

● The lifting of an age restriction presently in force at schools under the control of the DET. The restrictions prohibit students above a certain age from attending DET schools.

● The right to form and elect Student Representative Councils (SRCs) to negotiate directly with the DET.

● Free distribution of textbooks to all students.

● An end to sexual harassment of students by teachers.

There were other demands but the above four were, and remain, the major issues.

Later another demand was added: that all student leaders detained without trial be charged or released.

From Pretoria the school boycott spread like wildfire to reach a peak during the August elections for the Lower Houses of Parliament. At that stage more than 500 000 students (universities included) were boycotting classes.

Main areas were Pretoria, the Vaal Triangle, the East Rand and some regions in the Cape. The DET refused to bow to student demands and began closing schools as early as May.

Many boycotting students have returned to schools and universities but many have not. The main trouble spots remain the Vaal Triangle, Pretoria and the East Rand.

At some point after the boycott began in Pretoria more than a year ago, student activist organisations became involved. The major protagonists were the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm).

Between these two organisations they brought some semblance of order to the boycott and may even have made constructive progress toward a solution. They also turned essentially educational demands into an explosive political issue.

The demands were clear, and the organisations were open to negotiations. But on September 3 the matter was taken out of their hands. The black townships of the Vaal Triangle erupted into violence after a rent protest slayaway. Township after township followed in a five-week wave of death and destruction.

The student boycott — and its leadership — were suddenly involved in something much bigger — and way beyond control.

Many students were already in jail, the inevitable police crackdown followed and, by the middle of this week, 29 known student leaders were in detention. Many of them were Azasm and Cosas members; others from an organisation known as the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso).

The situation was fast getting out of everyone's control with gangs of youths roaming the town-

ship streets stoning and burning. A public appeal from Cosas that the students get off the streets had little effect and the violence continued. At the moment the picture remains bleak, though considerably calmer. It can, however, flare up again at any moment.

The DET, now under the guidance of a new Minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has agreed to allow the formation of SRCs and has promised a re-examination of the age limit restrictions. Many students, however, still refuse to return to classes and thousands are continuing the boycott.

The issues, the say, have not been settled. SRCs with a constitution drawn up by the DET are not acceptable and little has been done to meet any of the other demands, they claim. So the boycott goes on.

The DET has announced plans to allow students to write the examinations they should be writing now during May and June — without additional registration costs. In addition they have drawn up a plan of action to cope with the thousands of extra pupils who will probably fail (if they even write) their examinations this

year.

The major problem hampering the DET is money. Millions upon millions of rands would be required to implement a meaningful upgrading black education. The DET is probably doing all it can in the circumstances. But given the ideological vicegrip they find themselves in, it's just not enough. For financial reasons alone the prospects for the future are equally bleak.

In addition, always in the background, are political forces who intend to exploit the student boycott as far as it will be exploited. There are other political forces which have a genuine concern for the plight of black students churned out by the thousands each year — very badly equipped to compete in an ever decreasing and highly competitive job market.

Somewhere in the middle of this socio/political collision between an immovable official ideology and an irresistible activist force determined to change the system at almost any cost, are thousands of black students roaming the streets who should be at school. Where will they be in 20 years time...? □

# Schools boycott meeting

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Weekend Post Reporter

THE Crisis in Education Committee and the Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) have jointly organised a meeting for tomorrow to discuss the schools boycott situation.

The meeting will be held in the Centenary Great Hall, New Brighton, at 2pm.

A spokesman for Cosas said all parents, organisations, including the PE Ministers' Fraternal, had been invited.

Meanwhile, the African Writers' Association, based in Johannesburg, will hold a meeting at the offices of the Domestic Workers' Association of South Africa (Dwasa) in Court Chambers, 623 Main Street, North End, to establish a writers' branch in Port Elizabeth.

The meeting will start at 4pm.

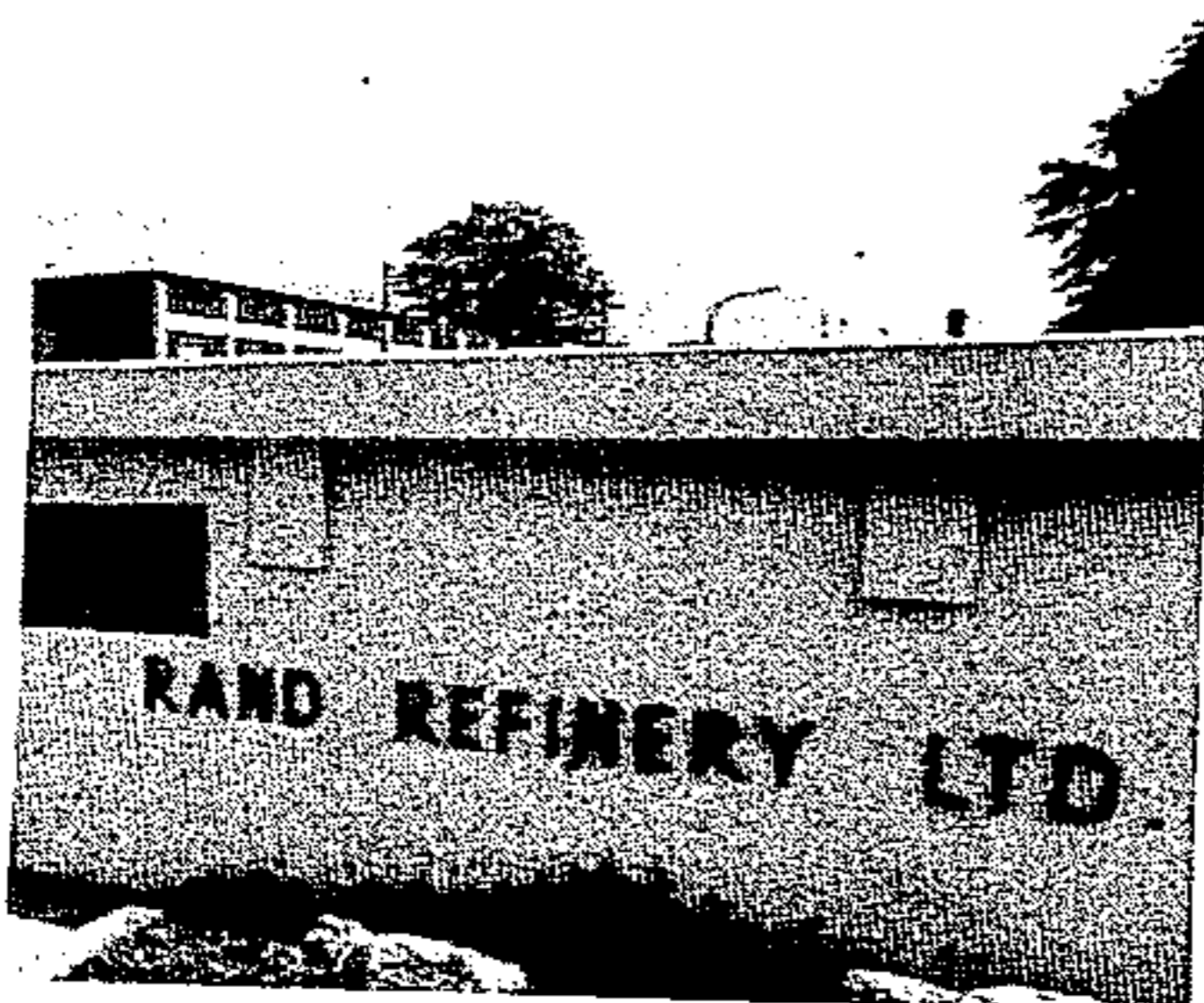
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**BLACK EDUCATION** (52)  
**Concession rejected**

FM 19/10/84

As a result of the school boycotts, black students won two major concessions from government. Co-operation, Development and Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen announced the introduction of Student Representative Councils (SRCs) in all secondary schools and changes to the controversial age limit regulation.

Both issues were at the forefront of demands by the boycotters. It seems govern-



Will it be struck again?

ment is acquiescing in a last-ditch attempt to persuade pupils to return to school as year-end exams approach.

However, Department of Education and Training (DET) spokesman Job Schoeman says government has not committed itself to a major rethink on student demands. Plans to establish "student committees" were announced in Parliament by former DET Minister Barend du Plessis in May, he says. Given the escalating unrest, government can only be criticised for dragging its heels over giving the go ahead for SRCs.

The DET claims the age limit regulation, which prevents pupils over 20 from sitting matric and over 18 from writing Standard 8, is rarely invoked. Official figures show 319 pupils have been affected so far this year. Pupils may now continue their studies if they are over the age limit unless the Director-General refuses attendance on educational or disciplinary grounds. The DET has not scrapped the regulation *per se* but retains it as a potential "threat" to students.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman Nic Olivier believes the "concessions" are unlikely to reverse the trend in the number of stayaways. "The problems in black education go far deeper than simply introducing new structures to the system," he says.

The response from student organisations and black educationists has been negative. Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee, described the changes as "cosmetic."

Fears that SRCs will be "stillborn" are already being realised. The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) urged pupils to reject a DET-drafted constitution.

This seems unreasonable. The boycotts and closure of schools has led to the worst disruption in black education since 1976. With most of the academic year already lost, Cosas could be expected to encourage pupils to return to classes and temporarily shelve their demands — however justified.

This year a record 83 400 pupils are registered to sit matric exams and it is likely the pass rate will slump to an all-time low. Since 1978 there has been a five-fold increase in the number of black matric pupils. Although the numbers have expanded dramatically, the proportion of pupils passing fell from 76,2% in 1978 to 48,3% in 1983, although there were vastly more candidates.

The trend becomes more disturbing when the results for matric with university exemption are examined. Between 1978 and 1973, the numbers sitting increased from 3 236 to 7 108, but the pass rate plunged from 33% to 9,8%.

## URBAN BLACKS

### Destroying councils

The centrepiece of Pretoria's constitutional plan for urban black self-government — the third-tier Black Local Authority (BLA) system — has been seriously undermined by unrest in the townships.

Black community councillors have been physically attacked by rioters who have called for their resignations in the Orange-Vaal area, East Rand and in Soweto. A number went into hiding last month at the height of upheavals in which three councillors were murdered.

The entire town council of Ratanda, near Heidelberg, resigned last month. And councillors in Katlehong, Tembisa, Daveyton and Vosloorus have deserted the only official level of urban black expression.

Rejection of the black municipalities appears to be one reason for the township flare-ups. Says the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan: "The minute you introduce changes which are not acceptable to the people you stimulate active opposition."

"We will not proceed with the establish-

ment of a BLA unless the public at large agrees to it," says John Hitje, Director of local government at the Department of Co-operation and Development. Hitje says he "cannot agree" that the BLA system has been undermined. In BLAs such as Ratanda which have been hit by walk-outs, the (white) Development Boards have stepped in to resume control they had prior to last September. Fresh BLA elections in those towns will be held next February.

Duncan says: "The fact that BLA elections last year drew low (average 20%) polls are an indication of black rejection of the third-tier government." And even in areas where the poll was relatively higher, she adds, people are now seeing the year-old local authorities as oppressive.

Further, exclusion from the tricameral system is "very much a factor" in the unrest, says Duncan. "The Black Local Authorities Act and the Black Community Development Act are now law. And Blacks see very clearly the connection between that and their exclusion from the new dispensation for coloureds and Indians with whites. "Don't forget, the UDF (United Democratic Front) was specifically formed

to fight both the new constitution and the Koornhof Bills (affecting Black local government)."

Increased rent or service charges seems to be the main factor which touched off the riots. The resignation of Lekoa council, for example, has been "demanded" because of its handling of the increases.

Duncan sees the riots as the result of "a whole accumulation of things" and a series of government actions. The effects of the BLAs are being felt now — a year since their establishment. For example, there are widespread allegations of corruption in the allocation of housing, business sites and other privileges.

After 1976 there were hopes of improvement in black education with more cash going its way. Yet the matric pass rate has dropped each year. This fuels discontent. Duncan knows personally of cases where lodger-permit charges have been illegally levied on family members in certain townships. Increased rent-service charges have not always followed procedures laid down before they may be introduced. Growing unemployment and retrenchments add to the sense of grievance.

## ORGANISATIONS

### Pupil dimension

Says an East Rand Development board official: "If you look carefully at the people who are involved (in the township protests) it's always the same names, the people of Cosas. And Cosas is affiliated to the UDF ... It's a political issue by people who reject the new constitution ... Because if there's success in black local government this will give government time to spell out its new dispensation for blacks."

This view is echoed by an official of the Orange-Vaal Development Board. Both areas have seen the worst of the rioting, of which the widespread black school boycotts have been an element.

But what is Cosas and what are its aims? Cosas stands for: The Congress of South African Students and is basically a pupil organisation which claims to have 45 branches around the country.

One would not have thought that an organisation composed of schoolchildren could take the lead in organising a national protest. The unrest indeed threatens the basis of government's initiatives for urban black local government (see *Current Affairs*) and has played havoc with black education.

Cosas, explains Mpho Lekgaro, its 19-year-old vice-president who is a matric student at one of the six Atteridgeville schools shut down by the authorities, "is a student movement formed in 1979 and made up of senior and junior-secondary school students." It was formed to "co-ordinate student grievances and to organise students around the real cause of their problems."

Before its formation, says Mpho, "the anger of the students against the whole set-up of education in our country was frustrated and turned on the teachers and principals." He explains in language not normally used by high school pupils: "Our education system is not for developing people or for the betterment of society, but for apartheid and the capitalist social order."

The advent of Cosas, a non-racial body which has coloured and Indian pupils as members, was notable at the time, says the student leader, since it was a time when Black Consciousness (BC) was strong. Cosas's BC counterpart, the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm) was formed only two years ago.

Is there a link between the classroom boycotts, in which Cosas plays a leading role, and the township riots? "Before they are students," explain Mpho and full-time Cosas national organiser, Tlhabane Mogashoa, "the students are members of their community. Students are affected by rent hikes because it affects the amount of money their families have for their schooling."

Cosas president, Lulu Johnson, a 20-year-old matric pupil at New Brighton in Port Elizabeth, reiterates what their constitution sets down — that "before we are students we are members of our community." Is Cosas therefore a political body? The schools and the community are inseparable, he says.

Referring to the student deaths in the recent riots, Lulu (who is male) says: "Martyrs are inseparable — be they student or

community martyrs." The reason for Cosas joining the UDF, he says, is that they share the same principles. "The UDF was formed to fight the new constitution and the Koornhof Bills which could mean our fellow students will be evicted to the rural areas ... We felt it wise not to fight a separate battle against the new constitution. It became clear our task was to go to the students as the specific terrain of our operations," says Lulu.

Cosas believes the cause of the riots springs from the people's rejection of the black local authorities. "This year it became clear our people are tired of talking — not Cosas, but the broader community. It is clear these community councils have no role to play except to go along with separate development," he says.

"Some of our problems are the result of the social order," says Mpho "although, granted, not all the students realise it. If the life of a society doesn't change, the education system won't change. It is the duty of organisations to make students aware of it ... This is not a Soweto issue but a national issue. As our slogan says: An injury to one is an injury to all."

According to Lulu, Cosas "did not at any stage organise anything like stone-throwing. The students themselves, not Cosas, stoned buses, businesses and the houses of community council leaders. But not only the students — others in the community were involved in the full rampage against (those targets) ... There is no point in saying this was Cosas activity."

# Cosas calls for end to school boycott

12/10/84

D. Dipatch

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52

PORT ELIZABETH — A meeting called by the local branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) resolved last night to suspend the schools boycott and return to classes on Monday on condition pupils are not "dismissed, harassed or victimised".

At a meeting in Kwazakhele, pupils agreed to write their final examinations in February. The meeting, attended by about 1 500 people, also de-

ecided to call a permanent end to the boycott provided democratic students' representative councils were introduced as soon as possible.

These SRCs would be mandated to seek an end to "excessive corporal punishment", upgrading of teacher qualifications, attention to the high matric failure rate, and introduction of a uniform, non-racial system of education.

Cosas executive mem-

bers and ministers from the Inter-Denominational Ministers' Association of South Africa are to visit school principals from today until Monday to report on the outcome of the meeting.

Several speakers expressed reservations about the introduction next year of SRCs in schools as proposed by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, earlier this week. — DDC.

# Extra classes arranged as boycotts end

52 E. Post  
12/10/84

## Post Reporters

EXTRA classes will be arranged by the Department of Education and Training to help pupils who have been boycotting schools in the Port Elizabeth townships.

Mr Gunther Merbold, the regional director of Education and Training in the Cape, said these classes were being arranged to help pupils to cope with their work in preparation for the end-of-year examinations.

The department and various organisations have welcomed the decision taken in Kwazakele at a meeting of the Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students to suspend the schools boycott.

The pupils agreed to the lifting of the boycott on condition that they were not "dismissed, harassed or victimised" by principals and teachers.

Cosas asked the pupils to return to classes on Monday. At the meeting, pupils decided to ask the department to allow them to write their final examinations in February.

Mr Merbold said today there was a substantial increase in attendance at secondary schools and he was quite happy with it. He thought this had to do, perhaps, with Cosas's decision. He added that things might be back to normal on Monday.

"I am absolutely delighted by this very good decision which has come at the right time," he said.

"Pupils in this area will be assisted in every possible way to help them cope up with their work by the holding of extra classes in the afternoons and on Saturdays.

"Fortunately, compared with pupils in Cradock and the Vaal-Triangle, our pupils here have not lost much."

Mr Merbold said pupils in Port Elizabeth would, as usual, be writing their end-of-year examinations in November and December.

He said the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had only given permission to pupils in Atteridgeville to write their examinations in February because they had lost quite a lot of studying time.

Mr Merbold said that as far as his department was concerned no action would be taken against any pupil.

"They will not be harassed, victimised or dismissed by anybody. I assure them," he said.

The Rev D M Soga, president of the Inter-denominational Ministers' Association of South Africa (Idamasa), said his association held a meeting with the Cosas executive last night after the Cosas general meeting.

"We welcome their decision that children should return to school. It shows maturity and a high degree of responsibility," he said.

Mr Soga said his association was now working towards improving relations between Cosas and the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm).

Meanwhile, the Students Action Committee in Uitenhage has condemned police harassment and added that no amount of harassment would deter them from their goal of boycotting classes.



Return to

52  
G'town

E. Post  
schools,

13/10/84  
but not

## classes

Weekend Post  
Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — High school pupils here yesterday decided to end their 14-day school boycott and return to school on Monday.

A spokesman for the students said the decision was taken at a meeting held in a local church hall.

"Pupils from all three high schools attended the meeting and we decided to go back to school on Monday, but we will not attend classes," he said.

"We will only attend classes if our demands are met and we give the authorities 14 days to react to these demands."

He said they demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the police from the townships.

"Exams also have to be postponed until February next year, otherwise we will not attend classes."

He said a parents' meeting will be held today and a parents committee, which is to negotiate with the Department of Education and Training on behalf of the students, will be elected.

Sapa reports that unrest hit primary schools yesterday in Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, where schools were re-opened this week after class boycotts and unrest among secondary school pupils.

Recent concessions by the Government on the introduction of student representative councils and changes to the controversial age-limit regulation failed to draw students back to school.

Mr P J Felstead, regional director for the Northern Transvaal of the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday only a third of pupils turned up at five Atteridgeville secondary schools.

"They left school early and then chased primary pupils from seven schools out of their classrooms," he said.

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# GUEST SPOT

Franz Auerbach

52 S. Star



## Coping with the boycotts

14/11/84

CLASS boycotts in African schools and violence by various parties are gradually weakening the fabric of orderly community life, which includes the safety of children and their ongoing education.

Several rival pupil movements are active in schools. In addition, various irresponsible elements contribute to the slow destruction of confidence, of public safety and property in many residential areas.

This state of affairs needs to be stopped urgently, because it does not help ANY responsible goal. It will also not change the power structure of our country. But the interruption of schooling for tens of thousands of young people will lessen their chances of becoming competent adults able to accept responsible places in ANY future society. It will also lessen their lifetime chances of escaping poverty.

I ask pupil movements to consider three suggestions:

1. Major movements should work out a common strategy.
2. They should all consider encouraging all primary schools to continue without any further disruption, and confine their activities to secondary schools.
3. Perhaps protest moves and discussions could be organised without stopping normal school lessons.

Everyone should welcome the Minister's announcement that SRCs will be introduced in all high schools next term, and his concession on the age limit restrictions. It should be given a fair chance to develop, because it is a significant step in the democratisation of education in South Africa.

The Minister should, in addition to his announcement on student councils, urgently organise local consultations between his department and senior police officers to ensure that groups of pupils leaving schools at break are not attacked by police who suspect them of being "riotous assemblies" as has happened on various occasions recently.

Dr Viljoen might consider three further steps:

- Suspend the age limit rule for three years. Though he has just made a major concession on its application, its temporary suspension would be an important symbolic act.
- In a violent society, sensible departmental rules on corporal punishment are widely disregarded. To improve the situation, an announcement that inspectors will be asked to check that the rules are being obeyed might contribute to a lessening of corporal punishment beyond the established departmental rules.
- The core issue is quality of education, and long-held, deep-rooted beliefs among all black people that a single ministry of education would do more towards this than anything else.

Dr Viljoen might issue a careful statement listing all the major aspects of educational quality which will, in fact, be controlled by the new single ministry of national education as accepted in the government's White Paper on the De Lange Report. These are really important aspects, but this is not widely known in the country. Examinations and certification, for example will in future be of equal quality for pupils in all education departments because they will be controlled by a single authority. This will help move us a little faster to the goal of "equal education opportunity for all inhabitants".

Perhaps what has been suggested here may help to ensure that more than five million African pupils will be able to continue with regular schooling as one aspect of their preparation for life.

● The author is an organiser at Funda Teachers' Centre, Diepkloof



# Pupils go back <sup>52</sup> but not all <sup>15/10/84</sup> Pretoria Correspondent

Thousands of primary school pupils and a handful of high school pupils in Atteridgeville-Saulsville were back in classes today after disruptions at the weekend.

Principals at the primary schools said the situation was back to normal.

"Lessons are continuing as normal," said one.

Classes were disrupted by groups of high school pupils on Friday. They went from school to school ordering primary school pupils to go home.

Mr Job Schoeman, the Department of Education and Training's chief public relations officer, said the turnout at the six high schools on Friday morning was good.

"But during the day pupils at five of the six high schools walked out and disrupted classes at primary schools.

"The regional director ordered that there be no classes on Saturday."

The attendance at high schools was said to be poor today. Principals said no pupils reported at some classes.

● See Page 2

<sup>e. post</sup>  
Some PE  
schools <sup>15/10/84</sup> <sup>2</sup>  
less than  
half full  
— MPC

Post Reporter

WHILE English high schools in Port Elizabeth were critically full, certain Afrikaans schools in Walmer were under-utilised, according to Mrs Molly Blackburn, Progressive Federal Party MPC for Walmer.

Mrs Blackburn quoted Department of Education figures which showed that:

● D F Malherbe High School, with a capacity for 800 pupils, had only 490 pupils enrolled.

● The Walmer Primary school in Fourth Avenue, Walmer, with a capacity for 600 pupils only had only 112 pupils enrolled.

Mrs Blackburn said the situation in Port Elizabeth was because of the Government's "moedertaal policy".

This had resulted in an "enforced under-utilisation of other schools in the area".

Describing Government policy as an "ideological daydream", Mrs Blackburn said children were now suffering "as a result of an unworkable policy combined with out-of-date planning".

Mrs Blackburn said that although the Walmer Primary school catered only for primary school pupils, "it would be more realistic to convert the unused section into classrooms for senior pupils than for the province to spend an enormous amount of money on an entirely separate and very large property".

She said the figures showed that a change of Government policy was needed and not new buildings.

# Don't postpone exams, council urges the DET

By Phil Mtimkulu

The Soweto Council will request the Department of Education and Training (DET) not to postpone the end-of-year examinations which are due to start within the next two weeks.

The council was urged by 500 Soweto residents at a meeting held at the Jabulani Amphitheatre yesterday to convey this decision to the DET.

The meeting, convened by the town council, was called to allow Soweto residents to air their views on the continuing pupil unrest in the township and to suggest ways of ending it.

The attendance was poor and the pupils were conspicuous by their ab-

sence. Only two pupils took the stage and addressed the meeting.

The Mayor, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, who was expected to address the residents, was only allowed to pass a vote of thanks. He urged the pupils to go back to school today.

It was also agreed that the council should meet with leaders of political and pupil organisations at the Naledi Hall on November 4 to reach consensus on how to solve the unrest.

Parents who spoke expressed themselves strongly against the boycott of classes and the general unrest in the township.

Most of the parents blamed organisations such as the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Students and the Azanian Students' Movement for the stayaway from schools.

A councillor, Mr Letsatsi Radebe, said the students were getting orders from the "suburbs of Johannesburg".

One speaker, however, said the pupils were boycotting classes because they did not want inferior education which would make them slaves.

"The students do not want to eat poison, they want good education like all other students in the country."

Mr Nelson Botile, a councillor, supported him and said parents had failed to support pupils in their fight for better education.

"We are afraid. Why don't we speak on behalf of our children and secure a better future for them? Let us fight for the education of our kids," he said.

## Township unrest continues

A group of rioting youths tried to set a school on fire near Pretoria, in one of a few incidents of township unrest country-wide yesterday, a police spokesman said.

He said a group of youths tried to set classrooms alight at the Holy Trinity School in Atteridgeville.

Two policemen were slightly injured when Crossroads squatters near Cape Town stoned a police vehicle. Police used rubber bullets to disperse the crowd.

In Sebokeng damage estimated at R2 000 was caused when a store room and three classrooms at a high school were set on fire.

Police used tear-gas, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse marching youths at the Morris Isaacson Secondary School in Soweto yesterday.

# Thousands miss classes in PWV

By Sue Leeman,  
Pretoria Bureau

Thousands of pupils are still boycotting lessons and classes remain suspended for many others in spite of recent attempts by the Department of Education and Training to defuse the tension in black schools.

Sporadic unrest is still flaring in townships in the PWV area and in the Eastern Cape.

The DET recently conceded the proposed establishment of student representative councils.

But pupils have rejected the councils because they claim they were not consulted over the constitution of the bodies.

A spokesman for the DET, Mr Edgar Posselt, said this morning it was not possible to determine exactly how many pupils were still missing classes.

But in Atteridgeville, where six high schools were reopened on Thursday, more than 5 000 pupils are still boycotting classes.

At the Pafogang Secondary School in Soweto it was reported yesterday that most pupils (between 800 and 1 000) did not turn up for classes.

### ON THE MARCH

About 400 pupils of the Morris Isaacson Senior Secondary School in the township were reported to have marched through the streets yesterday. Police later dispersed them.

At Minerva High School in Alexandra classes have been suspended indefinitely. The suspension affects up to 1 000 pupils.

At all four secondary schools in Tembisa classes have been suspended.

Mr Posselt said the

trouble-torn Vaal Triangle had largely returned to normal but there were still stayaways in some areas, including Sebokeng near Vereeniging where there was a low attendance at all schools.

In other townships in the region, including Sharpeville, there was no attendance. Thousands were estimated to be boycotting classes here.

On the East Rand school attendance varied, with no attendance at some schools and attendances of up to 80 percent at others.

Mr Posselt said most of the Eastern Cape was still affected by stayaways. Pupils are boycotting classes in Grahamstown, Queenstown, Craddock, Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage.

Classes are still suspended in King William's Town and Fort Beaufort.





52 C. Times

# Boycott spreads to Graaff-Reinet

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — While many pupils returned to school in Port Elizabeth yesterday, stay-aways spread to Graaff-Reinet in the Eastern Cape and continued in the Vaal Triangle, East Rand and some Soweto schools.

Five of the Atteridgeville schools, near Pretoria, which the Department of Education and Training (DET) reopened last week, were empty yesterday. Pupils arrived without their books and were sent home.

## 'Operation catch-up' starts

Half the pupils from the sixth school — Dr Nkomo Secondary High — plunged into the "operational catch-up" course organized by the DET to make up for time lost when the schools were closed for more than five months.

None of the 4 000 pupils at secondary schools in Tembisa, where the suspension of classes was lifted last week, turned up yesterday.

Pupils are refusing to write their end-of-year examinations while fellow-pupils are sitting in jail.

They are demanding the unconditional release of those arrested.

In Soweto yesterday, pupils from the Pakogang Secondary School refused to enter their classrooms, a DET liaison officer, Mr Edgar Posselt, said.

Police used rubber bullets, birdshot and tearsmoke on about 400 pupils from the Morris Isaacson Secondary School who were on a march through the township yesterday, police said.

In Port Elizabeth, attendance at 11 secondary schools ranged between 60

and 95 percent, according to the regional director, Mr G Merbold.

Pupils in Somerset East were back in their classrooms, but three schools in Graaff-Reinet boycotted yesterday and stay-aways continued in Grahams-town, Uitenhage, Queenstown and King William's Town.

Mr Merbold said the suspension of classes at the Thubalethu Secondary School, in Fort Beaufort, would be lifted next Monday.

Yesterday police used teargas to disperse about 500 pupils from the Lawson School in Fort Beaufort who marched to the Magoma Primary School, police said.

The majority of pupils at two secondary schools in Thabong, near Welkom, attended lessons yesterday, but pupils at the third secondary school boycotted classes.

Most secondary school pupils in Daveyton, Wattville, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Thokoza, Duduza, Nigel, Tsakane and Kwathema continued to stay away yesterday, while primary school attendance ranged from 20-95 percent.

Pupils yesterday returned to the So-shanguve Secondary School, near Pretoria.

● Mr Tom Manthata of the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) yesterday called on the government to restore a normal atmosphere at schools and in the streets.

"We are distressed by the government's intransigence in clearing the air for students to resume their lessons at school," he said.

● Attack on home of Soweto councillor, page 5



A squatter looks at one of the slashed shelt  
A police spokesman later denied claims by p  
by p

## NRP open to other races

## New p press f and cc

JOHANNESBURG. —

# Mixed response to new boycott call at schools

By JIMMY MATYU

THERE is a confused situation in black schools in Port Elizabeth, where the class boycott has resumed, although only partially, according to the department of Education and Training.

The boycott in Uitenhage has been lifted, but in Grahamstown it has entered its third week and will continue for at least a fortnight.

At a Congress of South African Students meeting in New Brighton last night a boycott resumption was urged in a bid to persuade the department to allow November examinations to be written in February.

The department yesterday exempted matric candidates from the need to write year-end exams, giving them the option of sitting as private candidates next May.

In Uitenhage an executive member of the Students' Action Committees of the Limekhaya High School and the Thanduxolo

Junior Secondary School has appealed to all pupils to return to classes today or "as soon as possible".

Mr Kwanele Tyatya said it was decided to suspend the boycott on condition that no pupil was "victimised, harassed or expelled" because of involvement in the boycott.

Mr Tyatya said attendance at the two schools today was about 70%.

Mr G. W. Merbold, Regional Director of Education and Training in the Cape, said today that, so far, his department had not received any official representation concerning the pupils' request.

Mr Merbold said the situation was "back to normal" in Uitenhage and that in Port Elizabeth attendance was good except at two primary schools where it was below 70%.

He said the situation in other areas outside Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage still remained unchanged. Pupils were still continuing with the boycott.

(52)

E. Post

17/10/84

# Fresh violence breaks out in Soweto schools

By Themba Khumalo

Fresh violence started in several Soweto schools today when classes were disrupted by stone-throwers and a bakery van was set alight near Sekano-Ntoane High School.

Thousands of pupils arrived at their schools to find political slogans calling for a total boycott of the end-of-the-year examinations on the walls and blackboards.

At Orlando High School, one of the biggest in Soweto, pupils and teachers ran for cover during their morning prayers after they were stoned by anti-exami-

nation groups who moved from school to school telling the pupils to go home.

The class disruption seemed to be aimed at the Std 7, 8 and 9 pupils who were due to sit for their final examinations yesterday morning.

In Senoane township a group of youths put to flight the driver of a bakery van and his two assistants before they looted and tried to set alight the van.

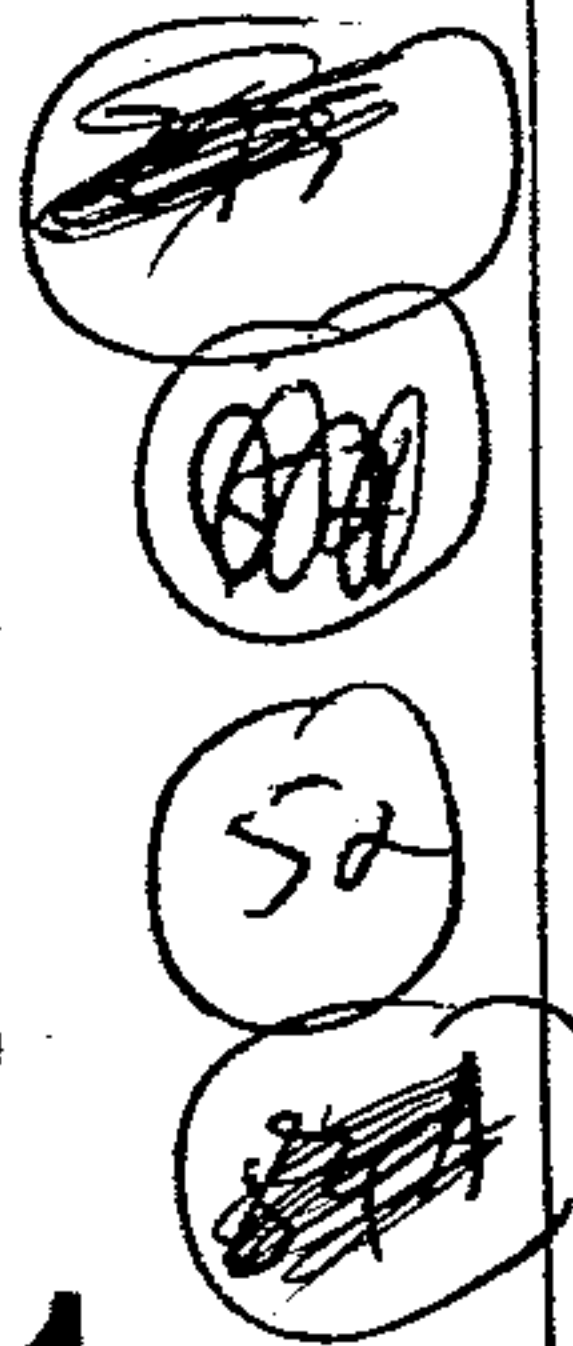
A Riot Squad police unit travelling in an armoured car later arrived and dispersed mobs with teargas while they were

17/10/84  
Star  
helping themselves to bread and cakes.

Following this violence, several commercial and delivery vehicles were seen parked outside Moroka Police Station. Drivers sought police escorts so that they could complete their rounds.

The renewed violence in Soweto came after an emotional student meeting at Regina Mundi Church yesterday at which pupils decided not to sit for the examinations while their colleagues were in police detention.

# Fresh unrest erupts in East Cape



E. Post

79/10/84

By JIMMY MATYU

THERE were fresh outbreaks of unrest in the townships of New Brighton, Cradock and Graaff-Reinet last night.

In Cradock two policemen were attacked, in Graaff-Reinet petrol bombs were thrown at the homes of a school principal and a community leader and in Port Elizabeth an attempt was made to set fire to a school.

Lieutenant H Beck, of the Directorate of Public Affairs at the South African Police Headquarters in Pretoria, said today that last night a group of 20 youths went to the home of the caretaker of the Newell High School in New Brighton and demanded the keys of the school.

He gave them the keys and later noticed that the school was on fire.

The Fire Department was called and the blaze extinguished. Only slight damage was caused.

Lt Beck said two petrol bombs were thrown into the home of Mr F Mpephu, a school headmaster in Graaff-Reinet.

One bottle went through the window into the sitting room, causing damage to furniture and curtaining.

Mr Mpephu put the fire out.

Lt Beck said in Sobukwe Street a petrol bomb was thrown into the home of Mrs V Sibam, deputy chairman of the Community Development Board, but no damage was caused as the bomb hit the inside walls and did not explode.

A policeman had a narrow escape in the Nlingelihle Township in Cradock when confronted by a large crowd of youths.

He had gone to a butchery, situated opposite the community hall where a meeting was being held. He was driving his private vehicle.

While he was inside the shop, he heard a noise outside and, on investigation, found about 150 youths gathered around his vehicle.

Lt Beck said the crowd chanted: "Here is an *impipi*. He must be killed."

He said the policeman jumped into his vehicle and drove to the home of a colleague. The crowd followed him.

Lt Beck said the crowd again surrounded the vehicle, throwing stones at it.

The policeman fired two shots with his service revolver and the youths fled.

He said the two policemen then returned to the butchery, but while they were inside they heard a noise outside.

There they found the vehicle again surrounded by youths, who were stoning it.

Lt Beck said a shot was fired and when the crowd fled, the two policemen managed to get into the vehicle and drive off.

He said the car was extensively damaged. No one was injured and no arrests were made.

Lt Beck said other areas in the Eastern Cape were quiet yesterday.

The Department of Education and Training has described the schools' situation in Kwanobuhle in Uitenhage as "back to normal".

Mr H Jansen, regional inspector of education and training, confirmed this today.

He said that in Port Elizabeth black schools the situation was "more or less the same as yesterday" and that in other areas in the Cape there had been no change.

Yesterday the attendance was about 70%.

Mr Jansen said that in Oudtshoorn pupils at the Fezekile Junior Secondary School were all boycotting classes.

The Port Elizabeth Youth Congress will hold a seminar in the Centenary Great Hall in New Brighton on Sunday from 9am with the theme "National Democratic Struggle".

# Pupil dimension

FM  
12/10/84



Says an East Rand Development board official: "If you look carefully at the people who are involved (in the township protests) it's always the same names, the people of Cosas. And Cosas is affiliated to the UDF ... It's a political issue by people who reject the new constitution ... Because if there's success in black local government this will give government time to spell out its new dispensation for blacks."

This view is echoed by an official of the Orange-Vaal Development Board. Both areas have seen the worst of the rioting, of which the widespread black school boycotts have been an element.

But what is Cosas and what are its aims? Cosas stands for: The Congress of South African Students and is basically a pupil organisation which claims to have 45 branches around the country.

One would not have thought that an organisation composed of schoolchildren could take the lead in organising a national protest. The unrest indeed threatens the basis of government's initiatives for urban black local government (see *Current Affairs*) and has played havoc with black education.

Cosas, explains Mpho Lekgaro, its 19-year-old vice-president who is a matric student at one of the six Atteridgeville schools shut down by the authorities, "is a student movement formed in 1979 and made up of senior and junior-secondary school students." It was formed to "co-ordinate student grievances and to organise students around the real cause of their problems."

Before its formation, says Mpho, "the anger of the students against the whole set-up of education in our country was frustrated and turned on the teachers and principals." He explains in language not normally used by high school pupils: "Our education system is not for developing people or for the betterment of society, but for apartheid and the capitalist social order."

The advent of Cosas, a non-racial body which has coloured and Indian pupils as members, was notable at the time, says the student leader, since it was a time when Black Consciousness (BC) was strong. Cosas's BC counterpart, the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm) was formed only two years ago.

Is there a link between the classroom boycotts, in which Cosas plays a leading role, and the township riots? "Before they are students," explain Mpho and full-time Cosas national organiser, Tlhabane Mogashoa, "the students are members of their community. Students are affected by rent hikes because it affects the amount of money their families have for their schooling."

Cosas president, Lulu Johnson, a 20-year-old matric pupil at New Brighton in Port Elizabeth, reiterates what their constitution sets down — that "before we are students we are members of our community." Is Cosas therefore a political body? The schools and the community are inseparable, he says.

Referring to the student deaths in the recent riots, Lulu (who is male) says: "Martyrs are inseparable — be they student or

community martyrs." The reason for Cosas joining the UDF, he says, is that they share the same principles. "The UDF was formed to fight the new constitution and the Koornhof Bills which could mean our fellow students will be evicted to the rural areas ... We felt it wise not to fight a separate battle against the new constitution. It became clear our task was to go to the students as the specific terrain of our operations," says Lulu.

Cosas believes the cause of the riots springs from the people's rejection of the black local authorities. "This year it became clear our people are tired of talking — not Cosas, but the broader community. It is clear these community councils have no role to play except to go along with separate development," he says.

"Some of our problems are the result of the social order," says Mpho "although, granted, not all the students realise it. If the life of a society doesn't change, the education system won't change. It is the duty of organisations to make students aware of it ... This is not a Soweto issue but a national issue. As our slogan says: An injury to one is an injury to all."

According to Lulu, Cosas "did not at any stage organise anything like stone-throwing. The students themselves, not Cosas, stoned buses, businesses and the houses of community council leaders. But not only the students — others in the community were involved in the full rampage against (those targets) ... There is no point in saying this was Cosas activity."

based industry, bringing in much-needed foreign exchange.

The SATB-Fedhasa talks could also possibly lead to major changes in hotel regulations, and the Liquor Act could come under reconsideration — should government decide to change existing regulations.

Changes in the offing include "liberalising" the star-grading system; more tax breaks for lower-star hotels; and changes in the automatic linkage of a liquor licence to a hotel licence. This practice has led to many one-star hotels becoming little more than "glorified liquor outlets," according to tourism sources.

With a softening of star-grading standards, hoteliers would be able to save on building and running costs, as a number of unnecessarily strict requirements and regulations could fall away without damaging basic hotel standards.

"We are taking complete stock of the whole industry, looking at consumer needs and whether existing regulations match the practical requirements of the industry. This should help the industry become more cost-effective," says SATB executive director Spencer Thomas.

At least one hotel group has already moved strongly into the "budget" gap. Cape-based Protea Hotels & Inns (PHI) MD Otto Stehlik says he is being "inundated" with enquiries from hoteliers interested in its franchise and management contract scheme, aimed at forming a chain of "economy" and budget hotels (*Business* August 17).

The beauty of Protea's scheme is that it needs very little capital outlay. Individual hoteliers wishing to join the chain have to qualify in terms of the provisions of PHI's 40-page "quality assurance programme." The aim is to ensure that all participating hotels comply with the new group's standards. Any refurbishing and upgrading costs must be carried by the participating hotelier, who will be funded by the Bankorp group (the major shareholder in PHI).

Stehlik expects PHI to comprise 20 hotels by the beginning of next year, increasing to 35 by June-July, and reaching 50 by the end of 1985. He says PHI has already

identified about 100 areas in southern Africa where it would like to make its presence felt.

Protea's high-powered entry into the budget market is underlined by its appointment of Theo Behrens (former Secretary for Tourism and ex-chairman of both Satour and the now-defunct Hotel Board) as marketing director from October 1. Stehlik claims the group now has "a couple of million rand" available to market the group's hotels locally and overseas from early next year.

Protea Hotels already has a well-established international marketing division. A bigger advertising pool will enable it to launch a major marketing campaign, as soon as the group is "on stream," says Stehlik.

#### A wide range

He adds: "Travel patterns are changing. People are becoming more adventurous and interested in visiting outlying country areas. With many of our hotels in up-country areas — and a fair mix of rural, resort and central city locations — we will be able to offer visitors a wide range of accommodation."

Stehlik is "amazed" at the number of largely unknown hotels, with great tourist potential, that are available in various scenic areas round the country. He sees the PHI venture as an opportunity to put these hotels "on the map." PHI is also negotiating with three homeland governments on possible hotel and resort developments, and Stehlik hopes to announce one major deal soon.

The hallmark of the new group will be the individuality of its hotels. "We do not plan to operate an over-standardised, over-commercialised group of hotels," says Stehlik.

Another major group has also indicated that it is "going budget." The new Safren group is strongly involved in tourism development through its two components — Safmarine, with its *Astor* cruise liner, and Rennies, which controls Holiday Inns (HI).

Rennies chairman Charles Fiddian-Green tells the *FM* his group has investi-

gated the issue for some time in the US and "definitely" wants to press ahead with development in the budget hotels sector.

"Safmarine are 100% with us in this venture and we are actively looking for new hotel sites. We are, in fact, already negotiating to buy acceptable sites for building purposes and would prefer this avenue of development to taking over existing hotels," says Fiddian-Green.

HI presently has 22 hotels in SA, and one in the Transkei. The rest of its stable has been amalgamated with Sun International and includes the highly successful Wild Coast Sun, and its Swaziland resort.

Marketing and sales director Tim Rands says HI's 350-room highrise, second-generation hotel on Durban's Marine Parade will be completed at a cost of R45m by April 1985, while its new 250-room Pretoria Hotel was recently opened at a cost of R28m. Rands also expects a strong overseas tourism upturn as soon as the positive effects of the rand/dollar exchange rate begin to filter through to the local hotel and tourism industries on a larger scale.

SI's exclusion contract from the SA market terminates next March — and the group is already studying further local and overseas developments. However, SI is definitely not in the "budget" market, and chairman Sol Kerzner recently said it is looking for good multi-million-rand foreign hotel investments.

Presently under construction are its 120-room, R25m Thaba Nchu casino resort hotel, due for completion by the end of 1985, and "the finest hotel in Africa" — its new 250-room, R40m Cascades Hotel at Sun City. Marketing director Stewart Banner says the group has "a few more plans in the pipeline."

The overall pattern suggests that hoteliers are increasingly becoming aware of the advantages to be reaped from a weak rand; and that a greater "targeting" on tourists — upmarket or budget, local or foreign — has to form an essential component of planning. Perhaps not all SA's hotels will survive. But those that do, should be in a strong position to provide carefully catered services.

## THE UNREST

# Currents of violence

There are two powerful political currents flowing parallel in SA. One, with all its hesitations, imperfections, and injustices, is the current of reform. This, it is hoped, will eventually lead to a peaceful and more just society.

The second current is that of confrontation and revolution. The motives of its proponents — though not their methods — are understandable to any who recall the history of injustice of the last 30 years. Since

The continued violence in the townships is a serious matter. Opposing views on its causes and possible outcome are emerging. While events seem far from adding up to a climate of revolution, reformist intentions need to be swiftly translated into action if the unrest is not to become endemic.

the army is now being used to deal with turbulent situations, it is worth looking at what the army itself thinks of the issues.

Conventional military wisdom is that revolutionaries can cause a great deal of turmoil, bloodshed and suffering. But they cannot launch a successful revolution against security forces whose loyalties are not subject to subversion.

Conventional military wisdom is almost certainly right. If, over a large number of

## IS THE VIOLENCE RANDOM?

The violence in SA's townships and mines differs from that of 1976 in that it seems to lack a common focus. In 1976 the flashpoint was government's attempt to enforce Afrikaans-medium education in secondary schools. This time there is no single grievance — in fact there appear to be too many for any simple solution.

The fighting and killings on the mines were related to the strike called by the National Union of Mineworkers, and do not appear to have had any wider political connotation.

In the Vaal Triangle, where the community violence began, the spark was provided by resentment at rent increases. This quickly translated into hostility towards the new town council — several councillors were attacked and one killed.

### Lenasia election

Lenasia's violence was directly against the Indian election under the new constitution. It was obviously designed to signify Indian rejection of the new deal — and to scare off voters.

On the East Rand, scene of some of the worst incidents, the school boycotts played a major part — with 93 000 students staying away. How far the violence was politically motivated, and

how far it was due to thousands of boycotting students simply going on the rampage, is another question.

As far as can be judged the Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth incidents were largely motiveless — unless they are regarded as the sudden release of frustration due to falling economic expectations and poor housing.

### Soweto backlash

In Soweto, where Mayor Ephraim Tshabalala blames the United Democratic Front for the unrest, trouble seems to have been precipitated by a combination of rent and housing grievances, and school boycotts. It is interesting that Soweto is the one area to show any sort of significant counter-movement — with Tshabalala mustering 4 000 people to protest against the violence.

The Pretoria townships seem to have mainly been hit by student violence following a boycott of most local schools.

The situation is confusing enough to justify government suspicions that trouble is being deliberately orchestrated using whatever grievances lie to hand. The SA Catholic Bishops Conference, no friend of government's, has called for an investigation into the causes of "this outbreak of social rage."

274 52

years, the revolutionaries succeeded in doing enough physical and economic damage (killing or maiming a sufficiently large number of people) they *might* succeed in bringing government to the conference table. This is a remote contingency. Government's most likely response would be to fight to the end — with the worst scenario a war that would almost certainly engulf the whole sub-continent if there was foreign intervention.

We are still very far from that. But it is pertinent to ask how relevant the current unrest — including as it does school boycotts and sporadic waves of violence — is to the plans of both the reformers and the revolutionaries.

There are two theories about the unrest. One, naturally held strongly by government, is that it is being orchestrated. Either the ANC is directly involved, it is argued, or front organisations are doing the running. It is often strongly hinted that bodies like the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), and the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) are active in this field.

The other theory is that the unrest is almost entirely spontaneous. It therefore springs from grievances about inadequate schooling, poor and insufficient housing, increasing rents, corrupt and inefficient local government, poor and overcrowded transport facilities, the enforcement of influx control, and from falling living standards as a result of the recession.

We are inclined to believe that both theories contain truth and that unrest springing from genuine grievances is seized upon



Students' gathering ... not yet a fullscale revolt

by those with ideological axes to grind and in whose interest it is to keep the witch's cauldron bubbling.

It is always difficult for white South Africans, safely encapsulated from the realities of township life, to know precisely what is happening at any one time. They judge the state of play from the announced body counts, from ministerial and police statements and by whatever is said by blacks they happen to know.

Thus when Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange told the Transvaal National Party Congress last week that the army would be "utilised to a greater extent in a support role for the SAP" he raised a predictable row — particularly as army units were promptly deployed in Soweto and Grahamstown, only to be as promptly withdrawn due to the "situation easing."

After all, a state only uses troops against its own citizens in a declared emergency, rebellion or civil war — right? In the South African context, as it happens, wrong. Although government avoided using troops during the 1976 riots — when the police were stretched in dealing with the situation — the attitude has changed since then.

It has become policy to use the SADF wherever necessary — and it is the legally prescribed duty of the troops to render such assistance.

Among its other duties the Defence Act lays down the following tasks for the SADF: "The prevention or suppression of terrorism; the prevention or suppression of internal disorder" and "such police duties as may be prescribed."

In fact the SADF has become more and more valuable to the police. Government's 1982 White Paper on Defence says aid to the police included "22 cordon operations, 10 sweep and search operations and 633 road blocks." The 1984 White Paper avoids giving figures while making it plain that aid to the police continues.

But if military aid to the police is not a new departure, the new high-profile role of the troops carries its own dangers. It indicates to the country, and to the world as a whole, that the situation in the black townships is more serious than government has cared to admit. That cannot be good for either political or investor confidence.

That trouble should break out in the black townships just as the new constitution

was coming into force is hardly surprising. From a revolutionary viewpoint outbreaks of mass unrest, violence and school boycotts signal to the world that the new constitution is not acceptable to the bulk of the people.

Grievances that could be exploited lay ready to hand, and to be fair to government most of them are not matters that can be easily remedied. Many are the result of 36 years of apartheid and they will take many years to put right.

How long the unrest will last is a moot point. The 1976 disturbances went on for many months and lasted longer in some areas than in others — particularly in the eastern Cape.

#### Revolt distant

In most people's judgment, however, the country is not ripe for any full-scale revolt. In due course the urban areas will probably subside into the same sullen calm that followed 1976 — until next time.

The FM fully appreciates the genuine grievances of black South Africans. It also believes government is following a disastrous policy in attempting to press ahead with "separate development" — however

much that policy might be brought up to date and explained away as something different.

Indeed it is of interest that some of government's proclaimed intentions are the antithesis of separate development — like Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen's statement last week that government aimed at the orderly "urbanisation" of blacks.

Whatever its flaws, this is a far cry from the old "blacks are temporary sojourners" attitude. It implies not only recognition that blacks are in the cities permanently, but that their numbers will grow both by natural means and by migration from the homelands and rural areas.

Even a government as given to belief in policy as a *deus ex machina* as Pretoria can hardly hope to keep such black masses politically powerless. Municipal votes and a theoretical say in distant and poverty-stricken homelands are not enough.

No doubt Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis's Cabinet committee on urban blacks will agonise over the problem and will come up with many weird and wonderful ideas like city states or federal and confederal systems.

Some of these ideas may actually be tried before the realisation penetrates that all South Africans are entitled to equal rights — given some mechanism to protect minority interests.

No one, except the ANC, is demanding equal rights tomorrow. Obviously it will take time and will involve many traumatic political events before some satisfactory system emerges.

But it is unlikely to emerge in circumstances of growing violence where situations harden and hatreds become more intense. That is why we place our trust in reform, believing that, whatever the difficulties and pressures, each reform measure must lead logically and inevitably to the next.


Thus government, under the new constitution, must show itself capable of reformist action such as the repeal of the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts; the amendment, for the better, of the Group Areas Act; and the softening of the worst aspects of influx control and population removal.

If it does start to move in the right directions it might find that it does not, after all, need the army to hold down restless townships.

## COSAS

EACH ONE

## STUDENTS



TEACH ONE

## SUPPORT


TEACH ONE

## DEMANDS

# SOLIDARITY

'AFTER MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS OF APARTHEID EDUCATION THEY EXPECTED TO SEE TOTALLY BRAINWASHED, PERFECT LITTLE 'HOTNOTJIES' AND 'KAFFIRTJIES' WHO KNEW THEIR PLACE IN THE

WORLD. INSTEAD THEY FIND THE MOST POLITICALLY CONSCIOUS GENERATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE DETERMINED TO STRUGGLE FOR A BETTER FUTURE' — REV ALLAN BOESAK.



Ever since the beginning of this year there have been a number of incidents of unrest in schools, which symbolise dissatisfaction amongst the students of SOUTH AFRICA. Those affected are in Cradock, Attardville, Seaville, Thornhill, Warrumbath, Port Elizabeth, Scarborough, Queenstown, Welkom and many other areas.

DET said the unrest was caused by agitators. This has been proved to be lie by students in Pratoia and Cradock, who have been out of classes since the beginning of the year and firmly standing by their demands. The agitator issues have been problems inside the classrooms.

Therefore the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) calls upon all students, parents and all members of the community to support the demands which are:

**DEMANDS**

- Formation of and recognition of democratic SRC's
- The application of corporal punishment as laid down by the DET regulations
- Free supply of textbooks to all students/pupils
- Age limit regulation to be scrapped in all schools
- End to sexual abuse of female students/pupils, be it by a teachers or another student/pupil
- The DET should work to end the continual presence of unqualified teachers in our schools
- Release all detained students and teachers

**REASONS**

- Representation in the interest of improving relationship between student and teacher
- Punishment for cheating and non-issuing student numbers. A democratic SRC would help to build and maintain discipline among student/pupils
- All student/pupils should be able to study
- Education for all regardless of age
- Female pupils should be treated as human beings and not as sexual objects. A democratic SRC would promote and improve understanding and a better relationship between staff and students.
- For the improvement of matric results and the standard of our education. 75% of black teachers are underqualified as compared to 3% in white schools

#### Cosas's education demand



men, who have been in the sanctuary of the con-  
 could not leave the con-  
 the newly-revised African People's Democratic  
 detention orders de-  
 allowing us to make rep-  
 resentations to him." **Court ruling page 9.**

# Troops pulled out of Soweto

**CAPE TOWN** — Defence force troops, who caused a storm of protest by patrolling Soweto, have been withdrawn.

A police spokesman said last night that the withdrawal had nothing to do with the controversy surrounding the deployment of SADF forces in black townships.

He did not know if the troops who had been patrolling the black townships of Grahamstown had also been withdrawn.

He confirmed last night that the troops who had been patrolling Soweto were being withdrawn because the situation in the township had cooled down and it was felt that the police could handle the situation on their own.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced last week that SADF forces would be used in a support role for the police in the black townships as a "rationalisation" measure.

His announcement that troops were likely to be used as a back-up for police to a greater extent than in the past evoked a demand from Mr Phillip Myburgh, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on defence, that they should be withdrawn immediately from Soweto.

However, while confirming the withdrawal of the army forces, a police spokesman said it had nothing to do with the row created by the government's decision to send the men in the first place.

"However, if the situation deteriorates again and the need arises they will be sent back to Soweto." — DDC.

**SADF's role criticised p2.**

# Police disperse Kowie pupils

**EAST LONDON** — Police used rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of primary school boycotters in Port Alfred yesterday morning.

This was confirmed last night by an SAP Directorate of Public Affairs spokesman in Port Alfred, Lieutenant H. J. Beck.

He said about 500 pupils at the Ntovobe Primary School in Port Alfred marched en masse to the Doribusu Primary School, and persuaded about 1 500 pupils there to boycott classes.

Lt Beck said a group of

about 200 Ntovobe pupils then marched to the Nomzamo High School and stoned the school buildings. About 100 pupils there then boycotted classes and went home.

Lt Beck said the police were called and dispersed the pupils with rubber bullets. He said no arrests were made and no injuries were reported.

He said that a wagon in Grahamstown, containing a weekend of unrest in the townships, was "seemingly quiet" with no further reports of unrest.

Defence Force troops were called in at the weekend to join police patrolling the townships after youths stoned a police vehicle.

In another incident a soldier was injured by a stone.

The Mayor of Grahamstown, Dr B. E. Latrobe, said yesterday the situation in Grahamstown was extremely "worrying", particularly after cars were stoned on the main road into Grahamstown 10 days ago.

He said the army had subsequently erected a searchlight on Gunfire

# Passenger tries to open jet door in flight

**LONDON** — Passengers and crew grabbed and held down a man who tried to open the door of a Boeing 737 yesterday while the aircraft was at 11 000 m, passengers said.

The 42-year-old Briton was restrained for an hour until the Britannia Airways flight from Alicante, Spain, carrying 128 passengers and six crew arrived at Newcastle airport.

During the flight the man became agitated

Hill near the 1820 Settlers Monument. The searchlight was trained on Joza and Fingo Village and the main traffic inlet into the city.

The situation in Fort Beaufort has worsened since the weekend with a total boycott by pupils at the Lawson High School yesterday.

That was confirmed yesterday by the regional director of the Department of Education and Training in Port Elizabeth, Mr G. Merbold, who said a total of 41 schools in the Eastern Cape were now affected by the boycotts.

# R40 000 dagga seized

**EAST LONDON** — Members of the police narcotics squad arrested two men and seized R40 000 worth of dagga in the Cathcart area at the weekend.

The cache was found hidden in a station wagon which was stopped at a roadblock.

This latest haul pushes up the total estimated illicit value of dagga seized in the Border area in the past six weeks to close on R25 million. — DDR.

# No decision taken yet on Haven Hills

By **MATTHEW MOONIEYA**

**EAST LONDON** — No decision was taken last night on the possible handover of the white area of Haven Hills near Amalinda for Indian occupation.

This was revealed by the councillor with the housing portfolio, Mrs Elzabe Kemp, after last night's action committee meeting where the controversial issue, which is being opposed by the

Amalinda Ratepayers' Association, was discussed.

Mrs Kemp said it was decided to invite all affected people in the immediate vicinity of the proposed handover area to accompany councillors on a bus tour of the area and for informal discussions.

"We plan to tour the Haven Hills area and then to take the affected people to Braelyn 5 to show them the standard of Indian housing which is envisaged for the area," Mrs Kemp said.

The matter would then be discussed again by the action committee. **Racist claims denied p2.**

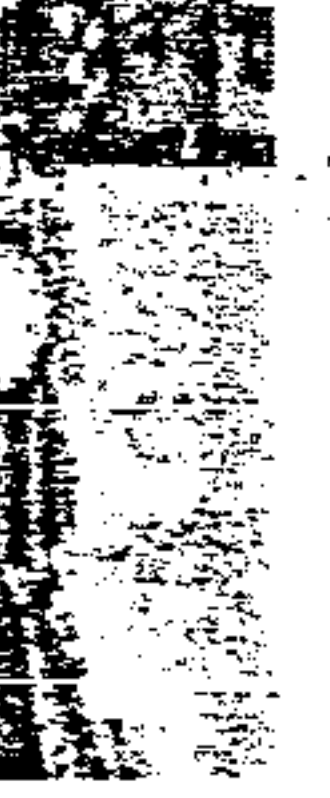
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Not quite fantasy wherever has ruled. A Tree Gormel with

# Attendance is <sup>Star</sup> <sup>52</sup> poor at some <sup>4/10/84</sup> Soweto schools

A marked decrease in attendance at some Soweto schools was noticeable today after a parent-pupil meeting yesterday decided to continue the school boycott.

*Star* reporter Chris More reports from Mofolo, Soweto, that most children he saw going to school were primary school pupils.

In Mncube High School in Mofolo there were fewer than 200 pupils, and at Daliwonga High in Dube there were about 30 schoolchildren, he reports.

But the Northern Transvaal regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P G H Felstead, said pupils were re-registering today at six Atteridgeville schools that reopened this morning after closing in May.

He described as non-

sense rumours that So-shanguve High school was to be closed today by the department.

He said parents of So-shanguve High pupils had been asked to get permission from their employers to stay away from work tomorrow so that they could accompany their children to school.

Three schools reported high attendances, though. Selelekela and Nghunghunyani junior secondary schools in Soweto reported 90 percent and 80 percent attendance respectively, while Orlando West High estimated the attendance at between 75 and 80 percent.

Headmasters at other schools declined to comment and referred inquiries to the regional offices of the Department of Education and Training.

● See Page 2, Metro section.

# Pupils reject SRC plan

72

Star  
11/10/84

By Chris More

About 500 pupils and parents yesterday rejected the constitution for SRCs announced by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in Pretoria on Tuesday.

At a meeting held at the Regina Mundi Church in Rockville, Soweto, they rejected the constitution because "the students were not consulted when it was drafted".

A resolution to continue the class boycott was endorsed because it was felt the Department of Education and Training (DET) had not responded to all the pupils' demands.

These demands included the institution of democratically elected SRCs, the release from detention of all pupils, the scrapping of the age limit of an atmosphere conducive to learning by the withdrawal of police from school premises and the township.

The pupils and parents agreed that any constitution would be worthless if it was not drawn up by the pupils themselves.

## CLASH

During a heated discussion on the constitution a clash erupted between the two rival pupil organisations, the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

Cosas accused Azasm of "hijacking the students' struggle when they realised that DET had finally given in to Cosas's demands by calling this meeting".

The meeting eventually decided, in the absence of Cosas, that the conveners of the meeting, Azasm, should co-ordinate a delegation that would draft a new constitution.

Cosas later dissociated themselves from this decision. They said their organisation had already drawn a constitution "when the students began their revolt against the authorities".

Boycott <sup>2.10.74</sup> 52  
of classes  
<sup>8/10/74</sup>  
spreads in  
East Cape

Post Reporter

**MORE** East Cape black schools are joining the class boycott, according to the SA Police.

A liaison officer in Pretoria, Lieutenant H J Beck, said 513 pupils of the Mtomvobe Primary School in Port Alfred marched on the Dombuso Primary School and ordered the 1 500 pupils there to leave.

About 200 Mtomvobe pupils then went to Mzamu High School and threw stones.

Police arrived at the scene and used sjamboks and tearsmoke to disperse the pupils, he said.

There were no arrests.

According to Mr G W Merbold, director of the Department of Education and Training in the Eastern Cape, pupils at Lawson School in Fort Beaufort have joined the boycott.

He said the attendance at secondary schools in Port Elizabeth was 15% and 20% at primary schools.

(52) Star \* 2/10/84

## Confrontation between pupils looms in Soweto

A confrontation between pupils is looming in Soweto as large numbers vow to resist efforts to disrupt their lessons.

There was no normal schooling in the township last week. Principals sent their pupils home early after being approached by a group of youths who asked for classes to be dismissed.

A spokesman for the dissenting students said they would first explain their position — that they wished to continue with their studies — to anybody who confronted them, but that if violence were used to disrupt classes they would meet it with violence.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Mr E Posselt, said the department could not approve violence.

# G'town cleric attacks army's township role

D. M. Spatcher 9/10/84

EAST LONDON — The Dean of the Cathedral of St Michael and St George in Grahamstown, the Very Reverend Roy Barker, yesterday condemned the Defence Force's role in quelling township unrest.

In the cathedral's October newsletter the Anglican clergyman said he believed Christians should refuse to register for military service.

"It is very sad and inappropriate that the army has been called in to deal with this type of situation," Mr Barker said yesterday.

Mr Barker said: "It is wrong in principle to use the army and national servicemen to police townships.

"In the Eastern Cape recently, and in Grahamstown in particular, a lot of men between the ages of 18 and 54 have had to think seriously about the legislation requiring them to register for the commandos. It's an issue not easily met.

He said the way to avoid war was for "a massive display of Christian solidarity of standing up and saying 'Enough'."

The challenge of peace "certainly isn't going to be met by the fast encroaching militarisation which is what has been happening in this country in recent years."

Mr Barker said the "increasing militarisation was already beginning to blur divisions between civilian and military life."

He said that what Dr Chris Stones of Rhodes University had called a "garrison society" was becoming a reality in South Africa.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the Progressive Federal Party was totally opposed to the employment of SADF troops in black townships and called for their withdrawal, the PFP spokesman on Defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, MP, said in a statement.

The statement said the PFP wanted to bring a number of points to the attention of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, including:

The primary role of the SADF was the defence of South Africa against external aggression. The Defence Force should only be employed in police duties in highly exceptional circumstances, which was not the case at the moment.

The SADF was largely conscripted and to expect young servicemen to participate in putting down protest against what blacks regarded as the hated system of apartheid was to bring politics into the SADF and to fuel the campaign against conscription. — DDR-SAPA.

# Bitter legacy in SA's black schools lives on

7/27/84 SKW  
52

The legacy of bitterness in South Africa's system of black education lives on.

Since the first rumblings of pupil discontent at an Atteridgeville high school in October last year, more than 20 000 black schoolchildren have participated in a wave of protests.

Areas affected have been Cradock, Queenstown, Graaff-Reinet, Tembisa, Welkom, Warmbaths, Nigel, Parys, Pietersburg, Soshanguve, Mamelodi, Paarl and Alexandra.

## BOYCOTT

The boycott appears to have become the sole bargaining weapon of black schoolchildren in a struggle for a say in their education.

The grievances are not new and the demands have a consistent thread.

They include the formation of democratic student representative councils, abolition of age limit restrictions and proper application of corporal punishment regulations.

Also the subject of demands are the supply of free text books, an end to sexual harassment of pupils by teachers and the release of all detained pupils and teachers.

## WEAPON

But while boycotts may be viewed as a weapon to push for solution to short-term demands, structures for a productive dialogue simply do not exist.

"Negotiations" between the pupils and the Department of Education and Training have been

conducted across a chasm of suspicion, and the activities of the police in "quelling" the unrest has fuelled the climate of distrust and hostility.

As a result, more than 15 000 pupils are still on the streets, six Atteridgeville schools have been closed indefinitely, all meetings have been banned in Cradock, and riots have erupted in Welkom.

Chief publicity officer for the DET, Mr Job Schoeman, reluctantly agreed that the situation had reached an impasse.

He listed areas where the DET and its former Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, had attempted to accommodate the students.

The Minister had "undertaken to act immediately in the case of any abuse of corporal punishment or sexual harassment", he said.

He had assured Atteridgeville pupils that the age limit restrictions would not be applied if they returned to school.

And he had announced the formation of improved communication

Widespread school boycotts and police/pupil clashes have once again thrust black education to the centre stage. CAROLYN DEMPSTER examines the issues underlying the unrest.

structures, as well as agreeing to pupil representative councils.

The PRCs would consist of democratically elected pupils, who would sit on liaison committees with members of the school committee and parent teachers association, the principal and regional inspector of education.

But there has been no agreement on the students' demands for SRCs — and the DET's reasons for refusing to give ground on the issue explain in part why negotiations have deadlocked.



Former Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis.

"Ultimately we are dealing with pupils here — whatever their age," says Mr Schoeman.

"As the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) would have it, an SRC would mean students would have a direct say in the running of the school.

"They would be instrumental in the appointment, hiring and firing and transfer of teachers, an office, their own telephone."

The department's attitude towards Cosas is clear-cut.

"Wherever they have meetings, there is trouble," said Mr du Plessis in a hard-hitting attack on the involvement of political activists in education.

The students, however, see their demands and relationship with Cosas in a completely different light.

"Bantu education has set a social time-bomb, it can go off at any time," said one student leader.

"The problems we as students face are very real ones, the grievances are deep-rooted and as responsible members of society we have a constructive role to play in education."

## MATURE

He added: "The DET does not want to believe or admit that the students are mature enough to take up these issues.

"We are human beings, not puppets to be manipulated by outsiders.

"Cosas is us and we are Cosas — it is not some foreign organisation. When we demand an SRC we don't want power.

"We see the SRC as a body that will represent the interests of the students, enforce discipline, create a good relationship between parents, teachers and students and foster a spirit of trust, unity and responsibility."

## APPRAISAL

Pupils' perceptions of the refusal of the DET to meet them on this point is that the department is "playing with words".

They also believe that the Government does not have the interest of the pupils at heart.

Dr S Nkomo, a key figure in the Atteridgeville boycotts, summed up the view of most concerned community leaders.

"Unless there is a more meaningful appraisal of the problems, the students are not going to bow to the DET's demands.

"They are not going to be appeased by ad hoc solutions when a more fundamental approach is required."

The bottom line at this stage is that students are prepared to go to school — as long as the department shows willingness to compromise.

Post Focus

DURING the last few months, I have been extremely annoyed at the type of comments that came from the Department of Education and Training as regards the boycotts in many of our black schools.

While it might be swallowed by most white listeners, they are a crude oversimplification of the situation or again, a deliberate misassessment of the situation.

Let us look at some of the real reasons:

● **Age-limit:** We have been told that a little over 300 pupils are over the age limit out of some 1,7 million pupils. However, we have not been told of the numbers of black pupils in white areas having to go to homelands — where there is no age-limit — to continue their education.

We have not been told of the numbers that are unable to continue with their schooling in the homelands because they do not have relatives there, or cannot afford the high fees of boarding schools in the homelands.

We have not been told of the numbers that may fall this year and have to leave school next year because they will be over the age-limit.

The reasons for their falling may be lack of textbooks (all pupils do not have them free of charge in all subjects).

It may be due to lack of money for transport to and from schools because their parents cannot afford it.

It may also be due to poor teaching which still



MICHEL BAR-RETTE writes about the factors behind unrest in schools for blacks. Since 1975 he has been principal of St Paul's High School in the Nebo district of Lebowa, near Groblersdal.

prevails in many of our schools. Unqualified or unsuitably qualified teachers or no-teacher at all in a subject are nothing new in black education.

● **Corporal punishment:** It is literally vicious in some black schools. It is especially prevalent among young teachers who find it difficult to maintain their authority otherwise.

I have always been surprised at the way trainees are admitted at colleges of education: no vocational testing, no interview, no checking whether an applicant is suitable or not — only academic results.

● **Students' council:** Underneath this cry is not so much the council as the hidden hope of having a better deal as pupils. Pupils often think the principal is capable of changing the system, whereas, in fact, he is only a victim of the system.

# The real reasons for the boycott

The principal is aware that many of the textbooks are unsuitable, but he cannot do anything about it; they have been approved by the department and he knows too well that the books approved are mostly written by people working within the department itself.

The principal is aware that in some subjects the pupil must answer what the department wants (especially in history), otherwise the pupil will fail.

The pupil must be taught to accept the white viewpoint of historical facts, like it or not. The principal is aware that his teachers are not properly qualified to offer the subjects they teach, but he has to work with the principle that "half a loaf is better than nothing at all" ... even though this means utter frustration and dissatisfaction on the part of the pupil.

The list could go on and on. Pupils think they can change the situation by having a say ... but the poor principal knows only too well that this is a hopeless dream.

● **White teachers:** How many readers react negatively to black pupils opposing white teachers? Usually, they would be better qualified because they had a better deal than their black counterparts.

What pupils are opposed to is not the colour (as it is too often implied) but the attitude such teachers have.

Some will refuse to mix in a staff room with their black counterparts. Others will have this superior paternalistic "know-it-all" attitude that makes it impossible for a student to relate meaningfully to them.

Others are there simply because they hope to have a better deal financially but will not involve themselves in any way with the students.

Many others never bother to visit or understand the cultural, personal and family background of their stu-

dents. They do their job and go home immediately after the bell has rung.

● **Homelands:** Many pupils realise their brothers and sisters in the homelands have a raw deal in comparison to them.

I know of a matric class in a homeland that has more than 80 pupils in one classroom. How do you expect a teacher to give an essay to such a group when he is already overloaded with lessons?

I know of many schools that do not have laboratories and libraries. Students are told that a certain experiment produces such and such reaction, but never have the opportunity to see it.

Many schools do not have furniture or adequate accommodation. They revolt against this injustice.

Full of idealism in their teenage years, they want all to have the same deal.

The Department of Education and Training cleverly hides behind the fact that each homeland has its own Department of Education and, therefore, they cannot interfere.

They do not say, how-

ever, that these very departments are their own creation and that they would not manage to give the same deal in the homeland schools as they try to give in the white areas' schools.

● **White leadership:** All education circuits in white areas are led by white inspectors assisted by black inspectors of education who are as powerless as the principals.

The whole leadership at head office is white as well, starting from the Minister to the Director-General to the Chief Education Planners, with a sprinkling of black faces with little power.

The very paternalistic "know-it-all attitude", enforcing the policy of Bantu Education remains, even though this is denied at very high levels. Even the job of public relations officer has to be entrusted to a white man, Mr Job Schoeman.

As a matter of interest, check how many of the top men at Education and Training are not Afrikaans ...

Yet, pupils hate every-

thing that is Afrikaans because everything bad happens to them in Afrikaans: police questioning, checking of reference books, etc. How we expect our pupils to relate to such is a great mystery to me.

The boycotts are just starting. Pupils are desperate, dissatisfied, unhappy. They feel betrayed. This is what they try to say by refusing to go to school.

Let us please stop finding excuses and putting the blame on them. Let us rather have a good, hard look at the whole system.

Let us stop the separate education departments that we have in this country. Let us look at the attitudes that prevail at the top.

Let us forbid non-teaching officials to write their own textbooks — or any one at head office for that matter.

Instead, let us read between the lines and see what pupils are telling us — and thus avoid another 1976.

If you remember, 1976 started with a little discontent that grew and grew ...



# Fort Beaufort school closed

*D. Dispatch*  
 EAST LONDON — All classes at Thubaletho High School in Fort Beaufort have been suspended indefinitely, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G. Merbold said yesterday.

All the children were required to leave the premises by 5 pm yesterday.

This follows an incident of unrest on Thursday in which pupils rebelled against teachers, who were escorted off the school grounds by police.

Damage estimated at R500 was caused to telephone wires and doors.

Another Port Elizabeth primary school joined the boycott yesterday, bringing the number of schools affected by stayaways in Port Elizabeth to 19, Mr Merbold said.

According to the police public relations directorate in Pretoria, a petrol bomb was thrown at the door of a cafe in Grahamstown, causing slight damage.

No injuries were reported and no arrests made, the spokesman said.

No incidents of unrest were reported from Grahamstown schools yesterday, he added. — DDR

Boy dies in unrest, P9

## AIRCRAFT

Flight information  
 Phone 46-1400.

### SATURDAY

Arrive

496 P.E. (Freight)	0800
400 Port Elizabeth	0735
601 Durban	0810
401 Johannesburg	0840
602 Cape Town	0915
404 Port Elizabeth	1200
411 J'burg Kmb	1225
619 Durban	1315
407 J'burg Bfn	1410
412 Port Elizabeth	1435
610 Cape Town	1515
414 Port Elizabeth	1625
615 Durban	1815
624 Cape Town/P.E.	1905
405 Johannesburg	1915

### UMTATA

161 Johannesburg	1020
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### Depart

496 J'burg (Freight)	0845
400 Johannesburg	0755
601 Cape Town	0830
401 Port Elizabeth	0900
602 Durban	0935
404 Kmb Bfn J'burg	1220
411 Port Elizabeth	1245
619 Cape Town	1335
407 Port Elizabeth	1430
412 Johannesburg	1455
610 Durban	1535
414 Johannesburg	1645
615 P.E./Cape Town	1835
624 Durban	1925
405 Port Elizabeth	1935

### UMTATA

162 Johannesburg	1510
------------------	------

### SUNDAY

#### Arrive

422 Port Elizabeth	0850
625 Durban	0930
415 Johannesburg	0955
612 Cape Town/P.E.	1020
424 Port Elizabeth	1215
411 J'burg Kmb	1225
619 Durban	1315
407 J'burg Bfn	1410
412 Port Elizabeth	1435
634 Cape Town	1500
414 Port Elizabeth	1625
609 Durban	1800
608 Cape Town	1825
405 Johannesburg	1915
420 Port Elizabeth	2020

### UMTATA

171 Johannesburg	1650
------------------	------

### Depart

422 Kmb J'burg	0910
625 P.E./Cape Town	0950
415 Port Elizabeth	1015
612 Durban	1040
424 Bfn J'burg	1235
411 Port Elizabeth	1245
619 Cape Town	1335
407 Port Elizabeth	1430

## MNR bl after tru

MAPUTO — Anti-government blew up two electricity pylons in the South African-negotiated ceasefire was announced in

The sabotage took place with South Africa 15 minutes was declared by the Southern, Mr Pik Botha, on Wednesday.

The power line hit by the sabotage from South Africa to Mozambique have been without electricity.

● The Mozambique delegation was silent about the matter at a diplomatic meeting, Mr Joaquim Chissano said.

## Son denies

EAST LONDON — A report, claiming that Ciskei's former Vice-President, Rev W. M. Xaba, has left Ciskei and is staying at a farm owned by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, is inaccurate, according to his son, Mr Mxolisi Xaba.

Mr Xaba said his father had gone to Durban to visit family for a few days.

EAST LONDON — The price of wine, beer and spirits produced in South Africa has not been increased.

That was the message yesterday from Mr D. Johnson of the East London branch of the Licensed Victuallers Association.

He said what probably made the public believe

# MEMBERS OFFER

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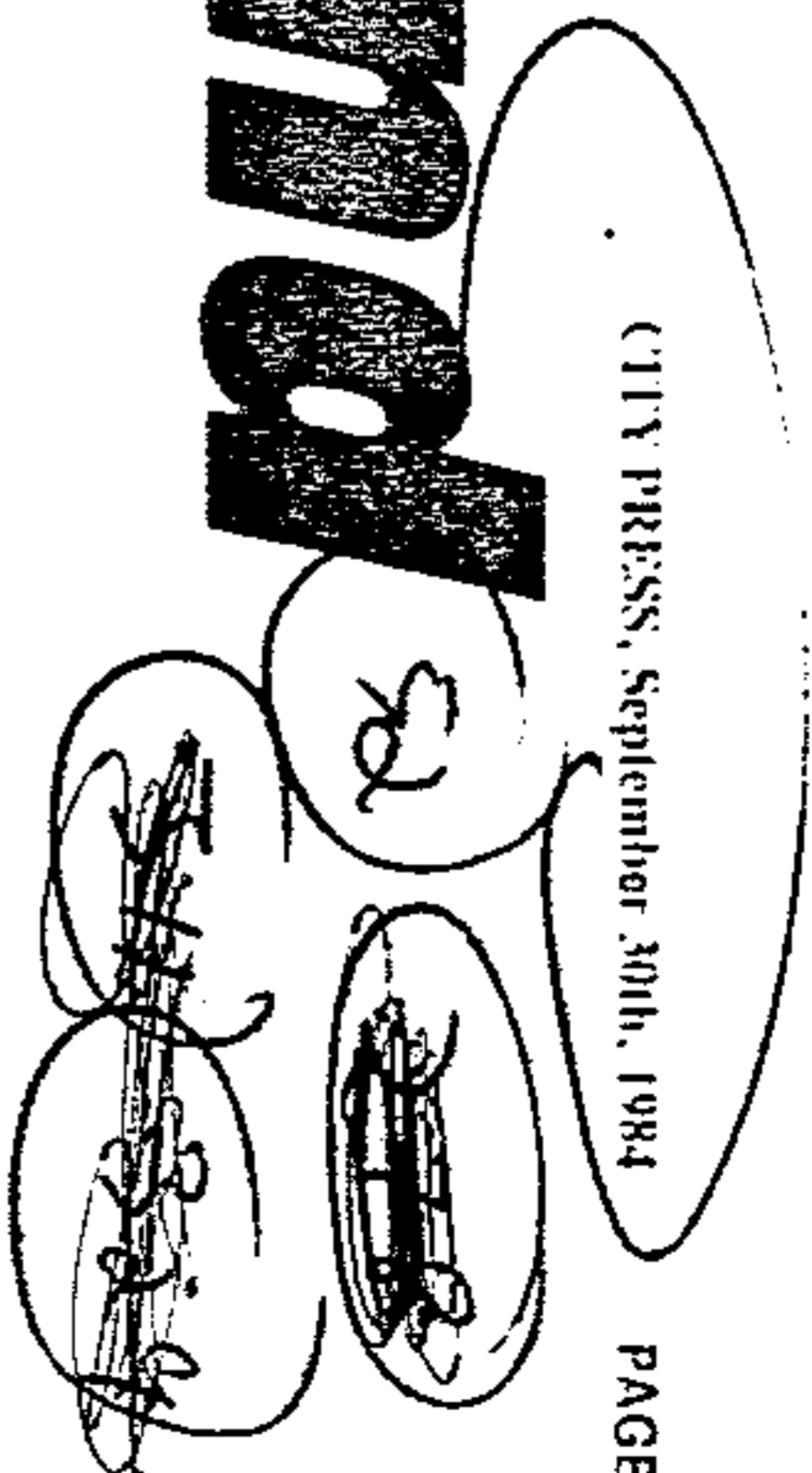
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# FAMILY DISPATCH

MEMBER OFFER



# Students demand release of mourners

**A TOTAL of 93 000 Vaal students are boycotting classes in protest against the arrest of more than 500 mourners at Vaal funerals last Sunday.**

They are demanding that their colleagues be released. The Vaal mourners, arrested at the graveside, have been refused bail.

In another development, lawyers acting for the arrested mourners announced yesterday that an interdict would

**By STAN  
MHLONGO**

be brought against Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange in the Rand Supreme Court today in an attempt to get bail for them.

The mourner — several under the age of 12 — are held under Section 30 of the Internal Security Act.

A number of people are reported to have been detained in the Vaal — Cosas secretary Jacob Masanganane, Vaal Civic Association member Geina Malindi, Detainees' Parents' Support Committee member Simon Nkodi and a Cosas member known only as Monamodi. Police had not yet con-

firmed the detentions at the time of going to Press. DFT public relations officer Job Schreeman said the DFT did not plan to close Vaal schools.

"Students are being intimidated and forced to boycott classes until community protests over rents are settled," he said.

Educationalist Tamsanya Kamhule said the Government and the DFT were deliberately evading the thorny issues that have resulted in 50 people dying in the Vaal.

DFT PRO Edgar Posself said the situation was normal on the East Rand except at high schools in Wattville, Daveyton, Kallahong and Thokoza. Students there either refused to go into classrooms or did not turn up at school at all.

# 83 000 blacks to sit for matric this year?

*(D) D. Dispatch 1/10/84*

JOHANNESBURG — If the six closed Atteridgeville-Saulsville schools are re-opened it would mean that a total of 83 400 black pupils would sit for their matric examinations this year.

This figure is 11 250 more than last year which saw a total of 72 150 writing their matric exams.

The number of this year's full-time candidates excludes Transkei which has a different matric syllabus.

Deputy chief public relations officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr E. Posselt, said if all goes according to plan the pupils would start on October 6 and finish on November 26.

Mr Posselt said as far as the issue of six Pretoria schools was concerned it was not yet certain whether the schools would be reopened because it all depended on the agreement by the department, school committees, and parents following on-going negotiations.

Mr Posselt said negotiations were still continuing between the three parties and until such time as an agreement was reached it was diffi-

cult to say whether the six schools would be reopened.

The schools were closed in May following a boycott of classes by the pupils over a number of issues including democratic elected students representative councils (SRC), age restriction, and corporal punishment.

A total of 6 000 pupils were affected by the closure of the six schools. Continuous negotiations between the parents and department officials contributed to the change of mind from the department.

But the classes at four schools in Tembisa, one in Parys, and another in Alexandra still remained suspended and it was not clear when they will resume.

Mr Posselt said the proposed liaison committee which will consist of parents, teachers, inspectors, school committees, and pupils, was still at a preliminary stage.

He said the department was still working on the plan and it was hoped to be in full force soon.

He denied that it was stalled because of the school boycotts and riots which spread throughout the Reef. — DDC

# Boycott of <sup>E.P.O.S.F</sup> classes in PE spreads (52) 1/10/84

Post Reporter

MORE black schools in Port Elizabeth's townships today joined the class boycott.

According to the Regional Inspector of Education for the Department of Education and Training, Mr J J Jansen, the situation was worse than on Friday.

In Kwazakele and Zwide there were now 16 schools involved in the boycott as opposed to three on Friday. Ten schools were affected in New Brighton.

A boycott is under way at the Limekhaya Secondary School in Uitenhage.

Three schools are affected in Grahamstown, the same as before the weekend.

The public relations officer at the University of Fort Hare, Mr Norman Holliday, said there was no basis for the present boycott at the university.

The boycott of dining halls was a contrived and fictitious issue, he said.

At a meeting in East London yesterday the university council re-affirmed its earlier decision not to close. The academic pro-

gramme will continue as scheduled.

"Council once again urgently calls on students to end the boycott and to return to normal academic activities without delay," the statement said.

University staff would give extra assistance wherever possible to enable students who returned to complete the year successfully.

Any student who had not returned to normal academic activity by Thursday might be required to leave the campus.

"This will, among other things, be in the interests of those students who wish to study and write examinations," the statement said.

In Umtata a decision by the Transkei Minister of Education, Mr H H T Bubu, that all full-time students at the trouble-torn University of Transkei would be expelled, has apparently been reversed.

A weekend announcement said that classes would be open to all students.

Part-time students had not been affected by the edict.

# Boycotts spread to primary schools

By Susan Fleming

School boycotts had spread to primary schools on the East Rand and in the Eastern Cape, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training (DET) said in Pretoria yesterday.

In the East Rand township of Daveyton about 23 000 primary school-children boycotted classes yesterday.

Thokoza's eight primary schools had only a 50 percent attendance and, in Wattville's 11 primary schools, there was a 60 percent attendance.

Vosloorus and Tembisa had the highest attendance rate with 80 percent of primary school pupils at classes.

The four secondary schools in Tembisa are still closed.

The spokesman said the DET had not decided whether the 13 high schools in Daveyton, Katilehong and Thokoza would be closed until the end of the year.

In Port Elizabeth, about 14 000 pupils from 14 primary schools boycotted classes yesterday. In Queenstown two primary schools were empty and, in Cradock, only 100 pupils out of about 6 000 were at school.

The 93 000 boycotting pupils in the Vaal Triangle have still not resumed classes.

# 100 000 pupils in boycott of black schools

52 E. Post  
3/10/84

JOHANNESBURG — More than 100 000 pupils refused to attend classes yesterday as a schools boycott spread in South Africa amid reports of sporadic violence in black townships.

Classes have already been suspended at six schools in townships around Johannesburg and six others in Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, the scene of violent clashes between pupils and police earlier this year.

Education authorities have threatened to close some schools indefinitely if students do not attend classes.

At Botshabelo, in the Orange Free State, two journalists from the Bloemfontein Volksblad newspaper yesterday had their car pelted with stones by two youths, police said.

Unrest in the Eastern Cape continued and yesterday a crowd of youths stoned a police car in New Brighton slightly injuring one policeman.

In Grahamstown yesterday, about 500 youths marched on the East London road to the Rini town offices to hold a

gathering.

Police warned them to leave, and used rubber bullets and sjamboks on the crowd when stones were thrown. Four arrests were made.

Police used whips and teargas to disperse about 60 strikers who gathered outside an engineering works at Isipingo near Durban, a police spokesman said.

On the East Rand, a petrol bomb was thrown at the house of a policeman in Katlehong early today, a police spokesman in Pretoria said. No damage or injuries were caused in the incident.

Three youths died and six were seriously injured yesterday when a delivery van was attacked and lost control, crashing into a crowd of 300 people on the rampage in KwaThema, a police spokesman said in Pretoria.

A SA Police spokesman in Pretoria, Lieutenant Derek van der Walt, said a girl and two male youths, all 17 years of age, were killed in the incident.

Ten people were later arrested.

Numerous windows at

Phelang High School in KwaThema were broken by stone-throwing youths yesterday.

Lt Van der Walt said police still had to identify a black man battered to death in Jabulani yesterday, after 100 youths stoned and stormed a private home.

Further details were still unavailable on the whereabouts and identity of a youth kidnapped during the same Soweto incident, the spokesman said.

In Alexandra, north-east of Johannesburg, pupils set fire to their books in a classroom, a police spokesman said.

Also in Soweto, police fired birdshot at 100 stone-throwing youths from Senaowane Senior School. Six youths were injured.

Fifty-three youths, including the six injured, were arrested, the police spokesman said.

The Black Methodist Consultation, a black lobby within the Methodist church of Southern Africa, has called on leaders of the community to meet as soon as possible to look into the countrywide disturbances.

# School boycotts <sup>52</sup> continue in townships <sup>3/10/89</sup> <sup>Star</sup>

By Susan Fleming

While 280 of the 93 000 boycotting pupils in the Vaal Triangle returned to school in Sebokeng near Vereeniging yesterday, the stayaway in East Rand, Eastern Cape and other Vaal Triangle townships continued.

In the East Rand township of kwaThema trouble erupted when demonstrators persuaded pupils to boycott classes, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria said yesterday.

Primary school children in Kattlehong, near Germiston, were allegedly intimidated by secondary school pupils into leaving the school premises.

In Daveyton and Wattville, secondary school pupils have still not resumed classes and classes at four schools in Tembisa are still suspended.

The attendance at primary schools in Tembisa was between 10 and 90 per-

cent and in Wattville attendance at primary schools was 55 percent. In Vosloorus about 30 percent of the primary school children resumed classes.

In Grahamstown another school joined the stayaway, bringing the number of boycotting schools to four, and in Cradock only 107 pupils out of about 6 000 were at school.

## PORT ELIZABETH

On Monday about 14 000 pupils from primary schools in Port Elizabeth abandoned classes. Twenty percent of these resumed classes yesterday. The four secondary schools in the area are still empty.

The governing council of Alexandra schools will hold a meeting tomorrow to discuss the situation.

Only one school in the area has been affected by the current school unrest. Classes at Minerva High School were suspended about three months ago.

# Boycotts 92 have spread to 26 schools 4/10/84

By Susan Fleming

School boycotting has spread to 26 schools in the East Rand townships of kwaThema and Duduza and to a school in Oudsthoorn, the liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Edgar Posselt, confirmed this morning. And in Soweto classes were disrupted at two schools yesterday.

Pupils from the Morris Isaacson Secondary School in Western Jabavu walked out of classes after allegedly being intimidated by "outsiders" from neighbouring schools.

The pupils resisted the intimidation and a clash ensued. Stones were thrown and the fight carried on outside the school grounds.

Police were called to the scene and the youths were dispersed with birdshot and rubber bullets.

A pupil at the school, Michael Lephoto (17), was seriously wounded. He was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital. Twelve

other youths, wounded in the skirmish, were treated at the hospital.

The school has been closed until Monday.

At Thulare Secondary School, pupils were sent home early by the principal after "outsiders" entered the school and allegedly intimidated pupils.

Secondary school pupils in the East Rand townships of Daveyton, Wattville, Vosloorus, kwaThema and Katlehong did not return to classes.

Mr Posselt said there was a 60 percent attendance at primary schools on the East Rand yesterday.

Classes in the four schools in Tembisa are still suspended.

The 14 primary schools in Port Elizabeth had an 80 percent attendance yesterday.

In Grahamstown, pupils are still boycotting four schools. In Cradock, only 100 pupils attended school yesterday. In Somerset East and Uitenhage, pupils from two secondary schools continued their stayaway.



# Teargas and rubber bullets used on pupils

~~52~~

52

E. Post

4/10/84

Post Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — South African Police yesterday allegedly used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse a group of 1 000 Grahamstown pupils.

The youths had gathered at Ntsika High School when police arrived with 12 police vehicles at 11am.

A spokesman for the pupils said the police then forced them on to the school grounds before using teargas.

"We then tried to run away. Many of us climbed over the school fence to escape. Police baton charged us while we were running away."

Many of the pupils sought refuge in nearby houses. The windows in at least two houses were broken by police, who threw teargas canisters into the houses while looking for pupils.

A Grahamstown resident who lives opposite the school, Mrs Iris Ndiza, said that between 10 and 15 pupils ran into her house.

"Police then came and told me to open the door, but I was too scared."

They then went to two

windows in different rooms and broke them before throwing teargas canisters into the house. They then came to the door and kicked it until it opened.

"They then started hitting the pupils and chased them away."

"My three-month-old baby nearly choked."

Mrs Ndiza said four drinking glasses had been broken in the scuffle between police and pupils.

"They also broke a lamp and it is so cold now, I do not know what I will do."

Mr Eric Manali, who was resting in his house when trouble started, also said police had broken windows in his house when they were using the teargas.

Other residents also claimed that police had entered their houses while they were looking for pupils.

"About five policemen came into my house and started beating the children there, even though they were not doing anything," Mrs Lillian Mashe said.

"They also broke a table when they were hitting the pupils."

Mrs Maggie Mbiyane,

whose house was also raided by police, said one boy had received a big open wound above an eye after being hit by a baton.

● Lieutenant H Lourens, of the Directorate of Public Affairs at the South African Police Headquarters in Pretoria, today rejected the eyewitness accounts that pupils were baton-charged and hit and that windows of some homes were broken. He described all of these merely as "allegations".

"We only use batons to disperse mobs and not hit people," he said.

Lt Lourens said people with complaints against the police should report them or lay a charge at the nearest police station.

He said that in the Port Elizabeth black townships it was all quiet yesterday.

Renewed violence flared up in townships around Johannesburg, Nigel and in Lebowa yesterday.

A police spokesman said between 700 and 1 000 youths blocked a street in Duduza, near Nigel, and hurled stones at oncoming vehicles, which they then tried to overturn.



Widespread

52

5/10/84 E. Post  
boycotts at  
E Cape schools

Post Reporter

ALL pupils at schools in the black townships in Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Grahamstown, Uitenhage and Somerset East were today boycotting classes.

This was confirmed by Mr G W Merbold, Regional Director of Education and Training.

Today the last school, Jarvis Gqamlana Lower Primary, in New Brighton, joined the boycott.

The Grahamstown Civic Association (Graca) yesterday released a statement condemning police action.

Grahamstown has been the scene of several recent clashes between boycotting students and police. Many cars travelling on the road from Port Elizabeth to East London — which leads through the township — have been stoned.

The statement, which was issued on behalf of Graca, the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), the Black Students' Movement (BSM), Grahamstown Committee of Democrats and the Anglican Students Federation said:

"The current schools crisis is just part of the broader political crisis that faces our country and the repeated use of violence against the students exposes the farce of the Government's reform initiatives."

The Rhodes University Students' Representative Council met yesterday and decided to hold an emergency meeting today to discuss the crisis in Grahamstown.

A resolution, passed overwhelmingly at the meeting which was attended by members of the SRC, senior students and society chairmen, also condemned the "unnecessarily violent and harsh police response which does not help".

by  
Michael Tlissong and  
McKeed Kotlo

# Unrest: a wasted academic year, say idle scholars

Parents and pupils of the six closed schools in the Pretoria townships feel that 1984 is a "totally wasted academic year" no matter what proposals the Department of Education and Training (DET) puts forward.

About 6 000 pupils were affected when DET closed schools in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville/Sautsville about six months ago after unrest at the institutions.

Mrs MC Sele, a parent of a pupil who was affected by the DET's closure of schools in Atteridgeville, said the problems in the schools would not have

reached crisis point "if there was two-way communication".

"If there was communication, most of the problems would have been solved. Pupils wanted the age limit dropped and student representative councils (SRCs) allowed at the schools.

"If the DET conceded to the requests, it would not have been a defeat in any way. Schooling would have gone on and that is of primary concern to pupils and to us as parents."

Mrs Sele said there was a lot of dissatisfaction about the closure of schools and unconstructive idleness among pupils.

"To overcome the boredom my child joined a music school where she practised music as much as possible. I tried to keep up her academic alertness by going through a correspondence syllabus of lessons with her, but she did not enjoy it. She said: 'What is the use of doing it?' because she was not going to write an examination of the subjects anyway.

"Some children have looked for work rather than sit at home doing nothing. Some girls have fallen pregnant in this six-month period. Pupils have also tried to keep themselves

occupied with recreational activities."

Mrs Sele, who is involved in community work in the area, said parents were worried about their children because at times they "felt they had no control over what happened to their children.

"When schools were open, a certain amount of control was exercised through the school committees, but there was not enough communication there. Knowing the country we live in, parents accepted it with despondency.

"Until we feel we have influence in what happens to our

children and to us as black people, there will always be problems."

A common sentiment expressed by parents and pupils was that if examinations were to be written within the next six months, many pupils would fail.

A pupil, Mr Dave Nkosi, said: "What is the use of opening schools now or us writing examinations within six months? Since March we have not been taught anything.

"So what are we going to write examinations about? We cannot just pick up books and study. Certain things need to be

taught to us and that has not taken place.

"This year has been a totally wasted year. We asked for an SRC so that our grievances and opinions could be channelled to the authorities in a democratic way, but the door was slammed in our faces. The DET would not listen to us and closed our schools instead.

"The past six months have been a frustrating period for us. Some of our parents were furious with us when this bus-ness started because they had just bought uniforms, books and paid the R15 enrolment fee at the schools.

"Some parents felt that it was a waste of money. But when there were casualties they realised that our demands about the SRCs and the age limit were serious."

Mr Nkosi and his friends were found playing monopoly and other games outside the Atteridgeville Recreation Centre.

Other pupils interviewed said they occupied themselves by listening to music. A few said they tried to study.

A parent, Mr Matthew Mahlangu, said he was very concerned about idleness among

the youth in the township. "When schools re-open there are going to be a lot of drop-outs. And when there are drop-outs we are going to have a social problem in this township."

A spokesman for the Azanian Pupil Movement, Mr Kabela Lengane, said the move to re-open schools was welcomed. He said the age limit should not be implemented against pupils who returned next year for further schooling as it would give rise to more problems.

"If there is a need by the DET to consult about when the examinations should be written, the DET should allow the formation of SRCs at schools and consult with them. They are the voice of the students."

# Atteridgeville schools may reopen (52)

The Department of Education and Training (DET) <sup>27/9/84</sup> plans to reopen the six Atteridgeville schools that were closed early this year after continued unrest.

Mr P G H Felstead, regional director for Northern Transvaal schools, told *The Star* that DET officials had met the principals of the six high schools in a bid to resolve the problem.

He said the principals had been told to discuss the possibility of reopening the schools with school committees and parents.

He stressed that the reopening of the high schools "is very possible and we are waiting to hear from the principals very soon".

<sup>Star</sup> He added that once the schools had been reopened JC and matric students could sit for their year-end examinations.

"If the students feel they have been given too short a period to prepare for exams, they can suggest that they write some time next year."

Asked if any conditions would be set for the readmission of students, Mr Felstead said: "We will discuss the conditions only after the community has given us the go ahead to reopen the schools."

He denied claims that the department had told principals that they were earning salaries for doing nothing.

# Police low profile as violence flares

*D. V. patch*  
28/9/84  
52

PRETORIA — Violence flared in Tembisa township on the East Rand yesterday afternoon and the Putco Bus Company withdrew its services, operating only to the outskirts of the area after four of its vehicles were damaged by stone-throwing mobs.

"The situation there is very bad," a spokesman for the company said.

Police headquarters confirmed the tense situation in Tembisa, saying sporadic stone-throwing incidents had taken place throughout the day.

Besides the four buses damaged, a local development board vehicle had been set on fire by a mob, although officials extinguished the flames in time to prevent serious damage.

In another incident, a bread delivery van was stopped and looted of its contents and in yet another a truck had its tyres slashed.

Police took no action during any of these incidents in Tembisa, Lieutenant B. F. van der Walt, of the SA Police

Directorate of Public Relations, said here.

Among other incidents reported by police yesterday were:

● In Grahamstown on Wednesday night, eight youths stoned three private cars, damaging them and slightly injuring the driver of one.

● At New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, police used a sneeze machine and tear smoke a number of times to disperse unruly crowds of black pupils who gathered in the township.

● A woman sitting in a moving bus was shot in the neck from the street outside a Soweto shop yesterday afternoon.

The woman was taken to hospital, but her condition could not immediately be established.

The driver of a bus that knocked down and killed a 13-year-old boy in Diepkloof during a stone throwing incident on Wednesday did not even know about it until he got back to his depot and police who had been following him in a hippo

armoured personnel carrier told him.

This is according to a spokesman for the Putco Bus Company who provided details of the accident yesterday.

The driver had been in Zone 3, Diepkloof at 11 am when a "huge" crowd of children stormed his bus and stoned it.

He drove on, escaping the mob and did not stop until he got to the bus depot, where police informed him he had run over one of the children.

Over 90 000 black schoolchildren maintained a complete stay-away from their schools in the Vaal Triangle yesterday, the second day of the new term.

In the Eastern Cape, attendance at Grahamstown schools varied from 60 to 70 per cent, was "low to high" (25 to 80 per cent) at Port Elizabeth schools, and in Cradock, only 100 pupils out of 7 000 turned up.

In Welkom, attendance at two schools was normal, while a complete stayaway was maintained at the third. — SAPA.

# Black matric <sup>52</sup> quota rumour <sup>S. Post</sup> is 'rejected' <sup>28/9/84</sup> with contempt'

PRETORIA — Rumours being spread by "malicious organisations and individuals" that special quotas will be applied to ensure that only a limited number of black matriculants pass at the end of the year have been "rejected with contempt" as "devoid of any truth" by the Director-General of Education and Training, Dr Braam Fourie.

"The department is gravely concerned about malicious attempts by organisations and individuals who are trying to disrupt the matriculation examinations due to be written from October 29," he said in a statement.

"False rumours are being spread that matric pupils in Atteridgeville (near Pretoria) will not be allowed to sit for the examinations, that candidates elsewhere who are 20 years or older will be debarred from the examination and that special quotas will be applied to ensure that only a limited number of matriculants pass at the end of the year.

"I want to emphasise that these rumours are devoid of any truth and that they are rejected with contempt," Dr Fourie said.

The matriculation examination was the culmination of at least 12 years of dedication and untold sacrifices by pupils and their parents.

"Any attempt to deprive a matriculant of the opportunity to write this examination is a most despicable act which will only result in lost time and opportunities which can never be recouped and which could destroy a pupil's entire future.

"I want to appeal to every individual parent and pupil not to bow to pressure from persons who do not have the education interests of matriculants at heart." — Sapa

# Plan afoot to disrupt exams

28/9/84  
52  
— DET

By Mckeed Kotlolo  
and Susan Fleming

The Department of Education and Training (DET) has dismissed rumours that Standard 10 pupils in Atteridgeville and Saulsville, near Pretoria, will not be able to write the matric examinations which start on October 29.

The director general of the DET, Dr A B Fourie, said yesterday that malicious attempts were being made by certain organisations and individuals to disrupt the matric examinations.

Pupils in the East Rand and Vaal Triangle yesterday boycotted classes for the second day since schools reopened after the extended school holidays.

In the Vaal Triangle, the 93 000 pupils were still boycotting classes, a spokesman for the DET said yesterday.

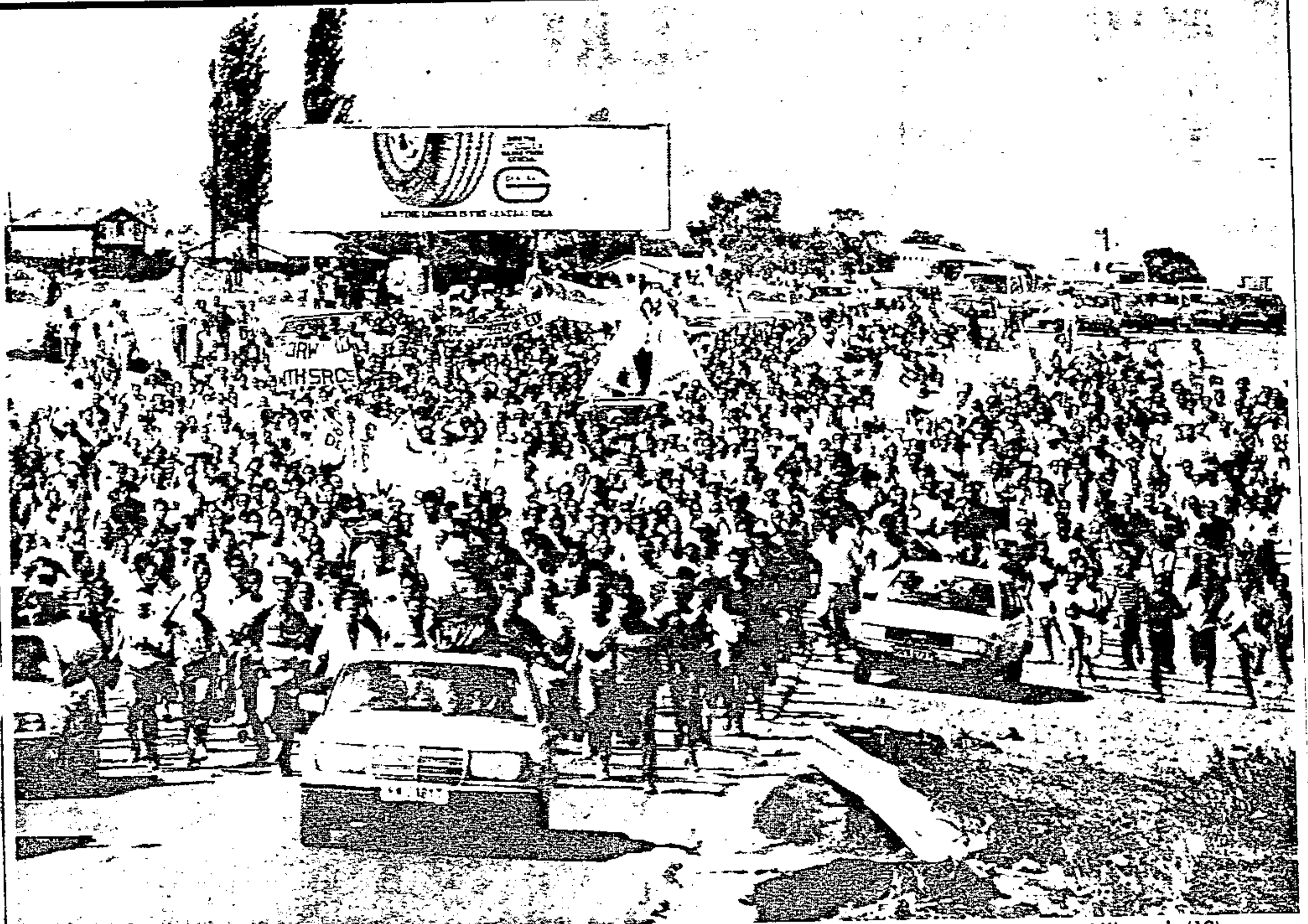
Six Atteridgeville schools remain closed. In Tembisa, classes at four schools are still suspended.

In Queenstown in the Eastern Cape, pupils at two secondary schools and one primary school were still boycotting lessons yesterday.

In Cradock, only 100 pupils out of 7 000 turned up for classes.

Except at Minerva Secondary School in Alexandra, schools in Soweto and Alexandra had a better than 90 per cent attendance rate yesterday.





Some of the crowd of about 4 000, mostly pupils, who attended the funeral yesterday of Cosas leader Bongeni Khumalo (19).

# Schools empty as student leader buried

By Chris More

Schooling came to a standstill in Soweto yesterday during the funeral of the local secretary of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Mr Bongani Khumalo (19).

The funeral was attended by about 4 000 people, mostly pupils.

Police presence round the Regina Mundi church in Rockville was heavy

throughout the day, although they maintained a low profile for most of the occasion.

Police fired tearsmoke several times to disperse stone-throwing youths as the high spirit among the mourners threatened to lead to further clashes between the youths and police.

The funeral took place after the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg had issued an order pro-

hibiting the ceremony from taking place on a weekend.

Yesterday was also the official reopening of Department of Education and Training schools on the Reef after the Spring holidays.

There was confusion yesterday morning as thousands of pupils were turned away from the schools. Many said they were not given an explanation, but were told to

report to school today.

Some teachers, who did not want to be identified, said the order for schools to be closed yesterday came from DET.

By noon yesterday, most of the schools in the sprawling township were deserted.

The streets were teaming with youths, many of whom went to Rockville to swell the numbers at the funeral.

The situation in Sowe-

to, particularly round Regina Mundi, remained quiet but tense during the funeral service.

Members of Cosas tried hard to retain order during the march, but the first incident that led to police action came as mourners returning from Avalon Cemetery stoned a nearby beerhall.

Foreign television and other media teams were allowed to cover the event.

SD ~~27/9/84~~ Skw 27/9/84

# Violence, East Cape. E. Post boycott 13/9/84 continue

Post Reporter

AMID sporadic violence and petrol bombings on the Rand, a classroom boycott at Grahamstown and Queenstown high schools is continuing.

The boycotts began yesterday, the anniversary of black leader Steve Biko's death in detention in 1977.

The schools involved are Van Coler Secondary School, Nonesi Secondary School and Ngwanka Secondary School, all in Queenstown, and the Ntsika Secondary School, Nombulelo Secondary School and Nathaniel Nyaluza Secondary School, all in Grahamstown.

Sapa reports that a private home was destroyed by fire in Soweto on the Rand early today when it was struck by a petrol bomb.

It followed a number of violent incidents that occurred during the night and renewed unrest in the area yesterday.

Two other petrol bombs were thrown at buildings early today, one at a second private house and the other at a Soweto nightclub. Little damage was caused.

Rubber bullets and tearsmoke were fired into crowds of people who stoned police vehicles in Soweto yesterday. In another incident a warning shot was fired to disperse a crowd stoning a bottle store. A man was slightly injured when the windscreen of his vehicle was smashed.

In three incidents of stone throwing at police vehicles tearsmoke and rubber bullets were used to disperse crowds.

One arrest was made.

Tearsmoke was used in two other incidents in the township when protesting crowds stoned shops.

Indoor gatherings in 21 magistral districts, mostly in the PWV area, but including Fort Beaufort and Queenstown in the Eastern Cape, have been banned.

Placard-bearing demonstrators fled tearsmoke after gathering outside Soweto's Regina Mundi Church in defiance of the ban.

Germiston's Katlehong was quiet after an attempted march on the police station by about 150 youths. They were dispersed with tearsmoke and rubber bullets.

(52) Star 14/9/84

About 5 000 are expected to write next year

# JMB raising tariffs between 5 and 65 pc

By Susan Fleming

The Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) has decided to increase its service tariffs by between five percent and 65 percent from next month, according to a report of the board's annual meeting in Pretoria on July 10.

The secretary of the JMB, Mr Mauritz Slabbert, said about 5 700 pupils wrote examinations last year. Of these, about 3 000 wrote individual subjects, not the compulsory six needed for a full matriculation.

Mr Slabbert said it was estimated that about 5 000 candidates would write this year.

About 65 percent of last year's candidates were black, coloured or Indian.

The maximum examination fee for each candidate has been increased from R20 to R33. Fees for individual subjects will still be R5.

The highest increase is for candidates writing at special centres where it will cost R10 a subject with a maximum of R30

a candidate.

This service used to cost R3 a subject, with a maximum of R9 a candidate.

"This is the first increase in the tariff for special centres in 17 years," he said.

Other tariff adjustments from October 1 include:

● The remarking of examination scripts has been increased from R10 to R11 a paper, with a maximum of R22 a subject.

● Charges for certificates of exemption have been increased from R25 to R30. Duplicate copies of certificates of exemption have been increased

from R7 to R8.

● Reports to schools in individual subjects have been increased from R20 to R22.

The tariff adjustments which came into effect on January 1 include the application for certified statements which have been increased from R2,50 to R5.

(52) PM 14/9/84

## BLACK EDUCATION The teacher problem

Companies offering financial support to black education may be taking the wrong route. That at least is the opinion of private sector interests involved in the Sullivan Code education programme.

They see government's response to the De Lange report on education as underlining the National Party's determination to press ahead with apartheid education under the guise of "separate but equal" education systems. The announcement in the past few days of the establishment of new departments of education for coloureds and Indians confirms the hard-line approach.

Government's attitude heightens the emphasis on the private sector's role in black education. Pat O'Malley, chairman of the Sullivan Code companies' task force on education, believes many private companies are missing the point by pouring money into facilities for black education.

He says: "Private sector support is mostly on an *ad hoc* basis, with little consideration given to the real educational priorities. It is fine in Europe and the States to donate libraries and laboratories, because the educational systems there are accepted by the communities. But in SA segregated education is seen by blacks as entrenching inferiority and limiting access to the economy.

"So by just laying on facilities, the private sector, with all the goodwill in the world, is doing little more than propping up the system. Necessary as these facilities are, they are not the priority."

The need is for a different approach from committed business, O'Malley says. "We need to challenge the basic structure of the system. If you don't set out from the premise that the system is flawed, you are doing little more than supporting it with all the libraries and classrooms you can build. In any case, the motive is too often PR rub-off."

The real problem in black education, he

(52) PM 14/9/84

says, is a people crisis. Poorly trained teachers are the major issue.

The figures back up his argument. Around 80% of teachers employed by the Department of Education and Training (DET) are under-qualified — or completely unqualified. The ratio of university-trained black teachers works out at just over one graduate per black school.

A survey by the Centre for Applied Social Sciences of the University of Natal of 3 500 black pupils also concluded that poor teaching was the main problem. Asked what was the major factor hampering their progress at school, 60% — by far the majority — identified teachers.

Next on the list was equipment and finance at 13%. In the same survey, 49% of pupils — again the majority — said dissatisfaction with teachers would be the main cause of boycotts and demonstrations.

For this reason, says O'Malley, the Sullivan Code companies have thrown their weight behind programmes to upgrade the qualifications and skills of teachers.



# Return quietly to school, DET urges pupils

(52) Star  
25/9/84  
By Susan Fleming

The Department of Education and Training has urged the 93 000 black pupils in the Vaal Triangle to return peacefully to school.

Pupils are due to return to classes tomorrow after school holidays which began on September 7.

A DET spokesman, Mr Job Schoeman, said this morning he hoped pupils would return to school and start preparing for their matric exams.

"Pupils start writing matric on October 29," he said. "They must remember that they will suffer academically if they do not return to classes."

Mr Klasie Louw, the town clerk of Lekoa, said this morning the children would continue to boycott classes and that demonstrations would take place to secure the release of those arrested during the recent unrest.

Schools in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area were closed on September 7 — one week before the school holidays.

## Reef in for a hot spell

Pretoria Bureau

The Reef and Pretoria are expected to swelter during the next few days with little chance of cooling rains.

Temperatures are expected to soar to 30 deg C in Johannesburg and 32 deg C in Pretoria today and tomorrow.

Messina in the Northern Transvaal will probably record a daily maximum of about 35 deg C, while at Upington in the Northern Cape the mercury could rise to a scorching 38 deg.

A spokesman for the Weather Bureau in Pretoria said the present conditions were not unusual for this time of year and the chances of rain were slight.

## Congo scare ends

CAPE TOWN — The Congo fever scare diminished further today as Tygerberg Hospital discharged the last observation ward patient and medical authorities looked hopefully towards tomorrow's deadline for the "all clear".


The six surviving Congo fever victims are the only people connected with the fever still in hospital.

If no new cases occur by tomorrow, hospital authorities should announce the end of the outbreak.

The "all clear" will mean doctors can ease daily checks on the health of 190 people who had contact with patients isolated during the outbreak.

● See Page 6.

**Pick'n Pay**



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26/9/84  
52

# Thousands boycott first day of term

Staff Reporters

Empty classrooms marked the first day of the new term in Soweto and the Vaal Triangle today as students continued their school boycott against a background of quiet tension in the townships.

Police used teargas this morning to disperse a large crowd stationed at the entrance to Sharpeville and preventing buses from moving into the township.

But within a few hours the situation was considerably calmer.

The funeral of a Soweto student killed during the recent unrest went ahead under the watchful eye of a large contingent of police outside the Regina Mundi church.

## BOYCOTT

About 93 000 pupils in the Vaal Triangle boycotted classes today, Department of Education and Training spokesman Mr Job Schoeman confirmed this morning.

He said schools in Soweto had re-opened "normally".

Mr Schoeman said the director-general of the department had given Soweto pupils permission to take time off from school today to attend the funeral of Mr Bogani Khumalo, who was shot by police last week.

Although East Rand pupils had resumed classes peacefully, four schools in Tembisa were still closed.

In Welkom, about half the

pupils of the townships's three schools had gone back to school.

And in Queenstown in the Cape, pupils from two primary schools and one secondary school were still boycotting classes.

Mr Schoeman said parents, school committees and school inspectors would consult one another today on the boycotts.

Early today hundreds of people lined the main entrance to Sharpeville and prevented buses from entering the township.

Commercial vehicles trying to run the blockade were stoned — despite the heavy police patrols.

In Sebokeng, about 500 people milled around the local magistrate's court.

More than 400 people are expected to appear in the court today after being arrested at funerals in the area at the weekend.

In Soweto, thousands of pupils were uncertain about whether or not to attend school today.

At some schools, pupils were sent back home by teachers. Other schools were deserted.

Workers streamed to the railway stations and bus stops, where the situation was normal after earlier rumours of a stayaway.

Putco buses ran a normal service into the townships.

● Michael Tissing reports that about 8 000 black university students are still boycotting classes at the universities of Fort Hare and the North (Turffloop).

Pupils (52)

leave E. Post

26/9/84  
school

Post Reporter

**NEWELL HIGH SCHOOL**  
pupils in New Brighton vacated the school's premises after police arrived on the scene today.

Earlier, an estimated 40% of the school's pupils walked out of classes when black schools re-opened today.

They gathered outside in the playground and held a meeting.

Earlier today, a school spokesman said pupils did not say why they walked out. Those who remained in the classes continued with their lessons.

But more pupils later left their classes when police arrived on the scene. Many ran out of the school's premises and returned home.

# Students demand reopening of schools

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) in Soweto has demanded that the Government open black schools immediately and has warned that the actions of the Department of Education and Training (DET) and the police in school affairs "are provocative and will lead us to react accordingly".

Last Friday the DET closed all schools in the PWV area a week before the spring holidays were due to start. They are scheduled to reopen on September 26.

## REACTION

Cosas views the closure of the schools as a reaction to the failure of principals "to stop students attending a prayer meeting in solidarity with our

killed brothers and sisters".

Cosas accuses the DET and school principals of misleading students by telling them that "terrorists and agitators were coming to our schools".

The congress claims that parents were not consulted about the closure and has called a meeting of parents and students for later today in Soweto.

But the gathering is likely to be affected by the total ban on meetings at which actions of the Government are likely to be criticised.

On the East Rand, which has been the focus of unrest sparked by school grievances and where eight people have been killed in disturbances, the situation was reported to be quiet this morning.

Star

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76A



# WANTED

341 (107)  
C. Press

9/9/84  
IAN

against us, going to court helped dampen any plans for violence. "Because the people, the security police, the magistrate, the riot police and all these other bodies said the meeting should go ahead, they by implication accepted responsibility for making sure there was peace. "Their presence in such large numbers obviously helped to make sure that no-



REV XUNDU: "Jabbing at each other doesn't help."

thing went wrong." He added: "That was all we wanted — to keep the peace." Rev Xundu said Jorac and Inkatha were presently involved in a "program working towards an end to hostilities" and he did not want to comment further on anything in Chief Buthelezi's speech. "Jabbing" at each other in the media could jeopardise delicate negotiations, he said. "There is a lot at stake in terms of human life and any crossfire of words between Chief Buthelezi and I could inflame the situation and cause incitement of either side."

# zi bashes

9/9/84 C. Press

Press is waging a campaign against him — but says this is un-Afrikaner agency", Nasionale Pers.

a campaign of hatred against him and Inkatha, and said some papers made him out to be an ogre.

## I HAVE ES GOT FER? See Page 7

His attack on the media nearly sparked off a riot at the Inkatha rally last weekend, when a group of kierie-wielding party members surrounded the Press section, baying for journalists' blood.

He told his rally in Lamontville last weekend that the media "reported distorted facts" about Inkatha, blaming them for the unrest in Lamontville and Hambanathi.

And when journalists failed to join in the shouting of Inkatha slogans, an en-

CP Reporter

out for their blood and asking the chief what to do.

The chief ignored them and carried on blasting the Press, and it was only when a group of senior party members stepped in that the kierie-wielders backed off.

## Bishops to get the boot?

By BANCROFT HLATSHWAYO

# Residents act to halt Pretoria school boycotts

52  
C. Press  
9/9/84

By THOMAS KWENAITE

THE Soshanguve Residents' Association has convened an urgent meeting between parents and students to find an end to the protests which has engulfed the township.

A Soria spokesman said students particularly had been invited to attend Sunday's meeting at 1pm at the Soshanguve community hall in order to voice their grievances before the situation took a "turn for the worst".

Events in the trouble-torn Pretoria townships this week include the following:

- Two houses of school committee members in Soshanguve were set on fire causing damage estimated at R50 000.
- The boycott of classes at Mabopane East Technikon entered its third week, as students vowed never to return to classes until the principal resigned.
- Books in a classroom at Thulasizwe Primary School in Soshanguve were destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. The school's caretaker, who brought the fire under control, stopped it spreading further.
- In Mamelodi, 18 km east of Pretoria, students took to the streets on Monday. More than 19 were arrested and countless

# PRESENTS

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**CP Reporter**

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**Bishops to get the boot?**

**By BANCROFT HLATSEWAYO**

HOSTEL residents in Lamontville this week called on Archbishop Dennis Hurley and the head of the Anglican church in Natal, Bishop Michael Nuttall, to quit the township because of their support for the United Democratic Front.

Ningizimu community councillor Gideon Sibiyá told more than 300 hostel dwellers at S J Smith hostel that the two churchmen were causing friction "among the Zulus" and were using a "Transkeian citizen" to tear the township apart.

The two bishops used the DF as a platform to denigrate Gatsha Buthelezi, he said.

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● In Mamelodi, 18 km east of Pretoria, students took to the streets on Monday. More than 19 were arrested and countless others were injured during clashes with police.

● Classes have been suspended until Monday at Rethabile High after unrest at the school on Monday.

● Damage estimated at R5 000 was caused by arsonists who set fire to the woodwork centre at Lehlabile Secondary School in Mamelodi East on Tuesday evening.

● A group of youths tried to disrupt classes at Tsako Thabo on Wednesday

# Sustained violence takes its toll

8/9/84

By Michael Tissong

OVER the past week South Africa, in particular the Transvaal, has experienced one of its most intense and sustained anti-government protest periods.

The protests, which in many cases turned into confrontations with the police, overshadowed the pomp and ceremony in Cape Town where coloured and Indian parliamentarians took another step in the implementation of the new constitution, by taking up their seats in the tri-cameral Parliament.

The protests — included:

- Bloody anti-rent demonstrations in the Vaal Triangle in which at least 29 people died — three were community councillors killed by rampaging mobs;
- A clash with police after the stoning of a police station, a library and a Post Office by about 500 people in Vosloorus township, Boksburg;
- School boycotts in which more than 125 000 black pupils in the Transvaal stayed away from class;
- A class boycott of about 3 000 students in Queens town, Cape;
- The burning of two offices at the University of Zululand in Natal;
- The ongoing boycott by students at the University of the North (Turfloop);
- The suspension of schools in Welkom in the Free State for the second time after an abortive re-opening on Monday;
- A confrontation between youths and the police in

*scribbles*  
52

The incidents all seemed linked by one factor — dissatisfaction with the administration of the affairs of black people.



Tembisa where a bus and a delivery van were set alight; and

- Limpet mine explosions in Johannesburg.

The incidents all seemed linked by one factor — dissatisfaction with the administration of the affairs of black people.

In the townships the result has been violent confrontation and death.

In Sharpeville, Sebokeng, Evaton, Bophelong and Boipatong in the Vaal Triangle, police fired countless tearsmoke canisters when people protested against the increase in rents.

Live bullets were also fired and police later admit-

ted killing some of the protesters.

Police chased more than 3 700 students off the Turfloop campus on Wednesday after the rector, Professor C Mokgokong, warned students to return to class or be forcibly removed from the campus.

In Vosloorus where there is a boycott of classes, police dispersed crowds in the township with tearsmoke.

At some of the schools where students boycotted classes in the Transvaal, there was also a police presence.

In Tembisa, where the

TURN TO PAGE 2



# SECOND CARNEGIE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

## VIDEO

This is a workshop of audio visual presentation for this inquiry. Most of the material is to enable the producers to benefit from your comments from you would be appreciated.

NAME: .....  
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COMMENTS AND CRITIQUE: .....

## ISSUE OF THE WEEK (Cont): THE TOWNSHIP RIOTS

# A SORRY week of sustained violence, mainly in the Transvaal

four high schools recently boycotted classes because of the Department of Education and Training's age restriction, police acting under the Riotous Assemblies Act, used tearsmoke to disperse students that gathered outside the schools.

In terms of numbers of people involved in the protests, most people have been students protesting against the administration and content of education for blacks. The crisis in black education exploded into full-scale unrest in which hundreds of people died in 1976 and 1977. In a repeat performance in

1980, more people died in nationwide protests concerning education.

The problem has not been solved and so the dissatisfaction persists. The accommodation of blacks in homeland government and local township authorities are obviously rejected.

Rejection of people who took part in the two bodies has also manifested itself in violence. Community councillors' homes in the Transvaal have been attacked regularly by petrol-bombers. Councillors were killed in the Vaal unrest. On Thursday morning the

home of Dobsonville Mayor, Mr Don Mmesi, was attacked. In most bombings, damage to homes was slight, but in some cases the occupants were lucky to escape alive.

More violence seems in store. During an anti-triennial Parliament election meeting last month, the Azanian People's Organisation warned that those who "connive" with the government in implementing its laws, would "suffer the wrath of the oppressed people."

Is the violence this week the result?

8/9/84



One of the victims of teargas at Evaton township.

52 Steu

32

107

*Q. Dispatch*

# 200 boarders expelled

*8/9/84*

UMTATA — More than 200 boys at St John's College here were expelled from their hostels yesterday and ordered to be day scholars.

ting arrangements for the dining hall. He said all pupils would sit according to their classes.

Trouble apparently started when the principal, Mr J. French, told Standard 9 and 10 pupils that there were new sea-

The pupils rejected this and then invaded the kitchen, turning tables upside down and breaking glass plates. — DDR.

# Schools in troubled townships close early

Black schools in Transvaal trouble spots closed yesterday — one week before the start of their scheduled holidays on September 14 — because of the “unfavourable climate for education”.

“School holidays in certain areas have been brought forward and the schools concerned have already closed,” the Director General of Education and Training, Dr Braam Fourie, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The decision applied to schools in the Vaal Triangle townships of Bophelong, Boipatong, Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Evaton.

Wattville, Tembisa, Thokoza, Vosloorus, Kathlehong, Duduza, Davyton, kwaThema and Tsakane townships in the East Rand and Soshanguve and Mamelodi in Pretoria are also affected.

## PRIVATE STUDY

The schools would reopen after the recess on September 26 and Dr Fourie appealed to all pupils, particularly those in senior classes, to use the time as much as possible for private study in preparation for the important final examinations.

Teachers of the schools which have closed would have to report for duty as usual until next Friday.

● Proposals for the implementation of new and improved communication structures for black schools were submitted to the Council for Education and Training in Pretoria yesterday by the acting Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

## COMMUNICATIONS STRUCTURES

“The main purpose of his meeting with the executive committee of the council was to submit to them proposals concerning the new communications structures for schools.

“These include guidelines concerning a system of school prefects, pupils’ representative councils and liaison committees for all secondary schools,” a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said.

“The Minister invited the council to comment on the proposals as soon as possible with a view to the speedy implementation of the new structures.”

At a Press conference in Pretoria last month, Dr Viljoen outlined proposals for the new communications structures for black schools and said he was confident they would contribute towards eliminating an acknowledged lack of proper communication between pupils and authorities.

The Council for Education and Training, an advisory body to the Minister, consists of 24 black community leaders, mostly educationists.

# Ministers fly into uneasy Vaal Triangle

Staff Reporters

Three senior Cabinet Ministers have been flown into the riot-torn Vaal Triangle as the issue of increased rents, which sparked this week's violence, remains under close examination.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, and the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, arrived in Vereeniging today accompanied by Colonel Leon Mellet and Lieutenant-Colonel Vic Haynes of the South African Police.

They were due to go on a helicopter tour of the townships but it is not known whether they are there to enter into any negotiations on the rent issue.

Discussions between residents and the Orange-Vaal Development Board continued today.

When the three Vaal townships — Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Evaton — erupted in an orgy of death, stoning, burning and looting on Monday morning, residents were unaware that the board had decided to postpone the increases for a month because they had not been gazetted.

The increases are now due to come into effect on October 1.

A spokesman for the residents committee which negotiated with board officials yesterday said an undertaking had been given that the increases would be scrapped, but Mr Kasie Louw, Orange-Vaal Development Board spokesman, said today that no such undertaking had been given.

Yesterday's efforts to restore peace and calm to Sharpeville ended in stalemate after a delegation from residents held several discussions with representatives of local authorities.

The Lekoa Town Council would have had no legal right to impose rent rises on the Vaal townships on September 1.

The council failed to publish the proposed rises in the Government Gazette before they were due to be applied. In fact, by September 1 it had not even taken the first step of submitting them to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The death toll in this week's unrest in the townships of the Vaal Triangle and the East Rand has risen to 31. Yesterday, in Sebokeng, the body of a man was found by police who are treating it as a murder case. In Vosloorus, on the East Rand, a schoolboy was stabbed to death during a confrontation with another group of youths.

The violence in the townships continued last night with shops, houses and vehicles being set alight.

In Welkom about 200 youths went on the rampage causing thousands of rands damage during a parents' meeting.

## Jesse Jackson slams SA unrest and visa refusal

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Rev Jesse Jackson visited the South African embassy here yesterday to protest his being denied an entry visa and to threaten a boycott of American corporations doing business in South Africa.

The black leader and five members of the National Baptist Convention were received by the Ambassador, Mr Brand Fourie, who told him that his visa application had not been rejected but that its timing was "inopportune".

Later, outside the embassy building, Mr Jackson issued a statement in which he said that "those assembled here" would examine the initiation of a selective boycott of corporations doing business in South Africa.

Only through such actions could there be an alignment with those in South Africa struggling to free themselves from apartheid and could the US be put on the side of freedom, he said.

He said the serious violence in South Africa this week was a response in the first instance to the increase in the rents for the miserable hovels in which people in the townships were forced to live.

"But this was only the match which has ignited their basic opposition to the new constitutional reforms that have excluded them from the franchise or representation," Mr Jackson said.

He condemned the US Government for having a "lukewarm" response to the rioting.

"The policy of constructive engagement is shown to be a failure by the dramatic action of the people inside South Africa and by our own inability or unwillingness to bring the South African Government to use restraint."

107 000 are  
boycotting



## Sjambok victim may lose

Mrs Ramola Ragoo (35), who was allegedly sjambokked in the face by po-

ket in Lenasia," she to pay when police r

# 107 000 are boycotting

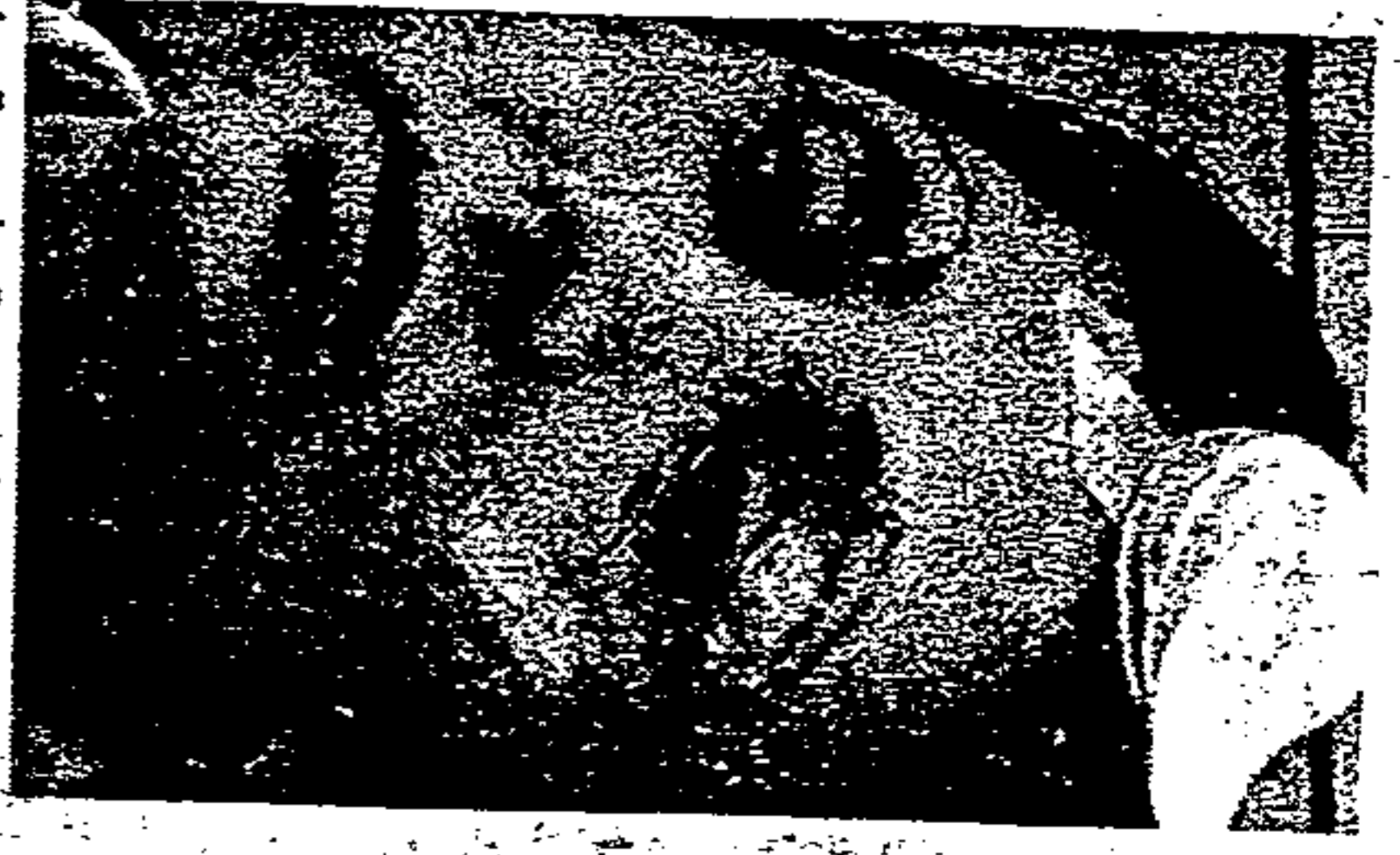
The school boycott has spread to the East Rand township of Vosloorus where 2 000 black pupils are staying away from school, a spokesman from the Department of Education and Training (DET) said this morning.

This brings the official boycott figure in the Vaal Triangle to more than 107 000 pupils.

Countrywide, pupils from 21 schools are boycotting classes.

In the East Rand townships of Daveyton, Katlehong, Thokoza and Watville about 11 000 continued their boycott.

The DET says classes have been suspended at 12 schools including four in Tembisa and one in Alexandra.



Mrs Ramola Ragoo shows her eye which was slambokked.

# Sjambok victim may lose eye

Mrs Ramola Ragoo (35), who was allegedly slambokked in the face by police during violence on Indian polling day last week, still does not know if she has lost the sight of her left eye.

Interviewed today at the St John Eye Hospital, Baragwanath, with her husband, Sonny (52) who was also assaulted, she said "a number of foreign governments" had approached her family with offers of medical treatment in their countries.

Mr Ragoo declined to name the governments involved. He also said he and his wife would be taking legal action against the people responsible.

"At the moment we still do not know how severe the injury to my wife is," he said. "But we will certainly sue."

Mrs Ragoo, who was still in pain, described what happened. "I had been shopping at a supermarket in Lenasia," she said. "I was about to pay when police rushed into the shop lashing out with sjamboks."

"I tried to get out of the way but one of them ran up to me and hit me hard. I fell down. He then trampled my head. I don't remember any more until I woke up in hospital."

Mr Ragoo was also assaulted when he was taken from a van near a polling station and beaten with sjamboks. "The wounds are still painful," he said.

Mrs Ragoo added that she doubted whether she would accept offers of foreign medical treatment. "As far as I understand we have the best eye doctors here in South Africa."

Her husband said he wished to correct an error of fact in "The Star" last week. He is not the owner of the supermarket where his wife was assaulted. He owns a clothing shop in Lenasia.



# Political bias at work in Transvaal matric examination marking, examiners say

By KITT KATZIN  
in Johannesburg

MATRIC examiners have accused the Transvaal Education Department of heavy bias, distortion and inaccuracy in marking history papers. The bias penalises pupils who do not accept the basic tenets of apartheid and favours those who parrot Government policies.

In support of their accusations, examiners have shown me confidential memoranda handed to matric history examiners to guide them on marking questions.

The guidelines include, as statements of fact, highly controversial or questionable assertions which are intended to be applied to the answers given by pupils.

At one point, the memo states that the future existence of whites in South Africa depends on only one policy — separate development.

Remarked one examiner: "Only the facts or opinions that support the status quo are allowed. No other view is tolerated."

For example, the answer to a question on Swapo was required to reflect the basic fact that it was a "terrorist organisation" or "pro-communist" or "anti-capitalist".

Pupils who gave this reply received two marks (out of two). Those who described Swapo as a movement trying to liberate Namibia, or as a freedom movement, would probably receive nil, the examiner said.

Another examiner who has marked history papers for several years, said: "Conservative or enlightened views can determine the difference between good and bad marks for all candidates."

He claimed that in terms of the guidelines, questions on African nationalism were marked according to a racist and inaccurate viewpoint, no scope was allowed for constructive criticism of government policy, and most, if not all controversial policies were

provided it is properly utilised.

But the "Bantu" have impoverished the land by "primitive custom and ignorance. Among other things, they destroy trees and set the veld on fire".

While the area occupied by homelands may be insufficient, it includes some of the best land in the country. This land has a good climate and good rainfall.

Some of the homelands even have rich mineral deposits, like platinum and chrome (implying that, despite their smallness, they can become self-sufficient).

On the question of border areas, the memorandum says this policy reduces the economic burden of the homelands. But it goes on to warn that progress "has not been rapid enough" and that "the process must be accelerated".

On separate development, the memo says that while South Africa is in the process of "selling" this policy, it warns that it can only be through dialogue and contact that black Africa will eventually be convinced of the good intentions of this policy.

Dealing with the question of shared political power between blacks and whites, the memo refers to the situation in Zimbabwe where, it says, this policy led to the disappearance of whites — because they had been outnumbered four to one by blacks.

Memoranda shown to the Sunday Express — covering at least three history exam papers — disclose that in a section on the economic development of the homelands, every attempt is made to highlight the advantages — and not the disadvantages — of the policy as a whole.

One memorandum acknowledges there are acute problems in finding work for more and more blacks, but it says solutions will be confined to black people's own areas, and will not involve or spill over into South Africa itself.

the African states north of the Zambesi", examiners were instructed to mark in terms of this brief:

● Ethnic discord creates serious discord in Africa, though in Kenya, Kenyatta is managing to keep the Kikuyu, the Luo and the Kamba together (Jomo Kenyatta had died five years earlier — in August, 1978).

● Only one black state, the Ivory Coast, retained whites in official positions after independence (many posts are still held by whites in Kenya, Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, and in most West African states).

For last year's history exam, 444 distinctions were awarded by the TED.

In defence of the TED, one examiner said that while examiners had been compelled in the past to mark strictly in accordance with the memo, regarded then by all as the "bible", the position was changing.

Whereas students writing coherent and intelligent essays outside the scope of the memo had been given no credit, efforts were now being made to allow for interpretation and personal view-points.

Generally, examiners went out of their way to be fair, and he disagreed that candidates would necessarily be penalised for expressing views on controversial issues that did not correspond with the status quo.

Provided they could show they had studied their work, different views based on personal interpretation would be assessed accordingly.

The examiners say the bias applies in particular to issues such as the war in Namibia, the homelands, separate development and border industry policies, aspects of South Africa's relations with black Africa, and developments in countries to the north.

## Department admits to discrepancies in distinction awards

JOHANNESBURG — The Transvaal Education Department has admitted that a substantial number of additional distinctions were awarded in last year's matric results to pupils who did not earn them.

The TED gave a public undertaking that it would adopt stricter controls in future to ensure that inflated distinctions and improper mark adjustments did not occur again.

And the Joint Matriculation Board (JMB), which ratifies and moderates all matric exam papers and which introduced safeguards after picking up discrepancies in last year's results, is to keep an even closer watch on the TED's mark allocations and marking standards.

The JMB will also closely scrutinise final marks awarded — made up of the actual exam marks and the year-end marks — to ensure they do not differ with the published marks as they did last year.

Professor J H Jooste, director of the TED, who ordered a full inquiry into disclosures by the Sunday Express that results had been manipulated, confirmed in a statement this week that more distinctions were awarded than those obtained in the actual examinations.

He also conceded that not all year-end marks, submitted by individual schools to the TED, were accurate. This had been one of the factors that had led to excessive distinctions.

In some cases, he said, the marks had not been found to be "objective".

Prof Jooste said it had been decided to adjust the year marks so that the percentage of distinction did not exceed the percentage obtained in the examinations.

Last year, and probably in previous years, many candidates obtained distinctions after their actual exam marks were increased to reach a distinction, if that was what the year mark recommended.

Prof Jooste's statement, however, does not clarify why last year's distinctions — published in the Press — differed so radi-

cally from the recommended number agreed to by the TED and the JMB, and approved by the JMB.

Even allowing for a normal 2% adjustment to the TED exam marks, which is permissible, the published results reflected widespread discrepancies.

Not only was the JMB shocked by the published results, but the Committee for University Principals (CUP), representing 11 universities in South Africa, was equally concerned.

This week the JMB again issued a statement — on the same day as Prof Jooste's statement, and its second in two weeks — in which it emphasised once more in detail that it had issued instructions that all examining bodies, including the TED, should adhere strictly to its procedures.

Meanwhile the TED still refuses to disclose the full extent of the discrepancies and will not say how many inflated distinctions were awarded.

According to information obtained by the Sunday Express — published over two consecutive weeks — 836 distinctions too many were awarded in just two subjects.

The TED has not denied this claim, and it will also not respond to detailed accounts by examiners of further irregularities in the marking of matric papers, published by the Sunday Express last week.

According to Prof Jooste, he had not received any "written complaints" in this respect and would not comment further.

The matric scandal has again highlighted the controversial "project" school system, which allows for 30 Transvaal high schools to write internal examinations set and marked by their own teachers.

Headmasters, teachers and parents have severely criticised the system, saying it is unfair and open to abuse.

In last year's matric results, three "project" schools swept the boards.

Approved: 1/27/77

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Examples of guidelines shown to the Sunday Express were these:

● Urban blacks (outside the homelands) had not had the opportunity of realising their political aspirations, so now they can, in terms of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970, apply for a certificate of citizenship of their particular homelands — "even if they had not been born there".

"This", said the memo, "helps to stop the de-nationalisation of urban blacks."

● The 13% of South Africa's land area comprising the homelands is sufficient for the black inhabitants —

"Blacks", says the memorandum, "must be politically independent of whites," but it suggests that they must first be made economically independent.

In support of this view it says the South African Government spent R486 million between 1962 and 1972 on homeland development, whereas the United Nations spent only R260 million in the same period on the development of "backward nations".

Several inaccuracies were abundant in just one section of last year's history paper.

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# Fatal shots at Sun City: man is held

A 26-year-old Randfontein man is to appear before a Mogwase, Bophuthatswana, magistrate tomorrow morning following the fatal shooting of a 47-year-old American in a Sun City hotel room early yesterday morning.

A Bophuthatswana police spokesman in Mafikeng declined to give details of the shooting, saying the case was sub judice.

"But a suspect will appear before the magistrate at Mogwase tomorrow, probably on a charge of murder," he said today.

The dead man, whose name has not yet been released as his next of kin have not been informed, was reported to be concluding a business deal with a man at 4 am yesterday when seven shots were fired.

Sun City security officials arrived at the scene and police later arrested a man, taking possession of a pistol.

Rumours that a large quantity of drugs was involved in the case could not be confirmed, but local narcotics police were reported to be connected with the investigation.

The suspect is being held at the Mogwase police cells near Sun City. Mr Peter Wagner, Sun City complex director, emphasised that the shooting had had nothing to do with Sun City.

The Star's Pretoria Correspondent says that the dead man, who was in his mid-40s, came from North Carolina and a Randfontein man was arrested at Boons, in the Western Transvaal, late yesterday.

## Stroke killed liver swap man

By Pamela Kleinot,  
Medical Reporter

The death of liver transplant patient Commander Rick Vorster (45) on Friday was unrelated to his liver transplant — he died of a stroke.

The stroke was caused by the dislodging of a clot from a heart attack, according to a post mortem report made available today.

The report showed that Commander Vorster, who had a heart attack some years ago, had suffered another recently.

It had been complicated by the thrombus (clot), which had caused the fatal stroke.

His liver was found to be normal at the autopsy.

Commander Vorster died 50 days after undergoing the transplant.

He had been recovering well until last Tuesday, when he was admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital.

## Chairman quits 'to protect family'

52  
Staff Reporter  
Star 4/9/84  
The chairman of the Tembisa Parents' Interim Committee, Mr SM Namane, has resigned.

He said yesterday he had done so to ensure his family's safety. Mr Namane's house was burnt by angry pupils last week, causing damage estimated at R6 000.

Classes were disrupted in the troubled Tembisa township yesterday when a group of youths went from school to school to seek pupil support and then went on the rampage, stoning cars and a beer hall.

In Mamelodi East, more than 20 pupils from Rethabile Secondary School were treated for injuries after they claimed they were beaten by the police in their classrooms.

In Mamelodi, students told *The Star* that they were in their classes at about 11.00 am yesterday when a group of youths stoned the roof of the school and demanded that they leave their classrooms.

"A group of policemen arrived and chased some students who remained outside the classrooms and later came for those of us who were still in the classrooms," said a pupil claiming to have been injured by a police baton.

Colonel J Venter of the police public relations division in Pretoria denied that children were beaten up in the classrooms.

# Schools: Call to tackle problems

52 Times 6/9/84

**Political Correspondent**  
THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday called on the government to take urgent steps to defuse the crisis sparked by continuing and widespread boycotts, stayaways and closure of schools in townships throughout the country.

In particular, the government should tackle the problems in black education "urgently, imaginatively and courageously", the PFP's chief spokesman on black education, Mr Ken Andrew, said in a statement.

While violence and arson should be condemned, doing so was not enough to make the problems "just go away".

He said the authorities had to act to redress the legitimate grievances of pupils in black schools.

"In particular the questions of scholar representation, corporal punishment and school age limits need to be addressed," he said.

He said it was "the height of irresponsibil-

ity" for the government to leave it to the police to resolve all the problems.

"Without sensible action on the part of the cabinet to defuse the situation, it is unrealistic to think that everything is going to return to normal," he said.

The problems in black education were compounded by recent suggestions by the previous Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, that the "disastrously" high matric failure rate could be even higher this year.

"This is most unsatisfactory."

Mr Andrew said South Africa also needed to "free education from its apartheid shackles" and to use all available physical and human resources to best effect.

"South Africa cannot afford to have surplus, under-utilized and discarded teachers, schools and teacher training colleges for whites, while other racial groups have a desperate need for all the help that they can get in education."

(52) D-Dispatch  
**E Cape, Border pupils**  
**return to school 1/9/84**

**PORT ELIZABETH —** Most pupils at schools in the Eastern Cape and Border who have been boycotting classes in protest against the elections went back to school yesterday.

According to a senior official for the Department of Education and Training's regional office, all the department's Port Elizabeth schools were "back to normal" yesterday.

However, at Fort Beaufort pupils had still not returned to classes at the Lawson and Thu-

balethu secondary schools and the Maqoma and Tinis primary schools.

Pupils at the Van Coler Primary School, the Nonesi Primary School and the Nqwanka High School in Queenstown, where classes were suspended until yesterday, were expected to return to school today.

In Grahamstown there was a 30 per cent attendance at the Ntsika, Nombulelo and Nathaniel Nyaluza secondary schools, where pupils staged a complete stay-

away on Tuesday, while attendance was back to normal at the Nqweba Secondary School in Graaff-Reinet, he said.

Attendance at schools in East London and at the Fort Beaufort Teachers Training College was also normal.

Mr H. J. E. Jansen, chief inspector for coloured education for the Department of Internal Affairs in the Eastern Cape, said yesterday attendance at all coloured schools in the Eastern Cape was back to normal. — DDC.

# Election protest empties schools

By MARTINE BARKER  
Education Reporter

STUDENTS and high school pupils around the country stayed away from classes and lectures again yesterday in protest against the tricameral parliamentary elections.

Over the past two weeks, students and pupils at schools and tertiary institutions have been boycotting classes, participating in "alter-

native programmes" or staying away from classes altogether.

While a spokesman for the Directorate of Coloured Education said there appeared to be a 60 percent attendance of pupils at schools falling under the directorate throughout the country yesterday, at universities and other tertiary institutions attendance was much lower.

Of the 11 colleges fall-

ing under the directorate only three were functioning normally yesterday.

At the University of Cape Town, about 2 500 students from UCT, the University of the Western Cape, the Zonnebloem, Hewat and Wesley Teacher-Training Colleges held a joint rally yesterday morning to express their rejection of the new constitution.

The meeting, which was also attended by representatives of some secondary schools, unanimously passed a resolution expressing determination to fight the new deal and to refuse to be conscripted into the army "to defend the system of exploitation and oppression".

At Indian high schools yesterday, many pupils boycotted classes in protest at the elections.

## Fortnight of protest

All schools where pupils have stayed away in protest over the elections are expected to return to normal today as the national student "fortnight of protest" ends.

At some schools in the Transvaal and Eastern Cape, however, boycotts continue in support of the demands of pupils for SRCs, the lifting of the age limit for matric pupils and the scrapping of corporal punishment.

Most universities and colleges will return to normal. In the Western Cape, all except UWC plan to return to classes this morning.

## 40 percent stay away from classes

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Pupils at Indian and coloured schools across the country boycotted classes yesterday in protest against the elections for the House of Delegates.

The Indian Directorate of Education has decided not to take any action against pupils at Indian schools in Lenasia and Fordsburg who boycotted classes yesterday.

However, the suspension of Indian pupils who boycotted classes before yesterday still stands.

Yesterday there was an average 60 percent attendance at most coloured secondary schools in the country and the 11 coloured teachers' training colleges.

However, at the C J Botha Secondary School in Bosmont the entire pupil body stayed away.

On August 22 when elections for the House of Representatives took place, 90 percent of coloured pupils stayed away from school.

● Lectures were boycotted yesterday at Vista University, the Medical University of South Africa and the University of Transkei.

● About 200 pupils at Uitenhage Secondary School, near Port Elizabeth, staged a mock funeral with a cardboard coffin bearing the image of the head of the Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party.

# Police use tearsmoke on rampaging pupils

By McKeed Kotlolo and  
Chris More

Police used tearsmoke to disperse hundreds of stone-throwing high school pupils in Soshanguve yesterday.

Major K S Soko, the local police commander, said two more high schools were affected by class boycotts which started at Soshanguve High School on Monday.

He said several police vehicles were damaged in Zone G.

About 200 Soshanguve

pupils returned to classes yesterday "but they were forced to leave after the rest of the student body, which was still on boycott, ordered them out," said a pupil.

The mob then moved to Lethabong High School where they disrupted classes before going on to Hlanganani Secondary where they clashed with police.

Pupils allegedly stoned police who used teargas to disperse them.

No arrests were made.

The mob tried to move

to Walhalmansdaal High School, which was the only high school not yet affected but they found police were already guarding the premises.

Police yesterday fired tearsmoke to disperse pupils of Forte Secondary School in Dobsonville after pupils had stoned a car belonging to a teacher who had allegedly assaulted them. Two teachers had allegedly walked into classes and thrashed them without giving reasons.

The chief public rela-

tions officer of the Department of Education and Training (DET), Mr Job Schoeman, yesterday said the incident had not been reported.

Mr Schoeman said: "If there had been a case of improper corporal punishment, the pupils concerned should have approached the department."

Brigadier J J Viktor, Soweto CID Chief, confirmed the incident and said it was a case of malicious damage to property which had to be investigated.

● Pupils at three Kattlehong schools refused to go to classes yesterday, Mr Schoeman said today.

He said the schools affected were Alafang, Kwa-Dukathole and Lethukuthula secondary schools.

He added that he believed the boycotts had something to do with yesterday's Indian elections. He did not know what the situation was today.

## Pupils attack family and home

By Chris More

A Pimville family was yesterday assaulted and its house damaged and set alight by angry pupils from a nearby school.

The pupils were said to be avenging the death of a schoolmate who was allegedly killed by a youth living in the house.

Soweto police chief

Brigadier J J Viktor said a case of damage had been reported and was being investigated.

Witnesses said about 500 pupils from Musi High School marched to the nearby Thabo-Jabula Senior Secondary School in search of the alleged killer, a Std 8 pupil there.

They could not find him, and so went to the

youth's home and found his parents, whom they allegedly assaulted. The father escaped and called the police.

The pupils then went on a smashing rampage, causing a lot of damage before police arrived and dispersed them. They then returned three hours later and set a room alight.

# Pupils stay away again <sup>(52)</sup>

<sup>29/8/84</sup>  
<sup>D. Hofstede</sup>  
EAST LONDON — Pupils at schools throughout the Border area continued to boycott classes yesterday, education authorities confirmed.

Five schools in Fort Beaufort, two schools in Graaff Reinet and two schools in East London were affected by stay-aways.

Classes at three schools in Queenstown have been suspended until today.

Pupils at East London High School were given the day off as the school was used as a polling station in yesterday's election for the House of Delegates.

The director of Indian education, Mr G. Krog, said a number of schools were affected by stay-aways, but was not prepared to say which schools, or how many pupils were involved.

In East London, pupils from Ebenezer Majombozi Senior Secondary school and Qaqamba Senior Secondary school stayed away.

The affected schools in Queenstown are Van Coller Higher Primary, Nonesi and Nqwanka Secondary.

In Fort Beaufort they are Lawson Secondary, the Cape College of Education, Thubalethu Secondary, Tinis Higher Primary and Maqona Lower Primary Schools.

This was confirmed by a senior official in the Department of Education and Training.

In Graaff-Reinet, pupils from Spandau Secondary school and Asherville Secondary school stayed away.

This was confirmed by the regional director of coloured education, Mr H. J. E. Jansen.

Students at Fort Hare University in Alice are on holiday, while no stayaway was reported from Rhodes University in Grahamstown.

The press liaison officer of the coloured directorate of education, Mr Noel Eales, said there was an average of 60 per cent attendance at most coloured secondary schools country-wide and the 11 coloured teachers training colleges.

On August 22 — the elections to the House of Representatives — 90 per cent of coloured pupils stayed away from school.

No lectures were given yesterday at Vista University following a request by the students' representative council that the academic programme be halted on the two election days.

At the Medical University of South Africa students also stayed away yesterday. They are expected to return today. — DDR-DDC.



52 FM 31/8/84

## EDUCATION

### Now for the fees

Government is finally grasping the nettle of making white parents pay for the education of their children (*FM* July 20). It probably won't be much of a fee at first (the amount has still to be announced) but an ordinance now moving through the Transvaal Provincial Council, at government's behest, will impose a fee system.

The ordinance also makes the first tentative moves towards giving parents more say over the organisation of the schools their children attend. This, says MEC in charge of education Fanie Schoeman, is in line with government's decision that it is desirable to have parents' representative bodies at the lower level.

So the Administrator of the Transvaal will be empowered to "acknowledge" parents' associations; there will be regional advisory councils which will include the chairmen of school boards; school boards will be empowered to recover unpaid tuition fees and there will be an education council to advise the Director of Education.

The issue is politically thorny and there is little surprise that the ordinance is vaguely worded — so vaguely as to draw attack from both the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and the Conservative Party (CP).

Indeed, the leader of the CP in the council, Servaas Latsky, voiced dark suspicions that the vagueness of the ordinance could lead to multiracial control of school bodies. The PFP, for whom such fears take on an aspect of wishful thinking, wants more time to study the measure.

More cogent criticism came from the Transvaal English Medium Parents'

Association.

The association wants the ordinance to make it clear that parents' committees will have full control, at least over funds contributed voluntarily, for it to give some indication of the extent of the proposed tuition fees and of what proportion of the fees will be retained by individual schools. Otherwise, it points out, "it's like giving the authorities a blank cheque."

The debate on the ordinance is continuing — but it is clear the era of free white schooling has come to an end.

# Student boycott against election

52  
C-7  
28/8/84

Education Reporter

STUDENTS and high school pupils at many educational institutions renewed class boycotts yesterday in protest at today's elections for the House of Delegates.

Students at the universities of the Western Cape and Cape Town, the Peninsula Technikon, and Hewat, Zonnebloem and Belleville teacher-training colleges were boycotting lectures yesterday.

The press liaison officer for the Directorate of Coloured Education, Mr N Eales, confirmed that only two of the directorate's 11 colleges were operating normally.

At schools falling under the directorate, he said, "the impression is that some 75 percent of pupils were present".

Students at most tertiary educational institutions in Cape Town plan to attend a student rally to be addressed by Dr Alan Boesak against the new constitution at UCT this morning.

● Our correspondent in Johannesburg reports that pupils in Katlehong, near Germiston, and So-shanguve, near Pretoria, yesterday joined the countrywide school boycotts which now involve about 30 000 pupils.

A classroom at the So-shanguve Secondary School, near Pretoria, was set alight but the fire was later brought under control.

Unrest also spread to Mamelodi, near Pretoria, where police dispersed a group of 200 youths who had marched on Rehabile High School and arrested five of them.

● Sapa reports from Durban that pupils at nine Indian high schools there are boycotting classes in protest against today's elections.

In Umtata, the boycott of lectures at the University of Transkei continued yesterday and most students stayed in their residences.

(Report by M Barker, 77 Burg St, Cape Town; F Khan and T Bruce, 85 Field St, Durban, and T Tuch, 171 Main St, Johannesburg.)

Police (52)  
few  
fire rubber  
23/2/84  
bullets at  
schoolboys

By Erik Larsen,  
East Rand Bureau

Police fired rubber bullets, buckshot and tear-smoke at a mob of stone-throwing youths boycotting schools in Daveyton yesterday.

Police liaison officer for the East Rand, Major Chris Liebenberg, said there were no injuries or arrests.

Trouble flared at about 11.30 am when a crowd of about 500 boycotting schoolchildren assembled at Hulwazi Secondary School in Heald Street.

A group of 22 policemen arrived and ordered the crowd to disperse.

Major Liebenberg said the youths started stoning the police and swearing at them.

Police then fired rubber bullets, buckshot and tearsmoke at the schoolchildren and they dispersed.

Major Liebenberg said there were no more reported incidents of unrest in Daveyton or Tembisa.

# 1 500 stone (52) ~~1500~~ 23/8/84 Staw Imbali buildings

Police used tearsmoke and sjamboks today to disperse about 1500 people in three separate stone-throwing incidents in the black township of Imbali, near Maritzburg, a police spokesman said in Pretoria.

The outgoing Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was due to open a hall in Imbali today, but a spokesman for his office in Pretoria said he could not confirm if the Minister had been in the township.

A police spokesman said trouble started at 7.30 am when a crowd of

1500 placard-bearing people gathered outside the community hall.

Stones were thrown and a vehicle of the Department of Co-operation and Development was overturned.

At 9.40 am the mayor's house was stoned, and by 11.15 am, people gathered outside a beerhall where stones were thrown and windows smashed.

In each case, police were forced to use tearsmoke and sjamboks to disperse the crowd, the spokesman said.

So far, there are no reports of injuries. The situation at lunchtime was "quiet". — Sapa.

# Coloured (52) pupils go ~~stay~~ back to class

Thousands of coloured pupils ended their election protest and streamed back to school today, but many Indian schoolchildren in Johannesburg have maintained their class boycott.

Education sources in Lenasia said five out of six high schools had boycotted classes yesterday and the situation appeared largely unchanged this morning.

The proportion of students involved in today's stayaway was said to be slightly lower, following yesterday's election for the House of Representatives.

Education leaders expect a big school boycott next week for the Indian election.

Coloured schools in the Johannesburg area reported satisfactory attendance this morning.

Coronationville Secondary School principal said attendance was good, while attendance was satisfactory at the C J Botha School in Bosmont, and at Westbury and Kliptown high schools.

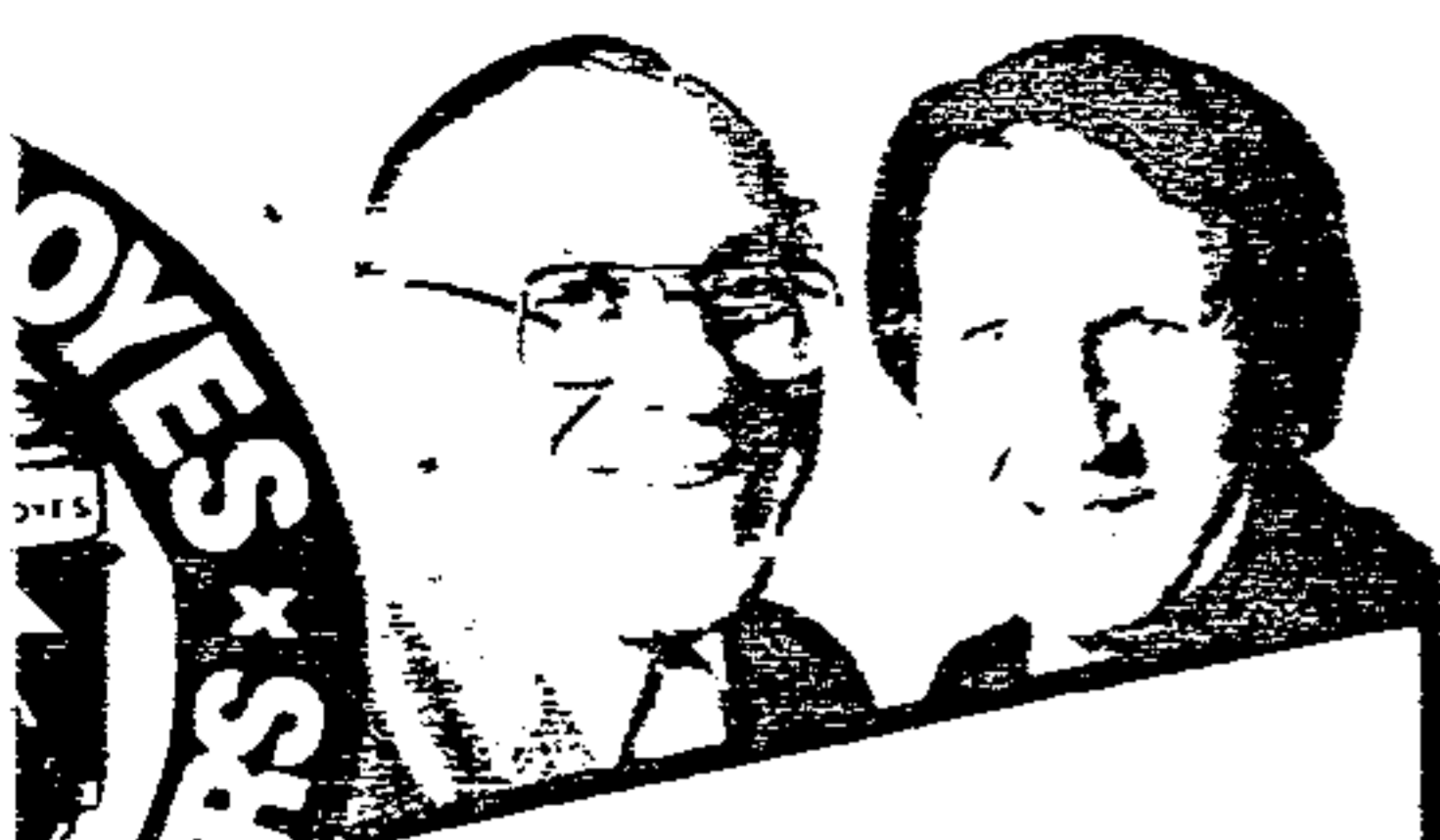
A Directorate of Coloured Education spokesman, Mr Noel Eales, said: "Activity at schools and colleges throughout the country is back to normal, except in a few isolated cases."

Yesterday 630 000 coloured youths joined in countrywide class boycotts. Thousands of black schoolchildren also joined in for various reasons including the age limit at schools, corporal punishment and the issue of student representative councils.

A Department of Education and Training spokesman said about 1 200 Soweto school children were boycotting classes.

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Picture: Ivor Markman



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# Attack: 2 held

Crime Reporter  
TWO University of the Western Cape students were arrested under the Explosives Act yesterday after two petrol bombs had been thrown at the home of a Labour Party candidate.

The bombs were hurled into the home of Mr Hansie Christians, 62, of Ravensmead, about 12.30am and caused extensive damage to the house. Police arrested two students, aged 21 and 23, soon afterwards.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer, said the public should be made aware that the use of petrol bombs was actionable. The Act provided for minimum imprisonment of three years and maximum of five without option of a fine.

● Picture, page 13

# Police sjambok Paarl students

By MARTINE BARKER  
Education Reporter  
ABOUT 250 high-school pupils and students were sjambok-charged by police in Paarl yesterday morning. Several had flesh cuts on their faces, upper bodies and legs from sjambok blows.

The students and pupils, from the Athlone College of Education and the Noorde Paarl High School, had been turned back as they marched towards a polling station where they planned to hold a placard demonstration.

Police vehicles raced to the scene of the retreating march.

A Cape Times reporter following the cavalcade was suddenly halted by police who instructed her to turn into a sidestreet. When she got back to the scene of the march a block further along,

screaming students were scattering across a field with sjambok-wielding policemen chasing them.

Plainclothes policemen followed the reporter, instructing her three times that she was not to photograph the incident.

Later, as the reporter interviewed students in a car outside the school, police arrived to search their car. The reporter saw police escort Mr Allan Paulse, national executive member of the Congress of South African Students, away from the scene.

Major George Kershoff, Boland police liaison officer, later said police had no knowledge of Mr Paulse's arrest.

Students later accused police of giving them too little time to return to their college and school before charging them.

(Report by M Barker, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

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# Bond rates soar again in October

Staff Report  
BOND rates are spurting on building societies increasing by up to 1.25 percent from October is now a record 20 percent.

This will be the second increase the last announced in June and August — and is a severe blow struggling with record hire-price higher general sales tax.

Retail spending can be expected as consumers try to keep pace with it. The only good news is that probably peaked but any decline will be very gradual.

The rise would have been far greater had not allowed the societies to use the tax-free share investment rate.

A condition of permitting the higher rates to investors was that would limit their bond rates to 1.25 percent. Partly tax-free rates have been increased two percent to the totally tax-free shares from an attractive 10.5 percent.

Most societies are applying the new rates on existing bonds from October 1st and on new bonds being issued.

The Natal Building Society's increase its rates followed by the

Indian <sup>(52)</sup>  
<sup>Star</sup>  
pupils face  
<sup>24.8/84</sup>  
suspension

About 1500 Lenasia pupils boycotting classes in protest at the elections for the tricameral Parliament face automatic suspension in terms of the Directorate of Indian Education's standing regulations.

Education sources expect the number of affected pupils to rise sharply next week as the Indian polls take place.

The Chief Inspector of Indian Education in the Transvaal, Mr O Beyer, confirmed that steps had been taken to apply the regulations.

Sources and pupils said a series of warnings had been given and letters of suspension were expected to go out shortly.

Hundreds of pupils continued to stay out of classes today. About 70 pupils at the Johannesburg Indian High in Fordsburg were the first to be suspended on Tuesday.

Post Reporter

THREE parents yesterday went to the Woolhope High School in an attempt to persuade their boycotting children to return to classes and stop their silent protest in the school grounds against the Indian elections next week.

One mother took off her shoes and beat her son, whom she chased back to class. Two parents shouted at the boycotting pupils and told them not to associate with "loafers".

A matric pupil at the school told the Evening Post that he and nine other pupils yesterday sat in a circle in the school grounds in a silent protest against the House of Delegates elections on Tuesday.

The Evening Post was told the principal, Mr J Jugdaas, approached the pupils as they sat in protest and told them they would be expelled if they did not return to class.

Mr Jugdaas was not available today for comment. A spokesman for the school said everything was "normal" and that the Evening Post had been "misinformed".

● The boycott at some

Parents  
S2  
try to get  
E. Post  
pupils  
back to  
24/8/74  
school

coloured schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Graaff-Reinet continued today.

The boycotts at the Uitenhage Secondary School and the John Walton Secondary School in Uitenhage continued, with about 200 pupils staying away.

This was confirmed by Mr H J E Jansen, chief inspector attached to the Department of Internal Affairs today.

However, pupils at all the secondary schools in Port Elizabeth — apart from Chatty Secondary School — had resumed classes today, Mr Jansen said.

(Report by S Pressly, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth.)



of the Governor of the Reserve Bank will be delivered on Tuesday, and the meeting of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council — the first in six months — takes place on Thursday and Friday.

Dominating all these events will be the question of how soon the economy will return to a period of prosperity. At stake is the credibility of the present administration. And if, thereafter, it is still found to be wanting, the country is going to be in for a torrid time both politically and economically.

For instance, if, after being granted a measure of self-determination, the coloureds and Indians find that they have little to gain materially from the public purse, that the cupboard is almost bare, the new constitution will be questioned very seriously and could be made unworkable.

If, after interest rates have reached historic heights, Governor Gerhard de Kock is not able to demonstrate an increasing grip on growing bank credit, he will be under enormous pressure to introduce direct controls.

Disastrous and inappropriate though they will be, farmers and householders have benefited from them before (to the disadvantage of others). They will try to do so again.

The Economic Advisory Council will be faced with the enormous problem of inflationary government over-spending and how to finance it. If it is true that an increase in general sales tax is not on, then they are going to have to endorse substantial cuts in spending.

In addition, they are going to have to face up to the fact that many administered prices — including those of the now "independent" public corporations which enjoy official monopolies — are going to rise in the months ahead.

If this happens, then the private sector, where the real job-creating potential lies, is going to bear the brunt of the recession. The public sector and the public servants will ride the rough times on the backs of everyone else.

What is needed now is a return to realism: credibility needs to be re-established and a firm plan for a return to real economic growth made known. To succeed, that should include a commitment to a target reduction in the rate of inflation by the year-end against which government's performance can be measured.

If that does not happen, the public will act as rationally as it has done in recent months: it will spend all it earns and more. And that will mean entrenched stagflation with all its horrifying political consequences.

## EDUCATION

### Low marks for Pretoria

The director of the Transvaal Education Department has denied there was any "fiddle" of matric results last year. Whatever the technicalities of the issue — and the denial is not wholly convincing — South Africans have again been reminded of the pitifully poor quality of education in this country.

The fact is universities are asking whether they enrolled pupils on the basis of spurious results, turning down less fortunate applicants who wrote their matriculation examinations in other provinces or who wrote them in the Transvaal but in a year in which the results were not questioned. Unfortunately, it is unlikely the public will ever be absolutely certain everything is above board.

South Africans may well forget about it all in a day or two. Yet, this is precisely what we should not do — unless we are content to allow government to spend 16% of our tax payments on an education system that cannot even provide credible documentation on its matric standards. It amounts to settling for less than second best.

As it is, the validity or otherwise of the 1983 matric results is only one aspect of a more general problem in white education. Other symptoms are felt by those teachers who wait for up to six months to receive their first salary payment. It concerns, too, the continual erosion of the real earnings of educators because of rigid salary structures and sporadic general increases — the result of group pressure which the authorities cannot withstand rather than sound fiscal management.

So we have poor tuition along with increasing mediocrity in the teaching profession. Gifted and creative educators leave the classroom. And as far as overall standards are concerned, the report that a grade two teacher was involved in marking matric scripts, and that a large number of markers had never taught matric classes, was not denied.

52

Nor have universities escaped poor educational management. At the beginning of this year it was indicated that lecturers were to receive substantial increases in April. April came, but the increases did not. These salary improvements were then to be paid in July. Now we learn that the date of this increment is December. Full details have not yet been revealed on how these increases will be paid.

Gradually, gifted men and women are being drawn out of the educational system. Yet the wealth of a nation lies substantially in its human capital — which must surely be developed to its full potential. It is interesting to note that Japan achieved universal primary education in 1912, universal secondary education by 1930, and for the last two decades has enjoyed phenomenal economic growth rates.

H G Wells once remarked the future history of mankind would become increasingly a race between education and destruction.

Of course, what is required is much more market-related activity in education. It is incongruous to allow an outdated education system to perpetuate itself when in other productive spheres government has indicated a commitment to the market ideal.

There is a way out. Schools should be free to manage their own budgets, to hire and fire teachers as they see fit, to determine teachers' salaries, and so on. Consumers should be free to attend schools of their choice, forcing competition between producers.

In addition, the authorities must be told this is what the electorate wants. The State should no longer have a stranglehold over education.

Only by vociferous objection to irregularities — or the demand that when these surface they must be fully explained — will the authorities ever sit up and take note. Until then, any number of problems will continue to manifest themselves.

it would be in interests to settle there was prima facie evidence that both companies had been deceived. The report says Shell paid \$52 million for the purchase of oil and gas for \$15 million. At the time, the price was less than the value of the oil and Shell "most likely paid more for the oil than it received." The settlement was finalized between Shell and the other companies and each party would pay its own costs. It was agreed that if the companies were not recovered, the culprits it would be shared equally. The Lloyds and the companies attempted to have the settlement frozen in the court but it had been distributed among the claimants. — Sapa

# illed ars

at knife-point yesterday jailed for four years. The defendant, pleaded guilty with intent to "murder" and another third charge of carrying liquor. The court sentenced her to a further 18 months for a total of 11 years. The defendant said that she had heard a gunshot and had gone back to her second time, she said Stevens who said she was raped. She said she could be killed if she had told him that she had the money and had she would load it into her car, she said. She was in the garage while the car was open window. She obeyed and a few days later she was arrested Stevens. The defendant said: "The court will reflect society's view." Stevens was not

## Decker out for a month

**Own Correspondent**  
NEW YORK — Mary Decker will not race for another month — and possibly longer — her coach, Dick Brown, has announced. She has scratched from meetings in Switzerland, West Germany and France, but is still entered in New York's "Fifth Avenue Mile" late next month. "We still haven't cancelled that race, but it's becoming increasingly doubtful that she can run it," said Brown. Decker is recuperating at her Oregon mountain retreat from her Olympic 3 000m collision with Zola Budd. Brown said Decker had pulled muscles in the hip and groin.

## Most boycott pupils are back at school

*52 - 7 mins 24/8/87*

**Education Reporter**  
MOST of the thousands of school pupils and students who boycotted classes this week in protest at the elections for the House of Representatives returned to classes yesterday. Some, however, continued boycotting, with the intention of returning to classes only after the House of Delegates elections on Tuesday. According to the press liaison officer for the Directorate of Coloured Education, Mr N Eales, activities at schools and colleges under the directorate had "for all practical purposes" returned to normal. Class attendance yesterday was "in excess of 90 percent", he said. On Wednesday, the day of voting for the House of Representatives, more than 625 000 pupils stayed away from classes. Staff of some schools boycotted classes on Wednesday. Yesterday a spokesman for teachers from Crestway Senior Secondary School said seven members of the staff had been called in to the directorate to explain their behaviour and had been asked to identify the "instigators" of the action. The spokesman said the decision to boycott had been taken by a majority of the staff and had not been at the provocation of any individuals. Students at the University of the Western Cape continued boycotting classes yesterday. Students at most other tertiary institutions returned to classes. All pupils and students who boycotted on Wednesday are expected to boycott classes on Tuesday as well, in protest at the House of Delegates elections. ● Meanwhile, the Cape Times correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that pupils started a boycott at an Indian school yesterday while attendance figures, which dwindled on Wednesday at some African and coloured schools in the Eastern Cape, improved. No incidents of violence or intimidation were reported at the schools where the boycotts continued.

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# 80% BOYCOTT AT COLOURED SCHOOLS

(52)  
~~26/8/84~~  
C. Press

26/8/84

FOUR out of every five coloured school pupils in South Africa boycotted classes this week in protest against the elections for the House of Representatives.

An estimated 630 000 out of a total coloured school population of 770 000 — 80 percent — stayed out of the classrooms.

## CP Reporter

The massive protest by the pupils and the relatively low poll will, however, not sway the Government from its new deal.

Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis said the expected 30 percent poll was "acceptable".

But the United Democratic Front pointed out that only 17 percent of the country's adult coloured population had

taken part in the poll.

The elections were marked by mass arrests and detentions of political activists. Official police figures say 152 people have been held, many of them under security legislation.

Police clashed with demonstrators in several areas. One is reported to have been shot in the back at Eldorado Park and admitted to Baragwanath in a serious condition.

At Eldorado Park, police fired tearsmoke at some demonstrators en-

couraging people not to vote.

Tearsmoke and rubber bullets were fired at protesters who stoned a police unit at Eldorado Park.

Reports from the Cape said a number of anti-election campaigners were arrested and in some cases convicted within 24 hours.

Twelve boys were sentenced to strokes and three girls had their sentences postponed.

Two university students were arrested under the Explosives Act after two petrol bombs were hurled at the home of the Labour Party candidate for Ravensmead J W Christian, added the reports from the Cape.

In another incident police arrested 18 Rhodes University students, including SRC president Alan Williams.

# Gang of 200 pupils roams Mamelodi

Star 27/8/84

Pretoria Correspondent

A gang of about 200 youths today roamed Mamelodi trying to disrupt classes at secondary schools.

Police also reported trouble at Soshanguve High School, where pupils hurled stones amid general unrest early today.

A police spokesman said five youths had been held for questioning after the early outbreak of intimidation in Mamelodi.

Police apparently confronted the group near the Rethabile High School in Mamelodi East.

The first sign of unrest was when the group, said to be from various secondary schools in the

township, marched on Mamelodi High School where they unsuccessfully urged pupils to join them.

When they attempted to force their way into the school yard they met resistance from the school-going pupils. They then marched towards Tsako-Thabo High School where they met stronger resistance.

The band then marched on Rethabile High School where the police dispersed them.

Police in vans patrolled the streets of Mamelodi after the incident. At other schools the gates were locked to keep the gang out.

● See Page 2.

More held as coloureds vote

# 630 000 pupils in election boycott

Stan 22/8/84  
Political Staff

Detentions, arrests, demonstrations and a class boycott by at least 630 000 pupils and students marked the first elections for the coloured House of Representatives today.

By midday, 41 members of the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organisation and the Eldorado Park Action Committee had been taken into detention.

## LATE FLASH

Police fired tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse about 500 students from a polling booth in Eldorado Park this afternoon.

There were no reports of injuries or arrests.

The students were holding placards saying "Don't vote for border duty."

Education reported. About 30 000 black pupils and thousands of Indian and white students have also boycotted classes.

The black boycott is not over the election issue.

There was widespread student unrest across the Witwatersrand and schoolchildren were held by police as class boycotts and demonstrations spread.



A voter at the polling station in Western Coloured Township posts her vote in the ballot box under the watchful eye of electoral official Mr P J Nel while a policeman stands by.



Voters collect their ballot papers at a polling station in Eldorado Park as the coloured elections get under way. Security was tight, with police officers and plain-clothes security policemen present. About 700 people had voted by midday.

© Pictures by Gideon Mendel and Etienne Rothbart.

In Riverlea, Johannesburg, 31 pupils and students were arrested for holding an unlawful gathering, and in other parts of the country the police have cracked down on demonstrators at polling stations.

In a crackdown in the Johannesburg area:

● Police arrested 31 schoolchildren and students from the Rand College of Education in Riverlea. They are being held at various police stations and will appear in court tomorrow on charges of holding an illegal gathering.

● Several placard-carrying pupils from the C J Botha High School in Bosmont were arrested early today.

● Police are reported to have detained three student leaders in Soweto last night.

● At the University of the Witwatersrand, about 300 demonstrators were met at the university's entrance into Jorissen Street by about 25 sjambok-carrying policemen.

The demonstrators retreated after being warned by a senior policeman — and a few stones were thrown by the demos.

Thousands of black, coloured and Indian schoolchildren and students boycotted classes in protest over the coloured elections today.

A spokesman for the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand said many students would join the boycott today.

A precarious peace was main-

● To Page 3, Col 1

630 000

pupils in  
52 2024A  
boycott

Staw 22/8/84  
● From Page 1.

tained in most coloured areas despite the extensive class boycott.

The principal of a Bosmont High School said all 1 200 pupils were boycotting classes, and the head of a school in Kliptown said his school "was not very full". About 40 percent of the 1 150 pupils at Kliptown High School stayed away.

Police confirmed the arrest of 31 pupils and students in Riverlea after a placard demonstration.

Thousands of black pupils also boycotted classes today — for several reasons, including the coloured elections.

Three Ibhongo High School students in Soweto were reported to have been detained by police last night after a meeting in the school premises yesterday. There was a big stayaway at the school today.

At the Soweto campus of Vista University, students were held a meeting this morning on the school premises.

Thousands of pupils attended classes at Alexandra today, but Minerva High School remained deserted. Classes were suspended earlier this month.

Pupils from the Lekoa-Shandu Secondary School in Sharpeville continued to boycott classes in protest against rent increases in the township.

Hundreds of Indian students kept up their boycott at two out of four Lenasia schools today, and at the Johannesburg Indian High in Fordsburg.

In the Cape Peninsula, at least 7 000 pupils are boycotting classes. There was a complete stayaway at five schools in the area.

Pretoria's black, coloured and Indian residential areas remained calm early today as Medunsa students continued to boycott lectures in protest against the tricameral elections.

Medunsa students left the campus in four buses this morning to picket at Eersterus, a coloured township near Mamelodi.

The Atteridgeville/ Saulsville area — where schools were closed by the Department of Education and Training earlier this year — continued class boycotts, but was quiet.

# Half Port Elizabeth high school pupils join class boycott

52 ~~SEA~~  
22/8/84 E. Post

Post Reporters

THE class boycott in the Eastern Cape has spread, with half of all coloured secondary school pupils in Port Elizabeth staying away today.

This is 10% more than yesterday, according to the Director of Coloured Education, Mr H J E Jansen.

Every secondary school in Port Elizabeth and Graaff-Reinet, as well as two out of three in Uitenhage, are affected.

Pupils at two African schools in New Brighton — Newell High School and Cowan High School — today joined the boycott.

At Newell the stayaway was total, but only 20 pupils failed to report for classes at Cowan.

Reports of massive stayaways have been received from the Western

Cape — where about 7 000 pupils at 23 schools skipped classes — and Natal.

At the University of the Witwatersrand about 2 000 student, mostly black, stayed away from lectures.

At the University of Transkei 400 students took part in a demonstration march.

Coloured schools in the Grahamstown and East London have also been affected.

At Newell High School boycotters assembled in the play area, singing freedom songs and listening to speeches, many of which denounced "Bantu Education".

The decision to protest against the election and the new constitution was taken last night. It took teachers by surprise although some protest action had been ex-

pected, the Evening Post was told.

In Uitenhage many pupils at the Uitenhage Secondary School and the John Walton High School refused to attend classes today. Pupils at the John Bisseker High School in East London are still boycotting classes.

More than 80% of Mary Waters High School pupils in Grahamstown boycotted classes yesterday.

A spokesman for the schools' SRC said about 50 of the 460 pupils turned up.

"We decided to boycott classes this week to show solidarity with other schools and to protest against the new constitution.

"We regard the constitution as an attempt by the Government to fool the ma-

● Turn to Page 4

# Half of PE high school pupils join class boycott

52 ~~SEA~~  
E. Post 22/8/84

● From Page 1

majority into believing that things are getting better, when in fact there has been no change," he said.

Pupils would return to school tomorrow, but would not attend classes till next week.

"We will be studying by ourselves," he said.

The headmaster of the school, Mr M Parshotam, said that the boycott had been peaceful and orderly.

"We will not be taking any action against those involved," he said.

The march by students on Umtata's Unitra campus was peaceful and a university spokesman said "a carnival atmosphere" prevailed.

He said marchers chanted the name of Oliver

Tambo, exiled secretary-general of the African National Congress. There was no obvious police presence.

An SRC spokeswoman at the University of the Witwatersrand said the 2 000 students taking part in protests would probably return to lectures tomorrow.

The boycott will probably resume when polling for the Indian House of Delegates takes place next Wednesday, the spokesman said.

In Cape Town where about 7 000 pupils at 23 schools are boycotting classes, five schools reported a stayaway of 100%.

They were the Belgravia Senior Secondary which has an enrollment of 1 200

pupils; Bishop Lavis Senior Secondary which has 1 140 pupils; Cathkin Senior Secondary which has a roll of 850; Crystal Senior Secondary with a normal attendance of 1 009; and Groenvlei Senior Secondary which has 1 000 pupils.

At most other schools the turnout was between 2% and 15%.

Four Maritzburg schools have also been massively affected — two for coloured, two for Indian scholars.

(Reports by Cathy Schnell and Jimmy Matyu, of 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth, and Peter auf der Heyde, 26 Lawrence Street, Grahamstown, and E Mackenzie, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

## Havoc

# Tembisa students on the rampage

Stew  
20/8/84

By Erik Larsen  
and Abel Mabelane,  
East Rand Bureau

Mobs of boycotting Tembisa schoolchildren went on the rampage yesterday, setting alight schools and the homes of prominent community members, smashing school windows and stoning cars.

The police arrested 11 youths in connection with the violence and used teargas on several occasions to disperse troublemakers.

The home of Tembisa Town Council's Management Committee Chairman, Mrs Rosie Thulare, was gutted and the home and shop of Tembisa's mayor, Mr Lucas Mothiba, were stoned and set alight.

The home of Mr SP Namane, who has been instrumental in trying to get students back to school, was also stoned.

Major Chris Liebenberg, police liaison officer for the East Rand, said violence erupted about 8 am when a large crowd of youths assembled at the Boitumelong Junior Secondary School in Sedibeng Section.

## LABORATORY

The youths set an administrative office and a laboratory alight.

Tembisa Fire Department managed to extinguish the blaze before it spread, but the office and lab were gutted.

A mob then converged on the Tembisa High School in Izazelo Section and tried to start a fire in the school passage.

They also stoned the building, smashing 345 windows, and attempted to set fire to an office and laboratory at the Adult Education Centre.

Rampaging students set documents and furniture alight at Thuto-ke-maatla Secondary School in Emfihleni Section.

Major Liebenberg said a Putco bus and a car were stoned in the township during the day.

The chief PRO for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Job Schoeman, said classes in Tembisa had not been suspended although students at the four high schools had failed to return to classes.





At least 100 Riot Squad policemen grouped in anti-riot formation at the exit to the campus as the students gathered. A confrontation was averted when a student leader persuaded the crowd to return to the campus.

## 40 000 students are expected to join boycott

*21/8/84*  
*Stu*

*52*

Political Staff

The student boycott in protest against the House of Representatives elections is expected to peak tomorrow — polling day — with some 40 000 students involved.

They will come up against one of the biggest security operations mounted to date by the South African Police.

By 7 am tomorrow, when polling booths open, almost 50 schools and higher education institutions are expected to have heeded boycott calls from anti-election organisations.

Eighty seats are at stake in the election. There were 208 nominations, including 33 independents. The Labour Party has already picked up four unopposed seats — in Pniel and Genadendal in the Cape and in the Eastern and Southern Free State constituencies.

The Labour Party is contesting all 80 seats, the People's Congress Party 59, the Freedom Party 25 and the Reformed Freedom Party 11.

Feelings have been running high in the coloured community for the past four weeks as people wrestled with the conflicting views of the participating parties and those organisations calling for a stay-away.

The result is that tomorrow's first-ever elections for the House of Representatives will take place against a general background of fear and uncertainty — and the student boycott does little to calm the situation.

Already students at eight universities are supporting the election boycott call. Students at Fort Hare, the University of the Western Cape, the University of Cape Town, the University of Durban-Westville,

Natal University Medical School, University of the Witwatersrand, the University of the North (Turfloop) and the University of Transkei are involved in partial or total boycotts of classes.

About 4 000 students at Turfloop are boycotting classes today. They decided at a mass meeting on the campus last night to boycott classes from today until August 29, the day after the elections for the House of Delegates.

Hundreds of University of Transkei students yesterday boycotted classes and sang freedom songs in a demonstration against the Indian and coloured elections.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon, attended by more than 2 000 students, it was decided to boycott lectures tomorrow and on August 28.

### HOMES FIRE—BOMBED

A spokesman for the University of Fort Hare, Mr Norman Holliday, said yesterday that the entire student body boycotted classes at the university.

The homes of at least six candidates standing in the elections have been fire-bombed and some have reported receiving death threats.

Police Reaction Unit squads have been involved in pitched battles with anti-election demonstrators at political party meetings.

It is against this background of uncertainty, fear and division that the coloured community goes to the polls tomorrow. The choice it members face is not for which party or even for which individual to vote. The major issue of the campaign has been, and remains, whether to vote at all.

(Report by G van Staden, J Collinge and M Tisong all of 47 Sauer Street Johannesburg)

# Classes <sup>52</sup> halted at <sup>Star</sup> boycott <sup>21/8/74</sup> schools

Classes at the three Welkom secondary schools where pupils have been boycotting lessons for the past month were suspended indefinitely yesterday by the Department of Education and Training (DET).

About 2 000 pupils at Lekoa Shandu High School in Sharpeville yesterday refused to attend classes and demonstrated against recently announced rent increases.

Police ordered the demonstrators to disperse after an incident at the Thuto-Lore Secondary School where a teacher is reported to have been assaulted after he had refused to allow his pupils to join the march.

A department official confirmed the class boycott at Lekoa Shandu yesterday, adding that the boycotting students had stoned buses. He said the situation had returned to normal by 10 am.

About 800 pupils at Masedibo Hall in Seshego, near Pietersburg, also boycotted classes yesterday in protest against a compulsory departmental fee to pay for the building of a library.

● There has been no further suspension of classes at the four Tembisa secondary schools despite the failure of pupils to meet yesterday's deadline, DET spokesman Mr Job Schoeman said today.

The department was giving the children a chance to go back and resume classes.

# Schools in Tembisa set alight

By Abel Mabelane

Boitumelong Secondary School in Tembisa was set alight early today allegedly by a group of class-boycotting pupils.

A source at the school said the students held a meeting on the school premises and later went to the administration block and set it alight.

The school premises were deserted this afternoon but the fire was still smouldering. There were no firemen on the scene to fight the fire.

The whole administration block which consists of the principal's office, the staff room and the store room were affected.

Two other schools affected by the class boycotts had some of their buildings set alight.

At Tembisa High School the laboratory and an office of the Adult Education Centre were set alight. At Thuto-Ke-Maatla Secondary School the administration offices were also set alight.

Police in private cars chased groups of youths in the township between Moriting and Makhulong Sections and at another part of the township tear smoke cannisters were fired.

● See page 1, Metro Section.

# SA-wide schools election protest

By MARTINE BARKER  
Education Reporter

**THOUSANDS** of students and high-school pupils across South Africa are boycotting classes to protest against the "new deal" elections.

Elections for the coloured House of Representatives take place tomorrow and for the Indian House of Delegates on Tuesday next week.

In the Peninsula, police kept up a strong presence yesterday, with SADF personnel and traffic officers on hand, but no action was taken against boycotters and no incidents of violence were reported.

In all cases, boycotting students and pupils remained on their school or college premises, attending "alternative pro-

grammes" instead of usual classes.

Yesterday morning about 2 000 students of the University of the Western Cape marched to the former Coloured Representative Council building which now serves as the UWC Senate building. Students stripped from the building a bronze plaque marking the opening of the CRC building in 1970.

After attempts to smash it on the pavement had failed, students marched back to the campus to give the plaque a "burial".

A contingent of about 40 police armed with sub-machineguns and sjamboks lined the traffic islands outside the UWC gates in Modderdam Road. They stopped the crowd briefly but allowed the students to continue after consulting student leaders.

UWC staff renewed their protest picket on the Modderdam Road edge of the campus at morning and evening rush-hours.

Students at the Peninsula Technikon and at three of Cape Town's four coloured training colleges (the Bellville, Hewat and Zonnebloem colleges) began boycotting classes yesterday morning and at the fourth, the Wesley Training College, students voted to stop attending lectures from today.

## UCT stayaway

About 800 students at the University of Cape Town are also boycotting lectures.

Some Peninsula high schools have been on a class boycott for a week and yesterday it appeared that pupils at a large majority of coloured senior secondary schools were boycotting classes but remaining on school premises.

At only two of 20 schools contacted by the Cape Times yesterday, was there no boycott action under way. At one of these, a high absenteeism was reported.

Pupil spokesmen said nearly all schools in the

♦♦♦♦  
To page 2



Peninsula were not holding normal classes. Pupils at schools as far afield as Worcester, Robertson and Ceres are reported to be boycotting.

However, a spokesman for the Directorate of Coloured Education, Mr N Eales, said that at many secondary schools countrywide "a token passive protest exercise was experienced involving a minority of pupils".

Among other boycott action reported by our correspondent and Sapa yesterday were:

- Students at the Medical University of South Africa, the University of Transkei and the University of Natal Medical School boycotted classes.

- Black secondary-school classes in Welkom have been suspended indefinitely after a refusal by boycotting pupils to return to school.

- Boycotts continue at a number of East Rand schools. Classes have been suspended at some schools.

## Buses stoned

- Pupils at the Lekoa-shandu secondary school at Sharpeville near Vereeniging were reported to have stoned Putco buses early yesterday morning after they had left their classes in protest against recent rent increases.

- At least 40 coloured, Indian and black schools in the Transvaal have planned not to attend classes from this morning.

- Due to join the boycott today are students at the University of the Witwatersrand and both the Durban and Maritzburg campuses of the University of Natal.

- Pupils and students from at least 28 schools and educational institutions in the Eastern Cape boycotted classes yesterday.

- At Rhodes University a two-day boycott by black students begins officially today, although a number of students stayed away yesterday.

(Report by M Barker, 77 Burg St, Cape Town, and G Evans and R Hill, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth.)

- Picture, page 3

52 C. Times  
A From page 1  
21/8/82

# More schools join boycott

S. Post  
20/8/84

● From Page 1

participated in a dispensation which entrenched apartheid.

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that representatives of about 40 secondary schools in the Johannesburg region met at the weekend and decided to boycott classes this week.

At a meeting in the Indian township of Lenasia, 17 groups decided to intensify their joint action against the August 22 and 28 elections.

The school representatives decided to start their boycott on different days. Some schools will start boycotting today, while the rest will stay away from classes from tomorrow.

In Durban, Natal University medical students resolved to boycott all classes in protest against the elections.

In the Cape, students at the University of the Western Cape decided to boycott classes on selected days as they had been warned the University would be closed for the rest of the year if students boycotted classes for more than two weeks.

(Report by Raymond Hill, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth and C Allison, Old Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg.)

# Budget man is missing his money

LONDON — Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, has had £90 (R180) stolen from a jacket he left hanging in his official residence at 11 Downing Street.

Mr Lawson, who lives next door to Mrs Thatcher, told police the money was apparently stolen from a wallet he had left in the jacket, a Scotland Yard spokesman said. The wallet and its other contents were not taken.

As there was no sign of forced entry into the build-



BILL CUNNINGHAM, rugby ball which was The ball was autograph

# The class boycott gathers momentum

By RAYMOND HILL S. Post

THE boycott of classes by coloured pupils today spread to eight more senior secondary schools in Port Elizabeth's northern areas, East London and Graaff-Reinet.

This was said today by the Chief Inspector of Education attached to the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr H J E Jansen.

Pupils at the Bethelsdorp Senior Secondary School and the Chapman Senior Secondary School in Port Elizabeth's northern areas were the first to stage a stayaway, on Friday.

They have been joined by pupils at St Thomas Senior

Secondary School, David Livingstone Senior Secondary School, Arcadia Senior Secondary School, Paterson Senior Secondary School, Bethelsdorp Number Three Senior Secondary School, John Bisseker Senior Secondary School (East London) and Spandau Senior Secondary School and Asherville Senior Secondary School, both in Graaff-Reinet.

Mr Jansen said more than half the pupils at the schools concerned did not attend classes today.

According to a statement telephoned to the Evening Post by "the Students Co-ordinating Committee", the pupils concerned rejected and condemned people who

20/8/84 • Turn to Page 3

TRANSVAAL matric examiners have compiled a series of confidential reports which outline gross irregularities in the marking of exam papers.

The reports, which have been shown to the Sunday Express, also accuse the Transvaal Education Department (TED) of making increasing use of unqualified people to mark matric papers.

They were compiled by a group of senior examiners who have marked a wide range of matric papers in the Transvaal over a number of years — and are being studied by educationists at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The reports severely criticise the TED's marking policy, the low standards that are applied, the conditions in which examiners work — and seriously question the validity of the matriculation system as an assessment of academic ability.

The examiners, who compiled their reports independently, give a chilling account of what happened behind closed doors at their respective marking centres — five out of eight — in the TED's Southern Transvaal region.

The reports disclose that:

- Thirty percent of the examiners who marked the English geography paper (higher grade) had never taught matric geography. And in some cases, geography papers were even marked by unqualified primary school teachers.

- At one marking centre, six out of eight geography markers were inexperienced, and four had never taught geography or any other subject at matric level.

### Was shocked

- The sub-chief marker of one of the climatology questions was shocked to hear one of his markers asking to explain the meaning of the inter-tropical convergence zone. The zone (where air in the tropical regions converges) is regarded by geographers as basic knowledge, and is covered in the standard eight syllabus.

- Another unqualified examiner, dealing with a geomorphology question (study of natural landscapes), wanted to know what a pediment (lower slopes of hills) was.

For geography, the TED awarded distinctions to 312 candidates.

- Thirty percent of examiners marking the science (higher grade) paper had never taught science at any school level — and most Afrikaans examiners marking English science

## INADEQUATE PAY TO BLAME FOR POOR MARKING STANDARD, SAY MATRIC

ENGLISH matric examiners — most of them teachers — believe the poor standard of marking and the shortage of experienced and competent examiners are a result of inadequate payments and allowances, poor working conditions and stringent marking procedures.

This week the Sunday Express established that:

- Examiners for the 1984 matric pa-

# The exam gets a fa

f) the fact that non-markers are able to see the scribbles at schools and to ask other markers to mark them —

d) the fact that all markers are free to know which marks are represented by which centre numbers and the fact that markers also have access to this information.

● Excerpts from confidential reports

## A chilling acco

papers had not taught science or any subject in English.

To illustrate this glaring inadequacy, one examiner told the tale of how a marking room erupted in laughter when an Afrikaans marker queried a statement in a paper he was marking.

The candidate, dealing with a question on electrons, was describing a specific reaction, and went on to talk about how the electron had "become excited".

"Wat?", asked the Afrikaans marker, "het hy 'n meisie in die klas gehad?" (What? Did he have a girlfriend in the classroom?)

The sadness of this anecdote, said the examiner, was that the teacher was being serious — he genuinely believed the candidate had used improper or incorrect language.

Sadder, however, was the fact that English candidates were being adjudicated by examiners who had an appalling knowledge of their first language, even though it was a science paper in this case, and not a language examination that was being marked.

For science, 651 candidates were awarded distinctions.

- In another case, a grade two teacher marked certain papers, although the report does not specify the subject concerned.

- When 10 papers, already marked, were checked as a sample and re-marked by a sub-examiner (in charge of a group of markers) there was a 30% difference in each of the 10 papers.

However, the sub-examiner did not think it was necessary to order a re-check of the remaining papers, which meant that hundreds of students in particular subject were almost certainly awarded too many or too few marks.

But worse: if these papers had been remarked, and the result found to be the same or similar to the sample check, some pupils might even have obtained distinctions — and deservedly so; others who passed might have failed, and those who failed might even have scraped through.

- In the English history paper (higher grade) only seven of 29 examiners were English, and many of them, including the sub-markers and chief examiners, who were also Afrikaans speaking, had not taught history

pers will be paid R8,25 an hour. Since a maximum of 32 hours (four eight-hour working days) is allowed for the marking of all papers, they will earn R280.

- Sub chief-markers, who moderate the marks of examiners, and generally control the administration of a marking centre, will be paid R9,90 an hour — R316,80.

Together, they mark and moderate

thousands of papers — last year more than 26 000 candidates wrote the senior certificate (Transvaal Education Department) matric examination.

- One examiner said that after his own vehicle to and from regional marking centres, he had to wait months before he was compensated.

Another examiner said: "Delayed up to six months in payments are uncommon and the attitude of

# 1 system 1 mark



**KITT KATZIN**  
reports on new evidence of gross irregularities in grading results

ts of their  
schools are  
at non-

the question of bias, distortion and inaccuracy. Only the facts or opinions that support the status-quo are allowed. The question on African Nationalism is marked according to a racist and inaccurate memo and no other view is tolerated. All references to so-called Non-Whites are patronising and often offensive

by matric examiners, submitted to the University of the Witwatersrand

## unt of the matric fiddle

**English.**  
Although in the view of one (English) examiner, the standard of English of the candidates was "very weak" and the presentation of their work "vague", "sloppy" and "inaccurate", the attitude of the Afrikaner examiners was that if the "facts" were correctly given, in terms of the markers' memorandum (a guideline on how marks should be awarded), then full credit must be given. And the Afrikaans-speaking examiners were marking English papers according to a memorandum in Afrikaans.

### Rudely informed

The examiner said in his report: "When inquiring about mark allocations, one was rudely informed that 'if what they say (sic) is in the memo, it is right - we do not mark English'." The examiner commented: "I found this attitude to be distressing, but on reflection typical of people who seem to be interested only in obtaining the right average and a fair number of distinctions." The standard of work, he added,

was generally average, and candidates showed little or no insight into or knowledge of history. One often felt, said the examiner, that the whole effort of marking was pointless - "candidates can hardly ever fail". For history, 444 distinctions were awarded by the TED. ● A second senior history examiner, who has marked matric papers for four years, said students earned marks only if their facts and opinions supported the *status quo*. She said in her report that, in her view, questions on African nationalism were marked according to a racist and inaccurate markers' memorandum, and no other view was tolerated. In her experience as a teacher and an examiner, it was easier today to get distinctions and to pass. "The level of vigour of candidates, and of examiners, has dropped, and strict compliance with the memorandums lends itself to shoddy work." In her report she said the 32-hour deadline (the time in which the marking of all matric papers in all subjects must be completed), "leads to ineffi-

cient and rushed marking". Markers, said the examiner, were mentally and physically exhausted at the end of 32 hours - and because of the rush to finish, the standard of marking deteriorated and careless mistakes were made. ● Other examiners - most want the deadline to be extended to 40 hours or even 48 hours - said many papers, covering most subjects, remained unmarked at the end of the allotted time. Another examiner claimed that in one case, in order to beat the deadline, 100 partially examined geography papers were completed in less than an hour. This was done by pulling in additional markers who were totally unfamiliar and not briefed on the remaining questions still to be marked. ● In cases where time ran out on examiners, and bundles of papers were left unmarked, an average percentage would be taken of a sample and awarded to the balance of papers that remained unmarked. ● In the English (higher grade) paper, examiners did not allow for any interpretation in the poetry section that was in conflict with the markers' memorandum.

"The problem," according to the report of one examiner, "was queried when a marker found that a candidate, who had obtained a distinction in three sections of the paper, had done badly in the unseen poetry section. "This paper, and others, was moderated by the chief marker, and although it was found they had not been marked satisfactorily, the marks were raised. But it was too late to go back and re-mark the other bundles." For English, 303 candidates obtained distinctions. A gross irregularity, referred to in almost all the confidential reports, was that most examiners, and especially those who were teachers, had easy access to their own pupils' papers. While the TED expressly forbids this, and although there is no evidence to suggest that teacher-examiners actually marked these papers, many of them knew which schools were represented by which centre-numbers, and often queried marks awarded to their pupils. Exploiting a practice called 'buddy aid', some passed on their own pupils' papers to markers whom they knew to be friends; others monitored progress of examiners. "Somewhere in all this," said one examiner, "a number of markers must have been influenced, and candidates, as a result, almost certainly received more marks than they were entitled to."

### No initiative

Commenting on the quality of the sub-chief markers, one examiner said in her report: "Some of them showed little or no initiative, and the standard of moderation was so poor that I wonder whether marking standards were even vaguely consistent." She concluded by saying: "I feel it is a great pity that many involved and professional teachers and markers are not prepared to voice their complaints anonymously or in person for fear of action being taken against them." Another examiner said questions were often ambiguous and badly phrased, and appealed for greater care by the panels of examiners who set the papers. "The most pressing issue in regard to the matric examinations," said the examiner, "is to set a correct standard and not to accept mediocre and third-rate work from candidates in a senior school-leaving examination." Examiners said translations, from Afrikaans to English, in both examination papers and the memorandums, were poor; spelling and grammatical mistakes were abundant; and chief markers often addressed English examiners in Afrikaans, speaking English only when asked to do so. Finally, many examiners and teachers object to the ruling adopted by chief examiners at some marking centres to award a minimum standard grade pass to candidates who obtain 25% for the same subject in the higher grade.

### EXAMINERS

TED causes a great deal of resentment." A TED directive to examiners states: "You are expected to make your own arrangements in connection with accommodation and transport." In the same directive, the TED reminds examiners that while they will be paid subsistence and travelling allowances, this must not be seen as an additional source of income, but as a

reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. Examiners must apply to the TED to use their own vehicles, and apply for compensation. One examiner, who has marked matric papers for the past six years, said examiners had in the past often worked in cold prefabricated classrooms, at uncomfortable desks, and in

poor lighting. In a confidential report, one examiner said: "The conditions under which teachers mark and payments are made have hardly improved." Examiners have also objected to the fact they are not allowed to keep copies of the memorandums given to them by sub chief-markers as a guideline to marking.

## JMB rules on private pupils

THE Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) has decided to continue to examine private candidates who write the JMB matric, provided certain conditions are met. The JMB, which ratifies and moderates all matric-examination papers, was considering the possibility of discontinuing the marking of papers of about 5 000 private JMB candidates, most of

whom are blacks studying at private colleges, correspondence colleges and at adult training centres. The JMB experienced severe logistical problems in monitoring and controlling the examinations, and provided these problems can be solved, it will continue to examine private students. A statement by Mr A M Slabbert, secretary of the JMB, said private students, such as those at Damelin and other private colleges, must be entered by the college concerned and not individually any longer; evidence must be

given that they had attended classes for the year (in the past many private students were ill-prepared for exams); and certain facilities would have to be provided by the colleges themselves. These include examination halls or other suitable venues acceptable to the JMB, and guarantees that all colleges or institutions tutoring private JMB candidates would conform to the JMB's security requirements for examinations. These must be controlled by the JMB and monitored by its own invigilators.

52 Star 20/8/84

# Boycotting pupils ignore back-to-school deadline

Staff Reporters

Boycotting pupils in Tembisa and Daveyton ignored today's deadline, set by the Department of Education and Training (DET), to return to classes.

And about 800 pupils from the trouble-torn Mabopane East Technikon in Soshanguve resolved at a meeting not to return until demands were met.

Pupils at secondary schools in Tembisa continued their boycott today.

The affected schools are Boitumelong, Jiyane and Thuto-ke-Maatla.

Early today, a few parents accompanied their children to school in compliance with a request by DET.

Parents and children were required to sign an undertaking that classes would no longer be boycotted.

At Boitumelong pupils set alight

forms signed by some of the parents and their children, after demanding the forms from the school principal.

Classes were disrupted this morning at the H B Nyathi and Davey Secondary schools in Daveyton near Benoni, when groups of youths forced pupils out of the schools.

At Mabuya secondary school a meeting to resolve problems between the pupils and the principal ended in a deadlock.

The pupils demanded to speak to the circuit inspector.

According to pupils at H B Nyathi and Davey secondary schools, the main cause of today's class disruption was a circular to pupils that an age restriction would be effective when pupils returned to school.



# News One-third of wh

PRETORIA — A third of the respondents in a recent Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) survey of English-speak- planned aimed change

# Afrilz...

crowded bar. — Sapa-Reuter

Johannesburg for further briefings by the Steel and agement back to the negotiating table. — Sapa

## More schools join boycott

● From Page 1

participated in a dispensation which entrenched apartheid. ● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that representatives of about 40 secondary schools in the Johannesburg region met at the weekend and decided to boycott classes this week.

At a meeting in the Indian township of Lenasia, 17 groups decided to intensify their joint action against the August 22 and 28 elections.

The school representatives decided to start their boycott on different days. Some schools will start boycotting today, while the rest will stay away from classes from tomorrow.

In Durban, Natal University medical students resolved to boycott all classes in protest against the elections.

In the Cape, students at the University of the Western Cape decided to boycott classes on selected days as they had been warned the University would be closed for the rest of the year if students boycotted classes for more than two weeks.

(Report by Raymond Hill, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth and C Allison, Old Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg.)

## Election budget likely

CANBERRA — Australia's Labour Government, riding high after nearly 18 months in power, will announce its second budget tomorrow and economists believe it will be aimed at sweetening voters for expected early general elections.

Income tax cuts and a lower budget deficit are likely to be the highlights of the budget as Labour be-

gins to lay the ground for polls hinted at by Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, for late this year or early next year, private economists said.

Taxes on cigarettes, beer and petrol are unlikely targets of the Hawke administration which swept to power with a large inherited deficit. — Sapa-Reuter

## The class boycott gathers momentum

Secondary School, David Livingstone Senior Secondary School, Arcadia Senior Secondary School, Paterson Seppur Secondary School, Bethelsdorp Number Three Senior Secondary School, John Bisseker Senior Secondary School (East London) and Spandau Senior Secondary School and Asherville Senior Secondary School, both in Graaff-Reinet.

Mr Jansen said more than half the pupils at the schools concerned did not attend classes today. According to a statement telephoned to the Evening Post by "the Students Co-ordinating Committee", the pupils concerned rejected and condemned people who

By RAYMOND HILL, E. Post  
The boycott of classes by coloured pupils today spread to eight more senior secondary schools in Port Elizabeth's northern areas, East London and Graaff-Reinet.

This was said today by the Chief Inspector of Education attached to the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr H J E Jansen.

Pupils at the Bethelsdorp Senior Secondary School and the Chapman Senior Secondary School in Port Elizabeth's northern areas were the first to stage a stayaway, on Friday. They have been joined by pupils at St Thomas Senior



GHAM, one of the comm... which was eventually auction... utographed by the membe... the series in.

## ets for rec

Post Reporter  
ers who attended the Music Sc... ecital by the Japanese violinist... ther Market Hall last week di... for which there were no corre...

eats had been removed on instr... ergency Services department, v... fire regulations relating to the... and thought to advise the bookin...

# DET gets tough with boycotters

52 C. Press

19/8/84

**THE Department of Education and Training has decided on a tough policy towards boycotting students.**

All the trouble-torn Reef schools have been shut down indefinitely, adding another 7 000 students to the nearby 16 000 out in the cold country-wide.

The new tough measure was confirmed yesterday by DET's Edgar Posselt, who said classes had been suspended at the eight Reef schools where students have been boycotting. Classes have also been suspended at the Mabopane Technikon.

The latest move means over 7 000 pupils have had the doors of learning shut on them over the past two weeks following boycotts.

The tough move by DET follows what appears to be a worsening situation on the school crisis.

Mr Posselt said that to date about 19 000 pupils countrywide were out on the streets. This includes pupils in Atteridgeville, where six schools were closed earlier this year.

But according to figures compiled by City Press, well over 23 000 pupils are out.

Unrest broke out at three schools in Graaff-Reinet yesterday, where nearly 2 000 pupils boycotted classes to join the nationwide protest against the three-chamber elections.

Our figure excludes universities, where students at Ngoye and the

## CP Reporter

University of Western Cape are not attending lectures.

At Ngoye, 2 000 students were suspended following a boycott over food and other grievances.

And University of Western Cape students went on boycott on Tuesday in protest against the Indian and

coloured elections.

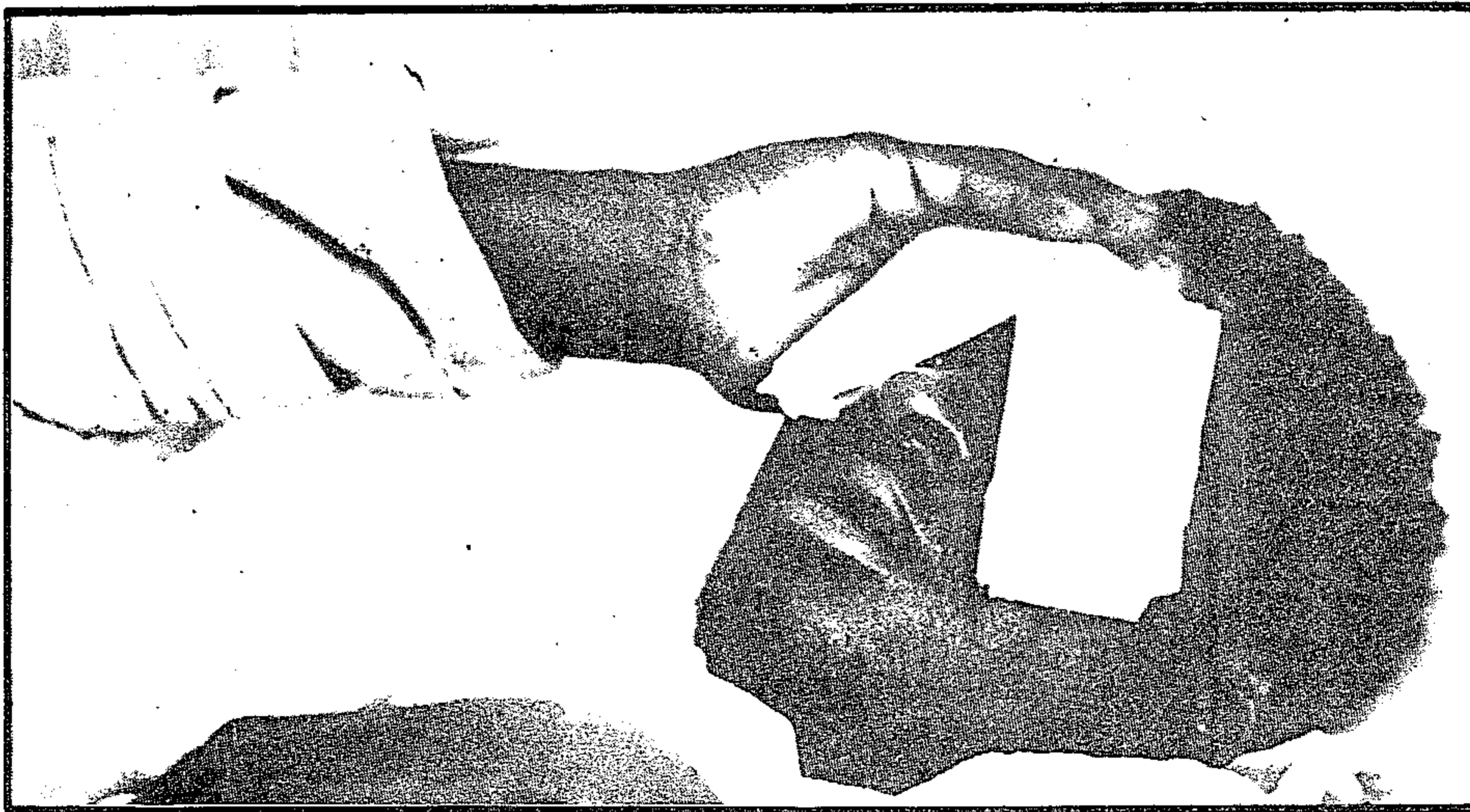
The boycott situation turned for the worst this week when student and police clashes on the Reef resulted in the death of one student and another two were admitted to hospital with injuries.

Another student is said to be missing and feared dead. Student sources in Mabopane

said their colleague, known only as France, was missing. The last time he was seen he was believed to have a broken arm.

Hendrika Nkuna of Tembisa died at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital after he was admitted to the intensive care unit with a bullet wound.

Police have denied — until it is proved — that the death of this



**IN HOSPITAL: Simon Motloutsi in his hospital bed at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital after being injured in student clashes with police.**

**Pic: CONAN MAHLANGU**

Mabopane East Technikon student came after a police-student clash in Mabopane on Wednesday.

Two other students — Simon Motloutsi and Patrick Morule — are receiving treatment at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital for a swollen face and broken ankle respectively.

## Blast hits cop office

AN explosion ripped through the fourth-floor of the offices of the SA Police in a Roodepoort city centre building late yesterday.

At the time of going to Press, details were not available of the explosion. But the district police directorate in Pretoria said they presumed it was caused by a bomb.

In the late afternoon, it was reported that a fire was still raging on the fourth floor of the building, where the offices of the district commandant of the Soweto East division of the SAP are situated.

Cops said they could not determine the nature or extent of damage.

Three people were reported to have been injured.



**Is back — bigger and better than ever**

**H**OURS before sunrise every day, John Thibell would rouse himself from his bed, quietly slip into his clothes — careful not to wake the four bodies sleeping around him — and step out into the morning dark.

His journey would take him from Soweto to Pretoria, where he would put in eight hours poring over his studies.

Every evening, he would wearily retrace his steps, determined to complete several hours more study.

But John Thibell is an orphan and for him home was a shebeen, where the clamour of drinking and rabble-rousing persisted long into the night, shattering his concentration.

So he would gather up his books, wander down the road away from the hubbub and settle under the yellow glow of a street light.

There, hunched over his books, he would drink in the knowledge he pursued with such fierce determination.

That was last year. The effort and sacrifice paid off.

In one year he completed the two-year matric curriculum and today he is at the University of the North pursuing a social science degree. He was one of a group of black

# How a boy from a shebeen took the private road to university

students — among whom his story is perhaps extreme but not untypical — enrolled at a new educational enterprise on the outskirts of Mamelodi in Pretoria.

The Promat College project is a private enterprise-funded effort to get black adults through their matric examinations.

The premises are a former furniture store in the corner of a shopping complex near Mamelodi. For R27 000, the store was sectioned off into seven classrooms.

The equipment is spare, but functional. A tiny front office serves for the school administration.

Next to it, a small dark room, decorated with the dust jackets of mainly South African novels,

"Our emphasis here is solely on academic results. Nothing else," says the principal, Mr Larry Robertson, the guiding force behind the year-old project.

"We are not situated in grand premises. There are no extra mural activities — apart from more work."

"Our teachers are relieved of all administrative tasks. Every energy is concentrated on teaching and learning."

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Next to it, a small dark room, decorated with the dust jackets of mainly South African novels,

crowds around a formica table and plastic chairs: the staff room, where teachers — predominantly white married women — sink down for a quick cup of tea and a smoke before the jangling electric bell summons them back to their blackboards.

The main thrust of the school's effort is to upgrade the standard of black teacher qualifications.

According to the latest Institute of Race Relations Survey, only some 15 000 black teachers out of 82 300 have Standard 10 certificates — the minimum level recommended by the De Lange Commission.

In this year's Promat class of 157 (52 men and 105 women), 30 are

teachers on sabbatical leave, upgrading their qualifications, and 20 are studying to become teachers.

In one class, Mrs Salma Lefakane, a Soweto teacher and mother of three, sits alongside Winston Masingo who, up to last year, was one of her own pupils in Afrikaans and History at the Stella Maris School.

Both are now hard at it to get their matrics. "So far my results are better than his," Mrs Lefakane says with some relief.

Overall, first results have been more than encouraging.

Last year, Promat's launch year, its students, completing the two matric years in one, scored better results than the national average for Standard 10 alone.

They notched up a pass rate of 58

percent compared with the national figure of 50 percent.

With supplementary examinations, this was boosted to 72 percent.

And this was despite the inevitable problems with launching the venture, not least of which were red tape delays by the Pretoria City Council and the Department of Education and Training.

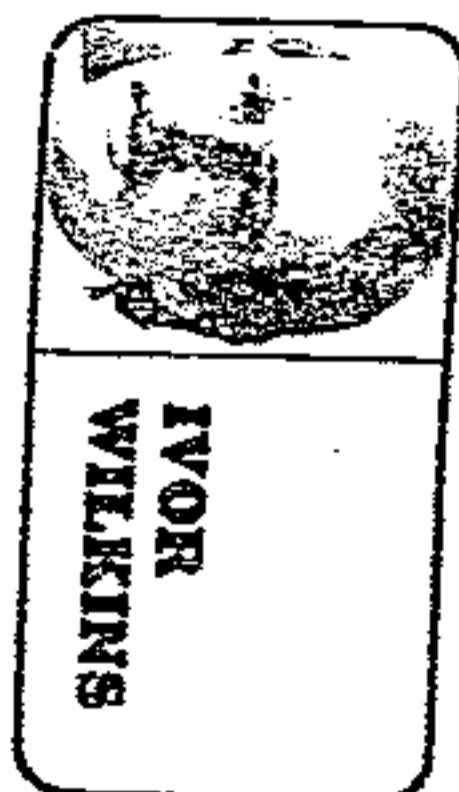
Central to the philosophy of the school is that students must contribute financially. "We reckon our break-even figure is R2 100 per student a year," Mr Robertson says.

"We peg the tuition fees at R1 500 and hope to get about R1 000. So far, the average has been closer to R750. The rest has to come from contributions from private enterprise."

Herein lies something of a rub. Soweto has become such an international watchword that other black areas of need tend to become Chnderellas in terms of funding.

"With proper funding, this idea could expand here and be duplicated in other parts of the country as well," says Mr Robertson.

Promat, which is registered as a non-profit company, has a board of directors of 11 educationists and



IVOR WILKINS

professional people and is backed by a board of trustees of 19 prominent business and academic people.

Apart from the teaching staff of 10 full-timers and eight part-timers, a student counsellor has also been appointed.

He is former school principal Mr Samuel Kgaphola, a kindly, smiling man who has retired after a 46-year career in education.

His services became necessary when stories like that of John Thebe emerged (in his case, more suitable alternative accommodation was found closer to the school) and to combat absenteeism.

Much of his time is spent keeping contact with parents, solving social or economic problems and finding accommodation for students.

About 13 young men have been given hostel accommodation in Mamelodi, others find digs in the township and some board with staff members.

Promat has so far escaped the political upheavals that have plin-

gued other black schools, particularly in the Pretoria area.

Some of the students from Atteridgeville did stay away for a week during the boycotts, but their absence was largely ascribed to intimidation.

In fact, one of the students this year is a veteran of school unrest. He is a Class of '76 Mamelodi man, who served five years on Robben Island after the explosive unrest of that year.

Now, casually dressed in jeans and sandals, he is hurrying to make up lost time.

He intends completing his matric and going on to further study in nature conservation.

"I believe each and every person wants to be educated to his maximum potential," he says.

"The fact that I am now back at school does not mean everything is right with education. It is certainly not."

"But that does not mean we should just sit at home. We have to get on."

Promat is providing a vehicle for him and his fellow students to do just that.

## TWO coloured schools in Port Elizabeth today joined the boycott called to protest against the coming elections for the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

They are Chapman Senior Primary and Bethelsdorp Senior Primary.

About 600 of the 1 100 pupils at Chapman Senior Primary and 900 of the 1 150 pupils at Bethelsdorp Senior Primary boycotted classes today.

The principal of Chapman Senior Primary, Mr W F Benjamin, said about 600 pupils spent the morning sitting in an orderly group on the grass outside the school trying to keep themselves occupied.

The pupils did not say how long the boycott would continue, he said.

Yesterday three African schools in Queenstown closed as a result of pupil boycotts. They are Van Collier Higher Primary, Nonesi Higher Primary and Nqwanka Secondary Primary.

Pupils at three schools in Graaff-Reinet — two coloured and one African — also boycotted classes in sympathy with the movement not to vote in the forthcoming elections.

● Sapa reports from Pretoria that more than 1 000 students at the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa) near Ga-Rankuwa are boycotting lectures in sympathy with the death of a Mabopane East Technikon student this week.

The student died on Tuesday after a clash between pupils and police at the technikon. He has been identified as Hendrik Nkuna, 20, of 749 Section Istham, Tembisa.

Two other students wounded in the clash are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

The technikon students yesterday decided to boycott lectures until Monday as a protest against Mr Nkuna's death. A student mass meeting was held on the campus today to take a decision on whether they should also boycott lectures on August 22 and 28 — the dates of the elections for the coloured House of Representatives and the Indian House of Delegates.

The outcome of the meeting was not immediately known.

The chief registrar of the institution, Mr G de Korte, emphasised that the boycott was peaceful. All the students were on the campus, he said.

● Boycotting pupils at four Tembisa secondary schools in the Transvaal have been warned to return to school or face possible exclusion when schools re-open next year.

Classes at Boitumelong, Tembisa, Jiyane and Thuto-Kemaatla secondary schools were suspended by the Department of Education and Training last week.

In a letter to parents, the circuit inspector, Mr T Pretorius, asked that children be persuaded to return to school and warned that the schools could be closed for the whole year if the boycotts continued.

"I make this last plea to you to convince your children that it is in their own interest to return to school," he said.

● At Daveyton, Benoni, classes at four secondary schools have been suspended after lessons at lower and higher primary schools were disrupted by groups of boycotting students yesterday.

(Reports by C Schnell, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth, and C Allison, Old Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg.)

Post Reporter

S. Post

17/8/84

# TWO PTE SCHOOLS join the boycott



# Cradock

# statements disputed

*D. Dispatch*  
*7/2/84*

SOMERSET EAST — A trial within a trial, to determine the admissibility of statements taken from two 14-year-old boys, began in the regional court here yesterday.

The boys are among 29 Cradock pupils who have pleaded not guilty to five charges involving public violence, assault, intimidation and malicious damage to property.

Six policemen were called by the state yesterday after Mr H. K. Naidu, for the defence objected to the admissibility of certain statements, claiming they were not given freely or voluntarily.

Captain Johan van Zyl, said he had arrested about seven youths, including a 14-year-old boy, between 3 and 5 am on May 1.

He said the children had been taken to police headquarters and he had questioned the 14-year-old first.

He had explained to the boy that he was not obliged to reply to any questions and the youth had made a statement admitting being involved in the incidents.

Mr Naidu said the boy had denied involvement in the events, and had made a statement only after he had been physically assaulted.

Capt Van Zyl denied he had assaulted the boy.

Sergeant Matthew Mpokeli, who acted as interpreter for Capt Van Zyl, said he was called to assist Capt Van Zyl in questioning the 14-year-old boy.

He said the youth had spoken freely and was not assaulted in his presence.

Major Petrus Botes told the court he had taken a statement from the other 14-year-old on May 9. He said Warrant Officer Vosloo de Beer had brought the child to him at 10.40 am, explaining he wished to make a statement. Sergeant Sindile Oyiya had acted as

interpreter.

Maj Botes said the boy had understood the legal implications of making a statement. He had seemed relaxed and denied being assaulted or forced to make a statement.

Mr Naidu said the boy would say he had been assaulted in the gymnasium by two policemen in the presence of Sgt Oyiya and that Sgt Oyiya had asked the boy to carry weights in his hands and instructed him not to put them down until he was prepared to answer his questions. Sgt Oyiya denied these claims.

The hearing continues today. — DDC.

EAST LONDON — There was a stayaway at educational institutions around the country yesterday.

Pupils at a number of secondary schools in the Eastern Cape stayed away from classes.

The chief inspector of coloured schools in the Eastern Cape and Border, Mr H. J. E. Jansen, said three secondary schools had been affected by the stayaway.

At the John Bisseker High School in East London, about half of the 1 200 pupils stayed away.

Mr Jansen said the pupils "were at the grounds, but wouldn't go into their class-rooms."

He said the pupils had not given reasons for their stayaway and there had been no reports of any incidents.

The principal of the school, Mr I. S. Barnes, said yesterday he was not aware of the stayaway.

(52) D. Dispatch 17/8/84  
**Student stayaway around country**

"We were expecting a boycott but as far as I know classes went ahead as normal."

At the Spandau High School in Graaff-Reinet, 800 of the 1 100 pupils stayed away from classes, and at the Asherville High School, also at Graaff-Reinet, 300 of the 800 pupils attended classes. There were no reported incidents at either school.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in King William's Town said "all was quiet" at black schools in the King/Stutterheim area.

Attempts to confirm reports of class stayaways at schools in the Queenstown area were

unsuccessful.

Students at the University of Fort Hare yesterday stayed away from lectures for the second day.

The public relations officer at the university, Mr Norman Holliday, said yesterday the students had not given reasons for the stayaway, "even though they are in touch with the university administration."

He said it was not known how long the stayaway would continue.

"We assume the stayaway has been organised from outside the university in sympathy with similar student actions at other universities."

He said the stayaway

had "been peaceful" and students had been urged to return to classes "to minimise the disruption of the academic programme."

In Durban, students at the University of Durban-Westville yesterday deferred a boycott decision in protest against the Indian and coloured elections.

The lunch-time meeting of more than 1 000 students on the campus decided to boycott the elections and called on the candidates to resign.

More than 3 000 students from the University of the Western Cape and the University of Natal's Medical School are now on a lectures boycott against the elec-

tion.

About 2 000 UWC students travelled by bus yesterday to various coloured townships in the Cape Peninsula to inform the residents about the elections.

About 300 students at the Southern Cape Training College at Oudtshoorn held a protest march yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday the rector of the University of UWC, Professor Richard van der Ross, warned student leaders to think carefully about their boycott decision.

"I have understanding and sympathy with their standpoint to boycott in protest against the elections but students should re-think carefully on this action because each interruption of study at this critical time of the year can be disadvantageous," he said.

— DDR-DDC-SAPA.

Students watch the principal's car burn after it had been set alight outside his office at the Minerva High School in Alexandria township yesterday.

# Angry mob storms Alexandria school

Staff reporters

Violence erupted in Alexandria township yesterday when students at the Minerva High School went on the rampage burning cars and damaging school buildings.

Riot Squad police have warned the troublemakers: "This is the last time. We are now going to get you." The riot broke out shortly before midday. Eight of the school's prefects defended themselves against a 2,000-strong group of their fellow students.

At least one student, Joseph Mishall, was seriously injured when he was attacked with pangas and axes.

A strong-contingent of Riot Squad policemen moved into the area immediately surrounding the school when the students began their serious unrest campaign — allegedly directed against the principal of the school, Mr Thomas Baloyi.

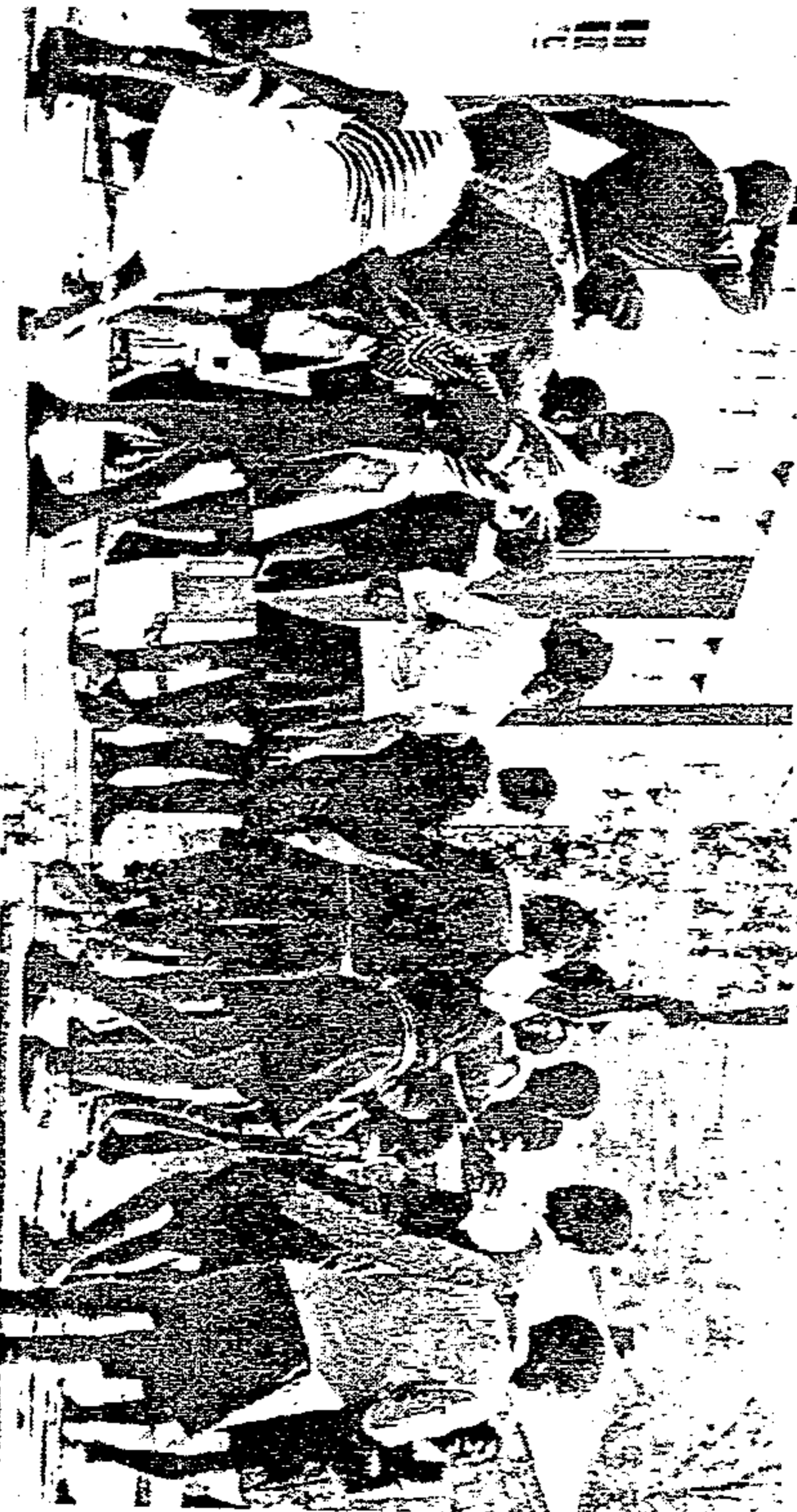
The police arrived in time to prevent the "army" of students from forcibly entering Mr Baloyi's office where he and the eight prefects had barricaded themselves.

Students scattered in all directions as the Riot Squad stormed the school using a teargas machine and dogs.

Windows at the school were shattered as students went on the rampage. They were desperately trying to force their way into the barricaded principal's office.

Mr Baloyi's car was set alight and gutted. The police used hosepipes and buckets of water to extinguish the blaze. The students then moved to his home where they fire-bombed his wife's car.

Eventually, as the crowd dispersed, police escorted the principal and the eight prefects to their respective homes in a police truck.



Students gather outside the Minerva High School administration building before the start of yesterday's unrest.

While the police were busy with their evacuation operation, they received a report that the students had gathered at the home of Mr Baloyi.

They were attempting to burn down his 15th Avenue house.

Mr Baloyi's wife, Thama, said she and her two young children were attacked by panga-wielding students at their home. One of the children, Lebogang (9), sustained a leg injury when a brick was hurled at him.

Trouble at the school was apparently sparked off by a demand by the students that the principal should

return some money which they claim they had paid for the purchase of manual-work material. They had apparently not done any handwork despite the payment.

The prefects are believed to be unpopular with the students who want to elect their own Students' Representative Council. This request has been rejected.

The principal's rejection of the formation of the SRC led to a clash between him, the prefects and the rest of the student body.

By late last night, a contingent of police were still patrolling the immediate area.

# School store burnt: 3 pupils arrested

## Staff Reporters

At least three pupils are believed to have been arrested after a storeroom was set alight at the Minerva High School in Alexandra this morning and its contents burnt.

Witwatersrand police liaison officer Colonel Fred Bull said the school was closed this morning after continued unrest during which part of the school buildings were set alight.

Police had been present to extinguish the fire and pupils had dispersed peacefully. Police were investigating the cause of the fire.

Witnesses said three pupils were arrested by riot police outside the school premises shortly after the incident.

Earlier a number of police vehicles including a sneeze-machine patrolled the area near the school. Most of the police vehicles then left the scene.

The atmosphere at the high school was tense as only about 200 pupils out of 2 000 reported for classes.

The pupils stood in small groups in the school yard while

about six teachers stood outside the premises. The headmaster, Mr Thomas Baloyi, was not present.

The tense situation at the school follows last week's unrest which resulted in Mr Baloyi's two cars being burnt and his office stoned.

A pupil was seriously injured during a brawl between pupils and the school's eight prefects.

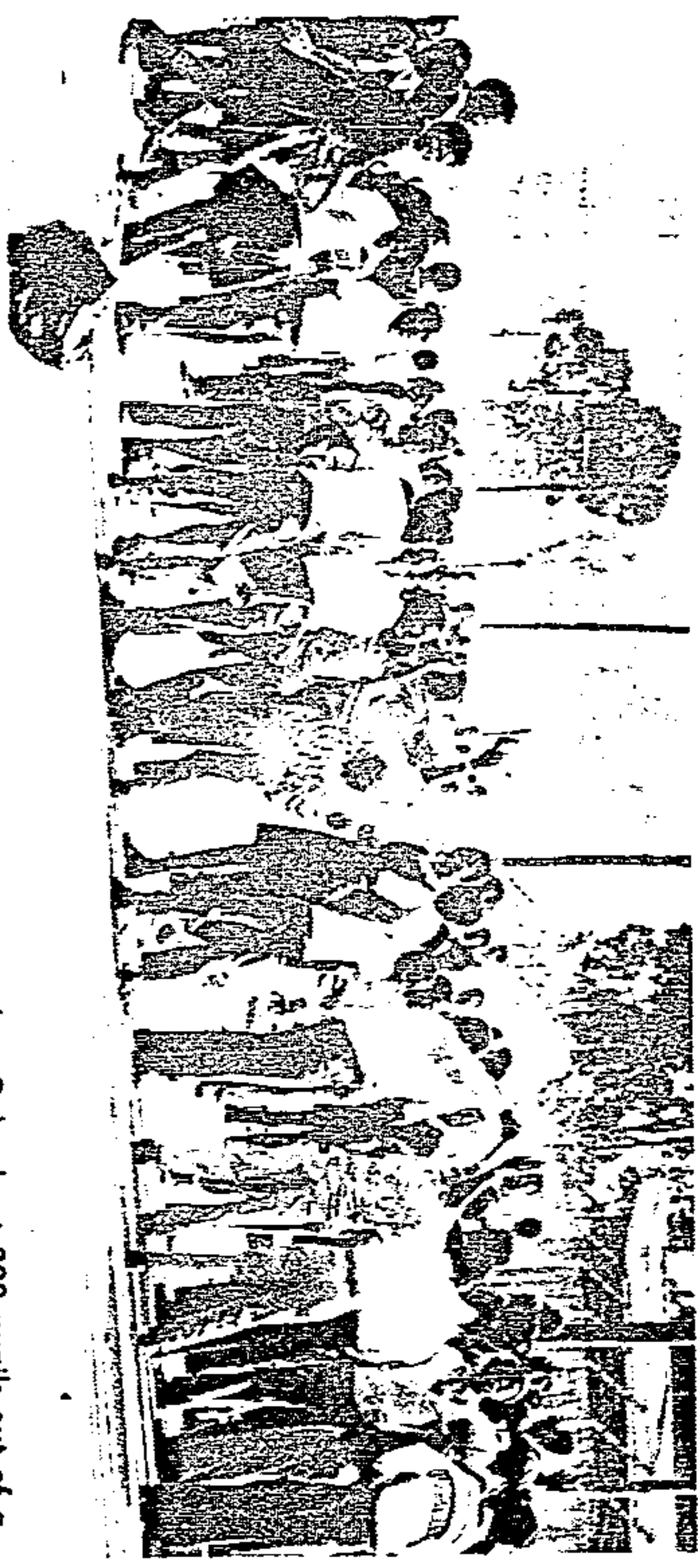
Riot police were called to control the angry pupils who were trying to assault Mr Baloyi and the eight prefects after accusations that the school had misused some funds belonging to the pupils.

### FIGHTING

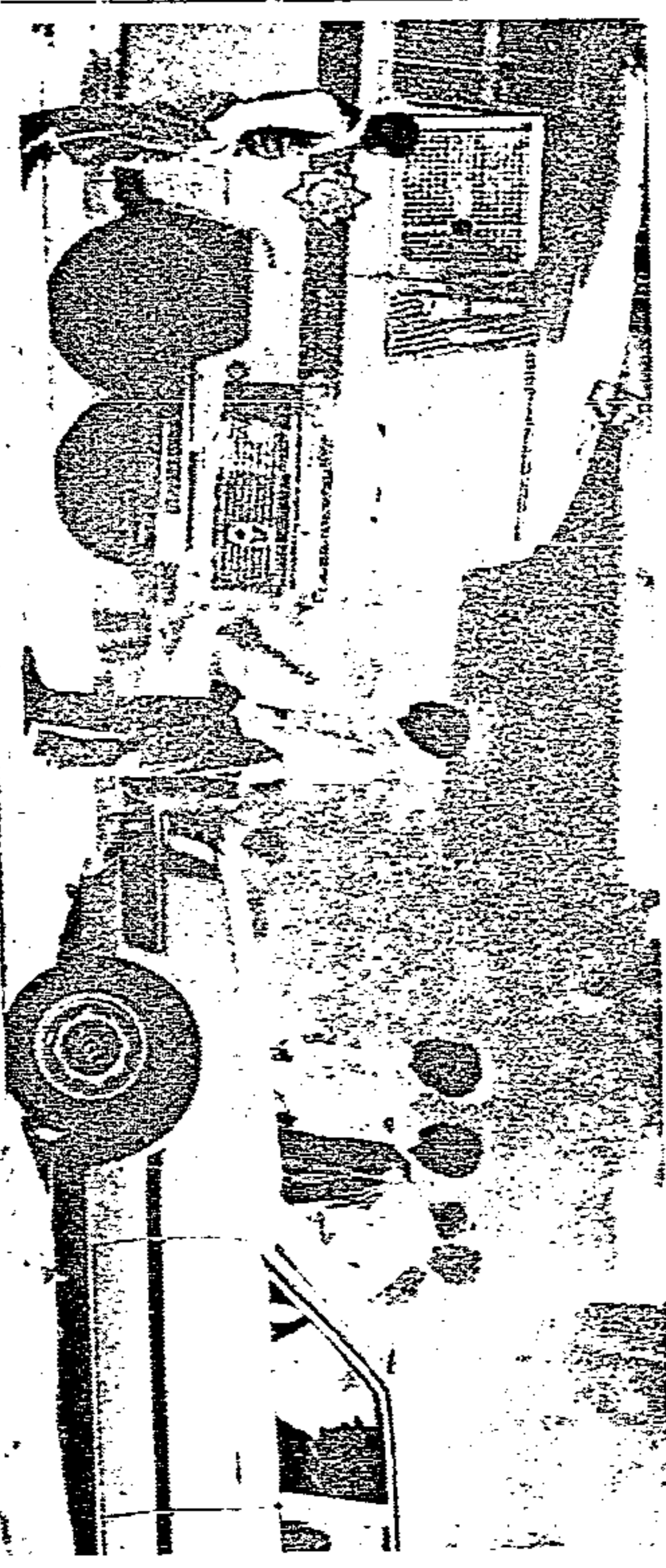
The pupils also alleged that the prefects were fighting with Mr Baloyi who had appointed them to their positions.

The pupils made demands for a students' representative council and the abolition of the age restriction.

They claimed that Mr Baloyi had refused to speak to them or take up their grievances concerning the alleged embezzlement of funds.



Minerva High School pupils stood outside the school premises today. Only about 200 pupils out of a total of 2 000 reported for classes.



Police were on standby today after fire broke out in a storeroom at the Minerva High School. Pictures by Clive Lloyd



# ed chess move



made their yearly visit to Port Elizabeth at the Primary School in Walmer. Here SEBASTIAN HUTZ, e during a chess match, while his schoolmates

52  
Schools  
E. Post  
unrest:  
13/8/84  
doubts  
'fed on  
purpose'

PRETORIA — Unfounded suspicions about regulations concerning age limits for pupils at black schools were being deliberately sown in unscrupulous attempts to foment unrest at the schools.

This was said yesterday by the Director-General of Education and Training, Dr Abie Fourie.

A major grievance in black school unrest has been the various age limits for different standards.

Dr Fourie said the age limits were purely educationally and administratively motivated and affected only 319 pupils out of a total of 1,7 million.

The regulations are 16 years for primary schools, 18 for Stds 6, 7 and 8, and 20 for Stds 9 and 10.

"Unfounded suspicion is being sown and pupils are deliberately being misled in unscrupulous attempts to foment unrest at schools," he said.

"The aim is not to conduct a witch hunt against pupils, to inconvenience parents and pupils, or to limit education opportunities," he said.

It had been repeatedly stated that pupils who exceeded the age limits but progressed normally without interrupting their studies for invalid reasons or failing twice in succession, were unaffected.

This was borne out by the following:

● A total of 49 907 primary school pupils were 16 years or older, but were not affected.

● A total of 20 211 secondary school pupils were 20 years or older, but were also not affected.

He noted the age limits had never been applied in Tembisa, Daveyton, Welkom and Queenstown. — Sapa

## Fired SAA pilot claims R670 000

PRETORIA — A South African Airways pilot, dismissed after a disciplinary committee found him guilty of drinking before going on duty, has entered a claim for R670 000 against the South African Transport Services and the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

Mr John L'Ange, 49, of Kempton Park, Johannesburg, was dismissed from duty five months after the committee found him guilty of drinking alcohol prior to a flight.

Mr L'Ange appeared before the committee after

collapsing on Il do Sol. Capt L'Ange said he was suffering from heat exhaustion.

The committee found that less than eight hours before going on duty Mr L'Ange had been drinking, thus contravening flight regulations.

Mr L'Ange appealed to the Pretoria Supreme Court to review the committee's decision. He said the committee had not been impartial.

As a result of the dismissal Mr L'Ange has forfeited his pension of 25 years and other benefits. — Sapa

# 'Intimidating' educators are warned

13/8/84 E. Post

52  
~~HAF~~

By DIRK VAN ZYL  
Political Correspondent

THE leaders of the two main political parties contesting next week's House of Representatives elections warned today of action by the new Parliament against educators, especially schoolteachers, who are found guilty of "intimidation".

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, and the Peoples' Congress Party leader, Mr Peter Marais, were commenting against the background that a significant percentage of the grassroots leadership of a "pro-boycott" organisation like the United Democratic Front (UDF) occupies positions in the education profession.

There have been allegations by participating parties of intimidatory tactics by the UDF, and of schoolchildren being "used" for political purposes.

Education is to be largely an "own affair" under the new constitution, to be administered by each of the separate white, coloured and Indian chambers in Parliament.

Mr Hendrickse said today there were "people who will have to be dealt with", but his party had at this stage formulated no specific plan of action.

"Our priority is to win the election and

then we will look at this."

Mr Hendrickse added: "We are aware who certain people are in education institutions who are misusing the situation, and we will look at them."

Mr Marais was more specific: "We are busy right now drawing up such a plan of action to bring normality to schools. While a child is in school, he or she is the responsibility of the State."

No schools would be allowed to be affiliated through their sports facilities to the South African Council on Sport (Sacos).

"The department (Department of National Education) pays a lot for blazers, equipment, facilities and so on, and Sacos uses their hold on facilities to impose their own ideas on children who they are using as a weapon for their political aims. They are busy with a victimisation programme against children," Mr Marais said.

He added: "If Sacos loses schools, they will have nothing left."

Mr Marais said the situation would be monitored "to make it impossible for agitators to go on to school campuses".

He concluded: "Teachers who want to practise politics must enter it and not use schools to push their strange ideology."

(Report by D van Zyl, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth.)

# Daveyton calm after stone-throwing

By Erik Larsen,  
East Rand Bureau

Calm has returned to the Benoni township of Daveyton after sporadic incidents of stone throwing yesterday by school children who are boycotting classes.

A police spokesman said they were forced to use tearsmoke to disperse a crowd of about 600 stone-throwing youths

who ambushed a police patrol.

Three patrol vehicles, transporting about 20 policemen, were stopped by a crowd of schoolchildren near the Davey High School at about 11 am.

The youths started stoning the vehicles and police threw tearsmoke canisters into the crowd.

Police reinforcements arrived, and the children

dispersed when more tearsmoke was fired.

Pupils at the Davey and H B Nyathi high schools boycotted classes yesterday, but police stood guard at the Hulwazi and Mabuya high schools throughout the day to protect pupils who attended classes.

Police spent yesterday patrolling the township and cars were searched

at a roadblock at the entrance to Daveyton.

Trouble erupted on Friday when thousands of pupils at the four Daveyton high schools started a class boycott.

They are demanding the abolition of age-limit regulations, the recognition of student representative councils and an end to excessive corporal punishment.

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By THELMA TUCH

THE Transvaal Education Department (TED) has appointed a committee to conduct a thorough investigation into the criticism levelled at the department's handling of last year's final matric examination results.

This follows reports in a Sunday newspaper that the TED "fiddled" these results to give hundreds of additional distinctions to pupils who did not qualify for them.

It appears that TED computers increased the numbers of distinctions awarded by examiners — in some subjects by more than 100%.

According to reports, examiners awarded about 370 distinctions to candidates in Afrikaans (higher grade), but the published results of the TED computer revealed that 808 distinctions were actually given.

And while fewer than 400 distinctions in biology (higher grade) were recommended by examiners, 818 were eventually awarded by the TED.

A record 58 pupils got seven distinctions, 123 got six, 140 pupils five, and 50% of the 26 000 candidates received university entrance passes.

There is a strong possibil-

# TED to probe matric exam results issue

RDM 15/8/84 (52)

ity that bursaries were awarded to people who might not have deserved them.

The Committee of University Principals (CUP) referred the matter to the Joint Matriculation Board, which is responsible for moderating all matriculation examination papers and puts its stamp on the final adjustment of marks and allocation of distinctions.

The secretary for the CUP, Mr W J du Plessis, said yesterday that the JMB would report back to the committee after it had completed its investigation.

The JMB has confirmed that there was a discrepancy between the results submitted to it by the TED and the published results, and that investigation into this matter

began this month.

Prof Jooste has confirmed that discrepancies in last year's results have been investigated by the department and certain control procedures introduced.

Yesterday he announced that he had appointed a committee — on which the organised teaching profession is also represented — to investigate the criticism levelled at the department.

This committee is to submit a report to him as soon as possible.

However, at this stage the TED has made the following comments:

- There was no deviation from the computer programmes which have been used since 1968;
- The published results were

as given by the computer; ● Incorrect deductions were therefore published in a Sunday newspaper (this refers to the newspaper's statement that the TED "fiddled" the results).

Schools have also been accused of "fiddling around" with pupils' end-of-year marks to benefit potential candidates for distinctions at the expense of weaker pupils.

Individuals schools annually submit a year mark for each pupil to the TED. The year mark counts one-third and the external examination two-thirds of the final promotion mark.

The committee is investigating this allegation.

It will consider adjusting marks on an individual basis where year-marks of candidates deviate from their achievements in the final examination.

The secretary of the Transvaal Teachers Association (TTA), Mr J H Ballard, said last night the TTA would be in favour of stricter control of marks submitted by schools.

The TED controls should be directed at cases where there was a deviation by more than a fixed percentage between a candidate's school marks and his or her external examination results.

# SA's matric system is in chaotic state PFP reports

52  
Staw  
16/8/84

By Sue Leeman,  
Pretoria Bureau

South Africa's matriculation examination system is in a state of chaos and must be reviewed, says the Progressive Federal Party's provincial spokesman on education, Mr Peter Nixon.

His appeal for a revision of the system comes in the wake of allegations that 1983 matric marks were "fiddled".

The Transvaal Education Department has already appointed a committee of specialists to investigate these allegations.

Mr Nixon has reacted strongly to allegations that the record crop of matric distinctions in the Transvaal last year was the result of indiscriminate adjustment of marks by the TED.

## PUPIL ABILITY

For example, it has been claimed that while examiners awarded 370 distinctions for higher-grade Afrikaans, the number after adjustments was 808.

In biology, it was reported, 818 distinctions were finally awarded after mark adjustments — in contrast with less than 400 recommended by examiners.

Fifty-eight Transvaal students scored seven distinctions each, as opposed to only six students in the Cape.

Mr Nixon suggested that in order to obtain a totally objective view of a pupil's ability, all schools should be allowed to conduct their own matric exams, which should be moderated by "item-bank" tests. This would put an end to any marks "swindle".

Universities, he said, should introduce their own entrance criteria, probably in the form of entrance exams.

Mr Nixon said universities had always believed that all matric exams and markings were broadly the same, and had therefore based their acceptance of students largely on symbols.

The Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) moderates exams in all four provinces, and has found large discrepancies.

"Universities must in future keep an annual check on the standards of various papers," said Mr Nixon.

The general secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Jack Ballard, said the TED was already experimenting with internal matrics, and schools which had been allowed to set their own papers had found the system successful.

## DIFFICULTIES

But the setting and marking of an internal matric meant a lot of extra work for staff, and some schools — particularly the smaller and newer ones — could have difficulties.

Mr Ballard said he did not believe there was mark "fiddling" by TED examiners. But he did think the Transvaal's 1983 marks were "a little out of line" with those of other provinces.

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor P D Tyson, said the Committee of University Principals (CUP) is "deeply disturbed at the allegations of improper mark adjusting" and had referred the issue to the JMB.

A spokesman for the JMB said the board was aware of "uncertain discrepancies" and the matter had been thoroughly investigated by the JMB. Certain safeguards would be implemented in the next Senior Certificate Examinations.

## Matric marks adjusted to fit past averages

By Sue Leeman,  
Pretoria Bureau

It is acceptable practice to adjust matric exam results in accordance with past averages, educationists have said.

The Transvaal Education Department has confirmed that subject averages (based on the marks of all candidates in a subject) are adjusted to comply with norms set by the Joint Matriculation Board.

It is understood that these norms are based on past exam results and are plotted on a curving graph.

Subject averages are monitored against this graph and if they deviate too widely, marks will be adjusted.

Year mark averages for different subjects are adjusted to within two percent of the final exam averages.

A spokesman for the

TED said a pupil's year mark counted for one third of the final symbol while matric exam work made up the balance.

The adjusted year mark and adjusted matric exam mark were forwarded by examiners to the TED, which calculated the final symbol.

The spokesman said adjustments were currently not done on an individual basis but in terms of broad averages.

In the light of criticism that schools were not awarding marks objectively to potential distinction candidates, the TED would consider implementing individual adjustments in cases where year marks differed vastly from final exam marks.

## 'Item banks' could improve standards

By Sue Leeman,  
Pretoria Bureau

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) is building up large "item banks" of questions as a basis for evaluating testing procedures in schools to improve exam standards.

The head of the HSRC's Institute for Edumetric Research, Mr Fritz Gericke, said lists of questions or "items" were edited before being put in banks.

These questions could be used in end-of-year tests.

The goal was to standardise the questions put to pupils.

Item bank tests could be given to pupils writing matric exams set by their own teachers. The results of these tests could then be compared with the internal examinations.

# Varsities and schools plan election boycotts

By Michael Tissong

University and school boycotts in protest at the tricameral parliamentary elections are being planned for next week.

Representatives of schools in Johannesburg where polling will take place have been meeting this week to decide on the boycott timing.

Students of the Natal University Medical School in Durban resolved yesterday to boycott all classes in protest against the elections.

A University of Cape Town (UCT) student, Mr Victor Steyn, said today that four schools in the Peninsula yesterday went out on a one-day protest at the elections.

He said students at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) decided at a meeting to boycott classes on selected days because the acting rector, Professor J Durand, warned that the university would be closed for the rest of the year if stu-

dents boycotted classes for more than two weeks.

Mr Steyn said: "Students will be boycotting on August 20, 21, 22, 27 and 28. Students will not be holding their protests on campus. They will be going out into the community."

The Star's Cape Town correspondent reports that students at the University of the Western Cape boycotted classes yesterday.

### MEETING

Many attended a meeting to discuss an alternative programme for the time they have decided to stay away from lectures.

Earlier, SRC members met the rector, Dr Richard van der Ross, to discuss examinations and tests due to be written.

At the University of Cape Town, 400 black students decided yesterday to boycott lectures on the days preceding the coloured and Indian elections.

In Durban a spokesman for the Medical School Students' Representative Council said last night that the boycott was a rejection of the elections.

"The students feel the need to express their rejection in the strongest possible terms."

The boycott will continue until at least August 23, when students will reconvene to reassess the situation.

It is the second time this year that medical school students have declared a total boycott of classes. At the beginning of the year the principal of the University of Natal, Professor N E Clarence, closed down the school for two weeks after the 600 students had boycotted in protest against aspects of the examination system.

(Report by M Tissong, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg, D Breier and E MacKenzie, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town, and C Collins, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

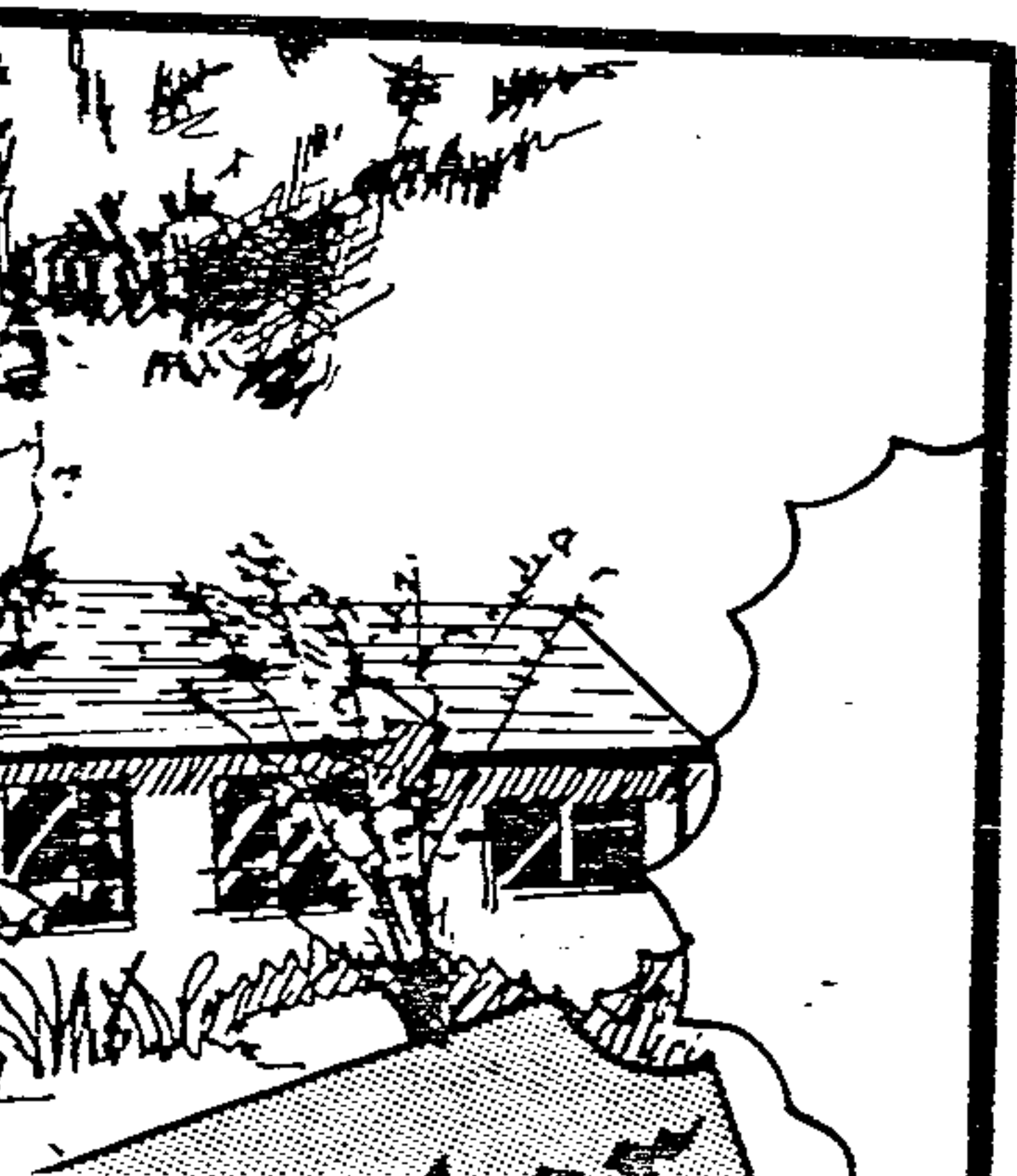


## Boost for tobacco men

LUSAKA — The next agricultural season should see a significant increase in Zambia's foreign exchange earnings from tobacco exports, the tobacco board general manager, Mr George Isiteileto, has said.

Output would rise as a result of the government's new incentives to growers, he said.

take over the listed 18th Century cottage garden and show visitors on Wednesday afternoons. The council has had 30 couples to move in. Restoration will take months. By 20th Century the cottage is only suitable for a few, the council insists. Yet the house shows it was the home for Mr John Bright, his wife and their six children and a lodger.



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SMALL PVC EXPANDER

# JMB admits matric results were lowered

Pretoria Correspondent

The Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) has admitted that matric results were adjusted in two subjects.

The chairman of the JMB, Mr A M Slabbert, said examination marks for mathematics and geography were adjusted downwards.

Educationists claimed that after exam scripts were marked, pupils' marks in mathematics were lowered so the failure rate was about three times higher than the number who actually failed the exam.

The number of distinctions granted for mathematics also dropped from about 13 to 8 percent.

And the number of pupils who scored less than 40 percent rose from about 5 percent to 17 percent, they claimed.

Roughly the same pattern developed following a decision to re-evaluate the geography exam.

The JMB matric is traditionally known as being "tough", and it is claimed

results in some subjects have been downgraded for three successive years.

One source claimed last year that all the distinctions earned by JMB matriculants were eclipsed by the distinctions gained by one Transvaal Education Department school.

Mr Slabbert said claims that marks in maths and geography had been substantially downgraded were "dicey".

He said the JMB had a strict set of norms which it applied to its own and other matric exams. In terms of these, marks could not be adjusted — upwards or downwards — by more than 10 percent without good reasons.

And 10 percent adjustments would be allowed only in exceptional cases.

He also questioned the validity of claims about the extent of the JMB downmarking, as the "raw" marks, before adjustments, were not released.

# Cradock visit shocks Boesak

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Dr Allan Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and a patron of the United Democratic Front, visited Cradock this week and was surprised to find about five police vehicles stationed at every entrance to the African township, Ilingshale.

He said he and an overseas television crew travelling with him, had been stopped by the police and told they needed permits before they could enter.

"I explained I did not intend to get a permit," Dr Boesak said. "I said I was a minister and the people of Cradock had asked me to come and visit them."

He said he had told them: "I'm here to fulfil a need. If you want to stop me please do, but I'm not going to turn back".

Dr Boesak said a

policeman had then called his superior who treated him "extremely politely" and allowed him to enter.

He said he was deeply shocked by what he saw in Cradock. "I received the impression that at least for a time there was a virtual reign of terror there."

In spite of large scale imprisonment, and 24 hour police surveillance, the community's spirit and solidarity was astounding, he said.

Dr Boesak expressed concern about the boycott which had disrupted schooling since February.

"But the scholars argue they had a legitimate reason: they will not return to school until their people are released."

He said until an equal education system was introduced in South Africa the lives and education of children would be con-

tinually disrupted.

"I am amazed that when Mr Louis le Grange (the Minister of Law and Order) came to Cradock he did not speak to the people most deeply concerned — the school children.

"Such high-handedness is characteristic of a government which thinks it can play God. We do not need Mr Le Grange to have a change of heart, we need a new government."

Dr Boesak added: "The need for all Christians to pray for an end to this apartheid government is underlined when one comes into contact with a situation like Cradock."

Lieutenant Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, liaison officer for the police in the Eastern Cape said last night: "I have no comment to make on allegations made by Dr Boesak".





# 'BLAME THE SCHOOL'

COMMUNITY LEADERS have blamed local school authorities for the student unrest which exploded in the Welkom township of Thabong this week, saying the authorities had refused to heed demands made by students.

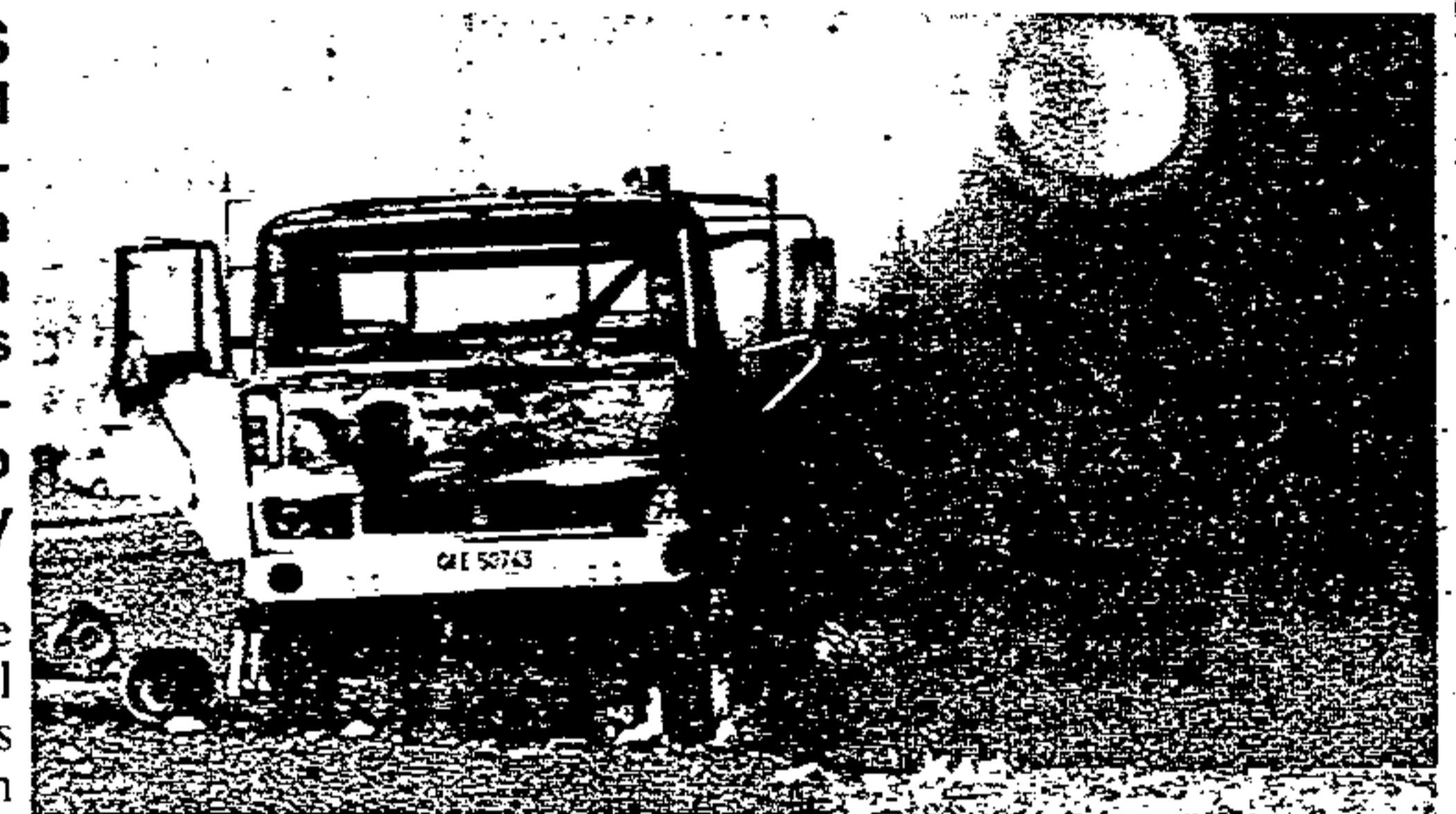
"They have mishandled the situation," deputy mayor Abel Mokoena told City Press this week, warning that the situation in the township was "still explosive".

"The students drew up a list of demands and sent these to the authorities, but these grievances were not attended to," he said.

Mr Thabong has called an emergency meeting with the Theto Senior Secondary School students, who were involved in a day-long confrontation with police in which 18 people were arrested, after the youths refused to go back to school.

However, this has been rejected by the students, who refuse to talk to a "puppet body".

The Theto students first boycotted classes last week, and classes were suspended. However, the school



One of the burnt-out trucks left after Wednesday's confrontation, with a tear-gas canister underneath it.

Report: DAN MAIVHA

Pix: CONAN MAHLANGU

reopened this week after a meeting between parents and the authorities.

But because their demands had not been met, the students made a conscious decision to disrupt the school's reopening.

"We were aware that some students would not be re-admitted, as they had been branded as instigators," said a student representative.

"And our parents had already rejected it." Theto students were

joined by Thutagauta Secondary School students after throwing stones at the school buildings, and they proceeded to Lebohang Secondary School, whose students fought back.

The students marched into the streets and there was violence as they overturned vehicles, threw stones and smashed beerhalls.

The township was soon turned upside-down as riot police tried to quell the situation.

They threw teargas, used sjamboks and fired rubber bullets at the rioters.

By late on Wednesday night, the streets were deserted except for police and youngsters who grouped in the streets.

Mr Mokoena issued a strong appeal for peace yesterday while the local community council "assessed the situation".

Police said no further incidents occurred yesterday.

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oded petrol bomb.

# Minister will announce details shortly (52)

By Sue Leeman,  
Pretoria Bureau

Details of improved communications structures for the expression of black pupil grievances will soon be announced, according to acting Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Dr Viljoen called a Press conference here this morning against a backdrop of renewed pupil violence and lingering class boycotts at schools in several townships.

Pupils, he said, had "a good case for representation" where grievances were valid.

Dr Viljoen said the new communications structure would feature democratically elected class leaders and pupil's councils.

Liaison committees would be set up to co-ordinate the interests of pupils, teachers and parents.

These committees would take a case further and ultimately it would go before the Council for Education and Training.

Dr Viljoen said he realised there were "still many deficiencies in the education system".

He called on pupils not to bow

## New lines of <sup>Stew</sup> communication <sup>6/8/84</sup> for black pupils

to what he termed "incitement by those outside the schools system", saying there was "ample evidence" that such elements were fomenting unrest.

In reply to questions about the possibility of changing the age limit for black pupils (once they turn 21 they are no longer allowed to register for school), Dr Viljoen said his department tried to keep this "as flexible as possible". But he added that it created educational problems if classes contained pupils of widely spread ages.

This week, large numbers of black pupils were still missing classes in various areas:

● In Atteridgeville/Saulsville, where six high schools have been closed until the end of the year, about 6 000 pupils are

missing classes. Their grievances centre on demands for their own student representative councils and their contention that corporal punishment meted out by teachers is excessive.

● In Thabong, a township near Welkom, a man was killed in last week's rioting over the suspension of about 40 students.

● Trouble is brewing at two Mamelodi secondary schools and the pupils have threatened to boycott classes unless education authorities attend to their grievances immediately.

In a statement released by the student leaders at the J Kekana High School and signed "The class of '84 J K" the pupils complain of "the principal's unreasonable demand regarding the wearing of uniforms at school".

### INTERVENTION

● At the Rethabile Secondary School pupils threatened to boycott classes last Friday and only the intervention of a local inspector of schools persuaded the pupils to go to classes.

A spokesman at the school confirmed there had been trouble there for the last three weeks.

Parents of class-boycotting pupils in Tembisa yesterday voted overwhelmingly in favour of their children returning to classes tomorrow, writes Abel Mabelane.

Classes at three Tembisa Secondary Schools — Boitumelong, Jiyane and Tembisa High — were suspended last week after pupils walked out about two weeks ago to back up their demand for a student representative council, the scrapping of the age restriction and the stoppage of excessive corporal punishment.

Classes at the fourth secondary school, Thuto-Ke-Maatla, were suspended last Thursday after they were disrupted.

The parents told a report-back meeting no useful purpose could be served by staying away.

# Schools

10/8/54 (52)  
closed

again *Staw*

By Abel Mabelane

Classes have again been suspended at the four Tembisa secondary schools, after the failure of a four-day grace period given to parents to persuade boycotting pupils to return to school.

Classes at Boitome-long, Tembisa, Jiyane and Thuto-keMatla were suspended last week by the Department of Education and Training.

This followed a pupil walkout about two weeks ago over demands for a students' representative council and the scrapping of the age limit.

The pupils were given until Tuesday this week to return to classes, failing which both they and their parents would have to sign an undertaking that classes would not be boycotted.

The parents of class boycotting pupils asked the DET to give them until today to try and persuade their children to return to class unconditionally.

Boycotting pupils at four of the schools were told by the school principals today that classes had been suspended with effect from Monday next week until further notice.

The suspension of classes means that boycotting pupils will now have to sign an undertaking not to boycott classes before they can be re-admitted to school.

It also means that the parents will have to sign undertakings to the effect that their children will not boycott classes.

383E

(3) whether the application has been granted, if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) Not in February, but on 8 March 1984 and again on 17 April 1984.
- (b) 8 March 1984—intimidation. 17 April 1984—public violence.
- (c) In respect of the first arrest, between 12 March and 19 June 1984 ten times for a suitable date for trial in the regional court. In respect of the second arrest, between 17 April and 25 June 1984 seven times for a suitable date for trial in the regional court.

(2) Yes, on 19 March 1984 and on 27 April 1984, respectively.

(3) Yes, on 19 March 1984 and on 27 April 1984, respectively. *Human and Security guards Q. 61. 1983 9 17 184*

X ~~137.~~ Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any firms employing security guards are entitled to obtain information from the South African Criminal Bureau regarding previous criminal records of aspirant employees; if not, why not; if so, which firms;

(2) whether he is contemplating legislation relating to control of the distribution of firearms to security guards who are not personally licensed to carry such firearms; if not, why not; if so, when is it anticipated that such legislation will be introduced?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No firm employing security guards is entitled to obtain information regarding previous criminal records per se

of aspirant employees. Where the South African Criminal Bureau is, however, approached by instances in the public or private sector, clearance certificates are provided in a discreet manner.

(2) No, because section 8 of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969, which provides for such distribution presents no difficulty.

TUESDAY, 10 JULY 1984

*(52) Human and Security guards Q. 61. 1984*  
 †Indicates translated version.

For written reply: *Q. 61. 1984*

732. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Education and Training:

With reference to his reply to Question No 82 on 20 February 1984, how many pupils were enrolled in 1984 in each of the secondary schools for black pupils in the rural areas referred to in his reply to Question No 106 on 24 February 1983?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

Name of school	Where situated	Enrolment
Ipelepeng	Schweizer-Reinecke	654
Musina	Messina	477
Vuxeni	Phalaborwa	229
Badirile	Carletonville	807
Mphe-Bona	Koster	287
Gatelopele	Wolmaransstad	531
Kanana	Orkney	841
Bothlabelo	Brits	508
Mabogopedi	Thabazimbi	266
Bela-Bela	Warmbaths	794
Ditshamaga	Groblersdal	173
Kgagatlou	Groblersdal	226
Kgothala	Groblersdal	566
Mabake	Groblersdal	463

Name of school Where situated Enrolment

Mahlakodische	Groblersdal	148
Mohlabeti	Groblersdal	751
Mohamme	Groblersdal	557
Pezunga	Groblersdal	220
Refilwe	Groblersdal	676
St Josef	Groblersdal	317
Thejane	Groblersdal	391
Tlhakanang	Groblersdal	356
Malebo	Potgietersrus	532
Marumofase	Dendron	443
Mathipa	Dendron	103
Makgato	Dendron	1 007
V P Mantlha	Dendron	284
Rivubye	Louis Trichardt	182
Tshawelo	Louis Trichardt	527
Bethel	Lichtenburg	527

HIGH VELD

Name of school	Where situated	Enrolment
Cyril Clark	Nelspruit	285
Emjindini	Barberton	797
Imemeza	Waterval Boven	497
Memezile	Pelgrimsrus	200
Bonginsimbi	Witbank	974
Elukhanyisweni	Witbank	874
Kopunong	Witbank	947
Mabande	Witbank	543
Dan Kutumela	Bronkhorstspuit	250
Kgahlanong	Lydenburg	424
Mushishing	Lydenburg	496
Sozama	Middelburg	1 002
Khayalami	Belfast	272
Mphanama	Belfast	350
Namatshagalala	Groblersdal	328
Jandrell	Standerton	893
Mzini	Bethal	633
Sizwakele	Evander	924
Gsbonelwesihle	Nigel	1 176
M O M Seboni	Nigel	811
Raanda	Heidelberg	981
Botleng	Delmas	710

ORANGE VAAL

Name of school	Where situated	Enrolment
Harrismith	Harrismith	848
Ipondle	Warden	270
Ihabiseng	Senekal	910
Thabo-Thaoza	Bethlehem	1 419
Titsetsang	Bethlehem	1 542

Name of school Where situated Enrolment

Leifo-Iziko	Reiz	652
Phiriona	Heilbron	964
Phukalla	Lindley	469
Ikaheng-Zakheni	Petrus Steyn	220
Bodibeng	Kroonstad	1 387
Kananelo	Kroonstad	1 095
Mophate	Bothaville	1 165
Thabang	Viljoenskroon	769
Evangwini	Vrede	820
Falesizwe	Frankfort	569

ORANGE FREE STATE

Name of school	Where situated	Enrolment
Naledi Ya Botsjhabela	Winburg	645
Matjediso	Brandfort	221
Kgaubo	Botsjhabelo	685
Popano	Botsjhabelo	775
Kgorathuto	Botsjhabelo	549
Kgothlang	Botsjhabelo	504
Nimoseeng	Botsjhabelo	494
Oibing	Wepener	403
Monwabisi	De Aar	547
Boresetse	Barkley West	219
Mogomotsi	Warrenton	477
Bopaganang	Vryburg	539
Postmasburg	Postmasburg	330
Pabellelo	Uppington	291
Le Reng	Ladybrand	731
Tshepang	Clocotan	485
Marrallaneng	Ficksburg	665
Taiwe	Theunissen	665
Bahale	Hennenman	555
Mamello	Virginia	1 035
Lebogang	Welkom	838
Teto	Welkom	887
Thotagauta	Welkom	1 505
Leseding	Welkom	128
Ithabeleng	Wesselsbron	688
Phehelo	Oendandaistrus	775
Rearabetswe	Oendandaistrus	815
Repholositse	Bultfontein	598

NATAL

Name of school	Where situated	Enrolment
Nkosibomvu	Tongaat	888
Tshelenkosi	Stanger	475

Name of school	Where situated	Enrolment
Mimngi	Empangeni	582
Lindile	Ermelo	1 042
Masizakhe	Breyten	1 052
Thalana	Glencoe	470
Steadville	Ladysmith	476
Glencoe	Glencoe	201
Emnyezaneni	Mooi River	506
Carl Malcomess	Kokstad	217
Pholela	Bulwer	400
Sacred Heart	Ixopo	283
Ndlela	Piet Retief	632
Qedela	Piet Retief	530
Elangwane	Volksrust	389
Seme	Amersfoort	384
Filidi	Vryheid	658
Vryheid	Vryheid	249
Inkamana	Vryheid	175

CAPE

Name of school	Where situated	Enrolment
Malcomess	Alwal North	622
Ethenbeni	Burgersdorp	524
Nqweba	Graaff-Reinet	526
Sam Xhaliie	Craddock	264
Iingelihle	Craddock	690
Nombulelo	Grahamstown	919
Nathaniel	Grahamstown	1 014
Nyaluza	Grahamstown	923
Ntsika	Port Alfred	489
Nomzamo	Stellenbosch	702
Simon Hebe	Worcester	646
Vusisizwe	Kirkwood	601
D S Petana	Adelaide	433
Amajingqi	Cathcart	137
Fundani	Queenstown	788
Nkwanca	Queenstown	788
Ebenezer	Queenstown	788
Majombozi	East London	415
Qaqamba	East London	1 107
Mzoxolo	Stutterheim	680
Lawson	Fort Beaufort	1 277
Thubalethu	Fort Beaufort	572
Foibes Grant	King William's Town	439
Somerset East	Somerset East	561

1023. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many old-age homes falling

under his Department are there for Black persons in each specified departmental region, (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) location of each of these homes and (c) how many persons can be accommodated in each of them;

(2) how many applications were (a) received and (b) accepted at each of these homes in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available;

(3) whether his Department intends to provide additional accommodation for aged persons; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) for how many persons?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1 in Chief Commissioner's Region Orange Free State.  
4 in Chief Commissioner's Region Natal.

(b) (i) Boichuco Bloemfontein  
Zibambeleni Pinetown  
Emseni Rorkesdrif,  
Dundee  
Emuseni Edendale,  
Pietermaritzburg  
Issy Geshen Lamontville

(ii) Bloemfontein  
Pinetown  
Rorkesdrif,  
Dundee  
Edendale,  
Pietermaritzburg  
Lamontville

(c) 50  
132  
50  
40  
72 respectively

The following number of old age homes and/or housing schemes for the aged exist under the control of Development Boards or Black local authorities and offer housing to the number of persons indicated:

Region	Number of old age homes and/or housing schemes	Number of persons
Transvaal Midlands Region	2	78 residents
Western Cape Region	3	64 residents
North West Cape Region	3	281 residents

Region	Number of old age homes and/or housing schemes	Number of persons
East Cape Region	3	100 residents
Natal Region	1	28 residents
Witwatersrand Region	1	24 residents
Northern Region	1	58 residents

(2) (a) and (b) As all these old-age homes are managed by either the Development Boards, autonomous welfare organizations or local authorities the Department of Co-operation and Development has no statistics regarding applications received or accepted. To the best of the Department's knowledge no waiting list exists.

(3) Yes.

(a) Planned for the 1989/90 financial year.

(b) Rietgat near Pretoria.

(c) 200.

Provision has been made in the 1984/85 financial year for subsidization of the following old age homes to be erected and managed by welfare organisations:

Chief Commissioner's Region:	Name of home	Number of persons
Witwatersrand	Alexandra,	32
Ithlalomoleng	Johannesburg	42
Katlehong	Germiston	126
Soweto	Soweto	48
Dube	Soweto	31
Vosloorus	Boksburg	31

For the financial year 1985/86 tentative provision has been made for the subsidization of the following private old age homes that will probably be in operation:

Chief Commissioner's Region:	Name of home	Locality	In-mates
Western Areas	Galeshewe	Kimberley	160
East Cape	Red Cross	Port Elizabeth	130

Region	Number of old age homes and/or housing schemes	Number of persons
Western Cape	Khayalethu	Cape Town 125

In view of the fact that Black communities are by tradition and custom committed to care for the aged within their social and family structure the demand for institutional care is limited.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has in the past by means of Trust Funds erected a total of 9 old-age homes in various national states, to accommodate approximately 1 430 inmates.

1108. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) Whether a certain company, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has established a pulp plant at Ngandwara; if so, what is the name of this company;

(2) whether Ngandwara falls within an area qualifying for decentralization benefits; if so, what is the classification of this area in respect of the decentralization benefits;

(3) whether this company has received any decentralization benefits; if not, why not; if so, (a) what decentralization benefits did it receive in respect of (i) railrage rebates, (ii) employment incentives, (iii) training grants, (iv) rental and interest subsidies, (v) housing subsidies, (vi) relocation allowances and (vii) price preference on tenders, (b) what was the total investment in this project, (c) how many job opportunities is it anticipated that it will create and (d) when is it anticipated that the plant will be in production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) It is assumed that the place-name is Ngodwana where SAPPi Ltd is expanding its plant.

(2) Ngodwana is situated in Region F (Eastern Transvaal/KaNyngwane/parts

whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the presentation and (ii) response thereto?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) On 23 March 1984.

(b) and (c) As a witness under a warrant issued by the Attorney-General in terms of section 31(1) of Act 74 of 1982).

(d) In the Algoa Park police cells in Port Elizabeth.

(2) No.

(3) No.

*Hansard Q. Co 1. 2003*  
Nqweba Secondary School, Graaff-Reinet  
11/7/84

\*12. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether any pupils were expelled from the Nqweba Secondary School in Graaff-Reinet during the second term; if so, (a) why and (b) how many;

(2) whether these pupils will be re-admitted to the said school; if not, why not; if so, in which term;

(3) whether any conditions will be attached to their re-admittance; if so, (a) what conditions and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) No pupils were expelled but a number were suspended.

(a) Expelled pupils did not return to register after a class-boycott, during which classes were suspended until 30 April 1984. Their names were consequently

removed from the register after ten days.

(b) 178.

(2) Yes, third term.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) The school committee has to recommend the readmission of pupils

(ii) Regulations applicable to the admission of pupils will have to be complied with.

(iii) Pupils must undertake to attend classes with the exclusive purpose of receiving tuition.

(iv) Pupils in the presence of their parents, must undertake to obey school rules.

(b) To ensure effective tuition and compliance with regulations.

Stellenbosch by-election: postal vote irregularities

\*13. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 16 March 1984, the case regarding alleged postal vote irregularities during the Stellenbosch by-election in November 1982 has been concluded; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner and (b) with what result?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) and (b) The person concerned paid an admission of guilt fine of R75 on each of the 6 charges.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can he

please tell the House who the person is who has paid this admission of guilt?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, those particulars are not included in the question. In the circumstances, I am unable to say who the person is.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can the hon the Minister tell us whether the person to whom the hon the Minister is referring is the member of the Provincial Council for Stellenbosch?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can see no sense in these supplementary questions. The hon member knows what the facts are. It is not necessary for us to make a farce of this House. The hon member knows what the reply is.

†Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if the guilty person, who is guilty of corrupt conduct, is a National Party politician, will he be dismissed?

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's last reply, can he tell us in terms of what section of the Electoral Act the person concerned paid an admission of guilt?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, unfortunately I do not have the particulars at hand. I do not know which provision of the Act it was.

*Hansard*  
Cape Peninsula meat-controlled area  
Q. Co 1. 2005 11/7/84  
\*14. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 16 May 1984, the National Marketing Council has transmitted to him (a) the Meat Board's decision on the extension of the Cape Peninsula meat-controlled area and (b) the said Council's report and recommendations on this matter; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when will they be transmitted to him; if so,

(2) (a) when, (b) what is the nature of the Meat Board's decision, (c) which municipalities are involved and (d) what was the purport of the Council's (i) report and (ii) recommendations;

(3) whether he has reached a decision on this matter; if not, why not; if so, what is his decision;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(2) (a) 15 May 1984.

(b) Extension of the Cape Peninsula controlled area.

(c) Kulsriver, Brackenfell, Kraaifontein, Durbanville, as well as Simonstown, Mitchell's Plain, Atlantis and Scottsdene.

(d) (i) The decision of the Meat Board to extend its controlled area in the Western Cape, implies that the Minister of Agriculture will have to adjust his prohibition in terms of Section 75 of the Marketing Act accordingly.

(ii) That the Minister direct the Marketing Council in terms of Section 4(1)(K) of the Marketing Act to investigate the matter.

(3) Yes. That matter will be investigated locally by the Marketing Council in order to give all interested parties the opportunity to make representations or give evidence.

(4) No.

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can

(52) Fm 13/7/84

### **SERVICE CONTINUES**

Fears were dispelled this week that thousands of part-time students, most of them black, would be barred from writing Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) examinations if the board ceased to accept them as private candidates. The JMB decided at its agm in Port Elizabeth to continue accepting these candidates as before.

Several Johannesburg organisations involved in education had expressed "grave concern" at suggestions that JMB might cease to conduct examinations for part-time students.

At a meeting, representatives of the Sached Trust, Turret College, St Barnabas College, the SA Institute of Race Relations, and Council for Black Education and Research, drew up a statement which was sent to the JMB's agm appealing to the examination body not to terminate its service.

The JMB has now decided to continue accepting part-time students studying for its examination. But it has stipulated that private candidates must be enrolled with a correspondence school or college.

Correspondence colleges will also have to find suitable venues, to be approved by the board, at which candidates will sit for the examination.

There are nearly 3 000 part-time students studying for the JMB examination throughout the country.

# CRADOCK THE KIDS GO BACK — ALL 7 OF THEM

WHEN the Cradock schools re-opened this week after the winter vacation, only seven of the more than 4 000 Lingelihle pupils reported back. (52) C. Pen CP Correspondent

The pupils are resolute in their decision to continue their six-month-old boycott.

This is despite assurances given to parents by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange a fortnight ago that protection would be given to those pupils who wanted to go back to class.

When schools reopened on Monday, uniformed and plain clothes policemen patrolled the townships and some armed policemen were placed within the premises of various schools.

By Wednesday only 24 pupils in the seven schools which include two post primary schools attended classes. These figures were confirmed by Department of Education and Training Regional Director G W Merbold in Port Elizabeth.

However, Mr Merbold made it clear that the department had no intention of closing the scho-

ols in Cradock.

Mr Le Grange visited Cradock recently and after touring the Lingelihle township, reimposed the ban on gatherings for another three months. He said he had no intention of releasing the detained former school principal and community leader, Matthew Goniwe.

Mr Goniwe and three others are in preventive detention and are held in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The calls for their immediate and unconditional release are increasing. This week the Port Elizabeth based Motor Assemblers and Components Workers Union of South Africa expressed concern about the deteriorating situation in Cradock. In a statement, Macwusa organiser Fikile Kobese called for the unconditional release of Mr Goniwe and all those locked up in Cradock jails.



52 D - Department  
27/7/84

# New boycott on Rand

JOHANNESBURG — School boycotts in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, have spread to three of its four secondary schools and now involve 3 514 pupils.

The boycott began last week at Boitumelong High and spread to both Jiyana and Tembisa High Schools on Tuesday.

Students are demanding an end to excessive corporal punishment and recognition of student representative councils (SRCs). They claim their principals refused to listen to their grievances.

The Department of Education and Training (DET) was informed during the recent school holidays that Tembisa High students were planning to boycott classes in support of Atteridgeville students; the circuit inspector for the Kempton Park region, Mr J. I. Pretorius, said.

In May this year, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, closed six high schools in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, after sporadic boycotts.

He said recently he would re-open the schools if he received a

guarantee that students would return.

In an attempt to prevent a boycott in Tembisa, Mr Pretorius said, he had visited Tembisa when it re-opened after the holidays. He then appealed to students to continue going to school and promised to investigate grievances.

Three days later he had held a meeting with the Tembisa High School committee to discuss student demands, he said.

On Monday last week, he told Std 8, 9 and matric Tembisa students at the township's town hall, that the DET would accept democratically elected pupils' representative councils (PRCs) but would "not stand for SRCs."

This failed to stop the eruption of boycotts, which now involves 1 361 from Joyana and 1 112 from Boitumelong.

The fourth high school in the township, Thutuke-Maatla, is not affected.

Mr Pretorius said this week the students were not behaving aggressively, and he was optimistic the problems would be solved. — SAPA

(52) Star

## Class boycott pupils ask to meet officials

By Abel Mabelane

25/7/84  
Pupils who have been boycotting classes at three Tembisa secondary schools for the past few days have asked for a meeting with officials of the Department of Education and Training (DET).

The class boycott by the pupils is to back up their demands for a students' representative council and for scrapping of the age restriction.


Pupils at Boitumelong Secondary School started the boycott last Thursday, Jiyane Secondary School walked out of classes on Monday and Tembisa High School joined the boycott yesterday.

At Boitumelong a

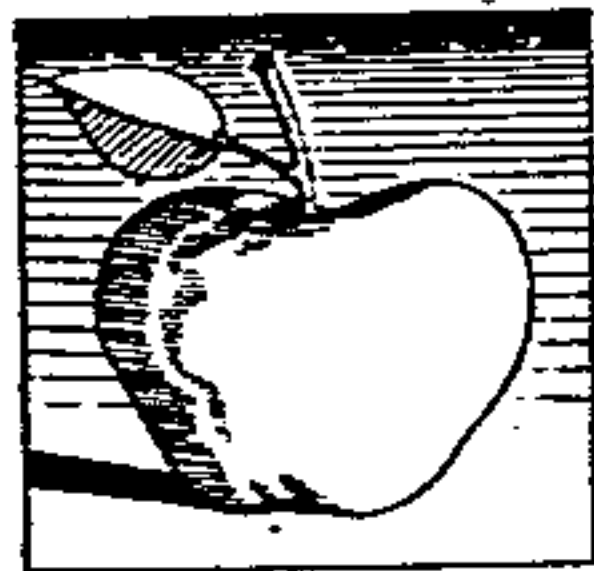
meeting was held between the pupils and their principal and vice-principal. The students' grievances were discussed and some were solved but the demand for an SRC and the elimination of age restrictions remained unresolved.

A spokesman at the school confirmed the meeting but could not comment further. Pupils said they had asked the principal to arrange a meeting between their delegation and DET officials.

Students at Jiyane and Tembisa high schools are also expected to choose their own delegations. Pupils at Thuto-Ke-Maatla School were still attending lessons yesterday.

52 

# An end to the free ride



The time is rapidly approaching when white South Africans will have to pay, probably quite heavily, for the education of their children. The days of the free ride on the back of the

general taxpayer are drawing to an end, and government already has the legal mechanisms in place to impose what some would see as stiff school fees.

This is as it should be. It is no exaggeration to say that the country's economic future depends largely upon whites making fewer demands upon government and its resources.

To put it at its simplest, major financial and manpower resources have to be poured into improving the educational, training and employment opportunities of the great mass of the people — the blacks. Education has the highest priority.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the bulk of the technical and managerial skills SA will need in the future will have to come from the black community. Recognition of this fact is sadly belated. Blacks have been under-educated for too long; and this is evidenced in part by a sick economy.

## Low productivity

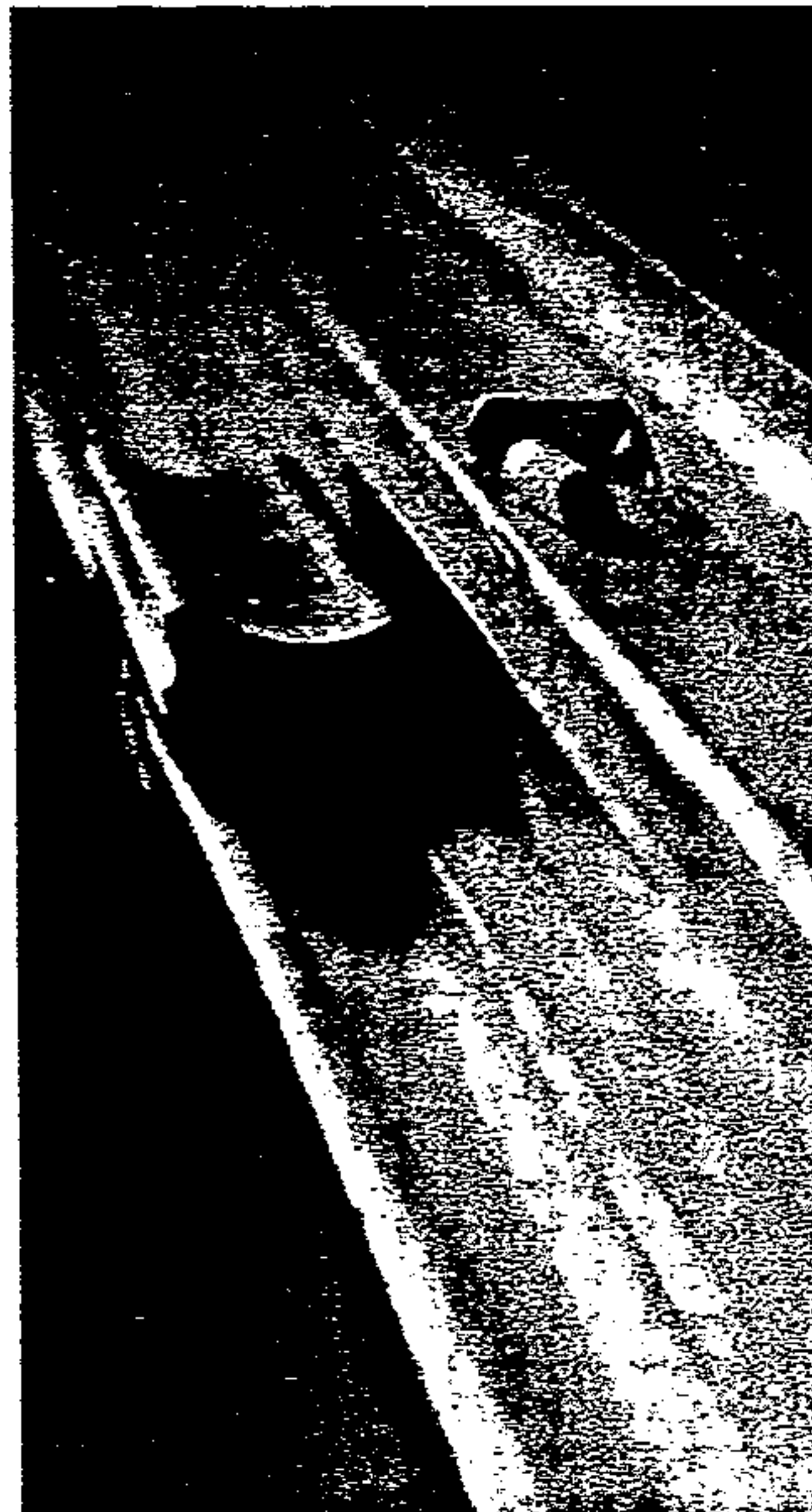
We are no longer seeing even the minimal gains in productivity achieved between 1972 and 1982. Preliminary figures for 1983 suggest productivity is now dropping sharply — National Productivity Institute figures for the first quarter of 1983 show a drop in the output per employee in manufacturing of 4,5%. The reason? Largely what Barclays Bank MD Chris Ball has dubbed a system of "non-education" (compared with that for whites), which produces people who are virtually unemployable without further training.

In addition, education in the homelands, where the bulk of blacks still attend school, has been described by KwaZulu Education Minister Oscar Dhlomo as "glorified literacy campaigns ... parading as fully fledged educational systems."

Despite recent improvements (*Leaders*, June 15), the bulk of black children never make it to secondary school. Enrolment figures for 1982 show that at black schools in the white areas there were almost 1,4m pupils in primary school, compared with almost 246 000 in secondary school and only 16 523 in matric. The situation in the homelands was even worse. There were more than 3m pupils in primary school, compared with 666 603 in secondary school, of whom 55 978 were in matric.

In part, the concentration of pupils in primary schools is due to the fact that govern-

If SA is ever to have a true First World economy, the massive black education backlog will have to be overcome. This will call for more schools for blacks and a greatly improved quality of education. It will be enormously expensive and will not be achieved while whites continue to appropriate the lion's share of government's education spending.



ment has, within the limits of budgetary constraints, been devoting ever greater resources to black education. This has inevitably started at the bottom and led to a growth in the number of primary-school places — although centres throughout the country still witness the heart-rending sight of children being turned away from school because there is no place for them.

The huge dropout rate in black schools will ensure that many of those now in primary school never reach secondary school. Even if they did, present government budgetary policy could never provide enough schools and teachers to cope with the flood of demand.

## Spending priorities

Thus, another generation of unskilled and under-educated people will join the labour market. A report by the Research Institute for Education Planning at the University of the OFS says that 156 558 African pupils left school in 1982 without even passing Sub A — and were illiterate.

The effect this has on productivity and the economy, let alone social stability, can hardly be overestimated. So, a far greater proportion of gross domestic education spending must be diverted to blacks. That implies a cut in government education spending on whites. At current rates, SA's 1m white children of schoolgoing age absorb more than half of total government spending on school education.

This does not mean that standards in white schools should drop. What it does imply, however, is that whites will have to bear a greater proportion of the direct costs of educating their children.

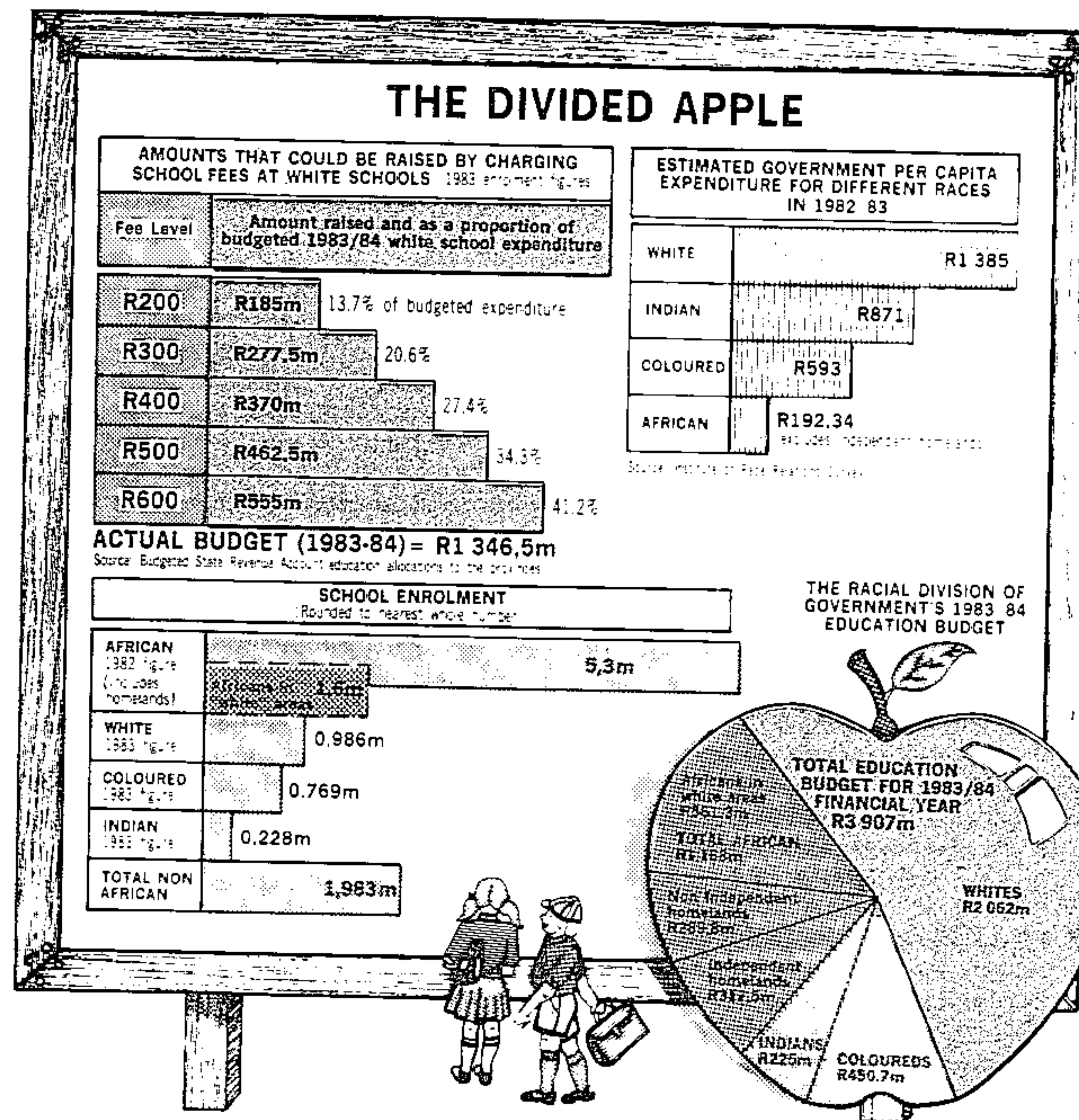
Government appears to be coming to grips with this politically unpopular fact; it took the first tentative steps towards paid education in 1982, when it amended the National Education Policy Act to make



The DET's Schoeman ... blacks pay proportionately more



In the classroom ... get ready for fees



provision for a fee system. Subsequently, in its White Paper on the De Lange Commission report, it "reaffirmed" that education need not be completely free. It added that it was investigating the possibility of "additional direct financial support" by parents for their children's education.

Another pointer to government thinking at the time was provided by former Finance Minister Owen Horwood, who said in a speech at Vanderbijlpark last year that if there were to be complete parity in education by 1990, it would cost, in that year, R5.2 billion — without allowing for inflation. That would be equal to 40% of total government expenditure. Horwood said that the "users" of educational services, as opposed to taxpayers, would have to bear a fair share of the costs.

#### System introduced

In August last year, government took the last legal step necessary to introduce a fee system. It gazetted Government Notice R1702, empowering the Minister of National Education to determine tuition fees payable by pupils at government schools.

Fear of political repercussions seems to have delayed imposition of a full fee system — which is opposed by the Conservative Party. Immediately after the notice was gazetted, a spokesman for the Department of National Education said that compulsory school fees would not be introduced immediately.

(52) (50)

Fm 20/1/84

quotable

**Joep de Loor, Director General Finance:**

SA does not claim to be a welfare state; but, on the other hand, we cannot delude ourselves that there are not large elements of welfarism in our society. Even the confessed welfare states have been taking a long, hard look at the escalating

cost of welfare and have introduced or expanded the concept of user-charging; and we in SA should not do less. It is surely fatuous, for example, that the children of affluent homes should be entitled, along with those of more modest background, to what is in effect free schooling. In view of the massive sums being called for by our educational system, the final user can surely be expect-

ed to assume part of the cost. I foresee, in this and similar spheres — such as health care — a justified shift towards implementation of a user-charge principle, although I do not suggest a 100% basis. This departure is all the more necessary in the light of the heavy financial demands that will inexorably spring from the new constitutional dispensation.

supplied to pupils in secondary schools during the 1982-1983 financial year.

In addition, prescribed books are not supplied. This, Schoeman says, is because set-books are changed every year. Moreover, the department wants pupils to buy their own books in order to build up core libraries at home.

**Selection say**

White parents could, perhaps, respond that they already pay fees. They do, but on an entirely voluntary basis to supplement school funds — and then the fees are pitched at a very low level. On average,

they do not exceed about R12/term.

A major advantage of a school-fee system for whites is that it would put parents in a stronger position to demand a say over the running, curriculum and teacher selection at their children's schools.

Government is somewhat ambivalent about parental control through school governing bodies. On the one hand, in its White Paper on the De Lange report, it explicitly recognises the "desirability" that "parent representative bodies be given a say in education at the local level," and is considering empowering local management bodies to levy and administer school fees.

On the other hand, it states flatly that the "Christian National" character of education is not negotiable.

**Parent power**

In other words, government intends to keep its hand firmly on the tiller. But if white parents are paying fees for the education of their children, the old saying, "he who pays the piper calls the tune," could begin to apply. Certainly, fee-paying parents would be in a stronger negotiating position and we could begin to see the development of a strong local governing-body system in white education.

Since then, talks have been held between government and the various provincial education departments on possible fee levels and methods of collection. The most favoured method seems to be a "sliding scale" of fees based on the ability of parents to pay.

No one is suggesting that children should be thrown out of school because their parents cannot afford the fees. Indeed, in its White Paper on education, government support of a fee system relied on the proviso that "children of indigent parents should not be deprived of education opportunities."

If fees are charged on a sliding scale based on ability to pay, some form of the much-reviled "means test" will be necessary. However, this would certainly not be a unique departure, since it already applies in determining the fees to be paid by patients in State hospitals.

#### Fee levels

Obviously, some form of graduated fee system would also be necessary — probably with parents paying less in primary school fees than in secondary schools. It is also possible that parent representative bodies at the schools will be empowered to decide the level of fees to be paid — having regard to the extent of government's contribution and to the needs of the school.

What is clear is that if white school fees are to have a major impact in financing a remedy for SA's horrifying educational backlog, they will have to be pitched at a realistic level. Nominal fees would hardly cover costs (see chart) and, for political reasons, government may decide to pitch the initial fees at a low level.

The FM's calculations show that if



Black pupil . . . should get more of the loaf

school fees are pitched initially at a level of R600/year, they would (at the 1983 school enrolment figure) realise about R555m/year — approximately 42% of the white education budget.

#### Burden not great

Fees amounting to R600/year may sound a lot — but it comes to only R50/month, less than two tanks of petrol for most motor cars and less than many people spend on hiring video films. Besides, in comparative terms, it is no greater proportion of monthly household income than many black parents are already paying. Job Schoeman, chief liaison officer at the Department of Education and Training, confirms this. Fees range from R110, for a pupil in matric, downwards — with the average secondary school fee of R64. The matric figure includes an examination fee of R30.

In addition, black parents face substantial charges for books — although some books and stationery are now supplied free. However, free stationery is only supplied to pupils who are subject to compulsory education — still only 113 491 of the total African school enrolment — and government figures show that no stationery at all was

### THE HOMELAND ACCOUNT

State spending on education in SA for the financial year 1983-84 was closer to R3,9 billion than the R3,4 billion mentioned in the Budget speech last year by the Minister of Finance, Owen Horwood. The calculation has been done by the Institute of Race Relations and is contained in its latest *Survey of Race Relations in South Africa*, for 1983.

The Institute arrived at the amount of R3,9 billion on the basis of information supplied by all SA's education departments, including those of the four independent homelands. And in a letter to the Institute, Horwood has confirmed that his figure of R3,4 billion last year and R4,2 billion this year excluded what he calls "the TBVC countries" (the independent homelands).

The implication is that SA is spending more on education, and particularly black education, than the Budget speeches reflected.

The *Survey* also records a number of other submerged facts. One is that the Department of Education and Training (DET), which administers black education in the common area, is now responsible for the schooling of only 31% of African schoolgoers in the whole country, the other 69% being the responsibility of the 10 homeland administrations.

The DET has increased its budget by 1 603% since 1972. But there is a wide discrepancy between spending on African education by the State in the "white" areas on the one hand, and the homelands on the other. According to the latest available set of comprehensive comparative statistics, annual State spending per head on African schoolchildren in 1981-82 in the "white" areas was R125/year, whereas in the homelands the figure ranged from a low of R81 in the case of Lebowa to a high of R144 in QwaQwa.



# White shops boycotted over meeting ban

52  
C. Press  
29/7/84

CRADOCK residents have started a week-long boycott of white shops in the troubled Eastern Cape village in protest against Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's continued ban on public meetings during school boycotts.

Mr Le Grange reimposed the ban after the 4 500 students at schools in Lingelihle township refused to go back to school.

By **MONO BADELA**



A Cradock Residents' Association spokesperson told City Press the boycott covered all stores except garages and wholesalers, and was intended as a protest against the ban.

March 30, at the height of the boycott. The ban expired at the end of June, but has been reimposed.

changes of fraud, allegedly in connection with his disability grant.

Acting Cradock head Gladwell Makaula made a triumphant return to the township this week after spending almost three months in jail.

He told City Press charges of arson against him had been withdrawn two weeks ago.

Five students charged with malicious damage to property appeared in a Somerset East court this week.

An elderly cripple, Mr Makaula is due to appear in court on August 8 to face

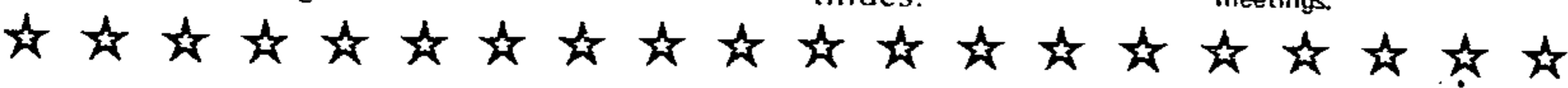
Their trial continues.



Louis le Grange: Reimposed ban on Cradock meetings.

A similar boycott was held on June 16, the anniversary of the 1976 uprising.

Lingelihle residents were first barred from meeting on



## Now Kwana Ngema

writes to the **Dona**

271  
C. Press  
29/7/84



Linda Mngadi's body: I

### All do respo

THE BODY of a shebeen queen who was killed by a mob on Saturday night left lying in a garbage bin for the whole day.

Her badly mutilated body was spotted by residents in the hours of Sunday morning. Many were on the scene as early as 6am but the corpse was removed 12 hours later.

Angry relatives ordered

# 4th Tembisa high school disrupted

52  
Shaw  
3/2/84

By Abel Mabelane

Classes at the Thuto-Ke-Maatla secondary school, the only Tembisa school which has not taken part in the current boycotts, were disrupted yesterday by pupils believed to be from the three closed secondary schools in the area.

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr DA Scholtz, said today pupils were studying in Rabasotho Hall when they were "intimidated" by pupils from closed schools.

The pupils abandoned classes and went home.

Mr Scholtz also said his department had waived a demand that parents of pupils at the three closed schools sign an undertak-

ing that their children would return to school on or before next Tuesday.

Mr Scholtz said an agreement was reached with parents, school committee members and DET officials in Kempton Park yesterday that the stipulation for signatures would be waived on condition that parents ensured their children returned to school next week.

Pupils at Boitumelong, Tembisa and Jiyane secondary schools have boycotted classes for the past two weeks to back their demands for student representative councils (SRCs), the scrapping of the age restriction and an end to excessive corporal punishment.

Classes at these schools were suspended.



# Boycott: Cradock schools face closure

(52) 10/7/84  
D. Gispateh

PORT ELIZABETH — The school boycott by more than 4 000 black Cradock pupils continued unabated yesterday — the first day after the winter holiday — despite concerted efforts by the authorities to defuse the situation.

In a new development the Department of Education and Training has warned that the five schools in the troubled township of Ilingelihle may be closed permanently if attendance, which has dwindled to virtually nil, does not improve very soon.

Yesterday uniformed and security police were

out in force, patrolling the township.

Mr Job Schoeman, public relations officer for the department, said last night that only a handful of pupils had turned up for school.

Meanwhile spokesmen for a students' committee of 13 which represents the boycotting pupils has reaffirmed their stance — that they will not return to classes until the detained former vice-principal, Mr Matthew Goniwe, as well as all those detained or charged during the six-month-old boycott, are released.

The transfer to Graaff-

Reinet and subsequent dismissal of Mr Goniwe, who was instrumental in founding the township's civic association, sparked the class boycott early this year.

In a letter to the Acting Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the student committee deplored the reimposition of a three-month-ban on meetings in Cradock by Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order.

In an interview from Pretoria yesterday Mr Schoeman said Dr Viljoen would have to decide whether the schools would stay open. — DDC.

# Move may hit black students

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Thousands of part-time matric students will have to abandon their studies or cram them into half the usual time if the Joint Matriculation Board adopts a resolution to exclude private candidates from its examinations after December 1985.

The resolution will be put to the board on Wednesday.

The measure will mainly affect black students and will leave them no alternative to the Department of Education and Training's National Senior Certificate, educationists point out.

It comes amid reports that the JMB, the only non-racial examining body of South African matriculants, is likely to be replaced by a central certifying council.

## OPPOSITION

Educationists and representatives of institutions tutoring part-time students, including Sached Trust, the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, are to join forces in an attempt to defeat the JMB resolution.

This was decided at a meeting in Johannesburg last week at which Mrs Sheila Sisulu, project head at Sached's Turret College, outlined the practical implications of the proposed move:

- It was usually impossible for working adults to complete matric under three years but those who had started this year would have to manage in two years.

- Those who failed to finish by 1985 would have wasted time, money and effort as they would not get credit for the courses they had passed if they transferred to the National Senior Certificate.

Reacting to the proposal, a joint statement by leading educationists today said the JMB examination was held in high regard and should be freely available to all people.

# Free our leaders, say students

52  
C. Pers 8/7/84

BY MANDLADELA

BLACK schools countrywide reopen next week — but pupils in the trouble-torn Lingshlite township near Cradock are geared to resume their five-month-old boycott of classes.

They will continue with the stay-away until former school principal and Cradock Residents' Association leader Matthew Goniwe is released from detention.

In an open letter to acting Minister of Education and Training Gerrit Viljoen, the Cradock Students' Committee (CSC) deplored the ban on meetings being extended for another month.

The committee said it represented more than 4 000 pupils who have been boycotting classes since February 3.

A copy of the letter to the Minister has also been sent to PFP MP Ken Andrew.

The CSC stressed that the situation in Cradock could only be sol-

ved if Mr Goniwe and three other detainees were released, and if Mr Goniwe and another schoolteacher, Fort Calata, a leading executive member, are reinstated.

The students also call for the release of all those detained during the school boycott.

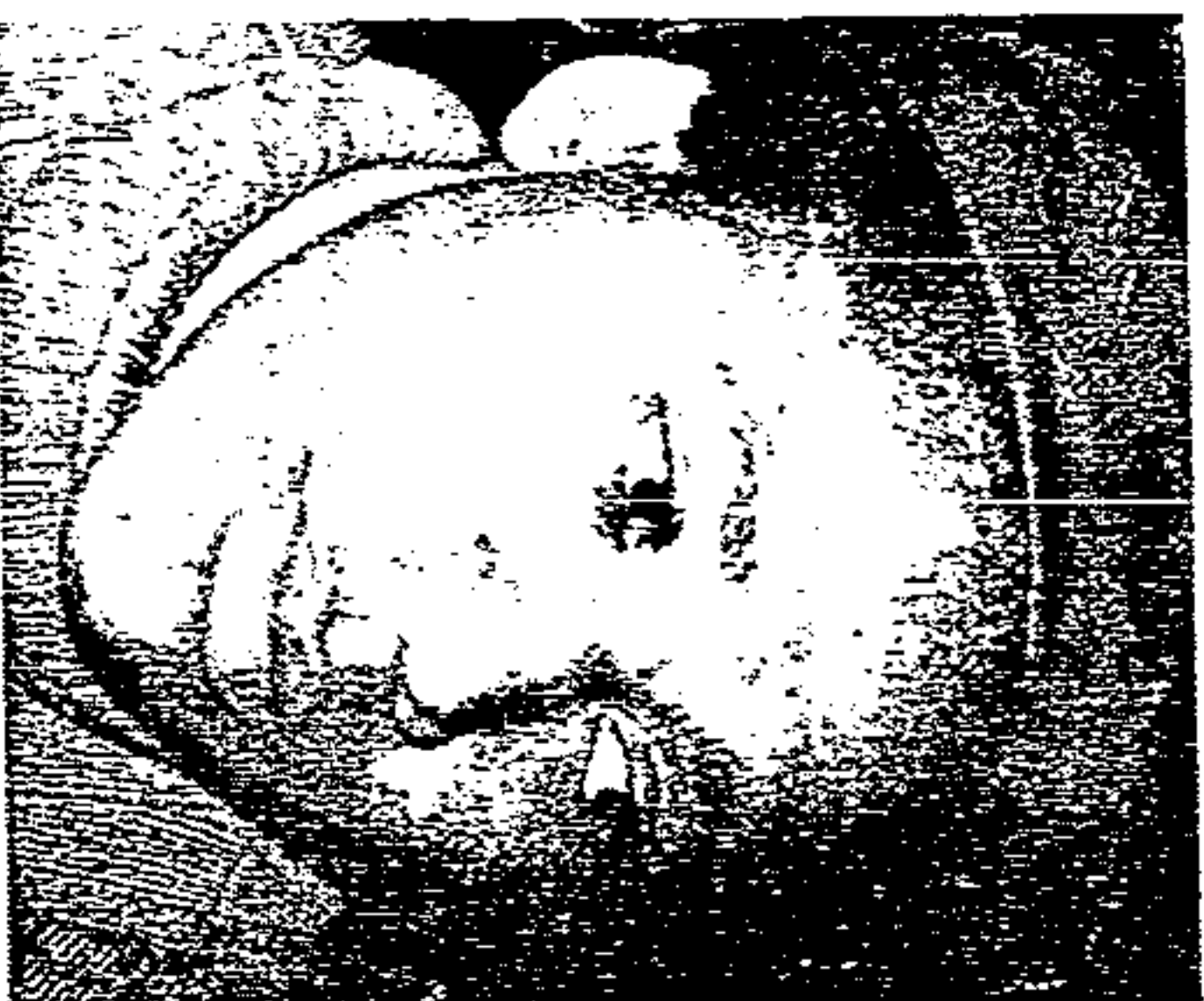
"Unless this is done there is no chance of the students going back to school next week," the letter warned.

Meanwhile, the Eastern Cape region of the United Democratic Front slammed the ban on meetings.

The UDF's publicity secretary in Port Elizabeth, Prince Mautu, said hopes that the education crisis would be resolved in Cradock were dashed by the ban, and called for the release of detainees.

On Wednesday, Mrs Nomonde Calata — wife of the detained school teacher — travelled to Johannesburg, where she hopes to visit her husband, who was last week reported to be suffering from pulmonary TB.

Mrs Calata was recently fired from her job at the Cradock provincial



**NYAMEKA GUNIWE:** Wife of detained Cradock leader.

hospital following her conviction for wearing a Release Mandela T-shirt.

She was fined R250 or three months' jail. She now faces eviction from her home because she is in arrears with her rent.



**NOMONDE CALATE:** Hopes to see detained husband.

by P Selwyn Smith and P Goboza, newsbits by P Selwyn Smith, and headlines and subediting by D Niddie, all of 02 Effort St Ext, Jhb.

# REFUGEE ISSUES

BRC/QEH Working Papers on Refugees

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50

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## EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

BY

GAIL M. GERHART

Volume I No. 1

July 1984

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Barbara Harrell-Bond, QEH  
Clive Nettleton, BRC  
Editors

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

BY

GAIL M. GERHART

BRC/QEH WORKING PAPER SERIES

Volume I No. 1.

CONTENTS

Abbreviations	iii
Introduction	1
Refugee Student Needs	4
Programmes of Educational Assistance	13
1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	14
2. United Nations Educational & Training Programme for Southern Africans	16
3. United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	20
4. African-American Institute	21
5. Phelps-Stokes Fund	24
6. World University Service	25
7. Otto Benecke Stiftung	28
8. Africa Educational Trust	30
9. Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation	31
10. All Africa Conference of Churches	32
11. Lutheran World Federation	33
12. Catholic Institute for International Relations	34
13. Organization of African Unity	35
14. Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College	35
15. The Namibian Extension Unit	36
16. Other Scholarship Programmes	38
Conclusion	38

ABBREVIATIONS

AACC	All Africa Conference of Churches
AAI	African American Institute
AET	Africa Educational Trust
ANC	African National Congress (South Africa)
CFTC	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation
CIIR	Catholic Institute for International Relations
EEC	European Economic Community
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IIE	Institute of International Education
IUEF	International University Exchange Fund
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
NCC	National Council of Churches
NEU	Namibian Extension Unit
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OBS	Otto Benecke Stiftung
PAC	Pan Africanist Congress (South Africa)
PSF	Phelps-Stokes Fund
PVO	Private Voluntary Agency
SOMAFCO	Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College
SWAPO	South West African People's Organization
UNCN	United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
UNETPSA	United Nations Educational & Training Programme for southern Africans
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIN	United Nations Institute for Namibia
WUS	World University Service

**SALDRU**  
 SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
 U. C. T.



## EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA\*

### Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to survey and evaluate programmes of educational assistance available to refugees from South Africa and Namibia. A large number of people worldwide are involved nowadays in efforts to aid victims of apartheid, and this number is likely to grow as conflict in southern Africa becomes more intense. To maximize the benefits of international aid now and in the next decade, it may therefore be useful for donors, both actual and potential - as well as for recipients to be better informed about the range of existing programmes.

After briefly setting out the reasons why educational aid to southern African refugees is justified, the paper outlines the scope of the refugee problem and the needs of student refugees. Fifteen programmes of educational assistance are then surveyed and compared.

### Why assist southern African refugees?

There are at least four reasons why the outside world should be concerned about the educational needs of refugees from southern Africa. (While these reasons will be self-evident to any informed observer, it may be helpful to enumerate them briefly at the outset.)

(1) Refugees from South Africa and Namibia are victims of oppression. All refugees deserve humanitarian concern as distressed or uprooted persons. Not all are victims - some are fleeing from the consequences of their own past mistreatment of others, but this is not the case with blacks from South Africa and Namibia, whose long experience of discrimination and injustice is well known, including their subjection to an educational system designed to perpetuate racial inequality. They merit humanitarian aid, apart from any other considerations.

(2) The 'front-line' African countries which host large refugee populations from South Africa and Namibia are already overburdened with their own development and educational problems. Any aid rendered to refugees is also aid to the BLS countries Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe and other refugee-receiving countries, and helps them shift some of the financial burden of caring for refugees to others. Without such aid, these countries would be forced to divert scarce resources away from their own development to accommodate refugees. In some instances, the best way to assist host countries is to move refugees on to other countries of asylum where educational opportunities exist. Another alternative (particularly relevant in Botswana and Lesotho) has been to enlist foreign aid to expand host-country institutions, both at the secondary and university level. Another solution is to construct new schools exclusively for refugees, like the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania.

\*

This paper was presented to the symposium 'Assistance to Refugees: Alternative Viewpoints' during 27-31 March 1984. The symposium was sponsored by the Refugee Studies Programme, Queen Elizabeth House and co-organized by Dr. B.E. Harrell-Bond and Mr. Ahmed Karadawi.

<sup>1</sup> Most of the information contained in this paper was gathered for a report commissioned by the Ford Foundation in 1982. During 1977-79, the author was the Kenya representative of the International Rescue Committee, an American refugee assistance agency. She currently teaches political science at the American University in Cairo.

Although commitment to refugee assistance can be expected to remain high in the front-line states, the costs of this support will almost certainly go up in the future. South African attempts to destabilize neighbouring governments may intensify, and these political contretemps may produce new and costly refugee movements between front-line states of the type already occurring between Lesotho and Botswana, and Angola and Zambia. Added to the possibilities of a new flare-up at any time inside South Africa, the uncertainties faced by the front-line states in their relationship with South Africa are many and troubling. Any foreign assistance which helps host governments and voluntary agencies to manage refugee populations and to prepare for future refugee influxes represents realistic planning for all the independent states in the region.

Lessons from the recent past may ominously point the way here. Even before the guerrilla war in Zimbabwe reached its height, it was estimated in mid-1978 that 2.1 per cent of Zimbabwe's black population were refugees in surrounding countries. If a comparable portion of South Africa's black population were to become fugitives in the year 1990, it would mean an outflow of 630,000 refugees into the front-line states, a flood which would make the crisis of 1976 look insignificant by comparison.

(3) Educational assistance to refugees today will reduce the deficiency of South Africa and Namibia in high and middle level African manpower in the future. If South Africa and Namibia came under majority rule today, they would remain dependent on white skills (or expatriate manpower) for a long time to come because of the systematic underdevelopment of black education and the exclusion of blacks from managerial and technically skilled jobs. The situation is particularly acute in Namibia, where it was estimated in the mid-1970s that less than one per cent of African children ever entered the first year of secondary school. In South Africa, where the statistics are only slightly less bleak, the size and complexity of the national economy will make it difficult for blacks to assume their rightful place in a new order without intensive efforts in education. Thus efforts outside South Africa and Namibia today to train people in technical and managerial occupations are a contribution to closing the gap between the races in the future. The role being played by foreign-trained former refugees in the present reconstruction of Zimbabwe shows what contribution refugee scholarship programmes can make to African development.

(4) Educational assistance to refugees from South Africa and Namibia is a form of indirect support for political change in southern Africa. In a period when the governments of Britain, the US and West Germany are led by conservatives, the task of exerting pressures for change in South Africa falls increasingly on groups outside government. While most foreign organizations eschew involvement with the military wings of the South African and Namibian liberation movements, the importance of these movements as would-be governments in exile should not be underestimated. All scholarship programmes for southern African refugees are a form of support for liberation movements, since they provide the movements with a resource much in demand among their youthful followers, and in the longer run they enlarge the pool of educated manpower from which the movements draw their leaders and activists.

#### The Scope of the Problem in South Africa.

Political refugees first began leaving South Africa during the state of emergency which followed the Sharpeville massacre in March 1960. Between April 1960 when the government proscribed the country's two major nationalist movements (the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress) and the mid-1960s when the nationalist movements were suppressed into a state of near-silence inside South Africa, an outflux of refugees occurred, numbering several thousand at most. A small number of these later returned to South Africa, some have died, and the rest are scattered throughout Africa and the world as an amorphous older generation of exiles.

Outflow from South Africa was light until the urban uprisings of 1976-77, when 7,000 to 8,000 people took refuge in surrounding countries to avoid arrest and police harassment. Nearly all these new exiles were young people in their teens or twenties, from urban backgrounds. The great majority were male, but the percentage of women (perhaps 10 per cent) was higher than in the outflux of the early 1960s. Most had at least some secondary education, although the majority were not matriculants. Many were highly politicized and readily joined the exile liberation movements which promised them opportunities for military training. Others were ambivalent towards these movements led by the older generation, and joined them mainly because they offered a means of survival and held out promise of further academic education. Of the two liberation movements, the ANC attracted the greater number owing to its better organization and leadership.

Since 1977, the outflow from South Africa has slackened but continues at a steady rate. An estimate based on very incomplete evidence is that roughly 1,000 new refugees (registered and unregistered) may be coming out of South Africa yearly. One informed estimate using UNHCR sources was that a total of about 26,000 South Africans (refugees and non-refugees) were living outside South Africa in 1981. Of these, the majority are in the BLS countries, while according to UNHCR figures in mid-1982, as many as 8,000 are in the other front-line states under the auspices of the ANC.

#### The Scope of the Problem in Namibia

The first refugee outflux from Namibia in this century occurred in 1904 when survivors of the German extermination campaign against the Herero found sanctuary in north-western Botswana. The present exodus began in the early 1960s when young men started leaving in significant numbers to join external Namibian nationalist movements, principally the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). Guerrilla warfare in northern Namibia intensified with the independence of Angola and the South African invasion of southern Angola in 1975-76. Since then, large numbers of villagers from northern Namibia have fled from the combat into Angola, and many young men have left rather than submit to compulsory military conscription, introduced in late 1980. After South African raids caused hundreds of deaths in refugee settlements in 1978, many Namibians in the south of Angola, particularly children, were moved to camps in Zambia, where they joined refugees resident there from earlier outfluxes. Approximately 500 children of primary and secondary school age were sent by SWAPO to Cuba, where they study in a school for Namibians on the Isle of Youth.

UNHCR estimates in 1982 placed the number of Namibian refugees at 70,000 in Angola and 33,000 in Zambia. Added to the more than half a million Angolans who have

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In determining who is a refugee in the legal sense and therefore eligible for financial assistance from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN defines a refugee as 'any person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable ... owing to such fear ... to return to it.' Most African governments subscribe to this definition and do not accord refugee status to persons who have left their countries because of lack of economic or educational opportunity, job discrimination, or for example, harassment or discrimination by school officials anxious to exclude 'trouble makers'. In the eyes of human rights groups or churches however, people who are thus motivated may be seen as bona fide refugees, even if they are denied official registration as such in their countries of asylum.

been displaced as a result of the Angolan civil war and the repeated incursions of South African forces, this burden has made the Angolan government almost wholly dependent on outside assistance for relief operations. Zambia, too, is under considerable strain.

If the estimates of 103,000 Namibians in Angola and Zambia are correct, then 14 per cent of Namibia's African population (of 900,000) are now refugees. Except for those actively engaged in the war, or on scholarships outside southern Africa, or at the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, virtually all Namibian refugees are now accommodated in settlements with minimum services provided by the UNHCR and other aid donors, most notably the Scandinavians. The proportion of women and children in these settlements is high, with children of teen age or younger making up over half the refugee population. In the Kwanza-Sul refugee settlement in central Angola alone, the UNHCR claims that primary education facilities have been provided for 11,500 Namibian children. At the Nyango settlement in western Zambia, SWAPO estimates that another 2,000 students are enrolled in courses at secondary school level or in vocational skills. Two other schools are being built by SWAPO for refugees: (a) an ILO-funded vocational school at N'gunza in Angola, which is still under construction; and (b) an academic and vocational secondary school, mostly UN and Norwegian-financed and to be located in Congo-Brazzaville, which in 1982 was still in the planning stages.

The most pressing need among Namibian refugees, therefore, is not for more offers of university placement (offers currently far exceed the supply of qualified applicants), but for greatly expanded efforts at the secondary, primary, teacher-training and adult education levels, to create a foundation from which future candidates for higher education can be drawn. Language difficulties, lack of study skills, inability to conceptualize or grasp ideas in science and mathematics, and a lack of self-confidence as a result of these background deficiencies, have tended to handicap many Namibian students pursuing studies at the secondary level and above, and will continue to do so unless special 'bridging' or remedial courses can be provided in advance. Given the concentration of such large numbers of young Namibians in the Angolan and Zambian settlements, it has seemed logical to expand educational facilities in the refugee areas rather than place large numbers of ill-prepared students in educational institutions elsewhere.

#### Refugee Student Needs

Once South African or Namibian students become refugees, they become dependent on liberation movement officials or representatives of foreign governments and agencies if they seek further education. A small number make their own way through relatives (particularly in BLS countries) but the majority have no independent means of pursuing their educational goals. Between the time when students or prospective students become refugees and the time when they complete their further education and with luck achieve self-sufficiency, they have many needs which can only be met through external aid.

The following is a summary of some of these needs.

##### (1) Survival in the waiting period

During the time when students are seeking placement and sponsorship (which may be as short as a few weeks or as long as several years), they must depend for maintenance on one or more of the following:

- (a) a liberation movement: the largest number of would-be students are inside the movements. While waiting for a chance to go on with formal studies, they may undergo military training (in Africa or outside), or just kill time in camps and transit centres. Some undertake movement-sponsored studies (for example through the Namibian Extension Unit or Somafco, see below), while others spend boring months waiting and wondering if the rest of their lives is ever going to begin. Many will never be able to fulfil their hope for further schooling, either because of their higher commitment to political activism, or because the only kind of training for which their earlier education qualifies them is not available.
- (b) a relief allowance from the UNHCR: refugees who are not movement members and who are not accommodated in camps (so-called 'urban refugees') are qualified to receive a monthly subsistence payment<sup>1</sup> from the UNHCR if they have been given UNHCR/host country recognition as genuine refugees (that is, if they are judged to be not mere 'education seekers' or economic migrants). Refugees who are movement drop-outs can qualify for UNHCR relief if their host country agrees to their recognition.
- (c) their own wits: education seekers who are not recognized as refugees by the UNHCR receive no UN aid (for example, many young South Africans who have come into Lesotho since 1976 to look for school places). Refugees who leave their first country of asylum and move to a second or third country without UNHCR consent also usually lose their eligibility for a relief allowance. At least one host government (Tanzania) also regularly denies recognition to refugees who are movement drop-outs, a policy toward which the UNHCR takes an acquiescent attitude, on the grounds that it is present by invitation to assist with refugee problems as each host government chooses to define them. Refugees who for whatever reason are denied UNHCR recognition ('unrecognized' refugees) and who do not receive support from a liberation movement, must depend for survival on their own wits and on charity from local citizens, churches, or their 'recognized' refugee friends. For these refugees, obtaining a scholarship is usually perceived as a short-term matter of survival as well as a means toward long-term goals. (A typical case would be a young South African of the author's acquaintance who was recruited into a liberation movement in Botswana by the promise of a scholarship, and spent more than a year in Tanzania waiting for a chance to resume his secondary schooling. Finally, he slipped away from his camp outside Dar-es-Salaam and made his way to Kenya. He was denied recognition in Kenya, but obtained sponsorship from the All Africa Conference of Churches to complete his O-levels in Nairobi, which took him two years. His examination scores were only fair, and he could not find a sponsor for an accountancy course which he hoped to take. It was impossible for him to find work in Kenya. After about a year of living on meagre hand-outs from his friends, the Kenyans decided to enforce his Prohibited Immigrant notice, and without the UNHCR to give him legal protection, he was deported. The UNHCR paid his fare back to his first country of asylum, Botswana, and he is now at Dukwe, the refugee settlement northwest of Francistown to which Botswana removed its urban refugees in 1980.)

## (2) Counselling

Good initial counselling can lead a student towards appropriate and attainable

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This relief allowance may be as low as fifteen dollars per month (in Kenya) or as high as seventy-five dollars (in Egypt).

educational goals. Lack of proper counselling has caused disappointment and frustration, while donor agencies have wasted money and time that might have been better spent at an earlier stage before the mis-match of students and studies first occurred. The inadequacy of counselling services in the receiving countries is probably the weakest link in the chain of educational assistance available for refugee students.

Providing refugee students with good educational counselling is a much more difficult and specialized task than providing it to those who live in their countries of birth. Counselling refugee students requires much wider knowledge: a counsellor must make knowledgeable judgements about a refugee's prior education outside the host country, about the possibilities of his finding appropriate training in the host country, and what the appropriate training possibilities are in other countries. A good refugee counsellor must also have a realistic knowledge not only of the host country's job market, but also of likely future employment in other African countries to which the student might eventually move, including his home country.

Counselling refugees in general and non-movement-affiliated South Africans in particular also requires special sensitivity to the psychological problems of exile. A young person compelled for a long period to live on less than one dollar a day, eating poorly and living in crowded, unsafe and unsanitary housing, an outsider in an unfamiliar country, unproductive, bored, frustrated and often despairing, quite often will develop aggressive or neurotic attitudes which only a skilled counsellor can cope with.

Obviously, a counsellor's effectiveness is enhanced by (a) experience (including the kind that comes from having worked or studied outside as well as in the host country); (b) access to feedback from refugee students who have completed a variety of programmes; and (c) the availability of, and ability to use, relevant up-to-date written materials, such as course catalogues, manpower surveys, career guidance manuals, etc. The less competent or experienced counsellors are, the more important it becomes that they be provided with such materials and with some training in how to use them. Unfortunately there is very little appropriate counselling literature for Africa, and the cost is high in time and money of keeping a large up-to-date collection of institutional catalogues. The best existing compendium of information on where-to-study-what is Educational Opportunities in Africa, published by the International University Exchange Fund in 1979, which is now being up-dated by World University Service and should be re-issued in 1985.

At present, refugees in the front-line states can seek educational counselling from several sources, including

- (a) liberation movements: SWAPO, ANC and PAC all provide educational counselling to their members. This has the advantage that students are being advised by sympathetic adults with experiences and ambitions often similar to their own. A liberation movement which decides to promote the candidacy of a student for a scholarship in the host country, elsewhere in Africa, in western Europe or the United States, generally forwards the application directly to the potential donor bodies, most of which give priority to movement candidates. A large number of refugee students have also<sup>1</sup> been placed in eastern bloc countries under the auspices of liberation movements.

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Data on educational assistance offered by eastern bloc countries falls outside the scope of this paper.

- (b) host country counselling services: most southern and east African countries set up centralized ('joint') refugee agencies during the 1970s at the urging of and with financing from donor bodies (AACC, UNHCR, IUEF,<sup>1</sup> Red Cross, etc.) whose aim was to avoid inefficient duplication of services. In Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia, and Tanzania, refugee services were centralized under church organizations. These agencies have each employed a counselling staff of one or two people, including some with a social work background where these were available. Most counsellors are nationals of the host countries. Efforts have been made from time to time by AACC, IUEF, and other donors to provide training for these counsellors, but it has not proved possible to transfer to them the total responsibility for counselling, screening, and placing refugee students in scholarship programmes at the high-school level and beyond. At best these counselling services have become a pre-screening mechanism for the donor bodies and act as referral agencies, directing students toward the scholarship-granting bodies most likely to be able to help them.
- (c) scholarship-donor representatives: although most donor bodies have never been equipped to provide counselling, the weakness of host country counselling services has caused the task to be passed on to them in the case of refugees outside the movements. Since most donor bodies have only been able to employ representatives on a part-time basis and in only some of the receiving countries, the result has been continuing inadequacy in the area of counselling. Even the UNHCR, which now has offices in every receiving country, does not provide regular counselling, partly because it has been reluctant to abandon the hope that national services would suffice, and partly because it wishes as far as possible to remain a funding body, not an operational agency. The unwillingness of the UNHCR to assume responsibility for the more centralized training and recruiting of counsellors makes it likely that refugee counselling in this area will continue to be rather ad hoc.

### (3) Placement and Sponsorship

In matching prospective students with appropriate school places, scholarship donors can at least try to reduce the factor of hit-and-miss to the lowest possible level. There are three main kinds of placement:

- (a) self-placement: in this case, the student applies to a school which accepts him.. He then approaches donors for aid. If the student's choice is a poor one (too expensive, school of unknown or low reputation, student is unlikely to do well in the chosen field of study, etc.) it may take him a long and frustrating time to understand why he isn't able to find a sponsor. Alternately, he may find a sponsor only to discover after a while that the programme is a waste of time. Meanwhile he has damaged his chances of success in a different course of study, because donors frequently take the attitude that a student who has been sponsored once is less deserving than those who have never been scholarship-holders. Sometimes a self-placement student has made a discerning

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The International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) was established in 1961, and during the late 1970s it was the PVO with the largest refugee scholarship programme. Its financial support came from the Scandinavian governments, Canada and Holland. In 1980 it was revealed that a South African spy had infiltrated the administration of IUEF. Donors withdrew their support, IUEF dissolved, and the management of its scholarships was transferred to other agencies.

choice and things go well; frequently, however, students' lack of knowledge and experience is a serious liability, particularly given the tendency of a person in dire circumstances to take the first opportunity that comes along. Schools which are under-enrolled may also be eager to take any prospective fee-paying student who comes their way, and donors too can compound the problem by being over-generous in their judgements. According to a church worker from the National Council of Churches who handles many emergency appeals from southern African students in the New York area, many crises are traceable to poor self-placement and its consequent financial, academic, and other complications.

- (b) proxy placement: here the donor agency has no field staff and leaves the selection and placement of scholarship candidates to an organization in the host country (for example, UNHCR which acts on behalf of AAI in Angola). The onus is on the field-based organizations to co-operate so that eligible refugees can eventually find their way to all the possible people who can help them, and also so that no student ends up with more than one sponsor. In theory, one centralized, competent scholarship 'clearing house' should be possible in each host country; in practice, this has been unworkable to date, and maximum co-operation has been adopted as a more practical ideal. Donors who rely at present on a proxy-placement system to a considerable extent are WUS-International, AACC and UNETPSA.
- (c) direct placement by donors: in this case the student is assessed, interviewed, counselled and matched with a programme by people directly representing the donor agency. Assuming the agency has the ability to retain experienced personnel, this system of placement offers the best prospects of success, but is also the most expensive to staff and maintain.

Donors do not all apply the same selection criteria. The following questions raise matters which may be vital to an applicant's success, depending on which agency is being approached.

- (i) Does the student have a letter of admission? Some donors (for example, UNETPSA) can only consider applications from students who already have a letter of admission, that is, have already gone through a placement process with or without guidance.
- (ii) Is the student a recognized refugee? Of all the scholarship donors aiding southern Africans, UNHCR is the only one which cannot, under its own regulations, assist unrecognized refugees. As a result, the AACC and its affiliated national councils tend to focus on the unrecognized applicants seeking secondary or technical/vocational training, seeing them as most needy. AAI, WUS and UNETPSA are all open to consideration of non-refugee applicants, including (in the case of WUS and UNETPSA) applicants from inside South Africa and Namibia. Priority generally goes to refugees, however, and recognized refugees tend to be ranked above those who lack UNHCR recognition. AET cannot assist non-refugees with scholarships, but makes its own judgement as to who is a 'genuine' refugee. OBS prefers recognized candidates, but is flexible.
- (iii) Does the student have valid educational documents? A student seeking post-secondary training may fail to find a sponsor if he cannot produce documentary evidence of his high-school performance. Many students left home on the run without their certificates and have been unable to obtain their documents from outside. Some South African students in desperation have resorted to forging certificates, but the frauds are nearly always identifiable. The current tendency is for scholarship donors to treat the document question



flexibly, particularly if it is possible to gauge an applicant's aptitude and academic level through a standardized test such as the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language).

(iv) Does the student have endorsement from a liberation movement? Most scholarship donors justify their programmes at least in part with the argument that education prepares individuals for a future role in the struggle for change in southern Africa. Thus, although no Western-based scholarship body restricts its aid exclusively to movement-endorsed students, most tend to give them preferential treatment, while requiring that all applicants meet a minimum academic standard.

(v) How appropriate is the student's educational plan? Obviously a student with a weak academic record in high school will have trouble finding a sponsor for university studies, even if he finds a university which will accept him. But he may readily get a sponsor if he aims for training as an accounts clerk, radio repairman or typist. All scholarship donors now urge their students to select fields of study which will maximize their future employment prospects, and use this as a criterion in selecting applicants. Predictably, expensive misjudgements do occur, as when on the initiative of the Irish government, four South Africans undertook a course in aircraft mechanics in Ireland, only to find on returning to their country of asylum (Botswana) that there was no market there for their skill.

Students who can make long-range plans, or who have the benefit of good counselling, may be realistic in aiming at educational 'bridging' programmes which can then enable them to proceed to higher level or better programmes which they otherwise could not qualify to enter. Many Namibians need language training as a prerequisite for other studies. All South Africans and Namibians are poorly prepared for maths and science-related courses, because of the neglect of these subjects in South Africa's abysmal 'Bantu education' system. Recognizing this handicap, the BLS universities have all initiated a one- or two-term pre-entry programme in science for students hoping to pursue science degrees, and these programmes are open to applications from refugees.

(vi) How old is the student? Some scholarship donors and schools place age limits on eligibility. UNETPSA and WUS-International, for example, will not consider an applicant for undergraduate study who is over 35, and UNHCR will consider applicants over 25 only rarely.

(vii) Is the student a woman with dependants? No southern African refugee scholarship programme surveyed for this study offers any allowance for dependants. If a woman with pre-school children wants to enrol in a part-time course in her host country, she may be unable to do so because her stipend cannot cover the cost of adequate child-care. It seems probable that many women who might wish to continue their education never apply for assistance or even formulate a clear educational ambition because of this constraint. Dozens of unmarried teenagers who left South Africa in 1976-77 have borne children in exile. Some of these children and mothers are provided for by the ANC at its facilities near Morogoro in Tanzania. Mothers are admitted to Somafco only after an enforced two-year maternity leave.

- (viii) What will it cost? All donor agencies would like to stretch their funds to help as many students as possible, and this works in favour of applicants for relatively short and hence low-cost programmes, or for courses of study that can be pursued in Africa, preferably in the country of asylum, rather than abroad.

WUS estimated its costs in 1981/82 as approximately the following for students starting new programmes (and allowing for future inflation):

	Per student
Bachelors degree in Britain (\$6850 x 3 yrs. + 12%)	\$23,016
Bachelors degree at University of Botswana (\$3500 x 4 yrs. + 12%)	\$15,680
Polytechnic course in Nigeria (\$3883 x 2 yrs. + 12%)	\$ 8,700
Accountancy course in Kenya (\$2285 x 18 months + 10%)	\$ 3,770

Costs in the US vary between state and private institutions but run approximately:

Bachelors degree in USA (\$12000 x 3½ + 12%)	\$47,040
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Most donors give low priority to applicants wishing to pursue post-BA degree programmes, and AAI and UNHCR exclude them from consideration altogether.

#### (4) Scholarship Management

Once a student has been awarded a scholarship in a country of asylum or a second country, he or she requires further assistance to complete the training. The following are the most commonly required forms of assistance:

- (a) an air ticket: students placed in countries other than their countries of asylum sometimes are responsible for finding the necessary travel funds. Recognized refugees can sometimes be aided by the UNHCR, and unrecognized refugees by the AACC, though in the latter category some are unable to take up their scholarships for lack of travel assistance. PSF, AAI, OBS and British Council scholarship holders studying outside Africa generally have their fares covered by their sponsors.
- (b) valid immigration and travel documents: students taking up scholarships outside their countries of asylum must go through visa formalities and obtain a travel document from the United Nations or their host country (usually by arrangement with UNHCR). Receiving countries usually require a guarantee that students will be able to re-enter their country of asylum on completion of their scholarships. Although most host countries in Africa adhere to UNHCR conventions, a few (such as Botswana and Zambia) do not automatically agree to insert or later to honour the 'return clause' on refugee travel documents. Legal problems involving travel are the responsibility of the UNHCR, including cases where the legal status of the refugee (recognized, unrecognized or 'asylum seeker', that is, awaiting classification as recognized or unrecognized), is not yet determined.

- (c) orientation on arrival: agencies sponsoring students outside Africa generally provide orientation on arrival. The more thorough this orientation, the fewer the problems which may arise later as a result of a student's uncertainty about where to find help. Advice about shopping, personal budgeting, holidays, the local culture etc. is important at this stage. Students who plunge into an academic programme without any orientation may encounter adjustment problems. The maladjustment of South African secondary-level students in Nigeria seems a clear case where good initial orientation might have prevented a high rate of failure later.
- (d) administration of cash allowances: full scholarships provide cash allowances for books, clothing, pocket money, maintenance during holidays, and costs of food and accommodation. Students may receive these allowances monthly direct from their sponsors or through another local organization acting on behalf of the sponsors (for example, UNDP which acts for UNETPSA, host-country joint counselling services which have acted at various times for WUS-International, AACC, etc.). Problems in the administration of allowances most often arise as a result of three things: (1) delays in the disbursement of funds by the sponsor, for example, by UNHCR-Geneva to its field offices; (2) inadequate stipends, which make it difficult even for frugal students to cope with rising costs of living - the most frequently cited example being UNETPSA stipend in the United States; and (3) disparities in the stipend levels of different scholarship donors in the same country, a factor which can create hard feelings between the less well-aided students and their sponsors. Efforts to solve this last problem have been made among donors on a country-by-country basis, but gaps remain.
- (e) educational counselling: most schools and training programmes can offer on-going advice to students on what courses to take, how to fulfil requirements etc., although this advice may be offered without knowledge of the employment prospects of a refugee student in Africa. Sponsors try to stay in touch with student advisors if they have sufficient staff time to do so, and representatives of the sponsoring agencies may visit students at their institutions from time to time. This kind of contact is greatly facilitated if a sponsor can concentrate students in a relatively small number of schools - a strategy which has the added advantage that older students can help to counsel and boost the morale of the newly-arrived. The disadvantages of a sponsor's having students widely scattered are correspondingly clear; contact goes down, and costs go up for the sponsor. WUS-International, for example, while appreciating the Nigerian government's offer of secondary school places widely spread throughout the country, is now planning a scaling-down or even elimination of its programme in Nigeria because of the difficulty and expense of administration. Major decisions must be made by a sponsor if (1) a student has strong reasons for wanting to transfer to another institution and needs approval for the move and perhaps counselling on where to move; or (2) a student is doing badly academically and is faced with repeating courses and/or not graduating on schedule. Some sponsors will allow several repeats, while others take a tougher line and will discontinue or transfer a student rather than trying to nurse him through a programme for which he lacks the ability or motivation.
- (f) legal advice or intervention: most UNHCR offices will intercede on behalf of any refugee facing expulsion or any refugee seeking to reunite family members by bringing them to his or her country of asylum. Outside Africa where the UNHCR is not present, refugee students with legal problems have to rely on either their sponsors, their school advisors, or sympathetic outsiders.

- (g) psychological/social counselling: institutional counsellors can provide this to some extent, as can liberation movement or donor agency representatives where geography permits, or the counsellors of host country refugee agencies. Most often such counselling occurs as a by-product when refugee students seek out some other form of assistance. Sometimes a sponsoring agency with a good network of contacts can put students in touch with sympathetic local persons or groups who can act as unofficial counsellors. Where donor resources permit, extra steps are sometimes taken to keep refugee students in touch with each other as a means to boost morale and offset isolation and loneliness. (Student get-togethers organized by the Phelps-Stokes Fund for its 'sponsees', and AAI's now revived student newsletter, 'Saspost', were good efforts of this kind.)
- (h) repatriation and relocation: students finishing programmes outside their countries of asylum usually need financial assistance when they are ready to return or relocate. Where the sponsor does not provide sufficient travel funds, students have to seek other help, usually from the UNHCR which has funds to assist refugees in relocating in new countries where their prospects of employment may be better than in their official countries of asylum. In the past, AAI and OBS have been able to provide a repatriation allowance to Zimbabweans returning home to tide them over the first month or so. Naturally not all repatriation stories are happy. Former scholarship students repatriated to Botswana have routinely found themselves shunted to Dukwe, whence (unless they are liberation movement members in good standing) they may find it very difficult to re-emerge.

#### (5) Employment

A scholarship is money wasted unless it increases its recipient's chances for self-sufficiency, but scholarship donors take varying views of what their role should be in helping their students to find jobs. Most are happy to pass this form of responsibility to other agencies, or to leave it solely to refugee students themselves. In the early 1970s, when the OAU established its Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees, it was hoped that this body could act inter alia as a kind of international employment agency, pressuring African countries to maintain liberal regulations regarding employment of refugees, and even prevailing upon them to earmark certain public sector jobs for refugees. Similar hopes were entertained on a more modest scale for the joint refugee services of the east and southern African countries, where it was hoped that even in an ever-tightening job market host country counsellors would be able to assist refugees to find jobs. These expectations unfortunately proved unrealistic. Loan schemes to help refugees become self-employed after technical and vocational training likewise have shown a poor record of success, though some useful experience in this area has accumulated and the UNHCR is still searching for new ways to improve the success rate of such schemes. To date, one large southern African project for refugee self-sufficiency - a farm run by the African National Congress in Zambia - has been notably successful in generating employment (according to one ANC spokesman, 950 refugees live on the farm), but the initial capitalization of the project (a \$550,000 grant from UNHCR) hardly makes it replicable on a wider scale.

Although liberation movement organizations and projects can absorb a proportion of graduating refugee students (particularly SWAPO with its wide responsibilities for camp populations in Angola and Zambia), the majority must look elsewhere for a means of livelihood once all possibilities of proceeding to a higher level of training have been exhausted. Jobs in Africa and abroad do exist for which many refugees could qualify. The difficulty lies in plugging into the network of information and contacts necessary to link job-hunter with job opportunity, and this is the area where scholarship agencies can be useful, if they have sufficient staff.

OBS makes an effort by channelling refugee students who have finished courses of study in Germany to the German embassies in their countries of asylum (or in Harare in the case of returning Zimbabweans), which in turn promotes their search for employment with the local subsidiaries of German companies. AAI uses its 'Saspost' newsletter to advertise job openings. Also very useful have been efforts by some scholarship agencies (most notably PSF) to help their scholarship 'grantees' find internships during the course of their studies. PSF has even provided summer grants to aid students to take up non-paying internships, seeing this experience as more valuable than speeding up a student's graduation deadline through summer school attendance, which is the preference of most scholarship agencies.

Looking to the future, it seems likely that once Namibia is independent, a fair number of employment opportunities may open up there for South African refugees, in addition to those jobs (particularly in teaching) which are now opening as a result of the return home of Zimbabwean refugees working in Zambia, Botswana, and Malawi. In the immediate future, Zimbabwe itself may be able to absorb a considerable number of South Africans who have job skills.

#### (6) Emergency needs

Emergency needs for advice or money can send refugee students knocking on doors of churches, welfare agencies, or political support groups, in Africa or abroad. Most scholarships make no provision for families, but some students have dependants or acquire them during the course of their studies. The African student who is behind on his rent, or needs tuition for an extra term not covered by his sponsor, or who needs an air ticket so that his child can go to stay with another family member, are all familiar cases to host country counsellors in Africa and campus ministries in the United States and Europe.

Emergency services, where they are provided at all, are most often provided by churches, and the levels of aid involved are substantial. In the New York City area alone, the National Council of Churches maintains an annual fund of about \$80,000 for the emergency needs of foreign students. Of the 243 people aided by the fund in 1981, 122 were South Africans and 21 were Namibians.

#### PROGRAMMES OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The following section describes the main features of fifteen educational assistance programmes for southern Africans surveyed as part of this study. Other programmes, on which detailed information was not collected, are also listed at the end of the section. The programmes surveyed are:

- (1) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (2) United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africans
- (3) United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
- (4) African-American Institute
- (5) Phelps-Stokes Fund
- (6) World University Service
- (7) Otto Benecke Stiftung
- (8) Africa Educational Trust
- (9) Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation
- (10) All Africa Conference of Churches
- (11) Lutheran World Federation
- (12) Catholic Institute for International Relations
- (13) Organization of African Unity

- (14) Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College
- (15) Namibian Extension Unit

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 Geneva 10  
(Tel: 310261)

The UNHCR is the largest source of scholarship aid for South Africans and Namibians at the pre-university level. The aim of its scholarship programme is to equip refugees to become self-supporting and to enhance their potential for integration into the community in which they will live. Only recognized refugees are eligible for aid. In keeping with its mandate to help refugee-receiving countries cope with the financial burden of refugee education, the UNHCR has also made large grants to southern African countries for the expansion of school and university facilities.

The UNHCR's world-wide scholarship programme began in 1965 with the establishment of a fund called the Refugee Education Account. Up to that time, the UNHCR provided funds for primary schooling, which it defined as every refugee's right. In 1975, the definition of refugee rights was expanded by a decision of the UNHCR's Executive Committee to include the right to lower secondary education (that is, in British-based systems, schooling up to the Ordinary or O-level certificate, normally earned after four years of post-primary study). In that year (1975) in addition to its continuing support for primary education, the UNHCR allocated \$1,052,098 to provide scholarships at the secondary, technical/vocational, and university levels for 2,260 refugee students world-wide. Since then, the amount of UNHCR scholarship assistance has grown approximately ten-fold, and the number of students aided has grown five-fold. In 1982, \$12,931,310 was allocated for an estimated 11,292 refugee students, over 80 per cent of whom are in Africa.

Over the same time period (1975-82), the allocation of UNHCR funds between students at the academic secondary, technical/vocational and university levels has remained approximately in a ratio of 7:2:1. No funds are allocated for post-graduate study. Students who obtain scholarships outside their countries of first asylum are eligible to apply to the UNHCR for travel funds and for help in obtaining the necessary travel documents, but normally UNHCR provides no scholarships for Africans to study outside of Africa. An exception to this last principle was made in early 1982, however, to send 57 South Africans and Namibians to a technical school in Cyprus at the invitation of the Cypriot government, a project for which the UNHCR allocated \$293,000, a portion of which went to the improvement of physical facilities in Cyprus.

Among all UNHCR scholarship holders, southern Africans in the last few years have numbered between 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the total. By agreement with UNETPSA, UNHCR assists southern Africans only through to the end of lower secondary schooling, and UNETPSA only for post-O levels and above. The figures below for UNHCR scholarship holders thus refer to students who are all either in academic secondary schools, or in post-primary technical or vocational programmes.

## UNHCR scholarship holders from South Africa:

<u>Host Countries</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Botswana	162	68	86
Cameroon	70	85	80
Gambia	5	1	0
Ghana	23	11	0
Kenya	5	4	6
Lesotho	0	0	70
Nigeria	42	68	55
Senegal	3	0	0
Sierra Leone	46	81	75
Swaziland	24	60	50
Tanzania	0	1	0
Zambia	111	66	38
Zimbabwe	0	7	n.a.
	496	456	460

Unfortunately, no comparable figures are available for Namibians.

In theory, the UNHCR is only a funding body and not an operational agency. If well organized locally-based service agencies could be found, the UNHCR would prefer to leave scholarship administration in the hands of 'implementing partners'. In practice, however, since implementing partners deemed suitable in the scholarship administration field have been lacking, virtually all administration of UNHCR scholarships for southern Africans is handled directly by UNHCR country offices.

Until 1978, UNHCR/Botswana was responsible for Lesotho and Swaziland programmes, but since that year Maseru and Mbabane have had their own branch offices, as do Lusaka, Luanda, Dar-es-Salaam, Nairobi and Harare. Each of these offices has to one degree or another assumed de facto responsibility for counselling, placement, and follow-up on its scholarship holders, and in theory (though not in practice, UNHCR administrators concede) for employment guidance for those students completing technical or vocational programmes under UNHCR sponsorship. In addition, UNHCR has itself acted as an implementing partner for WUS, which in 1981, prior to its current effort to establish functioning WUS country committees in southern Africa, channelled \$52,000 of its funds for post-secondary scholarships through UNHCR in the BLS countries.

More costly than its scholarship aid to southern African students has been the UNHCR's assistance to individual southern African governments for the expansion of educational facilities serving refugees. Projects of this kind, many of which have depended on US government financing, have included:

- In Botswana, \$4,200,000 for the construction of two new secondary schools between 1977-81, from USAID contributions. A further expenditure of \$1,700,000 is currently projected for the construction of two other secondary schools.
- In Lesotho, \$954,000 for construction of extra classrooms, laboratories and hostel facilities at existing secondary schools (1977-81); \$251,929 for construction of Lerotholi Technical Institute; and \$150,000 for the pre-entry math/science programme of the National University of Lesotho. A further \$103,896 grant from USAID was channelled through UNHCR for the expansion of

physical facilities at NUL.

- In Swaziland, \$1,800,000 for the construction of Mpaka High School (1977-81). Further expenditures projected in 1981 include \$825,000 for university expansion, and \$305,100 for primary school construction.
- In Zambia, 1981 projections included \$320,000 for expansion of facilities at Nkumbi International College, and academic and vocational high school where 40 per cent of the places are reserved for refugee students by agreement with the Zambian government.

In all its work on behalf of southern African refugees, the UNHCR has the advantage of being an international and intergovernmental organization. Contributions channelled through the UNHCR achieve a degree of political neutrality and thus are more acceptable to refugees than bilateral contributions which may be perceived as having strings attached. Representatives of the UNHCR maintain high level contacts with host governments in a way which PVOs cannot. UNHCR staff are highly professional and although many refugees regard the UNHCR as excessively bureaucratic in its approach, most branch offices have at least a few staff members who are clearly more than mere bureaucrats in their willingness to go beyond the call of duty for a refugee who is in serious trouble.

The areas in which the UNHCR most readily acknowledges its own shortcomings in the education field are in counselling and post-graduation follow-up of students. When host country counselling services fell short of filling the bill as local implementing partners in scholarship administration, the UNHCR reluctantly began to post additional staff members (some of whom were seconded from UNESCO) to selected branch offices to manage education programmes in the late 1970s. The people posted to the field for this purpose are programme administrators and the counselling services which they provide vary in quality and suffer from fairly frequent turnover in personnel. Expertise in counselling especially in the technical/vocational fields is further limited by the absence of any systematic post-graduation follow-up on UNHCR scholarship holders to assess whether the training they received did or did not in the long run contribute to their ability to become self-sufficient. UNHCR education staff in Geneva are currently quite conscious of the need to devise a follow-up system as are most other scholarship-granting agencies which perceive a similar gap in their programmes.

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africans (UNETPSA)  
Office of Technical Co-operation  
United Nations, Room CH-5310  
New York, New York 10017  
(Tel: 212-754-8529)

UNETPSA was established by a vote of the UN General Assembly in 1967 to provide educational assistance for students from Africa's remaining white-ruled territories. Today eligibility is limited to applicants from Namibia and South Africa. By agreement with the UNHCR, UNETPSA assists students only at the advanced secondary level (A-levels) and above. With over 600 South Africans and Namibians a year now being assisted, UNETPSA is the largest scholarship programme for southern African refugees. Since the programme began fifteen years ago, approximately 1,000 Zimbabweans, 800 South Africans, 150 Namibians and 300 students from the former Portuguese territories have completed training programmes under UNETPSA awards.



UNETPSA is financed by voluntary contributions from member countries of the United Nations. In the past, roughly a quarter of its annual budget has been contributed by the United States. Relative to their size and wealth, the most generous donors are the Scandinavian countries. Approximately twenty other countries donate scholarships to their national training institutions in addition to or in place of cash contributions. Following the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980, donations to the programme declined. Since education costs were rising sharply at the same time, UNETPSA went through two very lean years (1980-82). For 1980/81 only 97 new awards were made, and in 1981/82 all funds received were put toward meeting the costs of students already being sponsored and no new awards were made. From 1982 UNETPSA has begun to award new scholarships again, but the US Congressional appropriation to the programme in August (\$1 million for fiscal year 1982) came so late in the year that it was impossible to take full advantage of the placement possibilities for this academic year. UNETPSA's budget in 1982/83 will be approximately \$3,600,000.

Current and future funds, besides covering new intakes of South Africans and Namibians will be used to assist the approximately 350 UNETPSA scholarship holders of other nationalities who have not yet completed their programmes. A final intake of twenty new Zimbabwean students was made in 1980.

#### UNETPSA Scholarship Holders

<u>Host countries</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>			
	<u>South Africans</u>		<u>Namibians</u>	
	<u>79/80</u>	<u>80/81</u>	<u>79/80</u>	<u>80/81</u>
Algeria	0-	-	2	-
Benin	0-	1	-	-
Botswana	30	33	1	1
Canada	15	9	3	1
Congo	0-	-	4	1
Egypt	30	16	2	1
France	0-	1	-	-
Ghana	3	8	19	-
India	63	53	-	-
Ireland	-	4	13	15
Kenya	4	2	-	1
Lesotho	109	94	3	3
Liberia	2	-	3	1
Mexico	1	-	-	-
Mozambique	1	1	-	-
Netherlands	-	1	-	-
Nigeria	29	9	48	-
Pakistan	20	19	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	2	-
Senegal	-	-	-	3
Sierra Leone	-	3	-	1
Spain	-	1	-	-
Swaziland	60	59	-	-
Sweden	-	-	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	2	-
Tanzania	8	8	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1	-	-	-
Uganda	1	1	-	-
United Kingdom	62	40	25	21
United States	142	158	68	74
Zambia	8	8	19	11
Zimbabwe	-	3	-	-
	<u>590</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>135</u>

UNETPSA gives priority to applicants who wish to study in Africa because costs are lowest there, but the programme's scholarships are tenable anywhere in the world.

The table above shows the distribution of South African and Namibian students in the last two years for which figures are available. In 1980/81, 46 per cent of the South Africans and 17 per cent of the Namibians were studying in Africa, 14 per cent of the South Africans were in India or Pakistan, and the rest (40 per cent of the South Africans and 83 per cent of the Namibians) were in Europe or North America

UNETPSA's report to the General Assembly in October 1981 noted that particular attention was being given to women candidates in the making of new awards, with 40 per cent of the new awards in 1980/81 going to women compared with 33 per cent in 1978/79. No allowances are given for dependants however.

UNETPSA finances a limited number of students for post-graduate study in a wide range of fields. In 1980/81, 14 per cent of the South Africans listed on the previous page (76) and 7 per cent of the Namibians (9), were undertaking graduate degrees. The table below indicates their fields of study.

UNETPSA Scholarship Holders doing Graduate Degrees, 1980/81

<u>Fields of study</u>	<u>South Africans</u>	<u>Namibians</u>
Agriculture	1	-
Anthropology	1	-
Biology/microbiology	5	-
Business administration	4	-
Chemistry	1	-
Development/area studies	3	-
Economics	2	-
Education	11	2
Health administration/public health	1	-
History	2	-
International law/relations	6	-
Mass communications/film	5	-
Library science	2	-
Medicine	3	1
Nutrition	2	-
Pharmacology	2	-
Physics/geophysics	2	-
Political science/public administration	4	2
Psychology	7	-
Sociology/social work/industrial relations	12	3
	<u>76</u>	<u>9</u>

The number of unsuccessful applications to UNETPSA has risen steadily in recent years. No breakdown of the numbers applying for undergraduate, graduate-level and non-degree programmes is available, but overall success rates of applicants have been as follows:

## Applications to UNETPSA

	<u>South African applicants</u>		<u>Namibian applicants</u>	
	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>
1975/76	50	273	36	4
1976/77	205	254	42	14
1977/78	238	344	77	n.a.
1978/79	181	646	45	65
1979/80	168	684	59	70
1980/81	52	734	25	100

UNETPSA defines eligibility more broadly than the UNHCR, AAI or the Phelps-Stokes Fund. One need not be a refugee to apply. Applications can be accepted (although they are not encouraged) from inside South Africa or Namibia, or from South Africans and Namibians already living or studying abroad. In practice, the UNETPSA selection committee gives priority to registered refugees, and within that category, to candidates proposed by liberation movements if they have the requisite academic qualifications. All applicants must have a letter of admission from the institution or programme in which they wish to enrol, that is, UNETPSA does not assist students with placement apart from informing prospective applicants about the offers of places made by contributing countries.

UNETPSA headquarters are in New York. Two officers concentrate on fund-raising and selection of students, and another two oversee scholarship administration. An Advisory Committee of UN diplomats meets periodically to review UNETPSA's policies and finances, and a selection panel of representatives from various parts of the Secretariat, including the Decolonization Committee, reviews applications and makes recommendations to the UNETPSA Director, who makes final decisions on awards. Scholarships in North America are managed by one programme officer. For students in Europe, administration is handled from Geneva by the office of the Economic Commission for Europe. All field operations in Africa are carried out by country offices of the UNDP, which process and forward applications to New York (sometimes with the aid of the UNHCR), and manage the scholarships of award-holders studying in Africa. Most UNDP offices assign one staff member on a part-time basis to administer the UNETPSA programme.

UNETPSA has the same advantages of political neutrality and large-scale international financial support enjoyed by the UNHCR, and over the last decade and a half it has made an indispensable contribution to the educational needs of southern African refugees. Its shortcomings tend to be in the area of administration, where it suffers from a number of acknowledged weaknesses, including:

- (a) selection and placement: although some counselling of an ad hoc kind by UNDP field personnel does occur, most UNETPSA students are 'self-placed'. Since UNETPSA's selection is not done by professional educators and is largely done on the basis of paper qualifications only, a significant number of UNETPSA students end up haphazardly placed and the programme's drop-out rate is consequently a rather high 20-30 per cent (a figure noted verbally by the chairman of the selection panel).
- (b) management of scholarships in North America is not what it might be due to inadequacies of staffing. Until this year, when Namibians were transferred to UNCN (see below), one hard-working woman was responsible for day-to-day management for nearly 250 students, most of whom she had never met personally. Since UNETPSA stipends are on the low side (averaging \$475 per month, compared to AAI's more realistic \$545), many problems arise related to money and financial emergencies for which UNETPSA makes no provision. For lack of staff time, UNETPSA is unable to canvas American colleges for tuition waivers, an effort which if seriously made would add enough to UNETPSA's budget to enable them to finance extra staff and increase stipends as well. Lack of staff time

also makes it impossible for UNETPSA to provide back-up counselling services for students who are not adequately served by their campus advisors, a factor no doubt contributing to the high rate of non-completions.

- (c) employment, follow-up, and evaluation: apart from providing repatriation funds for students returning to Africa after study abroad and forwarding the names of returnees to the UNHCR, UNETPSA makes no efforts in the areas of employment or follow-up. It does not attempt to keep any records on the activities or whereabouts of its former award-holders. If any systematic evaluations of the programme have been conducted by UNETPSA's advisory committee or others, these have not been published, apart from the annual compilations of numbers submitted to the General Assembly.

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (UNCN)  
 United Nations, DC 328  
 New York, New York 10017  
 (Tel: 212-754-7062)

The office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia, headquartered in New York, is the administrative arm of the Council for Namibia established in 1967 as the nominal legal authority over Namibia and made up of 31 UN member states. It administers the United Nations Fund for Namibia, a part of which in the past has gone toward financing UNETPSA-administered scholarships. At the present time, however, the administration of UN scholarships in aid of Namibians studying in North America is being placed in the New York office of the UNCN, a move which should provide some slight measure of relief for UNETPSA's hard-pressed programme officer.

In addition to overseeing these Namibian UNETPSA scholarship holders, the UNCN also awards and manages scholarships and training programmes organized under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Since 1978 this programme has spent over \$9 million for research and training in preparation for an independent Namibia. Of this amount, 44 per cent has gone toward training projects, including the construction of a vocational training centre in Angola. Detailed data is not available on scholarships awarded under the Nationhood Programme, but the programme's literature refers to 350 places allocated for 'fellowships and group training', apparently in the period 1978-81, and mentions the following specific awards:

100	Vocational Training Centre (Angola)
15	Management studies, International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (Yugoslavia)
3	Labour law (United Kingdom)
9	Land use planning, in four African countries
6	Journalism (country not specified)
2	Rail transportation (Zambia)
4	Development planning, African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (Senegal)
6	Nutrition (United Kingdom)
19	Food services, nutrition (Zambia)
20	Broadcasting/communications technology (country not specified)
15	Labour administration (country not specified)

Some of the research and training projects of the Nationhood Programme are carried out through the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, and some Nationhood Programme trainees were formerly students at UNIN. The UNCN has its own field offices in Lusaka and Gaborone, and maintains close contact with other UN specialised agencies, including UNDP (which is a major donor to the Nationhood Programme), ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, WMO, UNIDO and others which have acted as executing agencies for UNCN training and research projects. UNCN programmes also maintain close liaison with SWAPO, which is the only Namibian liberation movement recognized by the United Nations.

Most scholarships managed by UNCN in the United States are held by Namibians who were already in the US at the time they applied to UNETPSA or UNCN for support.

Most originally come to the US under other sponsorship (mainly churches), and apply to the UN after completing or dropping out of other programmes of study.

Not all are refugees; some are Namibian passport-holders. Many, but not all, are SWAPO supporters. Academic difficulties are common among Namibians studying abroad, due to weak educational foundations compounded by problems of inappropriate placement and inadequate stipends. At the time of my brief visit to the UNCN office in New York in August 1982, a new scholarship administrator had recently taken over, piles of papers covered the floors and desks, and the atmosphere seemed to be one of good will struggling against incipient chaos.

The African-American Institute (AAI)

833 United Nations Plaza  
New York, New York 10017  
(Tel: 212-949-5666)

The AAI's programmes of assistance for southern African refugees date back to the establishment of its first scholarships in 1961 and its construction of two high schools for refugees in the mid-1960s. Funded by a series of grants from the US government, AAI has provided educational aid for over 4,000 southern African students including those from the Portuguese territories and a large number of Zimbabweans. The size of AAI's operations, its long experience and its well maintained network of contacts make it the most important American PVO in the area of scholarships for southern African refugees, as well as one of the major agencies in the broader field of American-African relations.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, AAI estimates that approximately 3,000 African refugee students received secondary level training at Kurasini International College in Tanzania and Nkumbi International College in Zambia, built and administered by AAI with AID funds. No breakdown by nationalities is available, but several hundred of these students were South Africans and Namibians, while the largest groups were Mozambican and Zimbabwean. After administration and financing of these schools was taken over in the early 1970s by the Tanzanian and Zambian governments, a quota of places continued to be set aside for refugee students. (At Nkumbi today, the official quota is 40 per cent, but the actual number of refugee students attending is somewhat lower, according to UNHCR/Lusaka, ostensibly for lack of qualified candidates although it seems possible that a more aggressive effort by the UNHCR and other donors might result in these opportunities being better utilized.)

At the post-secondary level, where AAI has concentrated its scholarship funds over the last ten years, its succession of programmes is summarized on page 23.

Among AAI scholarship holders in the 1960s and 1970s, the ratio of Zimbabweans and South Africans to Namibians was roughly in the proportion 10.5::3.5::1. At the post-graduate level, Zimbabweans predominated even more, with the number of award-holders in mid-1978 standing at 75 Zimbabweans, 19 South Africans, and only one Namibian.

As the table suggests, AAI (like UNETPSA) made almost no new awards in 1980 and 1981. This resulted from the failure of Congress to vote any programme support in those two years, a lapse due partly to Zimbabwe's independence, and partly, no doubt, to a feeling that the 'Soweto crisis' of 1976-77 was now past, and partly to the mood in Congress which was more favourable to the type of 'constructive engagement' represented by the programme of the Institute of International Education

to bring graduate-level students from inside South Africa to the United States. In 1982, Congress voted to renew American contributions both to UNETPSA and, at least at a token level, to PVOs providing scholarship aid for southern African refugees. The result was an administratively awkward arrangement under which \$ $\frac{1}{2}$  million was voted to AAI for 1982/83 and \$ $\frac{1}{2}$  million to the Phelps-Stokes Fund for the academic year 1983/84.

In the past, AAI has placed a majority of its students from southern Africa in the United States, although it has tried to encourage prospective applicants to seek lower cost programmes in Africa. In the 1982/83 extension of SATP, the emphasis will be on placing a maximum number of students in Africa (the goal is 85 per cent) in order to stretch the available funds as far as possible. Only South Africans and Namibians are now eligible to apply, and AAI anticipates an intake which will be as high as 65-70 per cent Namibian. For example, fourteen Namibians teaching in refugee camps were accepted to start a teacher training course in Sierra Leone in March 1983. No awards will be made for post-BA studies, but some funds may be used for pre-BA bridging courses in English and math/science. As in the past, consideration will be given only to those students seeking training in fields relevant to development. All applicants must be in Africa, and in order to forestall applications from newly-arrived 'education seekers', the SATP 1982/83 guidelines require all applicants to have been present in their countries of asylum prior to January 1982. Although applicants need not be recognized refugees, movement candidates tend to receive preference from AAI so long as they meet other criteria of merit. All applicants for study in the US must sign a pledge to return to Africa on completion of their training. As the table suggests, return rates have been fairly good up to now, particularly - and not surprisingly - for Zimbabweans, many of whom are now well employed at home (a success story which AAI hopes will weigh heavily in the future political calculations of the US Congress).

AAI tries, insofar as possible, to handle its own counselling and placement, rather than to accept students who are self-placed. Award holders coming to the United States are placed by AAI, which tries to obtain offers of tuition waivers from colleges whenever possible. By keeping in touch with foreign student advisors and other contacts across the country, AAI can sometimes identify programmes of particular value or appropriate design for African students (examples include the Rhode Island University diploma course in commercial fisheries management, and a paramedical training programme at Drew University in Los Angeles). In selecting students for the places available in the United States, AAI relies in part on interviews with the applicants, conducted either by its own field representatives (in Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania and Kenya), or by proxy organizations (UNHCR in Angola, Ephesus House in Swaziland). Field representatives offer counselling to prospective applicants, and in some cases can direct students towards training programmes available in their countries of asylum or elsewhere in Africa. Because of AAI's long contact with Africa, it has been relatively successful in recruiting and retaining experienced field personnel. Most AAI field representatives are nationals of the countries they serve in, and a few are transplanted nationals of neighbouring southern African countries. Once students are placed in Africa, AAI's representatives oversee the management of their scholarships, evaluate their progress, and offer advice and emergency assistance as needed. Insofar as possible, field representatives liaise with other scholarship agencies and liberation movement representatives to see that programmes are co-ordinated and non-overlapping.

In managing its refugee scholarships in the past, AAI placed a high value on inter-communication between students, seeing this as a form of ongoing counselling and psychological support which could help students adjust to their host countries, reinforce their motivation, and maintain a future-orientation in their thinking. Student conferences and workshops were organized, and for five years in the 1970s AAI published a very popular and useful newsletter, 'Saspost', which was sent free to all southern African students in North America. 'Saspost' contained a news-clipping digest, news on campus activities past and future, notices about jobs and internship opportunities, and features of special interest to its readership.

AAI EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN REFUGEES SINCE 1961

Programme and Duration	Total no. of students and nationality	Number not yet complete in 1981	Level and Location	Drop-out rate	Rate of Return to Africa (1981)	Total Spent	Source of Funds
Southern African student programme (SASP) (1961-81)	600 (S.A./Nam/Zimb/Port)	13*	US universities. To 1974, mostly undergrad. Since 1974, at rate of $\pm$ 10/yr. in US univs., all post grad. African univs. & technical institutions.	n.a.	63%	\$10,269,034	USIA
Southern African Training Programme (SATP)/Southern African Refugee Programme (SAREP)** (1962-1981)	152 (SA/Nam/Zimb/Port)	n.a.		n.a.	Very high for Zimbabweans	\$ 6,562,276	AID/State Dept. Bureau of Refugee Programmes
Southern African Training Programme (1976-79)	645 (Zimb/SA/Nam)	190	Universities (65%) & technical institutions (35%) in both US & Africa 385 - in USA: 260 - in in Africa. No. post-grad.	10%	More than 60% over all and higher for Zimbabwe	\$12,240,597	AIS/State Dept. Bureau of Refugee Programmes
Southern African Programme (1982/3)	Approx. 75 (SA/Nam.)	-	Universities and technical institutions. approx. 85% in Africa, 15% in USA. No post-graduates	-	-	\$ 500,000	State Dept. Bureau of Refugee Programmes

\* All at post-BA level

\*\* The name was changed in 1974

AAI aids refugee students in a number of ways apart from its scholarship programme. From its Washington D.C. office, it runs a counselling and emergency assistance service for non-sponsored African students in the Washington area. In its various activities aimed at bringing Africans together with American opinion leaders, and providing Americans generally with information on refugee problems and other African issues, AAI serves an important support function. In early August 1982, for example, AAI (with funds from the Carnegie Endowment) conducted a seminar for Congressional aides focused on the situation of southern African refugees within the context of the continent-wide African refugee problem. (Why should the US aid southern Africans when refugees of other nationalities are much more numerous? Are they 'genuine' refugees? Isn't Namibian independence just around the corner? etc.). While this kind of activity obviously aims at generating support for AAI's own programme, refugee students are the beneficiaries.

Phelps-Stokes Fund (PSF)  
10 East 87th Street  
New York, New York 10028  
(Tel: 212-427-8100)

The Phelps-Stokes Fund, established in 1911, is a New York based voluntary organization committed to black advancement. During the Soweto crisis of 1976, it received US government funding for a programme to bring 100 refugee students from southern Africa to the United States to enrol in black American colleges and universities. Since that time it has maintained its interest in African refugee education projects, expanding its programme, for example, to assist students from Ethiopia/Eritrea and other parts of the continent. All students are placed in the United States, and PSF has no field staff in Africa. Since 1976, approximately 150 southern African refugees (Zimbabweans, South Africans and Namibians) have held PSF scholarships.

Selection of the first group of 30 southern Africans was made by a PSF staff member assisted by two US State Department officers who travelled to east and southern Africa in 1977 to interview students. Applicants were not required to produce academic records (although most Zimbabwean and some South African applicants had documents with them), but were tested in English, math, and general knowledge, using exams devised by the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in Gaborone. No political criteria were applied, and no quotas were set for nationality groups (with the result that the largest number of places went to Zimbabweans, who tended to make the strongest showing academically). The first group began their studies in January 1978, and a second group of 70, similarly selected, began in September 1978. Of these one hundred, 61 were Zimbabweans, 32 were South Africans, and 7 were Namibians. A third contingent of 50 started in January 1980. Since that time, PSF has raised funds to sponsor a number of other refugee students, including approximately 10 new students for 1982/83, but the programme is experiencing a period of lull until new US government funds (\$½ million) voted in 1982, but designated for use in 1983/84 make it possible for PSF to make a new intake of approximately 50 students.

Although PSF has provided scholarship assistance for African students in the United States for many years, dealing with sizeable groups of southern Africans was a new undertaking. The first group of students who started in January 1978 were all placed in black American schools and many encountered difficulties of adjustment (especially South Africans placed in rural-based schools). Placement for the subsequent groups in September 1978 and January 1980 was therefore diversified until eventually, through diversification of placement and the transfer of some of the earlier students, most PSF scholarship-holders did not end up in black schools. PSF continues to believe, however, that African students can play an important part in conscientizing black (as well as white) Americans on African issues, and that locating such students on black campuses is one means to this end. (A second objective, to channel government funds to struggling black colleges via scholarships,



is another consideration, albeit one in which the needs of refugee students are again subordinated to other priorities.) Placement considerations aside, PSF has made a good effort to give individualized attention to refugee students during the course of their studies, providing them with orientation, counselling, and periodic get-togethers, and helping to place them wherever possible in summer internships. (In this last respect, PSF seems to have put in more effort than any other scholarship body, except perhaps OBS, whose technical students have practical apprenticeship training in Germany.) No specific data is available yet on returnees to Africa, and since PSF has no African field staff, it seems unlikely that much follow-up can be done or much effort made to find Africa-based jobs for graduates, although PSF has expressed the intention of assisting students with finding employment.

With a view to spreading its funds further and responding to pressures from Southern African refugee students already in the US, it seems likely that at least a portion of PSF money in 1983/84 may go to assist students making applications from the US, perhaps including some former sponsorees of PSF who are now ready to seek more advanced or specialized levels of training. As a further means of stretching its funds, PSF has begun to look actively for tuition and room-and-board waivers, a move it should have made earlier, but had no incentive to make as long as placement in black schools was one of its objectives. A third fund-stretching measure, the placement of students in African rather than American schools, is not at the moment one which PSF is prepared to adopt, but it has not ruled it out for the future.

In addition to its programmes directly in aid of refugees, PSF raises money annually (\$75-100,000) for an emergency loan fund to assist unsponsored African undergraduates in the United States. Southern Africans are eligible on the same basis as others, namely that they should have completed at least one year of study, are in good academic standing, and are committed in principle to returning to Africa after graduation. Loans from the fund are rarely in excess of \$500, and communication with the administrator of the NCC emergency fund is maintained to avoid duplication.

World University Service (WUS)  
5 Chemin des Iris  
1216 Cointrin  
Geneva, Switzerland  
(Tel: 988711)

After UNETPSA, World University Service runs the largest scholarship programme for South African and Namibian refugees at the post-secondary level. Its programme is relatively new and administrative arrangements are still uneven, but WUS has the potential to be a strong and innovative organization in the field of refugee assistance.

Refugee scholarships are only a part of the programmes of WUS world-wide, which aim to involve university communities in projects to promote social justice. Before entering the scholarship field on a large scale in southern Africa, WUS had been active for about twenty years in aiding educational projects run by the National Union of South African Students, the Sached Trust, and other liberal organizations inside South Africa, and it continues to contribute to the work of such organizations today, although WUS itself is proscribed in South Africa. In countries where WUS can organize freely, it encourages university staff members, students, and others to form national committees. These committees are quite autonomous, and depending on the talents, interests and time commitments of their members, they are free to initiate and run projects, fund-raising locally or in co-operation with WUS-Geneva, which can approach its donors on their behalf.

WUS is financed by donations from the governments of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Canada, Britain, Australia and the Netherlands, and by non-governmental donors mainly in those countries. Contributions are earmarked for specific projects or programmes submitted by WUS International headquarters in Geneva or by WUS national committees, and a portion is put towards WUS central administrative expenses. When donors withdrew support from the IUEF in 1979/80, a large share of their funds was redirected to WUS, which since then has been moving into the void created by the collapse of IUEF, both in the administration of refugees' scholarships and in education-related projects in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

In Africa, in the period 1974/78, WUS supported a number of refugee-related projects, including the construction of a refugee hostel in Lesotho and a secondary school in Zambia. In 1980, when the idea of a World Refugee College was being mooted, WUS raised \$173,000 to assist a feasibility study by the International Extension College and a pilot distance teaching project designed for Namibians in Angola and Zambia (see Namibian Extension Unit, below).

WUS also raised funds for refugee scholarships in Britain, Swaziland, and elsewhere in the late 1970s, but its scholarship programme was not large and in 1979/80 only 15 awards were made. Then in 1980, with large numbers of applications being received, WUS decided to expand its efforts in the scholarship area, and following consultations among the IUEF donors and various scholarship agencies it was agreed that WUS would take over the administration of more than 100 IUEF students from southern Africa. This meant that by 1981/82, WUS was managing 265 scholarships for South Africans and Namibians totalling \$822,000. Of these 265 students, 225 were enrolled in universities and 40 in other post-secondary courses. The countries of study of these scholarship-holders were:

WUS Scholarships for South Africans and Namibians (1981/82)

Botswana	32
Kenya	10
Lesotho	40
Nigeria	41
Swaziland	34
United Kingdom	13
Zambia	8
Zimbabwe	13
Miscellaneous	20
Swaziland (post-sec., non-univ)	40
South Africans inside South Africa	14
	<hr/>
	265
	<hr/>

Of these students, 208 are South African and 17 are Namibian. No breakdown by sex or by type of course being pursued is available. In addition to Namibians and South Africans, WUS sponsors approximately 25 Basotho refugees who are studying in Botswana.

It is WUS policy to give priority to applicants who want to study in Africa, preferably in their countries of first asylum. No applications for study in the United States are considered. While WUS gives highest priority to applications from registered refugees, and next priority to unregistered refugees, it also makes a limited number of awards to deserving applicants inside South Africa, as noted in the above figures. One thing of real concern to WUS is that the relative availability of scholarship funds outside South Africa should not become an inducement for education seekers to leave the country in pursuit of better opportunities, a trend now particularly apparent in the rising number of scholarship applicants in Lesotho. One counter-measure may be to increase the scholarship opportunities inside South

Africa; another, which WUS is unwilling to adopt, would be to follow the UNHCR's policy of assisting only those students who meet the strict legal definition of a refugee.

Of the 248 applications which WUS Geneva turned down for 1981/82, approximately 100 came from inside South Africa, 30 from Lesotho, 29 from Kenya, 30 from Britain, 25 from Zambia, and 12 from Swaziland. In addition, a year ago WUS had identified 25 more Basotho refugees at Dukwe (Botswana) as potential scholarship candidates.

Many students who apply to WUS are already being sponsored in an educational programme and want to proceed on to a more advanced level of training. In principle, if a student has done well academically as a WUS award-holder, WUS will not be averse to continuing sponsorship at a higher level (that is, making a replacement award).

WUS is currently planning to increase its total number of awards to South Africans and Namibians by making 50 to 60 new awards a year in the period 1982-86. In late 1981, it projected its future growth as follows:

WUS-International Awards to South Africans and Namibians

	<u>ongoing</u>	<u>replacement awards</u>	<u>new awards</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1982/83	212	51	50	313	\$1,013,000
1983/84	264	49	51	364	\$1,296,000
1984/85	324	40	60	424	\$1,660,000
1985/86	382	42	58	482	\$2,076,000
1986/87	382	100	-	482	\$2,284,000

In addition to the WUS-International scholarship programme, the national WUS organizations of Britain and Canada also raise funds and run scholarship programmes for refugees. WUS-Canada arranges places in Canada for about twenty refugee students a year from all over the world. WUS-UK in 1981/82 sponsored 164 African refugee students, twenty of whom were studying in Africa and the rest in Britain. Most of these were Ethiopians and Ugandans; only eight were South Africans, and 4 were Namibians, all studying in Britain. No nationality breakdown on the WUS-Canada sponsorees is available. WUS-UK in the last few years has become increasingly interested in the organization of programmes in Britain tailored for the special educational needs of Namibians, and hopes to expand its activities in this area.

WUS tries to maintain as decentralized an administrative structure as possible, with the aim of encouraging initiative from country committees in the planning of projects. Extending this to scholarship administration, WUS prefers the selection of award holders and the management of scholarships to be done by country committees to the maximum extent possible. There seems to be a three-fold purpose in this: to increase the involvement of national university communities in social causes; to avoid the administrative costs of maintaining multiple expatriate-staffed field offices; and to avoid the security problems which arise from having refugee files located all in one place (a factor which loomed large in the IUEF debacle). Effective decentralization of WUS scholarship administration, however, would depend on the establishment of relatively stable and locally funded national committees, and to date WUS has found this to be an elusive goal in most of the countries in Africa where its students are located.

In the absence of functioning national committees, WUS has had to settle - in most places - for an agreement with a proxy organization to manage WUS selection and funds (for example, Ephesus House Bursary Committee in Swaziland, and the Kenya Catholic Secretariat in Kenya). In Botswana, a WUS committee administers all university awards, while students at other post-secondary institutions go to the Botswana Council for Refugees for their allowances and counselling. In reality, if any systematic pre-placement counselling is to take place so that students are not left to a process of haphazard self-placement, professional counselling services are a necessity, and it would seem unlikely that university-based WUS committees even where these are well established could provide this on any sort of stable basis, although members of such a committee could be a valuable back-up resource for advice and contacts in the host country.

Realizing the need for a less amorphous structure, WUS has appointed a programme officer for Nigeria and a number of locally recruited representatives in east and southern Africa to facilitate communication. From this year WUS will have a regional office in Harare (comparable to its Quito field office for Latin America), from which 'floating' staff will help to co-ordinate selection, counselling and management of WUS scholarships throughout the region. The Harare office will also, through research and consultation with proxy counselling agencies, try to assist refugee students to identify ways of maximizing their employment prospects. A complementary effort already under way with a grant from the Ford Foundation is WUS-UK's four-country study of employment opportunities for African refugees.

At present, the entire WUS scholarship programme in Africa is too new for any substantial experience to have accumulated on the problems of post-graduation follow-up or job counselling. Although WUS is well aware of the needs in these areas, it is still focusing its efforts for the time being on developing an administrative system for its expanding number of students. Assuming this can be accomplished over the next several years, WUS as the largest PVO in the refugee scholarship field in Africa should soon be in a position to take a leading role in the development and co-ordination of effective responses to new refugee situations as they arise.

Otto Benecke Stiftung (OBS)  
Bonner Talweg 57  
5300 Bonn 1  
Federal Republic of Germany

The OBS, based in Bonn, originated as a refugee assistance agency after the Second World War when West Germany was flooded with ethnic Germans and others leaving eastern Europe. Today it focuses entirely on educational aid to refugees, and the great majority of its beneficiaries are still Europeans. Since the late 1970s, however, approximately 11 per cent of its scholarship funds have gone to refugees from Africa, Asia, and Latin America, with Africans being the largest group among these. All costs of the OBS are met by the West German government. In 1981, total expenditures were approximately \$20 million, of which we may suppose between \$1-2 million went to African refugees. The OBS is one of the largest scholarship programmes aiding African refugees, and southern African refugees in particular, who are given priority over those from other parts of the continent, presumably in accordance with West Germany's political priorities.

Students are sponsored both in Africa and in West Germany. In 1981/82, OBS sponsored African refugees in Germany in the following numbers:

<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>Number</u>
Ethiopia	3
Angola	6
Guinea	2
Lesotho	1
Mozambique	1
Namibia	53
South Africa	54
Rwanda	1
Western Sahara	4
Zimbabwe	332
	<u>457</u>

In Africa in 1981/82, there were an additional 419 students, almost all of whom were southern Africans, pursuing studies as follows:

<u>Country of study</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Number</u>
Tanzania	Secondary	120
Kenya	Mostly technical/vocational	83
Zambia	Secondary & technical/vocational	151
Sierra Leone	Secondary & teacher training	65
		<u>419</u>

As the above figures suggest, OBS gives priority to students pursuing secondary level or technical and vocational training (mechanics, metalworkers, printing, draughting, photography, sales and marketing, banking services, etc.); however, a limited number of university undergraduates are also sponsored, both in Germany and Africa. No funds are offered for graduate study. Given the alternatives of sponsoring many students for short-term courses (1-2 years) or fewer students for longer training (3-4 years), OBS has a clear preference for the former, especially if the training can lead directly to employment.

Students who go to Germany have their fares paid by OBS and spend their first six months doing intensive language training. Predictably there are some drop-outs during this stage, but OBS finds the cost acceptable since the object, in part, is to produce African German-speakers, and this could not be accomplished if all scholarship holders were sponsored in English-speaking countries. All OBS students accepted for study in Germany must sign an agreement to return to Africa on completion of their courses.

The first group of OBS award-holders to study in Germany began in late 1978, and a new group has started each year since then, although numbers dropped significantly following Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. In autumn 1981, 80 new students entered the language training phase in Germany (55 Namibians and 25 South Africans), and 199 other students were being sponsored in Africa.

OBS normally considers applications only from UNHCR-recognized refugees, and gives preference to liberation movement candidates. Placement in Germany is done by OBS staff in Bonn. In Africa, placement is done partly by students themselves (who approach OBS after gaining letters of admission) and partly in consultation with either OBS or German embassy personnel. For such a large programme, OBS is still rather thinly represented in the field, with only two country representatives (Kenya and Zambia), one of whom (in Zambia) has still not found a permanent office to rent after more than a year on the job. Neither field representative has full-time secretarial help. Partly as a result of this, OBS has put large amounts of money

into package deals with institutions catering for sizeable groups of students, for example, the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (Somafo) in Tanzania, where OBS sponsors 120 students selected by the ANC; a commercial college in Nairobi, where OBS sponsored 74 Zimbabweans in 1980 in a rather hastily-organized airlift operation; and several training institutions in Sierra Leone where OBS has placed large contingents of Namibians. OBS has no operations in the BLS states at present, but probably would be able to expand there, should there be a dramatic increase in refugee numbers in the future. (In 1977/78, the West German government donated 35 scholarships for refugees directly to the University of Botswana, but no information is available on how these awards were made or managed.)

While OBS favours co-ordination with other refugee scholarship organizations, it rarely enters into proxy arrangements with other bodies (an exception being in Sierra Leone, where the government administers OBS funds), nor has it offered financial support anywhere for the maintenance of centralized host-country counselling services.

OBS students successfully completing their courses are given a month's extra stipend, and OBS, where possible, makes representations on their behalf to prospective employers. Zimbabwean students who completed courses in Germany, Kenya and Zambia, were assisted by the German embassy in Harare on their return, and OBS claims that they are all now employed, many with German companies. Namibians returning, for example to Zambia from Germany, have fared less well, but the OBS-Lusaka representative assists them as far as possible in seeking employment and obtaining work permits from the Zambian governments. Once Namibia becomes independent, the employment outlook for these students should be good, particularly if the significant number of German companies now operating in Namibia remain there.

Africa Educational Trust (AET)  
38 King Street  
London WC2 8JT  
(Tel: 01-836-5075)

AET is a British PVO mainly serving African refugees studying in Britain and Ireland. Founded in 1958 and backed by a board of distinguished liberals, AET is primarily a refugee scholarship agency which also provides counselling services, carries out education-related projects, and occasionally makes representations to government on behalf of African students and refugees.

Prior to 1980, most of AET's scholarships were funded by the Swedish government through SIDA, the justification being that however unambiguous the commitment of Sweden to the cause of African refugees, training in English-speaking countries is more appropriate for anglophone Africans than training in Sweden itself. Following the demise of IUEF, Denmark and Norway joined Sweden in channelling a portion of their refugee scholarship funds through AET. AET took over the management of IUEF scholarships in Britain, which caused its number of students to double in one year (1981). New intake is now down, but with 66 new awards made for the academic year 1982/83, AET is currently managing 150 scholarships. Of this number, 51 are South Africans, 40 are Namibians (of whom approximately five are doing BAs), and 15 are Zimbabweans. Twenty other Zimbabweans finished their courses in 1982, and there was no new Zimbabwean intake. AET's remaining students are mostly Ethiopians and Eritreans.

Most AET students receive full scholarships, but some receive partial support. With full university costs in Britain now running at about £6,000 per year per student, AET's current annual scholarship expenditure is well in excess of £ $\frac{1}{2}$  million. Unfortunately, the decision of the British government in 1978/79 to substantially increase foreign student fees has meant that relatively fewer students can be assisted than before.

AET assists students for O-level and A-level studies, undergraduate and graduate university degrees, and technical and vocational training at the secondary level and above. Preference is given to those pursuing a first qualification, and to students pursuing fields of study which are relevant to development and are likely to enhance their prospects for employment. Candidates with liberation movement endorsement tend to get priority. All successful applicants must normally have been interviewed by AET in London.

Although a few southern African students are sponsored in Algeria and some Equatorial Guinean students in Spain (IEUF hold-overs), almost all AET's successful applicants are already in Britain or Ireland completing earlier training. A number of their Namibian award-holders, for example, are women who originally came to Britain under the auspices of the British Council to do courses related to camp administration (clerical, child-care, etc.) and stayed on to improve their skills through other training courses with AET sponsorship.

Normally AET only considers applicants who have already secured their own placement, but prospective applicants can seek counselling from AET's advisory service, which serves all African students in Britain (not just regarding education, but also on problems like immigration regulations and welfare and housing services). The advisory service also maintains an emergency aid fund (approximately £10,000 a year, donated by Christian Aid), and answers mail enquiries (at an average rate of 26 per week) from students in Africa, mostly seeking information about scholarships. Altogether, AET employs a full-time staff of four, plus two part-time accountants. It has no formal follow-up on former scholarship holders but tries to maintain informal contact where possible.

Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC)  
Commonwealth Secretariat  
Marlborough House  
Pall Mall  
London SW1Y 5HX  
UK

The CFTC, established in 1971, promotes co-operation among Commonwealth countries and helps them in the areas of education and training to benefit from each other's training facilities. CFTC sponsors study in developing countries, and specialize in fields of training relevant to development needs. Approximately 2,000 students are sponsored yearly. Under CFTC's Special Commonwealth Programme for Zimbabweans, over 4,000 Zimbabweans were trained in 30 Commonwealth countries.

In 1975, CFTC established the Commonwealth Programme for Namibia. To date, 265 Namibians have been sponsored by this programme, and in 1981/82 there were 120 trainees being sponsored in ten Commonwealth countries at an annual cost of roughly \$325,000 plus the donation of free places by individual countries. (CFTC literature notes that approximately 100 other Namibians are currently studying in Commonwealth countries with scholarships donated on a bilateral basis by Canada, Australia, Nigeria and other Commonwealth governments.)

The distribution of CFTC Namibian scholarship holders is presently as shown in the table overleaf:

Students Sponsored by the Commonwealth Programme for Namibia

Country of Study	Number 1981/82			Number 1981/82		
	Univ.	Post-Sec.	Sec'y	Univ.	Post-Sec.	Sec'y
Barbados	-	7	-	-	4	-
Botswana	-	3	2	-	3	2
Gambia	-	-	7	-	-	6
Ghana	-	-	1	-	-	1
Guyana	-	10	-	-	10	-
India	-	54	-	-	53	-
Jamaica	-	4	-	-	2	-
Kenya	-	5	-	-	5	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	17	-	-	9
Sri Lanka	-	10	-	-	10	-
Sub-Totals	-	93	27	-	87	18
Total		120			105	

As the table indicates, all awards are currently at the secondary and technical/vocational level, not for university studies, where the number of qualified Namibian candidates is very meagre. Most training is provided in fields related to engineering, agriculture, secretarial and artisan skills.

Applicants to the Commonwealth Programme for Namibia must be refugees, and close co-ordination is maintained between the programme, SWAPO and the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka. No specific information was collected on CFTC's administrative procedures for its scholarship programme.

In addition to its scholarship assistance to Namibians, CFTC has played a catalytic role in the establishment of the Namibian Extension Unit, which is described below.

All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC)  
Waiyaki Way  
P.O. Box 14205  
Nairobi, Kenya

The AACC, which is a co-ordinating body for Protestant churches in Africa, established a division for refugee work in 1965 in consultation with the World Council of Churches. Its aims are to help alleviate suffering through programmes of relief, resettlement, education, repatriation, counselling and pastoral care, and to conscientize the public both in Africa and internationally to the causes and effects of refugee problems. The AACC, through co-operating churches and agencies in the refugee-receiving countries, is one of the major sources of aid for refugees who are not officially recognized by the UNHCR or their countries of residence as having refugee status. Depending on need, AACC can provide funds for student travel, accommodation, health emergencies, and other education related costs, as well as basic scholarship aid. Thus while AACC is not a major donor of scholarships for southern Africans, it provides important back-up to other agencies whose purposes are more narrowly restricted by guidelines of eligibility and specifically defined areas of support.



The AACC, with headquarters in Nairobi, uses funds supplied by the World Council of Churches to support the administrative costs of host-country counselling services in most African countries with substantial refugee populations. Christian Councils or their refugee service off-shoots in Zambia, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Tanzania and Kenya all employ refugee counsellors and/or scholarship administrators partially financed by AACC, and in Kenya, AACC contributes to the administrative costs of the refugee education services co-ordinated by the Kenya Catholic Secretariat. In these countries, and in several West Africa countries, AACC also puts money into the pool of refugee scholarship funds to be allocated locally, usually for studies at the secondary or technical/vocational level. With the exception of Kenya, where proximity to headquarters has created heavy pressure on AACC's funds, the amounts of money put toward scholarships by AACC is small in most countries (\$3,721 in Botswana in 1981, \$1,847 in Swaziland). In Zambia in 1982, AACC through the Christian Council of Zambia is assisting 17 South Africans and 5 Namibians (all unrecognized) with scholarships at the secondary and vocational level.

In addition to those scholarships financed through national agencies, AACC in 1981 also awarded 25 refugee scholarships from among over 150 applications received in Nairobi from all over the continent. No breakdown by nationality or educational levels for these 25 is available, and it is possible that none of them are southern Africans.

In the past, high turnover and a shortage of dynamic staff members in refugee work, plus ups and downs at the top leadership level rather than lack of funds have prevented AACC from playing the maximum guiding role which its position of moral and humanitarian leadership might seem to prescribe for it in the field of refugee assistance. What seems likely and perhaps appropriate in the scholarship area in the future is that AACC will continue to act as a financial source-of-last-resort for unrecognized refugees and for refugee students who have failed to find funds from anywhere else for emergency needs.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)  
360 Park Avenue South  
New York, New York 10010  
(Tel. 212-532-6350)

LWF is one of the largest international church aid agencies, and within the area of refugee assistance, which is one of its principal concerns, it focuses a large portion of its resources on southern Africa. Most of its work is in relief and refugee resettlement where it has acted as an implementing partner for UNHCR in a number of countries but it also supports some educational work.

In Botswana, LWF is the implementing partner of UNHCR and the Botswana government in the administration of the Dukwe settlement 133 kilometres north-west of Francistown where the refugee population (Angolans, South Africans, Namibians and assorted others) has numbered about 600 to 800 since the exodus of the Zimbabweans in 1980. LWF has helped to establish an educational resource centre at Dukwe, which they reported in 1981 as having a small staff of refugee teachers and an enrolment of about 50 secondary age students hoping to build their knowledge sufficiently to enter Botswana schools. With the refugee population at Dukwe relatively low at the present time, this rather stop-gap effort on behalf of post-primary aged students may suffice, but should there be a new major influx of refugees into Botswana, a more substantial educational programme would need to be mounted at Dukwe, perhaps by some organization more specifically geared to educational work than LWF.

Because of the heavy pressures on Botswana to provide educational opportunities for urban refugees in the late 1970s, LWF as of 1981 had donated approximately 70 scholarships for refugees in Botswana, at a total cost of \$234,746. These included:

<u>Type of Education</u>	<u>Number</u>
Academic secondary (including 10 Namibians sent to a Lutheran High School in Liberia)	17
Nursing	2
Clerical	8
Home economics	7
Commerce	1
University (all but 8 in Africa)	25
Secretarial (all Namibian women studying at Botswana YMCA)	14
Art	3
	—
	<u>77</u>

Of these 77, approximately 10 are Botswana citizens, 22 are Zimbabweans, 19 are Namibians, 6 are South Africans, and the rest are from Angola and Lesotho. Administration is handled by a Lutheran Liaison Committee in Gaborone. LWF also contributes to the costs of running the educational counselling services of the Botswana Council for Refugees. I gathered from a LWF official in Lusaka that a number of refugee scholarships are also budgeted in Zambia (approximately \$100,000 in 1982) but details were unavailable.

Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR)  
22 Coleman Fields  
London N1 7AF  
UK

CIIR is a British-based liberal Catholic organization which supports small-scale development projects and action-oriented research on development in selected countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. It is ecumenical in outlook and open in its support for the aims of national liberation movements struggling against repressive regimes. CIIR's briefing papers on issues of national development in Zimbabwe have enjoyed wide circulation, and a similar series on Namibia is now in production.

CIIR also maintains close contact with church groups in South Africa and works to conscientize Catholics elsewhere and Christians generally to the need for change in southern Africa.

After studying the needs of Namibian refugees, CIIR established a Namibia Refugee Project in September 1981 with financial support from European Catholic aid agencies. The project has a staff of two people, both of whom have long experience and contact with Namibia. Their aim is to develop education, health, and agricultural schemes which will benefit Namibian refugees in the Kwanza Sul province of central Angola, who presently number over 35,000. In the area of education, they expect CIIR to focus on vocational training courses that will help refugee communities to meet their own needs for technicians and artisans. The Project's first training scheme, a course in Tanzania for ten shoemakers, began in February 1982. Another scheme, to train literacy teachers for the Angola camps, is also under way in Zambia.

According to one of the Namibia Refugee Project staff members, CIIR's principal constraint is not financial but rather the identification of training opportunities in Africa which Namibian refugees can actually profitably utilize, given their extremely low levels of skill in English, math and science. In view of this difficulty, it seems probable that CIIR may eventually focus mainly on trying to bring appropriate forms of training into the camps themselves, assuming the stalemate in the Namibian independence negotiations is not resolved in the near future. As of mid-1982, this programme still seems to be in a process of defining its goals and methods.

Bureau for Refugees of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)  
 Organization of African Unity  
 P.O. Box 3254  
 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees was established in 1968 with a wide mandate to act on behalf of refugees throughout the continent. In February 1982, its name was changed to the Bureau for Refugees. The objectives of the Bureau are 'the promotion of the resettlement and the employment of African refugees and to collect and provide information concerning education, training and employment opportunities in Africa'. To this end, the Bureau maintains a staff of approximately nine in Addis Ababa, periodically sends missions to refugee-receiving countries, and participates in the organization of conferences like the International Conference for Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA) held in Geneva in April 1981. Confronted with the problems of unemployment almost everywhere, the Bureau has not been notably successful in persuading African governments to liberalize their regulations for the employment of refugees, particularly those refugees who are unskilled.

In the area of scholarships, where the Bureau offers its own awards and also tries to encourage the donation of places, lower fee scales etc. for refugees, success has again been limited, due to lack of funds and support from member states. Nevertheless, between 1979 and early 1982, the BR had provided sponsorship for approximately 60 students, the majority of whom are Namibians and Angolans. According to a 1982 description of the OAU's programme, these award-holders were chosen from among nearly 1,000 applicants. Development-related fields are given preference, as are those plans of study of shortest duration (the average is 2½ years). No other data on OAU scholarship-holders was obtained.

Before its dissolution in 1980, the IUEF devoted considerable time and energy to encouraging the OAU Bureau to build itself into a major co-ordinating agency for refugee work in Africa. Although the Bureau has survived and expanded its staff somewhat over the last decade, it has not become a notable force for progress or co-ordination to date, and most other agencies appear to regard it as lacking in potential. Unfortunately I was unable to visit Addis Ababa to make an independent assessment for the purposes of this survey.

The Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (SOMAFCO)  
 P.B. Mazimbu  
 P.O. Morogoro  
 Tanzania

The Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College is a school for South African refugees now under construction at Mazimbu, near Morogoro in Tanzania. The Mazimbu complex is a 600-acre settlement area donated by Tanzania to the African National Congress in 1977 and said to consist of fertile land in the vicinity of an old sisal plantation. The school began to take shape in 1978 as a means for the ANC to cope with the very large number of young people in its care following the Soweto outflux of 1976-77, plus the increasing number of children of its older generations of exiles. Making a virtue of necessity, the ANC now envisions the school as the centrepiece of its planning for a post-apartheid education system as well as an instrument for 'deprogramming' South African youth mis-educated by Bantu education.

Approximately a third of the school construction is completed, another third is under way, and a third remains to be started. Present enrolment is about 95 at the pre-school level, 150 at the primary level, and 280 at the secondary level.

Other students cannot be taken yet because of shortage of teachers and accommodation, but eventually the school will have about 1,000 students according to present projections (which do not seem unrealistic considering the steady outflow of young people from South Africa). Delays in construction have been experienced due to shortages of building materials, but visitors have been impressed with the rate of progress and with the efforts of the Mazimbu community to produce for their own need (food, workshops, etc.). Five hundred non-students on the site are categorized as 'production workers', and crops, livestock and poultry are being raised. A clinic is also under construction.

A syllabus and educational philosophy for the school is still in the process of evolution. Planning has been carried out partly in conjunction with the Foundation for Education with Production (started by Patrick van Rensburg) which hopes to influence educational development throughout southern Africa towards a more practical orientation. SOMAFCO, according to one of its administrators, aims to 'combat the division between mental and manual labour', a goal not necessarily easily grasped by students who have found themselves at SOMAFCO in large part because of their reaction against Bantu education.

The ANC wants ardently to make SOMAFCO a success. The stigma of inferiority has warped the confidence and self-respect of generations of South African children and for the ANC to offer its cadre just one more inferior institution could do the movement's reputation serious harm, as well as setting back the educational ambitions of its students. At this stage the greatest obstacle to creating a quality institution is the difficulty of recruiting suitable teachers. Although European 'solidarity workers' are readily available the ANC would prefer to recruit qualified Africans, preferably South Africans, in keeping with its nationalist outlook. This means, however, that the pool of prospective faculty members is small, given the inability (and unwillingness) of the school to pay 'expatriate' level salaries that might enable the ANC to attract the best of its own members away from employment elsewhere.

The Namibian Extension Unit (NEU)  
United Nations Institute for Namibia  
P.O. Box 33257  
Lusaka, Zambia

As a means of overcoming the future manpower deficiencies of a free Namibia, SWAPO in co-operation with the UN Institute for Namibia has launched an ambitious programme of adult education, the Namibian Extension Unit, aimed at the refugee populations now in Zambia and Angola. The target group are adults and young adults who once attended primary school (and thus have some degree of basic literacy and numeracy) but who lack sufficient education to enter skills training at the post-primary level. By bridging the gap between Standards 3/4 and the end of primary school, the NEU aims to vastly increase the number of people able to assume useful productive roles in the rural economy and in future national reconstruction. Where adequate primary school facilities do not exist, the NEU also provides a means for some younger students to pursue their education with a view to later rejoining the formal system. While concentration at this stage is on basic English and mathematics, eventually the NEU plans to expand both upward and downward, to include beginning literacy and also instruction in subjects such as health care, agriculture, civic education, and vocational skills. In a further phase, more advanced English, math, and secondary school subjects may be added to the NEU programme.

The NEU is designed along lines developed by the International Extension College in London for maximizing the impact of very limited manpower resources and for bringing education to people who cannot be accommodated in formal school systems. Students are formed into learning groups, are provided with programmed instruction materials (workbooks, cassettes, simple math instrument sets), and are guided by a group leader who acts as their liaison with an itinerant supervisor/tutor who is not a qualified teacher (since all qualified teachers are needed in the formal system) but is a person with at least some minimal training (perhaps of several weeks duration) in programmed learning. Well prepared materials can enable students to assess their own progress, and minimize their dependence on formal teaching.

Since the dearth of qualified teachers and school facilities can be expected to continue for a long time after independence, the NEU anticipates transferring its operations eventually inside Namibia - a move much more feasible to contemplate than, for example, the relocation of the three SWAPO secondary schools.

Planning for the NEU began in 1978, but actual field operations did not start until late 1981. In the planning stages, pledges of aid totalling \$490,000 were raised from the EEC and the Nordic countries. Denmark, Finland and Norway channelled their contributions through WUS-International. The International Extension College designed and published a set of programmed English and math materials tailored specifically to Namibian conditions, and SWAPO, UNIN, and the government of Zambia all participated in recruiting the Unit staff and setting up a management board to take responsibility for administration of NEU funds. CFTC, which has played a catalytic role since 1978, agreed to provide two experts to the staff. The management board, reflecting the broad range of participation in the Project, includes two representatives each from SWAPO, UNIN, and the Zambian Government, and one each from the UNCN and the Commonwealth Secretariat (CFTC). Cost estimates for the financial year 1982 are \$470,000, a figure which reflects the high initial cost of equipment (printing press, vehicles, etc.).

Implementation of the first field operations has begun within the last year with an initial intake of 300 participants at Nyango camp in western Zambia and 1,500 in the Angolan camps. Twenty-five tutors have been trained, although delays in transport and communication have resulted in loss of some personnel and an unanticipated need to recruit replacements. Physical and technical obstacles to implementation have been formidable (see NEU's descriptions, Appendix III) but with some shifting back of the timetable, organization and supplying of study groups is now going forward. Standard tests have been administered to a pilot group of 300 refugees at Nyango, and will be administered again at later stages to evaluate student progress.

Even if the NEU never reaches the goals anticipated for its later phases of expansion (distance teaching at the secondary and technical/vocational level), it may still accomplish its more immediate goals (bridging the non-functional/functional language and numeracy gap) for thousands of Namibians. With only 10 per cent of Namibian Africans now functional in English - although English is the future national language of Namibia designated by SWAPO - the NEU will make a significant contribution to the spread of a common language and thus indirectly to a common national identity.

Moreover, looking beyond the situation of Namibia's refugees alone, if the NEU were to prove the practical possibility of serving refugee camps with distance teaching methods, the techniques developed by NEU might serve as a model for bringing educational services to transient refugee populations elsewhere.

### Other Scholarship Programmes

The following organizations also offer scholarships to refugees in Africa, but their programmes were not surveyed for this study.

British Council: Sponsors and manages various British government financed scholarship programmes for African students, including refugees. No detailed data obtained, except that British Council regularly, since the late 1970s, has sponsored small groups of Namibians in Britain for adult education courses in English, Social Work and vocational skills. Valuable experience was gained from this programme in the first several years, with the result that expectations were modified and the courses redesigned to provide remedial work necessary to enable Namibians with weak educational foundations to benefit from the training offered.

Board of Missions of the Methodist Church (USA): Up to 1967, more than 150 southern African refugees received educational assistance, but no more recent data was obtained.

International Catholic Migration Commission: Presently assists only two refugee students (Namibian women/secretarial studies) but hopes to expand to aid twenty a year for short courses.

Misereor (West Germany): A German Catholic organization which has donated a small number of scholarships for refugees in Botswana and perhaps elsewhere.

Ecumenical Scholarships Programme of Diakonischeswerk (West Germany): A programme of the evangelical churches of Germany, it finances academic and professional training at the post-secondary level. Only considers applicants who already have placement. No data on scope of present refugee programme, but it is small.

Christian Aid (Britain): Affiliate of the British Council of Churches, it assists refugee students in Britain, but not on a large scale.

Norwegian Refugee Council: Contributes funds to education-related programmes in Africa and Norway.

Danish Refugee Council: Contributes funds to education-related programmes in Africa and Denmark. 88 Namibians with no previous formal education are currently training in Denmark in artisan skills.

In addition to the above, numerous scholarships for African refugees are financed by the specialized agencies of the United Nations, including ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF and UNIDO.

### Conclusion

International concern for the victims of apartheid has led, over the past two decades, to the establishment of numerous programmes of assistance for refugee students from Namibia and South Africa. If and when political tensions in southern Africa over the next two decades lead to new large-scale refugee outfluxes, the experience and organization of the existing refugee aid programmes will provide a starting-point for coping with new crises. To better meet ongoing refugee needs and be prepared for the future, it is important that organizations already involved in educational assistance be in touch with one another on a regular basis. Co-ordinating

efforts like the ICARA meetings and, on a smaller scale, the meetings organized by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Geneva, are means to this end, as are the informal consultations among agency personnel in the front-line states. Every encouragement should be given to the process of communication and co-operation, both for the sake of short-term improvements in the services provided, but also to ensure that if and when major fund-raising efforts become necessary in the future, there will be co-operation rather than competition among the many agencies involved in refugee education.

At the present time, scholarship funds for southern African refugees at the post-secondary level are generally filling the existing need, although counselling services are not what they might be, and severe strains would no doubt arise if there should be a major new outflux of student refugees from South Africa. Greater efforts to train professional refugee counsellors are needed, as well as increased attention to the production and dissemination of written counselling materials.

The group in most education need at present are the Namibian exiles living in Angolan and Zambian camps, for whom opportunities are still meagre, in spite of the efforts of host governments and of the Namibian Extension Unit to introduce new programmes of basic education. More needs to be done to support these efforts.

Self-help among southern African exiles should be supported wherever it shows promise of leading to the self-sufficiency of refugee communities or the improved education of refugee students. The NEU and South African efforts at Mazimbu in Tanzania are fine examples of self-help, and outside assistance agencies should be doing more to help these programmes raise funds and recruit refugee graduates as teachers and administrators.

Although the world is still waking up to the immensity of the African refugee problem, world opinion has long been conscious of the southern African political 'time-bomb'. Cheerful press reports may inform us from time to time that 'solutions' are at hand for Namibia or South Africa, but the weight of historical experience suggests the opposite. There is a long haul ahead, and it would be realistic to proceed on the premise that the situation in southern Africa, including the refugee situation, will get worse, and perhaps far worse, before it gets better. The concern and the organizational resources to cope with refugee problems in southern Africa already exist. What is required is that existing aid programmes maintain and improve their level of support, increase their co-ordination, and look to the future to plan now for the crises that almost certainly lie ahead.

1971

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1972

Year of study	Mabopane East Technikon	Edenvale Technical College
---------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

(vii) Other paramedical personnel

B. Occupational Therapy

1	26
2	5
3	2

B.Sc. Dietetics

1	8
2	7
3	2

B. Optometry

1	13
2	5
3	6
4	2

B. Oral Hygiene

1	7
2	10

(b) Examination results for 1983 are not yet available as statistical returns in respect of 1983 have not been received yet.

*Hauserud* Q. 6/1, 1971  
Western Cape: technical education/adult education/literacy training 6/7/84

1071. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether there are facilities for (a) technical education, (b) adult education and (c) literacy training in (i) Langa, (ii) Nyanga, (iii) Guguletu and (iv) any other Black urban areas in the Western Cape; if so, (aa) where is each of these institutions situated and (bb) how many persons can be accommodated in each;

(2) whether any of these institutions offer night classes; if so, (a) which institutions and (b) in what fields?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) (i) No.

(ii) No.	(aa) Guguletu Technical Centre which is also attended by pupils from Langa and Nyanga.
(iii) Yes.	Sivuyile Technical College, Guguletu.
(iv) No.	(bb) 3 000 pupils on a rotation base. 60 students per day or 180 on a trimester base.
(b) and (c) (i) Yes.	(ii) Yes.
	(iii) Only adult education.
	(iv) Yes.

1973

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1974

(aa)

(i) St Francis Cultural Centre, Langa

(bb)

650

(ii) Sizamile Junior Secondary School, Nyanga

250

(iii) Sivuyile Technical College, Guguletu

150 per year

(iv) Yizani, Blackheath

40

Kya Mandi, Stellenbosch

20

Zwelihle, Hermannus

20

Zolani, Ashton

45

Eziqhameni, Ceres

50

Zamulwazi, Robertson

50

Vuyisile, Worcester

75

(2) Yes.

(a) St Francis Cultural Centre, Langa; Sizamile Junior Secondary School, Nyanga;

Yizani, Blackheath;

Kya Mandi, Stellenbosch;

Zwelihle, Hermannus;

Zolani, Ashton;

Eziqhameni, Ceres;

Zamulwazi, Robertson;

Vuyisile, Worcester.

(b) All prescribed courses from literacy up to and including standard 10.

*Hauserud* Q. 6/1, 1973  
Matriculation examination 6/7/84

1072. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 741 on 29 May 1984, there are facilities for writing the matriculation examination at Cathcart, King William's Town, Komga and Stutterheim, respectively; if not, (a) what is the highest standard offered by schools at each of these centres, (b) how many such schools are

there at these centres, (c) how many pupils are currently in the highest standard of each such school and (d) to which schools will they proceed in order to complete their studies at matriculation level?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

No.

King

Cathcart William's Komga Stutterheim

(a) Std 8 Std 8 Std 6 Std 9

(b) 1 1 1 1

(c) 42 157 44 76

(d) Likely schools to which pupils will apply are the schools at Queenstown and Stutterheim (Std 10 will be offered as from 1985) and schools situated in Ciskei.

Technical secondary schools

1073. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Training:



1975

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1976

(1) (a) (i) How many technical secondary schools for Blacks falling under his Department are there in the Republic at present and (ii) where are they situated in each case and (b) how many pupils at these schools obtained the (i) Junior and (ii) Senior Certificate with one or more technical subjects in 1983;

(2) whether his Department intends to provide additional technical secondary schools for Blacks; if not, why not; if so, (a) where will they be situated and (b) when are they due to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:**

(1) Technical secondary subjects are not offered only at schools which are registered as technical secondary schools, but also at certain comprehensive schools. The following schools offer technical secondary courses:

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Name of school	Residential area	
Khaya	Carletonville	
Katlehong	Natalspruit	
Jabulani	Soweto	
Tladi	Soweto	
Madibane	Soweto	
Anchor	Soweto	
Bona	Soweto	
Progress	Soweto	
Musi	Soweto	
Aurora	Soweto	
Lofentse	Soweto	
Kelokitso	Soweto	
Mafori	Soweto	
Mphahlele	Soweto	
Morris Isaacson	Soweto	
Nghunghunyani	Soweto	
Sizanani		
Thusanang	Sebokeng	
Moemedi	Bloemfontein	
Lesideng	Welkom	
Itembellhle	New Brighton	

(b) Statistics in respect of pupils who obtained the Junior or Senior Certificate with technical subjects are not available separately. The figures below indicate only the number of candidates who passed specific technical subjects.

	(i)	(ii)
	Std 8 examination	Std 10 examination
Building	11	1
Construction	100	42
Electrical Work	67	9
Electronics	22	—
Woodworking	—	15
Metalwork	66	18
Motor Mechanics	21	1
Bricklaying and Plastering	57	31
Welding and Metalworking	245	13
Technical Drawing H G	—	22
Technical Drawing L G	25	—
Fitting and Turning		

(2) Yes. The Department is continuously establishing technical sections at existing and new secondary schools.

	(a)	(b)*
Ilingelthle	Craddock	1984
Kwesi-Lomso	Port Elizabeth	1984
Itembellhle	Port Elizabeth	1984
Mabande	Ogies	1984
EKangala	Bronkhorstspuit	1984
Laban Mohlabi	Kwa-Thema	1984-85
Thuto-Ke-		
Matla	Tembisa	1984-85
Mphanama	Middelburg Tvl	1984-85
Mamellong	Tsakane	1985-86
Landulwazi	Tokoza	1985-86
Kwadikathole	Katlehong	1986-87
Botoka	Potchefstroom	1986-87
Thutu-Tero	Sebokeng	1986-87
Nkumbulo	Kwa-Thema	1986-87

1977

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1978

Sizanani  
Thusanang  
Minerva  
(Donation by private sector)

(a) Sebokeng  
1986-87  
1986-87

\* According to building programme

The following technical sections are being planned but the projects have not been formally approved:

Sukuma	Pietermaritzburg
Kagiso	Bloemfontein
Masisebenze	Tembisa
Tembisa	Tembisa
Vosloosrus	Vosloosrus
Lesiba	Daveyton
Ikusasa	Tembisa
Fumana	Katlehong
Lefa-Ifa	Kwa-Thema
Thuto-Lore	Sharpeville
Fontannus	Soweto
Kusasaletlu	Evander
Nombulelo	Grahamstown
Ponego	Katlehong
Boginzimbi	Witbank
Ephas	
Mamkeli	Wattville
Kwamhola	Barberton
Eketsang	Katlehong
Thaba Jabula	Soweto
Sizwakele	Langverwacht
Ngopoleng	Zamdela (Sasolburg)
Bethlehem	Bethlehem

Of the eucalyptus species  
Meranti  
Embua  
Philippine Mahogany  
Iroko  
Kiaat  
Sapele  
Other species as above-mentioned and coniferous species

Species

Species	1981	1982	1983
Of the eucalyptus species	31 m³	73 m³	149 m³
Meranti	143 897 m³	108 565 m³	129 008 m³
Embua	23 106 m³	14 501 m³	15 170 m³
Philippine Mahogany	9 810 m³	7 194 m³	11 238 m³
Iroko	14 387 m³	9 201 m³	8 158 m³
Kiaat	910 m³	903 m³	268 m³
Sapele	3 171 m³	1 765 m³	1 593 m³
Other species as above-mentioned and coniferous species	45 871 m³	47 178 m³	107 217 m³

Hardwood  
1103. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance:

What quantities of each specified species of hardwood were imported into the Republic in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Particulars of the different species of hardwood are not readily available. Quantities of wood imported in the following forms during 1981, 1982 and 1983 are as follows:

Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of its bark of species other than coniferous species.	1981	1982	1983
	42 407 m³	33 765 m³	29 019 m³

Wood, roughly squared or half-squared but not further manufactured, of species other than coniferous species.

Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm

	Year of study	Mabopane East Technikon	Edenvale Technical College
--	---------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

(viii) Other paramedical personnel

B. Occupational Therapy ..... 1 26  
 2 5  
 3 2

B.Sc. Dietetics ..... 1 8  
 2 7  
 3 2

B. Optometry ..... 1 13  
 2 5  
 3 6  
 4 2

B. Oral Hygiene ..... 1 7  
 2 10

(b) Examination results for 1983 are not yet available as statistical returns in respect of 1983 have not been received yet.

*Handwritten:* **Hauser** Q. 601, 1971  
 Western Cape: technical education/adult education/literacy training 6/7/84

1071. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether there are facilities for (a) technical education, (b) adult education and (c) literacy training in (i) Langa, (ii) Nyanga, (iii) Guguletu and (iv) any other Black urban areas in the Western Cape; if so, (aa) where is each of these institutions situated and (bb) how many persons can be accommodated in each;
- (2) whether any of these institutions offer night classes; if so, (a) which institutions and (b) in what fields?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) (i) No.

	(ii) No.	(iii) Yes.	(iv) No.	(aa) Guguletu Technical Centre which is also attended by pupils from Langa and Nyanga. Sivyulle Technical College, Guguletu.	(bb) 3 000 pupils on a rotation base. 60 students per day or 180 on a trimester base.
(b) and (c) (i) Yes.					
(ii) Yes.					
(iii) Only adult education.					
(iv) Yes.					

(aa)	(bb)
------	------

(i) St Francis Cultural Centre, Langa ..... 650

(ii) Sizamile Junior Secondary School, Nyanga ..... 250

(iii) Sivyulle Technical College, Guguletu ..... 150

(iv) Yizani, Blackheath ..... 40  
 Kya Mandi, Stellenbosch ..... 20  
 Zwellihle, Hermannus ..... 20  
 Zolani, Ashton ..... 45  
 Ezizhameni, Ceres ..... 50  
 Zamulwazi, Robertson ..... 50  
 Vuyisile, Worcester ..... 75

(2) Yes.

(a) St Francis Cultural Centre, Langa; Sizamile Junior Secondary School, Nyanga; Yizani, Blackheath; Kya Mandi, Stellenbosch; Zwellihle, Hermannus; Zolani, Ashton; Ezizhameni, Ceres; Zamulwazi, Robertson; Vuyisile, Worcester.

there at these centres, (c) how many pupils are currently in the highest standard of each such school and (d) to which schools will they proceed in order to complete their studies at matriculation level?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

	No.	King	Cathcart	William's Town	Komga	Stutterheim
(a)	Std 8	Std 8	Std 6	Std 9		
(b)	1	1	1	1		
(c)	42	157	44	76		

(d) Likely schools to which pupils will apply are the schools at Queenstown and Stutterheim (Std 10 will be offered as from 1985) and schools situated in Ciskei.

Technical secondary schools

1073. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Training:

*Handwritten:* **Hauser** Q. 611, 1973  
 Matriculation examination 6/7/84

1072. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 741 on 29 May 1984, there are facilities for writing the matriculation examination at Cathcart, King William's Town, Komga and Stutterheim, respectively; if not, (a) what is the highest standard offered by schools at each of these centres, (b) how many such schools are

1975

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1976

(1) (a) (i) How many technical secondary schools for Blacks falling under his Department are there in the Republic at present and (ii) where are they situated in each case and (b) how many pupils at these schools obtained the (i) Junior and (ii) Senior Certificate with one or more technical subjects in 1983;

(2) whether his Department intends to provide additional technical secondary schools for Blacks; if not, why not; if so, (a) where will they be situated and (b) when are they due to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:**

(1) Technical secondary subjects are not offered only at schools which are registered as technical secondary schools, but also at certain comprehensive schools. The following schools offer technical secondary courses:

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Bona	Soweto	
Progress	Soweto	
Musi	Soweto	
Aurora	Soweto	
Lofentse	Soweto	
Kelokiso	Soweto	
Mafori	Soweto	
Mphahlele	Soweto	
Morris Isaacson	Soweto	
Nghunghunyani	Soweto	
Sizanani	Soweto	
Thusanang	Sebokeng	
Moemedi	Bloemfontein	
Lesideng	Welkom	
Iembelihle	New Brighton	

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Welding and Metalworking	245	13
Technical Drawing H G	—	22
Technical Drawing L G	25	—
Fitting and Turning		

(2) Yes. The Department is continuously establishing technical sections at existing and new secondary schools.

	(a)	(b)*
Ilingelile	Cradock	1984
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Iembelihle	Port Elizabeth	1984
Mabande	Ogies	1984
Ekangala	Bronkhorstspuit	1984
Laban Mohlabi	Kwa-Thema	1984-85
Thuto-Ke-		
Matla	Tembisa	1984-85
Mphanama	Middelburg Tvl	1984-85
Mamellong	Tsakane	1985-86
Landulwazi	Tokoza	1985-86
Kwadikathole	Katlehong	1986-87
Botoka	Potchefstroom	1986-87
Thutu-Tero	Sebokeng	1986-87
Nkumbulo	Kwa-Thema	1986-87

1977

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1978

Sizanani  
Thusanang  
Minerva  
(Donation by private sector)

(a) Sebokeng  
1986-87  
1986-87

\* According to building programme

The following technical sections are being planned but the projects have not been formally approved:

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Kagiso	Bloemfontein	
Masisebenze	Tembisa	
Tembisa	Tembisa	
Vosloosrus	Vosloosrus	
Lesiba	Daveyton	
Ikusasa	Tembisa	
Fumana	Katlehong	
Lefa-Ifa	Kwa-Thema	
Thuto-Lore	Sharpeville	
Fontanus	Soweto	
Kusasaletu	Evander	
Nombulelo	Grahamstown	
Ponego	Katlehong	
Boginzimbi	Witbank	
Ephas		
Mamkeli	Wattville	
Kwamhola	Barberton	
Eketsang	Katlehong	
Thaba Jabula	Soweto	
Sizwakele	Langverwacht	
Ngopoleng	Zamdela (Sasolburg)	
Bethlehem	Bethlehem	

What quantities of each specified species of hardwood were imported into the Republic in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

the Minister of Finance:

*Handwritten signature: Howard Q. G. 1978*  
Hardwood  
Q. G. 1978

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

Particulars of the different species of hardwood are not readily available. Quantities of wood imported in the following forms during 1981, 1982 and 1983 are as follows:

	1981	1982	1983
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Wood, roughly squared or half-squared but not further manufactured, of species other than coniferous species.

Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm

Species	1981	1982	1983
Of the eucalyptus species	31 m <sup>3</sup>	73 m <sup>3</sup>	149 m <sup>3</sup>
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Embuia	23 106 m <sup>3</sup>	14 501 m <sup>3</sup>	15 170 m <sup>3</sup>
Philippine Mahogany	9 810 m <sup>3</sup>	7 194 m <sup>3</sup>	11 238 m <sup>3</sup>
Iroko	14 387 m <sup>3</sup>	9 201 m <sup>3</sup>	8 158 m <sup>3</sup>
Kiaat	910 m <sup>3</sup>	903 m <sup>3</sup>	268 m <sup>3</sup>
Sapele	3 171 m <sup>3</sup>	1 765 m <sup>3</sup>	1 593 m <sup>3</sup>
Other species as above-mentioned and coniferous species	45 871 m <sup>3</sup>	47 178 m <sup>3</sup>	107 217 m <sup>3</sup>

EDUCATION — SECONDARY

1984

JULY — DEC.,

# Craddock ban over?

THE three-month ban on public meetings in Craddock African township of Lingelihle expires on Sunday and residents are hoping that it will not be renewed.

Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange imposed the ban on March 31 only a day after the detention of Mr Mathew Goniwe, Chairman of the Craddock Residents Association, his nephew Mbulelo Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, chairman of the Craddock Youth Association and Madoda Jacob, a student leader.

Since then it is estimated that more than 100 members of Cradora and Cradoya, mostly youths, have been arrested and charged either with public violence or intimidation.

These include Mr Gladwell Makaula, who took over the leadership of Cradora after Mr Goniwe had been placed in preventive detention.

The people are calling upon the minister to lift ban.

# Open our schools, ask Pta pupils



Students are the funeral of Atteridgeville pupil Emma Sathekge, who died on February 13 after a clash with police during the school boycotts.

**THE STUDENTS'** representative councils of the six closed schools in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, have launched a petition calling on the Education and Training Minister to reopen their schools.

About 500 students who attended Cosas' Freedom Charter Day commemoration service in Atteridgeville on Tuesday have already signed the petition.

According to a spokesman for the SRCs, the next student mass meeting will be held next Wednesday, where more signatures will be collected.

The newly-formed Education Concern Committee in Atteridgeville and a local priest have also issued a special petition to be signed by local residents.

The ECC is made up of members of the local Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents' Organisation and the Saulsville/Atteridgeville Youth Organisation.

An ECC spokesman said the petition will be launched this week.

## CP Reporter

The two petitions stress the need for the school problems in Atteridgeville to be solved. They hope the petition will lead to the reopening of the schools.

The students hope to collect 6 000 signatures.

At the meeting, Cosas also slammed the Atteridgeville/Saulsville youth leadership clubs — pro-community council youth groups — and accused them of trying to sabotage the activities and unity of Cosas members.

Another service to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the Freedom Charter, organised by the Mamelodi Youth Organisation, will be held tomorrow at the Ikageng Church, C3 Mamelodi West, at 12am.

**Services held on Freedom Day throughout the country. See Page 8**

Questions standing over from Friday, 29 June 1984.

Johannesburg: vandalism

\*6. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police in Johannesburg have received any complaints in 1983 and 1984 concerning alleged organized vandalism, the details of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) how many complaints, (b) when were they received and (c) what was the purport of these complaints in each case;
- (2) whether the police have investigated these complaints; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether any witnesses have been questioned in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many and (ii) when;
- (4) whether any suspects have been (a) questioned and (b) arrested; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) (a) and (b) No complaints of alleged organized vandalism were received, but during the period September 1983 till June 1984, 43 incidents which can be regarded as vandalism were lodged with the police.
- (c) There was one complaint of a bomb threat, one of a dead cat on a stoep, one of a death threat, one of housebreaking, and 39 of malicious damage to property which include the smashing of car windows, the

application of paint remover to motor vehicles, the slashing of tyres and the breaking of windows of residences.

- (2) Yes.
- (3) Yes.
  - (i) 40.
  - (ii) On different dates during the course of the investigations.
- (4) (a) Yes.
  - (b) No, because the suspects could not be connected with the crimes.
- (5) No.

Johannesburg: vandalism

\*7. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any member of the South African Police received any representations in May and/or June 1984 concerning instances of vandalism allegedly directed at specific persons living in and around Johannesburg; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;
- (2) whether any action has been taken as a result of these representations; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that action will be taken; if so, (i) what action, (ii) when and (iii) with what results;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) On 24 May 1984

(b) Certain legal practitioners.

- (c) (i) The representations boiled down to their concern that in the light of the number of similar incidents having been committed over a period of time, nobody has yet been apprehended in connection therewith. They also concluded from the pattern of the acts that the perpetrators seem to have access to confidential information regarding the names, addresses, telephone and vehicle registration numbers of the victims. They required from the South African Police the assurance that whosoever may have been responsible for these acts, relentless action would be taken against such person or persons.
- (ii) The assurance was given that the cases were being properly investigated and that the police would not hesitate to act against the culprits. They have also been informed that a senior detective officer has been appointed specially to supervise and co-ordinate the investigations. Any information and further complaints could be brought directly to the attention of this officer.

(2) Yes.

- (i), (ii) and (iii) As indicated in (1)(c)(ii). Thus far the steps have not yet yielded any positive results.

- (3) No, except to confirm that vandalism of this nature cannot be condoned and that the South African Police have instructions to act relentlessly against the responsible person or persons.

For written reply:

Coloured schools: classrooms  
1039. Mr S S van der Merwe asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 9 on 24 February 1984, the amount of R5 000 000 made available for the construction of classrooms at Coloured schools has been spent; if not, what amount had been spent by the end of the 1983-84 financial year;
- (2) how many classrooms at Coloured schools (a) had been erected by the end of the 1983-84 financial year and (b) remained to be erected as at (i) that date and (ii) the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) whether an amount has been allocated by his Department for the construction of classrooms at Coloured schools in the 1984-85 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what amount?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No, R2 688 924.
- (2) (a) 250.
  - (b) (i) 100.
  - (ii) None.
- (3) Yes, R1 455 000.

For the information of the hon member, I wish to mention that as a result of a revision of priorities 57 classrooms were delivered to teaching colleges.

Community centres/libraries/recreational areas

1096. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) community centres, (b) libraries and (c) recreational areas had

by approximately 800 metres to the south of Spine Road. An open canal will be dug in the interim to drain the area. The box culvert can be completed at a later stage of development. Costs were reduced by accepting alternative materials for those specified, such as the use of PVC

pipes instead of vitrified clay or asbestos cement sewer pipes and the use of precast concrete storm-water catch pits instead of cast-iron grids. The period for completion of the civil engineering contracts was extended to 45 weeks.

(iii) Nil.

ADMINISTRATION BOARD WESTERN CAPE  
CONTRACT NO WK8/1984

ANNEXURE A: SUMMARY OF TENDER PRICES

Contract	Tender A R c	Tender B R c	Tender C R c	Tender CI R c	Tender CY R c	Tender CVI R c
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984	12 681 373,32	12 313 865,40	12 193 414,54	14 144 885,24	14 339 205,22	14 019 677,24
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984	12 332 160,71	12 069 637,27	11 976 320,65	13 965 554,93	14 132 754,93	13 967 874,93
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984	4 037 700,60	3 782 575,20	3 697 745,00	3 534 400,00	3 686 400,00	3 443 600,00
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984	12 229 845,92	11 947 313,36	11 834 006,94	13 907 859,32	14 075 059,32	13 810 179,32
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984	15 769 437,50	15 265 803,88	15 113 527,50	17 900 319,76	18 815 319,76	17 733 819,76
Total Wimpey	57 070 717,45	55 379 185,11	54 835 013,83	63 053 019,25	64 438 739,23	62 977 351,23
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984	15 198 825,24	14 647 895,24	14 474 261,24	14 144 885,24	14 339 205,22	14 019 677,24
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984	14 787 660,93	14 513 831,93	14 222 514,93	13 965 554,93	14 132 754,93	13 967 874,93
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984	4 281 770,00	4 032 852,00	3 786 000,00	3 534 400,00	3 686 400,00	3 443 600,00
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984	14 729 965,32	14 484 156,32	14 164 819,32	13 907 859,32	14 075 059,32	13 810 179,32
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984	19 301 823,76	18 835 157,76	18 338 319,76	17 900 319,76	18 815 319,76	17 733 819,76
Total Bealcrest	66 300 045,25	66 661 913,25	64 964 913,25	63 053 019,25	64 438 739,23	62 977 351,23
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984		B1. 3 031 840,00	CI. 3 329 244,00			
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984		B2. 3 772 000,00	CC. 3 367 200,00			
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984		B3. 3 695 200,00	CD. 3 677 048,00			
Total M & R		3 946 280,00				
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984		3 946 280,00				
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984			4 720 000,00			
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984			4 720 000,00			
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984			4 720 000,00			
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984			4 720 000,00			
Total Clifford Harris		15 627 336,00				
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984			4 720 000,00			
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984			4 720 000,00			
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984			4 720 000,00			
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984			4 720 000,00			
Total Spantek			4 720 000,00			

Contract	Tender A R c	Tender B R c	Tender C R c	Tender CI R c	Tender CY R c	Tender CVI R c
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984						
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984						
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984						
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984						
Total Clifford Harris		15 627 336,00				
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984						
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984						
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984						
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984						
Total Annalammann			19 242 006,82			
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984			63 943 643,26			
Contract WK8(a)/1/1984			48 174 325,28			
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984						
Contract WK8(b)/1/1984						
Total Annalammann			111 117 968,54			

Craddock: visits to persons awaiting trial  
\*5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether awaiting-trial (a) children under the age of 18 years and (b) adults are permitted visits by (i) social workers and (ii) other specified staff members of the Department of Co-operation and Development; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) (a) how many (i) children and (ii) adults have been visited by social workers and/or other staff members of the said Department in Craddock in 1984, (b) when did the visits take place and (c) what was the purpose of the visit in each case;
- (3) whether any probation reports have been (a) requested and (b) prepared in respect of persons arrested in Craddock; if not, why not; if so, when in each case?

tried. Probationary reports are only of relevance after a person has been found guilty by a court.

Craddock: arrest of W Basini

\*6. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether one Winnie Basini was (a) arrested and (b) charged by the Craddock police on or about 9 June 1984; if so, (i) for what alleged offence, (ii) what is the nature of the charges against him, (iii) on what date was he arrested, (iv) what is his age and (v) what were the circumstances surrounding his arrest;
- (2) whether an application for bail has been received in respect of this person; if so, when;
- (3) whether the application has been granted; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether a social worker has been appointed to investigate the background of this person and make recommendations in this regard; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes.
- (i) and (ii) He was arrested and

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) yes.
  - (2) (a) (i) and (ii) none (b) and (c) fall away.
  - (3) (a) and (b) no.
- The people involved are still to be



charged with riotous behaviour, assault on police an resisting arrest.

(iii) On 6 June 1984.

(iv) 18 years

(v) When the person concerned was accosted by a policeman regarding his riotous behaviour in a public street he attacked the policeman with a klerie and resisted arrest.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away.

(4) No, because normally the services of social workers are requested by presiding magistrates.

Welfare organizations: subsidies

\*7. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department pays subsidies to private welfare organizations on a set date and in a uniform manner; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the system of payment employed by his Department?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes. The subsidies are paid monthly in advance.

Warrant Vouchers are posted to the national councils of the welfare organizations on the 15th of each month or, if the 15th does not fall on a working day, on the day thereafter.

Welfare organizations: subsidies

\*8. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether his Department pays subsidies to private welfare organizations on a set

date and in a uniform manner; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the system of payment employed by his Department?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

No, because the provisions of the different subsidy schemes require different ways of payment.

Welfare organizations: subsidies

\*9. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether his Department pays subsidies to private welfare organizations on a set date and in a uniform manner; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the system of payment employed by his Department?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes. Payments are made monthly in advance, usually within the first week of a month. Payments are made by means of warrant vouchers or cheques which are sent by post.

*Howard*  
*Craddock death of S Jacobs*  
*Q. 6/1/1982 4/7/84*  
\*10. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the death of one Senelzile Jacobs was reported to the South African Police in Craddock; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the age of the deceased and (c) what was the (i) cause of and (ii) circumstances surrounding his death;

(2) whether the police have investigated his death; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether there were any witnesses to his death; if so, how many;

(4) whether these witnesses have (a) been questioned and (b) had statements taken from them; if not, why not; if so, when;

(5) whether the investigation has been completed; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(6) whether any persons have been (a) arrested and (b) charged in connection with the death of this person; if not, why not; if so, (i) who and (ii) when;

(7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(a) On 15 April 1984.

(b) 17 years.

(c) (i) and (ii) His death was the result of a stab wound he sustained when a person whose father's house was being attacked by a stone throwing mob attempted to arrest him and a struggle ensued.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes, three.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes, on 17 April 1984.

(5) Yes. The docket was on 21 June 1984 referred to the Attorney-General for his decision.

(6) (a) and (b) No, because the decision of the Attorney-General is still being awaited.

(7) No.

Telephone directories

\*11. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) On what date did distribution of the 1984-85 telephone directories for the Cape Peninsula commence;

(2) (a) how many telephone numbers listed in this directory are due to change before the distribution of the 1985-86 directory and (b) on what date will these numbers be changed?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) On 25 June 1984;

(2) (a) 39 350, and

(b) the number changes will not be affected on a common date, but on various dates during the currency of the directory as the exchange projects necessitating the number changes are completed. The expected dates for the completion of the various projects are not yet available but each date will be made known in the press as soon as it is definitely known when the relative project will be completed.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and in view of the large number of changes in the telephone directory as well as the inconvenience to subscribers, would it not have been preferable to hold over the publication and distribution of the directory until more telephone numbers had been changed over?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in the light of the experience that the Department has had over many years, this particular way of informing the public, via a telephone directory, how to get hold of the correct numbers is—I have satisfied myself of this—the most practical way of doing it. If the hon member has a practical suggestion to make to me he can come and talk to me or he can put it in writing and we can consider it.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I feel that the figure of 39 350 that he mentioned is a very considerable number. Surely it would have been easier to hold over the publication of the directory until more numbers had been changed over.

charged with riotous behaviour, assault on police an resisting arrest.

- (iii) On 6 June 1984.
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4/7/84  
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(2) whether the police have investigated his death; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether there were any witnesses to his death; if so, how many;

(4) whether these witnesses have (a) been questioned and (b) had statements taken from them; if not, why not; if so, when;

(5) whether the investigation has been completed; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(6) whether any persons have been (a) arrested and (b) charged in connection with the death of this person; if not, why not; if so, (i) who and (ii) when;

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Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I feel that the figure of 39 350 that he mentioned is a very considerable number. Surely it would have been easier to hold over the publication of the directory until more numbers had been changed over.

(5) since special storage arrangements were not necessary no direct costs were involved.

*1st year students 4/7/84*  
*Q. 61, 1927*  
 1114. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education:

(a) How many, and (b) what percentage of the total number of, first-year students enrolled at each university administered by his Department in 1982 and 1983, respectively, (i) dropped out during the year and (ii) failed their examinations in all subjects at the end of the year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Statistics in the required form are not available. Refer to the attached schedule for the number of full-time equivalent enrolled and successful first-year students according to the South African Post Secondary Education System (SAPSE). Figures in brackets indicate the percentage successful full-time equivalent students.

University	1982		1983	
	Enrolled	Successful	Enrolled	Successful
South Africa	3 814	1 208 (31,7)	4 062	1 238 (30,5)
Cape Town	2 034	1 528 (75,1)	2 079	1 594 (76,7)
Stellenbosch	1 871	1 402 (74,9)	2 081	1 577 (75,8)
Witwatersrand	2 798	1 820 (65,0)	3 087	2 009 (65,1)
Pretoria	2 793	1 960 (70,2)	2 590	1 975 (76,3)
Natal	2 187	1 351 (61,8)	2 258	1 394 (61,7)
Rhodes	756	484 (64,0)	703	478 (68,0)
Potchefstroom	1 117	951 (85,1)	1 399	1 070 (76,5)
OFS	1 468	1 004 (68,4)	1 433	1 017 (71,0)
Port Elizabeth	547	358 (65,4)	627	436 (69,5)
RAU	1 003	646 (64,4)	931	730 (78,4)

THURSDAY, 5 JULY 1984

Indicates translated version:

*For written reply:*  
*Hansard Q. 62, 1927*  
*Schools: hostel accommodation 5/7/84*

1092. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many (a) Coloured and (b) Asian (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools (aa) have and (bb) do not have hostel accommodation;

(2) whether there is a shortage of hostel accommodation at any (a) Coloured

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(3) how many (a) Coloured and (b) Asian school pupils (i) applied for accommodation in school hostels for, and (ii) were accommodated in school hostels in, the 1984 school year?

and (b) Asian schools in any region of the Republic; if so, (i) what is the shortage in respect of each specified region and (ii) what steps are being taken to overcome the shortage;

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 16.

(bb) 1 843.

(ii) (aa) 43.

(b) (i) (aa) None.  
 (bb) 326.  
 (ii) (aa) None.  
 (bb) 115.

(2) (a) Yes.  
 (i) A shortage of hostel accommodation is experienced country-wide especially in bigger towns where secondary education facilities are provided also to accommodate pupils from nearby smaller towns and the surrounding rural areas. Many primary pupils resident on farms in rural areas have to attend schools in towns and the establishment of hostels to accommodate them is also necessary. The shortage of hostel accommodation is presently estimated at approximately 20 000.

(ii) Seven hostels are presently in the process of construction whilst provision has been made in the building programme for the erection of 40 hostels. Where necessary transport schemes have been and are still being introduced to transport pupils daily to and from schools. Boarding allowances are also paid to pupils who qualify for such allowances to enable them to board privately.

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) A need for hostel accommodation has been identified and provision has been made in the building programme for the construction of hostels in the following areas:  
 Western Transvaal (Rustenburg) for 50 pupils;  
 South Eastern Transvaal (Standerton) for 145 pupils;  
 Northern Transvaal (Pietersburg) for 87 pupils;  
 South Western Transvaal (Klerksdorp) for 81 pupils;  
 Eastern Transvaal (Nelspruit) for 45 pupils;  
 Zululand (Richards Bay) for 132 pupils;  
 Natal South Coast (Umzimto) for 380 pupils;  
 Northern Natal and Natal Midlands (Pietermaritzburg) for 244 pupils.  
 In the meantime transport schemes have been introduced and boarding allowances are paid as under (2)(a)(ii).

(3) (a) (i) Applications are received locally and figures are not readily obtainable.  
 (ii) 8 622.

(b) (i) None.  
 (ii) None.

*Hansard Q. 61, 1930*  
*Centres for adult education 5/7/84*  
 1094. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether there are any centres for adult education for (a) Coloured and (b) Asian persons in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many, (ii) where are they situated in each case and (iii) how many persons were enrolled at each centre at (aa) primary and (bb) secondary school level as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

he tell us how many persons are being detained presently under section 29?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot reply off-hand because I am not sure of the exact figure. The figure in the report which I saw yesterday was 69 or 70.

\*16. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:

- Howard Q. 6.1. 1984  
Zoar/Suurbraak 6/7/84*
- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 25 on 15 June 1984, the building and repair of houses in Zoar and Suurbraak have been completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the total cost involved; if not,
  - (2) (a) why not and (b)(i) what is the nature of the work (aa) completed and (bb) remaining to be completed and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
  - (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
- (2) (a) Surveys of damage are hampered as a result of incomplete particulars being furnished by families and management boards concerned. The matter is nevertheless being pursued as far as possible.
  - (b) (i) (aa) Surveys in respect of 50 dwellings in Suurbraak and 6 dwellings in Zoar have been completed.
  - (bb) Repairs to approximately 83 dwellings in Suurbraak and 70 dwellings in Zoar.
- (3) No.
  - (ii) 5 July 1984.

Mr Speaker, in the first place I want to tell the hon member that he should accept that one cannot build a house within the space of one month. In the second place I want to tell him that we sent out people yesterday and today to take the half-completed forms to the persons concerned and to obtain the correct information. In the third place I point out to him that temporary accommodation must be provided for persons for whom new houses have to be built. The Department of Internal Affairs and we are at present finding out what kind of temporary accommodation we can give them. In addition, I want to point out to the hon member that the Department of Community Development is merely rendering assistance there, because the areas concerned fall under the Department of Internal Affairs. The hon member must please address all inquiries to that Department.

\*17. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- Howard Q. 6.6. 1984  
R Ndanga: detention 6/7/84*
- (1) Whether Mrs Rita Ndanga was detained in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in Johannesburg at the end of June 1984; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) where (i) was she detained initially and (ii) is she being detained at present;
  - (2) whether she has been charged; if so, with what offence; if not,
  - (3) whether she will be released; if not, why not; if so, when;
  - (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) for interrogation in terms of section 29 of Act 74 of 1982.
  - (b) On 26 June 1984.

(c) (i) and (ii) In the Johannesburg prison.

- (2) No.
- (3) No, because she is still being interrogated.
- (4) No.

\*18. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 916 on 25 May 1984, his Department is taking steps to reduce the number of double-shift classes in Coloured schools during the 1984-85 financial year; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) by what number is it estimated that these double-shift classes will be reduced and (c) what is the estimated total cost involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- Howard Q. 6.1. 1984  
Schools: double-shift classes 6/7/84*
- Yes.
- (a) The completion of new schools, additions to existing schools and the erection of mobile classrooms during the 1984-85 financial year will contribute to the reduction in the number of double-shift classes.
  - (b) By anything between 400 and 500.
  - (c) Between R6 million and R7 million.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell the House how many double shifts will remain after the target they are aiming for has been reached?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot state the exact number, but I think that after the 1984-85 financial year virtually all of them will have been eliminated. That is also our objective.

\*19. Mr P A MYBURGH—Agriculture—Reply standing over  
*Howard*  
\*20. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any unrest or disturbances took place in the Graaff-Reinet area on or about 16 June 1984; if so, what was the nature of the unrest or disturbances;
- (2) whether any persons were killed and/or injured as a result; if so, what (a) are the (i) names and (ii) ages of those who were (aa) killed and (bb) injured and (b) were the circumstances in which each of them was (i) killed and (ii) injured;
- (3) whether the police fired any shots on this occasion; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding their firing these shots;
- (4) whether the police took any other action on this occasion; if so, (a) what other action and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding their taking this action;
- (5) whether the police used rubber bullets; if not, why not;
- (6) whether any persons were arrested in connection with these incidents; if so, (a) how many (b) what are the (i) names and (ii) ages of those arrested and (c) in terms of what statutory provision are they being held;
- (7) whether these persons have been charged; if so, in terms of what statutory provision; if not, when will they be released?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) Yes. Approximately 200 persons attended an unlawful gathering during

which posters with inflammatory slogans were displayed.

(2) No persons were killed, but a few were injured.

(a) (aa)(i) and (ii) and (b)(i) Fall away.

(bb) (i) (ii)

- T T Solomons 20 years
- A Thobey 15 years
- K Jantjes 43 years
- J Futchana 10 years
- R Khali 24 years
- Warrant Officer A M Fourie 32 years
- Warrant Officer J J Lerm 55 years
- Sergeant G E Borchers 39 years
- Sergeant C Hills 24 years
- Sergeant P G M van Zyl 25 years

(b) (ii) The five members of the Force were injured when they were hit by stones thrown by the rioters, while the other persons were injured when the police were compelled to use their arms.

(3) Yes. They were surrounded by the rioters and pelted with stones and were therefore compelled to fire shots in self defence.

(4) Yes. (a) and (b) Apart from the arrests they effected, they also made use of teargas, rubber bullets and batons to put an end to the rioting and to restore order.

(5) Yes.

(6) Yes.

(a) 38.

(b) (i) and (ii) Since they have

already appeared in court, their names are public knowledge. Their ages are as follows:

- 1 is 10 years
- 5 are 12 years
- 4 are 14 years
- 3 are 15 years
- 2 are 16 years
- 5 are 17 years
- 1 is 18 years
- 5 are 19 years
- 5 are 20 years
- 2 are 21 years
- 2 are 24 years
- 1 is 26 years
- 1 is 33 years
- 1 is 43 years

(c) They were detained for contravening section 57 of Act 74 of 1982 and for public violence.

(7) Yes. 28 with contravention of section 57(1)(a) of Act 74 of 1982 and 10 with public violence.

\*21. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What total number of Black persons were moved during the period 1960 to 1982 (a) from (i) White-owned farms, (ii) Black spots and (iii) informal settlements,

(b) for purposes of consolidating national and independent Blacks states, (c) in terms of (i) legislations governing influx control and (ii) the Group Areas Act, (d) in connection with urban relocation, (e) for (i) infrastructural development schemes and (ii) strategic or military purposes and (f) for any other specified reasons?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

The following information is in respect of the period 1 January 1960 to 31 March 1984:

(a) (i) 48 693.

(ii) 456 860, including people relocated from badly situated Black areas.

(iii) No statistics available.

(b) Included in (a) (i) and (ii). Separate figures are not available.

(c) (i) Statistics not available.

(ii) The Department of Co-operation and Development does not relocate people in terms of the Group Areas Act.

(d) Relocations from old townships to improved towns in the same Development Board areas amount to 979 034. In addition 487 321 persons were relocated in national states from towns that were disestablished. This figure includes squatters from urban areas. Separate statistics are not available.

(e) (i) 17746.

(ii) 4 140.

(f) None.

\*22. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development: What was the (a) de facto and (b) de jure population of each township falling under the control of the Port Natal Development Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION: (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House): The question presumably refers to the area of jurisdiction of the Natalia Development Board.

Township	(a)	(b)
Lamontville (Durban) ..	40 032	36 393
Chesterville (Durban) ..	13 803	12 549
Klaarwater (Pinetown) ..	4 895	4 488
Hambanati (Tongaai) ..	8 945	8 488
Shakaville (Stanger) ..	2 534	2 499
Shayamoya (Umzinto) ..	499	458
Cedarville ..	321	293
Colenso ..	1 216	1 126
Sibongile (Dundee) ..	8 506	8 090
Thembalille (Glencoe)	3 994	3 688
Enhlalakahle (Greytown)	4 077	3 943
Howick ..	1 056	985
Bongweni (Kokstad) ..	5 265	4 787
Steadville (Ladysmith) ..	7 779	7 499
Maratielle ..	840	815
Brunville (Mooi River)	4 163	3 948
Dumbe (Paulpietersburg)	2 725	2 712
Sobantu (Pietmaritzburg)	13 028	11 852
Bhekuzulu (Vryheid) ..	9 067	8 243

Particulars of hostels situated outside urban Black townships but proclaimed as urban Black townships for single persons in terms of section 2(1)(c) of Act 25 of 1945, are as follows:

Hostel	(a)	(b)
Glebe (Durban) ..	8 128	8 128
Dalton (Durban) ..	1 428	1 428
Jacobs (Durban) ..	884	884
Tokoza (Durban)		
(Women's Hostel) ..	668	668

As at 12 June 1984.

\*23. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development: (1) Whether (a)(i) Black and (ii) White persons and (b) industries are able to acquire full registered rights to ownership of land in any of the self-governing national states; if not, why not; if so, (aa) in which national

Co-operation and Development: (1) Whether (a)(i) Black and (ii) White persons and (b) industries are able to acquire full registered rights to ownership of land in any of the self-governing national states; if not, why not; if so, (aa) in which national

1979

FRIDAY, 6 JULY 1984

1980

Universities: Arabic/Islamic studies

1138. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of National Education:

- (a) At which universities falling under his Department are courses in (i) Arabic and (ii) Islamic studies offered and (b) how many students are enrolled for these courses at each specified university?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) The University of South Africa, the University of Pretoria and the Rand Afrikaans University.
- (ii) The Rand Afrikaans University.

(b) (i) Arabic	Under-graduate	Post-graduate
South Africa	119	6
Pretoria	5	—
RAU	3	4

(ii) Islamic Studies	Under-graduate	Post-graduate
University graduate	—	1
RAU	—	1

*52*  
*Hansen and O. 6/1. 1979*  
*Vocational courses for girls*  
*6/7/84*  
 1142. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Whether any schools falling under his Department offer post-Standard 6 vocational courses for girls in (a) the Republic and (b) any national states; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many schools in (aa) the Republic and (bb) each specified national

state, (ii) what types of courses do they offer in each case and (iii) how many students passed each of these courses in 1983?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) Yes.
- (i) (aa) 1 school and 17 technical colleges.
- (ii) A two-year course in dressmaking is offered at the said school and intensive commercial courses comprising typing, accountancy and office practice and deportment are offered at the technical colleges.

(iii) 25 girls completed the course in dressmaking. Separate examination statistics in respect of technical colleges are not readily available. In 1983, however, 821 girls were enrolled for the commercial course and 928 are enrolled for the course this year. It should be kept in mind that girls are free to enrol for any technical or vocation orientated course at technical secondary schools or comprehensive schools. Some girls are already showing an interest in technical orientation and are attending courses in technical drawing and electrical work. Although pupils cannot be compelled to attend technical orientation courses, the Department intends to persuade more girls to attend such courses as from 1985.

- (b) Statistics in respect of national states are not readily available.
- (i) (bb), and (iii) Fall away.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Alant, Dr T G—

- Law and Order, 1078
- Posts and Telecommunications, 1131

Andrew, Mr K M—

- Community Development, 542, 1257, 1810, 1811
- Constitutional Development and Planning, 792, 1516
- Co-operation and Development, 88, 316, 400, 511, 517, 531, 674, 686, 814, 873, 931, 943, 993, 1022, 1025, 1032, 1036, 1037, 1083, 1175, 1259, 1291, 1338, 1420, 1528, 1531, 1600, 1601, 1648, 1704, 1705, 1732, 1768, 1777, 1881, 1883, 1901, 1940, 1941

- Defence, 477, 518, 519, 711, 713, 715, 785, 893, 1024
- Education and Training, 89, 169, 192, 259, 260, 301, 397, 398, 407, 426, 623, 793, 830, 832, 884, 904, 945, 1102, 1139, 1142, 1155, 1160, 1218, 1261, 1406, 1426, 1431, 1432, 1490, 1491, 1609, 1618, 1619, 1648, 1693, 1768, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1979

- Finance, 794
- Foreign Affairs, 300, 332, 781, 1052, 1110, 1312, 1524, 1615
- Health and Welfare, 1426, 1811
- Internal Affairs, 540, 541, 671, 733, 991, 992, 1313, 1681
- Justice, 301, 438, 662
- Law and Order, 318, 413, 541, 1068, 1290, 1439, 1488
- Mineral and Energy Affairs, 821
- National Education, 548, 683, 1491, 1634, 1770, 1927
- Posts and Telecommunications, 221, 1213, 1296
- Transport Affairs, 513, 514, 685, 687, 789

Aronson, Mr T—

- Agriculture, 495
- Community Development, 462
- Constitutional Development and Planning, 593, 594

Co-operation and Development, 1180

- Energy Affairs, 827
- Finance, 719, 802
- Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 663, 664
- Manpower, 597
- Posts and Telecommunications, 1228
- Transport Affairs, 430, 494, 632

Barnford, Mr B R—

- Community Development, 735, 822, 824, 1764, 1855
- Foreign Affairs, 1907
- Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 1608
- National Education, 739

Barnard, Dr M S—

- Agriculture, 71, 132
- Constitutional Development and Planning, 182, 974
- Co-operation and Development, 602, 1060, 1185, 1207, 1891
- Defence, 516
- Education and Training, 547, 1969
- Environment Affairs and Fisheries, 907
- Health and Welfare, 35, 86, 149, 163, 165, 267, 307, 364, 368, 417, 445, 460, 535, 539, 540, 566, 592, 635, 636, 779, 801, 806, 840, 844, 966, 1020, 1028, 1029, 1064, 1101, 1165, 1357, 1418, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1479, 1518, 1660, 1758, 1833, 1891
- Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 1938
- Internal Affairs, 1067, 1865, 1871, 1892, 1935
- Justice, 470
- Law and Order, 50, 175
- National Education, 478
- Posts and Telecommunications, 621

Barnard, Mr S P—

- Agriculture, 1305
- Community Development, 109, 229, 845, 1037, 1302
- Environment Affairs and Fisheries, 845