

EDUCATION — TECHNICAL & VOCATIONAL
1992

SEPT. — DEC.

Estate agents 'need further education'

818A 2/9/92
THE need for continuing compulsory education in the real estate industry after the estate agents board exam is an issue newly elected president of the SA Institute of Estate Agents Ian Taylor intends to pursue.

"Many courses are available for people in the industry but, except for the board exam, none of these is compulsory, he said.

The main reason for continued education was to improve the quality of estate agents and protect the public, he said.

The institute would discuss the matter with the Estate Agents Board, but

Taylor said the first move would be to establish the groundwork for changes.

A lack of education among estate agents rather than a deliberate misleading of clients was the main reason behind most cases in which people had lost money or not received the best advice.

He said the quickest way to upgrade the level of education in the real estate industry was to have an examination for principals — estate agent owners or managers.

"This course should be compulsory before an agent is allowed to manage an estate agency office. A

principal who is fully trained can better advise his agents, and that in turn will protect clients' interests more fully.

In the US, which has been the world leader in real estate for some time, an estate agent has to complete a minimum number of courses a year before being re-issued with an operating licence.

While the institute already holds various annual seminars at its branches countrywide, and the National Property Academy holds formal courses, these needed to be extended, Taylor said.

on developing strategies to alleviate the has welcomed its launch.

Skills training to get down to business

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — A non profit-making company has been formed to co-ordinate the funding of the 127 technical colleges in SA. Vocational Education Development Company (Vedco) chairman and Wingfield Technical College principal Alan Jackson said it was hoped that a high-powered team of top businessmen would agree to sit on Vedco's board of directors.

He said the reason for the formation of Section 21 company Vedco was the expected growth in vocational training in future. A huge educational backlog had developed which would require substantial funds to address.

Jackson said there was a serious need for fundraising on a national scale as the state was already contributing the most it could afford on education.

Colleges would have to help fund future projects. (53) .

He said technical colleges had been stigmatised in the past and a marketing drive to change attitudes away from the obsession with academic education was also required. BIDAM 719192

An amount of R26m would be needed for immediately identifiable projects, he said.

The Federal Committee of Technical College Principals had been talking with technikon principals in the attempt to achieve a greater degree of mobility between technical colleges and technikons.

Sanlam donated R10 000 to Vedco on the weekend to assist with its start-up costs.

Yogic flyers 'to levitate Codesa back on track'

CHARLIE PRETZLIK

THE Natural Law Party, which believes in meditation to cure political ills, begins recruiting in earnest in SA this week but already it is pushing for an invitation to the next Codesa. BIDAM 719192.

The three-week-old SA branch is the newest of more than 30 branches worldwide. Deputy leader Richard Broom said the support of more than 50 000 South Africans had already been mustered. He said 350 people a week were signing up.

A cornerstone of policy was yogic flying, an advanced form of transcendental meditation whereby people, sitting cross-legged, could rise 80cm off the ground in a state of bliss. Stick at this for long enough and you should be able to fly anywhere, meditators claim.

"Within a week of gathering 1 000 yogic flyers in Pretoria we could have Codesa back on track and boost the JSE by at least 10%," Broom said.

The key, he explained, was to have the square root of 1% of a population flying together. With that you could "raise that population's consciousness, make them think more clearly and get them to take more intelligent decisions".

He said the party had evidence to support its claims. "Over the past 20 years we have dropped groups of yogic flyers into trouble spots around the world, like Lebanon and Iran, and observed a significant decrease in the level of violence as a result of our meditation."

But no problem could be solved without raising the level of national consciousness.

"If you can do that, then the problems will solve themselves."

Broom conceded that it might take people a while to get to grips with some of his notions, but he was confident that "within months" yogic flying and "consciousness creation" would have sunk in.



IMGA

ADMINISTRATORS (PTY) LTD

ADV 172/92

13/9/92 53
**Umbrella
body for
technikon
funding**

St. James Cape Matro
THE Vocational Education Development Company (Vedco), an umbrella body formed to co-ordinate the funding of projects at all technical colleges, has received a "start up" donation from Sanlam at a function at Wingfield Technical College in Cape Town.

Vedco was formed at Sanlam's prompting after the company had received requests for funding from various technical colleges.

Vedco says there is a serious need for co-ordinated project funding because the State is already contributing the maximum which it can afford and colleges will have to help fund future projects.

Also, in the short term technical colleges will have to provide vocational educational and training services to 10 times the current size of their student population.

Do you have designs on clothing trade?

START 14/9/92

(53) (10)

The following careers are taken from a newly published guide entitled "Training opportunities at technikons and possible occupations". Today we outline what to study and where to train for those interested in a career in clothing design.



Making the cut . . . fashion designers need flair and a competitive spirit.

A feeling for design, a practical sense and competitiveness are important factors for those interested in this field.

Venue: Setlogelo Technikon — English medium

Duration: Three years full-time

Entry qualification: Senior certificate without university admission (E-aggregate) and successful completion to the pre-technical course.

Subjects required: An E symbol for one of the official languages

Venue: ML Sultan Technikon — English medium

Duration: Three years full-time

Entry qualification: Senior certificate without university admission

Venue: Port Elizabeth Technikon — Afrikaans and English medium.

Duration: Three years

Entry qualification: Senior certificate without university admission

Subjects required: First language HG 40 percent or SG 50 percent

Subjects recommended: Art and needlework.

Venue: Technikon Pretoria —

Afrikaans or English medium.

Duration: Three years

Entry qualification: Senior certificate without university admission

Subjects required: First language HG 40 percent or SG 50 percent

Subjects recommended: Art and needlework.

Venue: Technikon Natal — Afrikaans or English medium

Duration: Three years

Entry qualification: Senior certificate without university admission

Venue: Vaal Triangle Technikon — Afrikaans or English medium

Duration: Three years full-time

Entry qualification: Senior certificate without university admission

Venue: Technikon Witwatersrand — Afrikaans or English medium.

Duration: Three years full-time

Entry qualification: Senior certificate without university admission

Subjects recommended: Art

Venue: Peninsula Technikon — Afrikaans or English Medium

Duration: Three years full-time

Entry qualification: Senior certificate without university admission

Subject required: Afrikaans and English

Venue: Cape Technikon — Afrikaans or English medium

Duration: Three years

Entry Qualification: Senior certificate

Subjects required: First and second language HG.

Fort Cox closes (S3)

FORT Cox Agricultural College at Middledrift in the Eastern Cape is closed until further notice.

Fort Cox principal Mr Z M Gebeda said in a statement the suspension was a result of the failure by students to comply with an ultimatum given by the college to resume classes on September 24.

Students have boycotted classes since August 24 in protest of the non-recognition of their diplomas nationally.

Gwen 28/9/92

November date set for hostel fencing

B/DAY 29/9/92

RAY HARTLEY

MID-November had been set as the deadline for the fencing off of hostels identified by ANC and government negotiators at the weekend as places of violence, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday.

A well placed source said 15 hostels, including the KwamAdala Hostel — linked to the Boipatong massacre — and the Madala Hostel in Alexandra had been identified by negotiators as key trouble spots. National Housing Minister Leon Wessels said yesterday government had targeted 27 hostels for fencing and regular searches.

Niehaus said no exact starting date had been set at the summit for the fencing, but it would be "within weeks". An annexure to the Record of Understanding would be released this week, he said.

Discussions would be held with business about improving security at privately owned hostels if these were identified as places where violence was planned, Niehaus said.

The fencing off of hostels would take place in consultation with hostel residents, but the accord did not stipulate that Inkatha — opposed to fencing — needed to be consulted beforehand, he said. New hostels could be added to the list if they emerged as violence flashpoints, Niehaus added.

The Goldstone commission paved the way for the speeded-up tackling of the hostel problem on Friday when it announced certain hostels needed to be iso-

lated and dealt with to reduce violence.

The commission statement represented a reversal of its earlier position that all hostels needed upgrading.

In a separate development, the Transvaal Provincial Administration said yesterday negotiations were under way between itself and "key role players" on the upgrading of 89 Transvaal hostels at a cost of R194,6m, with agreements concluded already in 21 cases.

TPA Physical Planning and Development head John Mavuso said final decisions were made on hostel upgrading only after consensus had been achieved with community organisations.

"Up to now, consensus has been reached at 21 hostels, while the parties concerned are negotiating at 49 other hostels.

"In another 19 cases, talks are being held to identify and bring together the parties concerned," he said.

"The Cabinet decision to upgrade and/or convert hostels into family units, and thus to improve the living conditions of the residents, was not made lightly," he said.

At least 400 000 erven were needed to deal with homelessness in the PWV alone, he added.

Government had voted R324,6m to the upgrading of hostels for this financial year, according to recent evidence given to the Goldstone commission by Wessels.

Inkatha blames deaths on MK

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Inkatha claims that members of the ANC's armed wing were involved in a "military-style" weekend massacre of nine of its members in the Khegushhe area of Richmond. B/DAY

The ANC has admitted one of its members was killed in the conflict, but has denied the ANC sanctioned an attack on the area, or that Umkhonto we Sizwe members were involved. 29/9/92
Inkatha also criticised the SAP for failing to protect local residents, reports Sapa.

Durban SAP spokesman Capt. Hamilton Ngidi rejected claims of ineffective policing, saying patrols had been stepped up in the Richmond area recently.

Houses were looted and burned, telephone lines were cut and two cars were burned in the attack.

ANC Midlands spokesman Reggie Hadebe said party supporters were trying to return to the area when they were attacked.

During the weekend another 11 people died in violence. Three men were hacked to death at Boboyi, near Port Shepstone in Natal. Four were shot dead at Mpumalanga near Hammarsdale, Natal. Two more bodies were found at Umlazi, near Durban.

A soldier was shot dead in one of 39 incidents of arson, looting and assault in Ciskei.

Technikons lagging behind universities

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Despite government efforts to upgrade technikons, about three times more students still studied at universities, National Education Minister Piet Marais said yesterday. B/DAY 29/9/92

Although the growth in student numbers was much greater at technikons than at universities, it would take a long time to achieve even distribution of students between the two types of institutions, Marais said.

Honest attempts were being made to bridge the differences between the First and Third World components in the SA education system in the midst of serious economic limitations, he said.

This was clearly illustrated in a recent government report, Education Realities in SA, 1992, he said.

The nearly 6,5% of GDP spent by government on education in 1991/92 was "very high", he said.

Releasing the report — following the publication earlier this month of a similar report by the Development Bank, called Education in South Africa, a Regional Overview, 1991 — Marais said SA had nearly 27 000 educational institutions, including 21 universities and 15 technikons.

The Development Bank study revealed that there were 18 different education departments in SA.

The number of pupils and students receiving formal education was nearly 10,8-million, of which 64% or 6,9-

million were in primary schools, Marais said.

However there were many other countries where more was spent.

In 1990, 1 393 out of every 100 000 people in SA were studying at tertiary institutions, Marais said.

This was exceptionally high ratio compared with African countries, but low compared with developed countries such as France, New Zealand and the US.

The average annual growth in pupil student enrolment between 1986 and 1991 was nearly 4%.

Significant

The report showed that of the 402 700 staff working in education departments — excluding universities and technikons — 81% were college- and school-related educators.

Between 1986 and 1990 the percentage of educators with the minimum three years' training rose from 47% to 57%.

Marais said it was significant to compare certain indicators in the education system with those of other countries.

The primary education pupil-teacher ratio of 33:1 in SA in 1991 was lower than the 36:1 in other African countries.

Minister ready to take the step

LEGISLATION to transfer all universities and technikons in SA to the Department of National Education is in the pipeline. (S3)

National Education Minister Piet Marais told the National Party's Transvaal congress his department was ready for the step and that consultations had already taken place with the Committee of University Principals and the Committee of Technical College Principals. C/Pren 2d9/92

Marais said the self-governing territories were less enthusiastic about the prospect.

Make money from mouths

8/10/41 1/10/42

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DENTAL CHAIRSIDE ASSISTANT

Venue: M.L. Sultan Technikon
English medium
Duration: One year full-time
Entry qualification: Senior Certificate without university admission

The following careers are from the guide entitled "Training opportunities at Technikon and possible occupations". Today we list the academic requirement needed for careers in the dentistry field.

Subjects required: Mathematics OR Physical Science
Higher Grade or Standard Grade
Venue: Technikon Witwatersrand

admission

Venue: Peninsula Technikon
Afrikaans or English medium
Duration: One year full-time
Entry qualification: Senior Certificate without university admission

Afrikaans or English medium
Duration: Three years' full-time; 30 months formal training and six months appropriate in-service training
Entry qualification: Senior Certificate without university admission

Selection basis: Aptitude and manual dexterity test, personal interview AND academic achievement
Venue: Technikon Natal
Afrikaans or English medium
Duration: Four years' part-time; three years' formal training and one year appropriate in-service training
Entry qualification: Senior Certificate without university

Afrikaans or English medium
Duration: Three years; 30 months formal training and six months appropriate in-service training
Entry qualification: Senior Certificate without university admission
Subjects required: Physical Science
Subjects recommended: Mathematics and Biology

DENTAL TECHNOLOGY

Venue: Technikon Pretoria

Subjects recommended: Mathematics OR Physical Science
Subjects recommended: Biology AND Woodwork

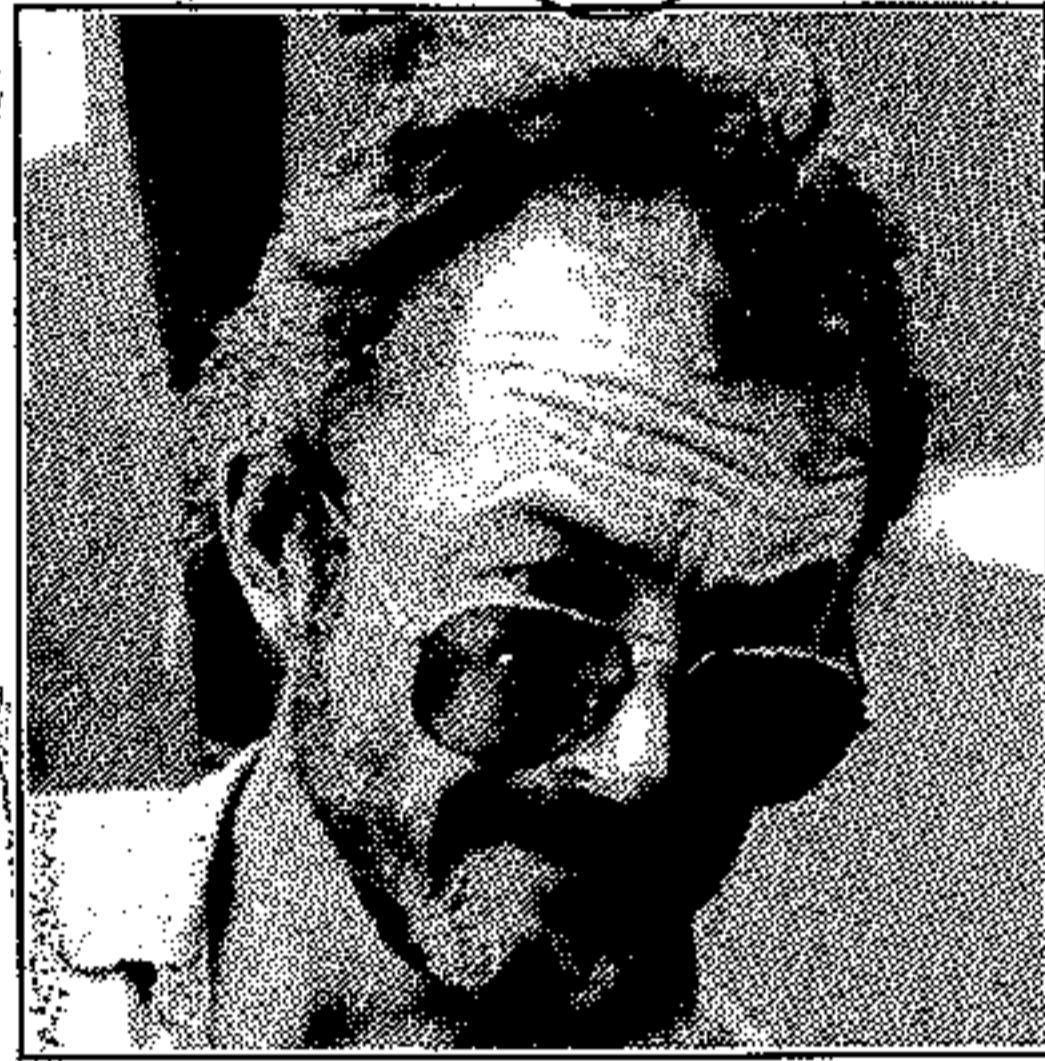
Entry qualification: Senior Certificate without university

Subjects recommended: Mathematics and Biology

Anyone for theatre?

THE African Shakespeare Company (ASC), is presenting a drama course for anyone interested in acquiring general theatre skills as well as learning about plays.

The course is designed to help next year's matriculants in understanding and enjoying their Shakespeare setwork book, Julius Caesar, and to create a vibrant alternative theatrical enterprise in Johannesburg.



Karoly Pinter

In South Africa, there is a need for innovative, independent drama and its educational relevance should be evident to all, says the ASC's policy statement. Designed to teach literacy, improvisation, movement and technical skills, the 12-week diploma course starts on October 5.

The course will culminate in a production which will be staged at the St Enda's Community College, corner Twist and Pieterse streets, Hillbrow.

Working professionals such as actors Ron Smerczak and Ivan Lucas, singer-songwriter Joanna Weinberg, dancer-choreographer Jeanette Ginslov and director Karoly Pinter will do the teaching. According to Pinter, the community college boasts splendid facilities, a beautiful stage and a 350 seater stage. He staged a highly successful and exciting double bill of Romeo and Juliet and King Lear last year at the Joseph Stone Theatre in Athlone, Cape Town.

Lectures will be presented on three evenings every week from 5.30 pm to 8pm. Successful students can take part in the 1993 stage production of Julius Caesar or enrol for a more advanced course in drama skills. The course fee is R300. Each student is subsidised by the South African Institute of Management.

"We must look at what South Africa needs," says Pinter. He said the ASC should "restore the pleasure of thinking" to those who have been denied it. For more information, call Bonita (011) 339-2364.

Learning Nation in New Nation 2/10-8/10/92

(53)

(52) (247)

AS a country dense in population but poor in natural resources, Germany depends on trade for its prosperity.

It must import the raw materials and energy resources it needs and export the processed products and professional services with which to pay for them.

Because there are other countries in a similar predicament, Germany can hold its own only on high quality and innovation.

This, in turn presupposes a highly skilled and motivated work force. With human capital thus the primary asset, vocational training as the key to its application and development acquires an importance all of its own.

Although nobody is obliged to undergo further training on reaching the minimum school-leaving age of 16, almost all do so. Those who aspire to higher education, complete another three years at school to obtain the Abitur or university entry qualification.

Those who prefer a non-academic career or whose aptitudes are better suited to doing something practical, undertake three-year vocational training in the field of their choice. In fact 70% of any age group does precisely this.

Academic

The German system recognises 360 vocations, trades or crafts. These are categories rather than specialities. For reasons of later flexibility on the job, the training is initially in the context of the category.

If the school-leaver is undecided about the path he should choose or has found the career guidance regularly offered in the classroom insufficient, he can seek the advice of an employment office and have his aptitudes tested.

In most countries, vocational training is undertaken either in the classroom or in the workplace. In Germany, it occurs alternately in both — on average, three to four days on the job, and one to two at trade school.

This dual system of training ensures that the apprentice has access in a real-life situation to the latest tech-

niques and equipment while receiving a thorough theoretical foundation.

The purpose of the training is not merely for the pupil to become proficient in one or other skill, but to acquire mastery in the trade or craft.

To ensure that the training is not task or company specific, the curriculum is laid down by a body on which the employer associations, trade unions, vocational training institutions and the State are represented.

This not only guarantees common standards nationwide, but facilitates keeping pace with technological change and the challenge of the market.

The close involvement of management and the unions in all aspects of vocational training is one of the key factors making for everyday relevance and success.

Close

Although the State pays the salaries of the trade school instructors and subsidises the local authorities in building and maintaining classroom facilities, the cost of training on the job is borne by employers. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that only one in five companies has the facilities to offer training in whole or in part and that there is no obligation on the apprentice to extend his employment once qualified.

Vocational training cost the companies Dm50 billion (R100-billion) last year.

A sizeable element of this outlay is the pay cheque of Dm650 (R1 300) a month which every trainee currently receives, but there are also personnel and material expenses.

At present, 1.8-million young people are undergoing apprenticeship training of various kinds. Fully half of them are in the industrial or commercial sectors, another third in the crafts, roughly a tenth in the free professions (doctors, dentists, apothecaries, architects, surveyors, lawyers and accountants), 4%

Vocational training — a lesson for SA

By RUDOLF GRUBER,
Bonn director of the South Africa Foundation

cent in the public service, and 1% each in agriculture and home economics.

Germany thus has at its disposal a large and constantly replenished pool of skilled manpower which gives it an inestimable advantage over most of its competitors. Its economic resurgence after the war owes much to this factor.

SA by contrast is singularly ill-prepared for the modern world. Of the 191 385 matriculants of all races in 1990 — and this was only 53% of those who sat the examinations — only a negligible number entered vocational training.

In 1991, 18 062 (1 723 were black) enrolled at technical colleges for three-year-post-matric courses, the nearest equivalent to the German

duel apprenticeships.

The number of indentured apprentices, including those who do not require matric, is declining — from 9 891 in 1989 to 9 054 in 1990.

In the past decade, the number of apprentices registered in the building industry fell by 68% and in the metal engineering industry by 49%.

Contrast

As the principal of the Peninsula Technikon, Franklin Sonn, ruefully remarked in October last year, 30% of the South African workforce had received no education at all, another 36% at best a primary school foundation and only 3% possessed a post-matric qualification of any kind.

With roughly half of the labour force unable to read or write and only one in 10 000

blacks of any recent age group holding a matric pass in mathematics, the prospects for rapid improvement — even if the economy recovers — are anything but good.

SA is spending R25-billion on education and training of all kinds. It is getting an extraordinarily poor return for its money.

State support for in-service training was a mere R111-million in the last financial year and now that the basis of support has shifted from tax concessions to straightforward subsidies, the number of those being trained has fallen.

SA cannot simply duplicate the German vocational training system. Almost none of the conditions which made for its success is on hand. Nonetheless, it too is the product of evolution and development and if we do not copy or learn from those societies which are proven winners we are lost.

STime (Buss) 4/10/92

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Nedcor Bank College opens

Blom 6/10/92
NEDCOR Bank yesterday officially opened its R2,5m Nedcor Bank College, offering employees a holistic banking education.

The college will start with a pilot group of 65 students, initially on a "floating" campus, using rented training facilities.

The curriculum offered at the college covers professional, life, utilisation and management skills (Plum) and includes study skills, self-image development, systems thinking, social interaction skills, marketing and decision-management. The course will interlink theory and practice.

It will also offer a number of basic core studies for the educationally or socially disadvantaged. These will include literacy, computer skills, assertiveness training and leadership development.

Most of the courses are registered with the Manpower Department, Darnelin and the Institute of Bankers and thus students will receive recog-

SHARON WOOD

nised certificates.

The group believes the college will make a contribution to the social reconstruction and normalisation of SA and that it will keep both the organisation and its personnel at the forefront of innovative thinking and creative competition.

"Our business logic and strategic planning indicate that to survive and remain competitive in our changing markets, we need to develop our future management now.

"Both from a business and socio-political point of view this urgently requires us to develop the skills of all racial groups in a non-discriminatory context," a statement says.

Candidates for the college will be selected through a combination of recommendations from management, personnel consultants and themselves. Students will have a strong say in their curriculum.

the nation in brief

Sowetan 9/10/92
Terse PAC reply

THE Pan Africanist Congress yesterday denied it had tried to act as a mediator between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

"We told the ANC to convene a meeting between (PAC) president Clarence Makwetu and (ANC) president Nelson Mandela to discuss political intolerance and violence," the PAC said in a terse statement.

According to the PAC, the ANC was reacting to praise that the PAC might get for its efforts to end the violence and this was a typical sign of political immaturity.

"The PAC position is not inconsistent with the ANC national executive decision that they are prepared to meet with all parties to discuss the violence," the movement added. - Sapa.

Sowetan 9/10/92
day conference include the rent, bond and service boycotts, the disbandment of white and black local authorities, and the approach to democratic elections. New leadership will also be elected.

Sowetan 9/10/92
Vista students picket

ABOUT 40 students of Vista University's Mamelodi campus yesterday picketed outside the institution's head office in Pretoria to show their dissatisfaction with their examination roster.

Sowetan 9/10/92
Police spokesman Major Andrew Lesch confirmed that student representatives were holding a meeting with Vista's management council, and that no violence was reported. - Sapa

Sowetan 9/10/92
Children catered for

THE Department of Education and Training yesterday officially opened a R17 million industrial school at Ogies in the Eastern Transvaal.

The school, which was built by the Transvaal Provincial Administration and is known as the Vikelwa School for Industries, caters for neglected children and is being run by the DET.

In his address the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam De Beer, emphasised the need for making the education of "our children" relevant to the needs of the country.

He said teaching at Vikelwa was centred on life skills, social rehabilitation, labour practice training and entrepreneurial skills. - Sowetan Reporter.

Sowetan 9/10/92
DP goes it alone

THE Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer yesterday warned that his party would not be "sucked into either the National Party or the ANC".

De Beer was speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg to announce the party's aim to embark on a massive fundraising and election campaigns in preparation for the election.

"We have never been associated with corruption in any form. We have no connection whatever with any of the violence which has marred and scarred the face of South Africa," said De Beer. Sowetan 9/10/92

Sowetan 9/10/92
End call-up call

THE End Conscription Campaign has called for decisive action to end South Africa's whites-only military call-up.

A statement yesterday by Chris de Villiers of the ECC calls on all those affected by the call-up either to refuse outright to serve, or to actively avoid their call-ups. Sowetan

"By standing together, we can end the call-up and move one step closer to really closing the book of apartheid. Sapa. 9/10/92

Sowetan 9/10/92
Cast conference

THE Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal will hold its first biennial congress at the World Trade Centre today, Cast general secretary Mr Dan Mofokeng said yesterday.

Topics to be discussed at the three-

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National training plan to be drawn up

ST Times (BUSS)

By ADRIAN HERSCH

MANPOWER Minister Leon Wessels is likely to agree to a streamlined task team beginning work on a new national training strategy. *ST Times*

This emerged after members of the National Training Board (NTB) met Mr Wessels this week, says a source with links to the NTB. *(BUSS)*

The source says: "The reduction of the task team — from about 40 to 20 members — does not appear to pose any problems and the Minister may give his permission for this in a few weeks."

The task team includes representatives from the Government, employer groups and organised labour, including Cosatu.

NTB acting chairman Ray Eberlein spelt out nine issues which the team might investigate. They include:

- The creation of a national body to co-ordinate education, training and employment. *(53)*
- A national vocational education and training scheme. Dr Eberlein says: "The elements of a vocational educational scheme exist in the educational renewal strategy, although the strategy has certain flaws. Inter alia, it does not address tertiary education." *ST Times (BUSS)*
- The development of a national job competencies programme. Many organisations produce large numbers of skilled personnel, but problems exist in the numbers and types of jobs for which training is conducted, the recognition of these competencies outside specific industries and the transferability of skills. *11/10/92*

Old Cape Corps base to be used for exams after march

By JESSICA BEZUIDENHOUT

TRAINEE teachers at the Good Hope College of Education in Khayelitsha have been given permission to write their year-end examinations at the old Cape Corps base near Faure, at present being used by the Internal Stability Unit.

The decision came after the students who were forced to vacate the college after primary school pupils occupied it this week, marched on the former army base. The Internal Stability Unit — formerly the Riot Squad — took over the base last month in spite of a campaign by the college to use it as temporary accommodation.

The unit's regional head, Brigadier Frik Kellerman, said this week special arrangements had been made to accommodate the students from November 2 to December 1 after they had submitted details of times, dates and the number of candidates who

would write exams there. Mr Mawethu Penxa, secretary of the Student Representative Council (SRC), said the Khayelitsha community was pleased that the police were helping — but the exam arrangements were only a short-term solution. The problem of suitable accommodation remained.

The Good Hope College, formerly the Eluxolweni Primary School, was to have temporarily accommodated the college until alternative premises could be found. Children at the school were transferred to other schools in the area in 1987.

But this week Good Hope students had to have classes in the street after primary school children occupied the premises, demanding that the Department of Education and Training (DET) "speed up" the search for suitable premises for the college, because they needed the school.



OUT IN THE COLD ... students at the Good Hope College in Khayelitsha attend classes in the street after the college was occupied by primary school pupils this week
Picture: JACK LESTRADE

Technikon Witwatersrand

Hotel school must expand to meet tourism needs

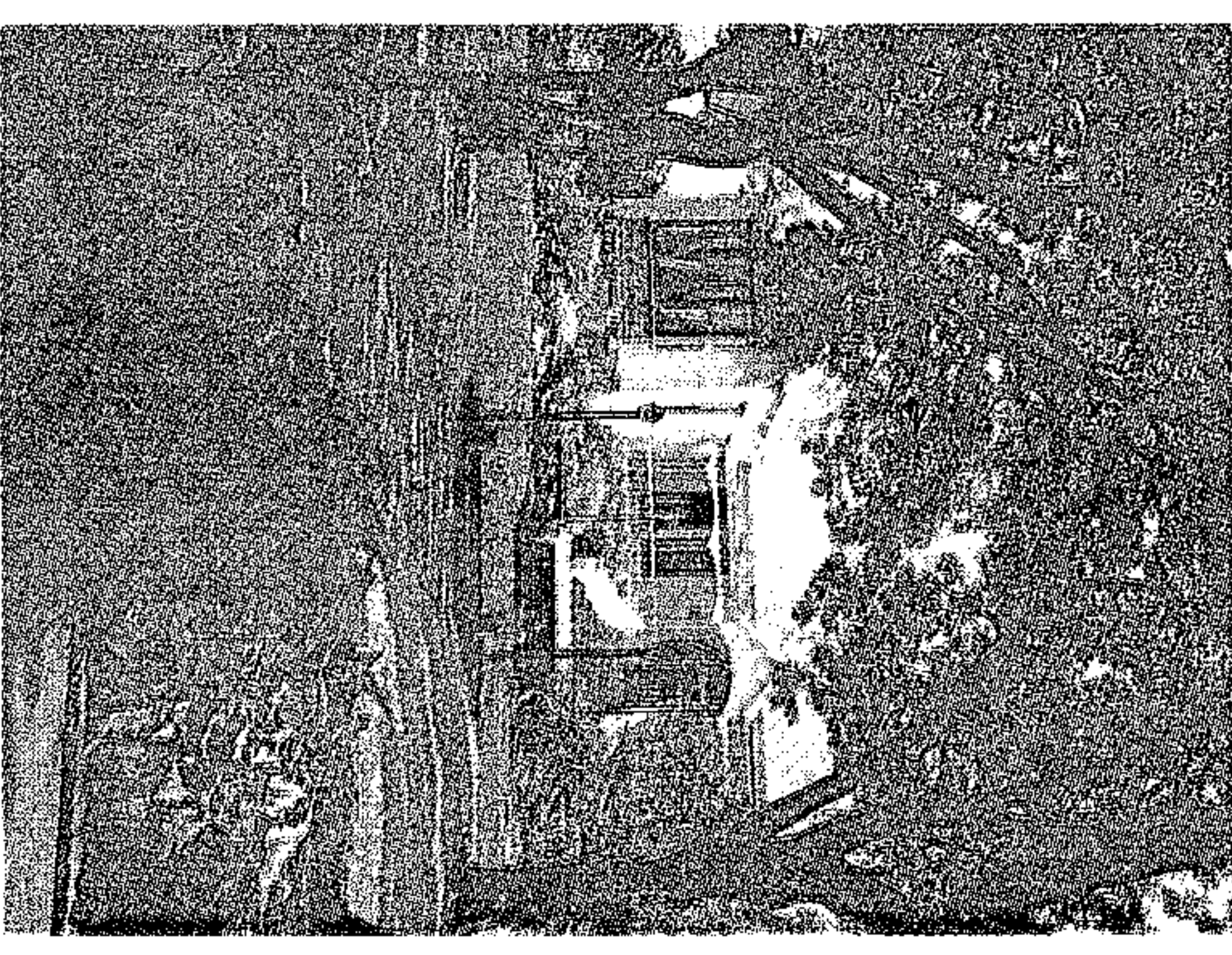
P W Botha's Rubicon speech in 1985. He says it has been estimated that SA could be earning R38,5bn during the next five years. However, the shortage of skilled manpower is a distinctive characteristic of the SA hotel industry. SA's four hotel schools will be responsible for providing enough skilled labour to fulfil its needs. Regarded by many as the country's leading hotel school, the 23-year-old Technikon Witwatersrand Hotel School will play a key role in this training.

It offers three three-year diploma courses: A National Diploma in Catering Management, preparing students for restaurants, private catering companies and hotels; A National Diploma in Hotel Management, which concentrates more on hotel skills; and A National Diploma in Food Services Management, based at the Eloff Street campus. Diplomats make careers in institutional and industrial catering, Mornet says hotel school

development director Kevin Page, Indaba Hotel GM Gary Bisset, Boschendal cellar master Hilko Hegewisch, Protea Hotels MD Arthur Gillis, La Pirogue manager Andrew Sloane and Protea Ritz Hotel GM Bernard Cassar. Mornet says most diploma graduates go into hotels but are then lost to restaurants and private catering companies where hours and pay are more competitive. Limited facilities preclude the training of more students. "It may be feasible to start thinking of a new hotel school at the Auckland Park campus towards 2000," says Mornet.

The design and art departments put work on display

STUDENT's talents are on display, and best seen to be believed. Industrial design students are showing their work at The Artists' Cooperative in Midrand. At the Institute of Contemporary Art, Mariatala Marais' paintings and sculptures by Mark Edwards can be viewed, while the interior design department's exhibition starts tomorrow. Graphic design students will show their work from November 17 at the Doornfontein campus, while the ceramics department's exhibition will run at the Market Gallery from November 8 to 20. The fine art department will show its work at the gallery from November 22 to December 5. The technikon's School of Industrial Art and Design challenges students to develop and channel their creative talents. They are taught lateral thinking, visual literacy and artistic techniques. Diplomas are offered in ceramics, clothing design, fine art, graphic design, three-dimensional design and industrial design. The three-year fine art diploma in clothing design provides students with an opportunity to develop creative abilities and a realistic understanding of the technology used in advanced manufacturing.



Historical evidence suggests the Victorian mansion housing the Hotel School's restaurant was built in 1895 for John George Currie, of Currie Cup fame. It is open for lunch and dinner, Monday to Friday.

Devolution of responsibility cuts red tape

TECHNIKON Witwatersrand is to streamline its academic structure. At a special meeting on October 19 the Technikon Council approved a new academic structure which will become operational in January 1993. It involves restructuring eight departments into five faculties as follows: Faculty of Art and Design, incorporating the departments of fine art, graphic design, clothing technology and three-dimensional design (including ceramics, industrial design and interior design); Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy, comprising the school of mines (including mining, geology and surveying) and department of metallurgy (including extraction metallurgy); Faculty of Engineering, incorporating schools of electrical, mechanical, chemical and civil engineering architecture, the schools of building, architecture and town planning

Each faculty will be headed by a dean. These posts and those for departmental heads have been advertised. Applications close tomorrow. **Revised** Rector Chris Swanepoel says the revised structure and advertising of posts will not endanger existing staff. There will be no re-trenchments. Until now departmental heads were elected for a period of time, in addition to their existing

CHOOSE A CAREER IN HOMOEOPATHY

The Technikon Witwatersrand will be offering a five-year full-time course in homoeopathy or chiropractic as from January 1993.

Homoeopathy and chiropractic are legally-recognised professions and are part of the spectrum of health services provided in South Africa.

Once you have qualified, you will be able to register with the South African Associated Health Service Professions Board.

Closing date for applications 30 October 1992.

For full particulars telephone Student Admissions (011) 406-2220/1.

TECHNIKON WITWATERSRAND

THE KEY TO SUCCESS IS TO SUCCEED TOT SUKSES

CHIROPRACTIC OR SIEMENS

CAREER DEVELOPMENT COURSES

TECHNIKON WITWATERSRAND

THE KEY TO SUCCESS IS TO SUCCEED TOT SUKSES

A variety of courses will be offered in 1993 including certificate courses in:

- Personnel Management.
- Tuition for the Institute of Bankers and the Institute of Marketing Management (MM) diplomas

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LEGAL NOTICES

Your contact for Business Day and Sunday Times

Legal and Official notices is

note p-8 (S3)

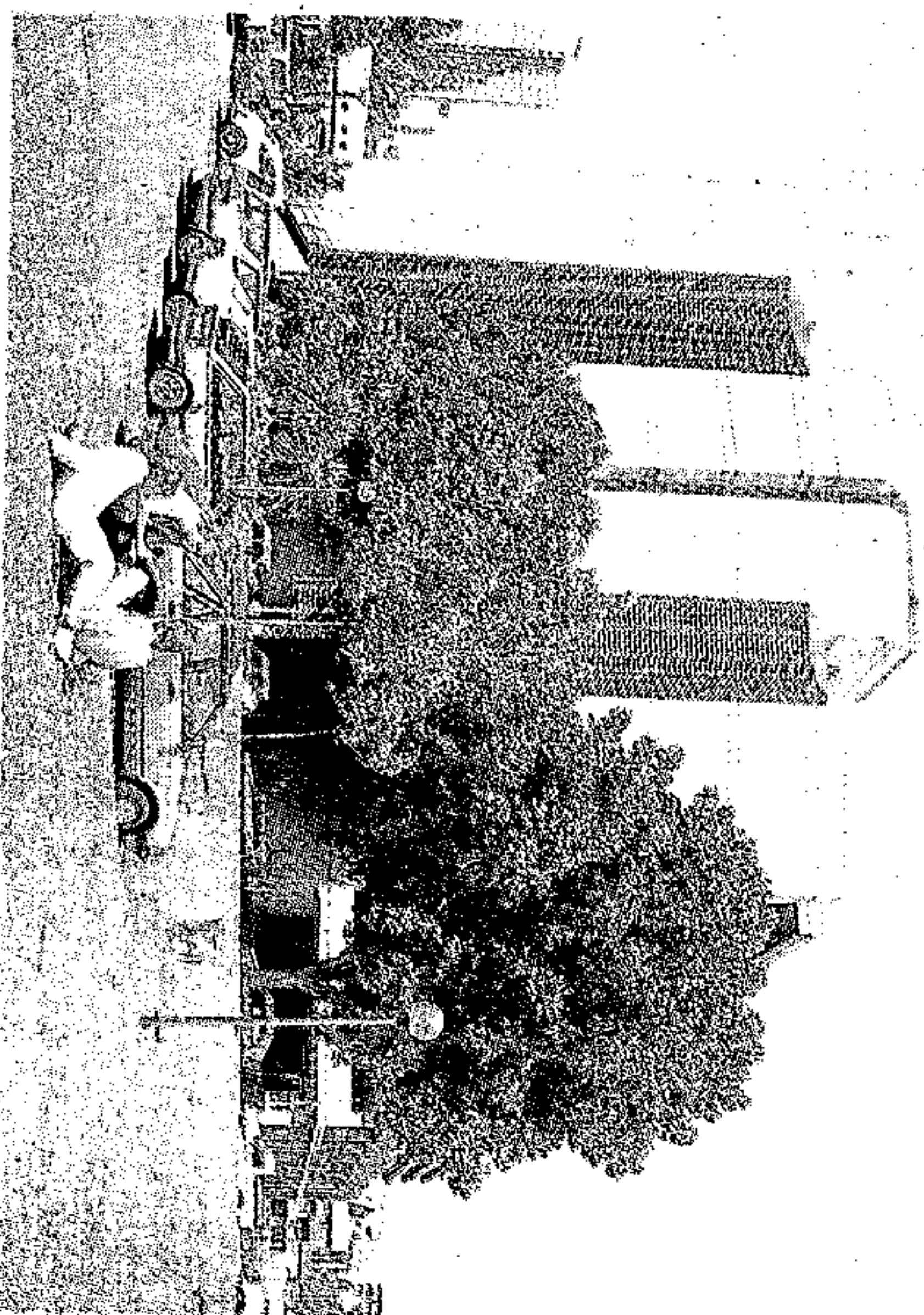
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Business Day SURVEY

In tune with changing technological and social times, Technikon Witwatersrand is positioning itself as a leading tertiary educational institution. Academic structures at the technikon are being streamlined and next year it moves onto its fourth campus, the large and superbly equipped former Goudstad Teachers' Training College in Auckland Park. **TANYA LEVY reports.**



Doornfontein campus.

Alumni association provides base for networking

RENEWED efforts are being made to build alumni support for the technikon, says corporate communications director Dermot Moore.

"We are not just out to milk past students for money, but rather to build mutual support," he says. The alumni association aims to foster a close relationship between the technikon and past students to the benefit of both. "We want to provide good after-sales service to alumni," says Moore. The first spinoff for alumni is the opportunity to develop relationships with fellow former students. Because of the career-related nature of technikon study, this has important networking potential for professionals, says Moore. The alumni association also provides information about further study and development opportunities for alumni and their employees, so diplomates can continue to upgrade qualifications and keep abreast of technological and environmental changes. "Ideally their relationship with us should become a lifelong association," says Moore. The technikon's alumni association is an independent body corporate, under the umbrella of which a number of subassociations

Support

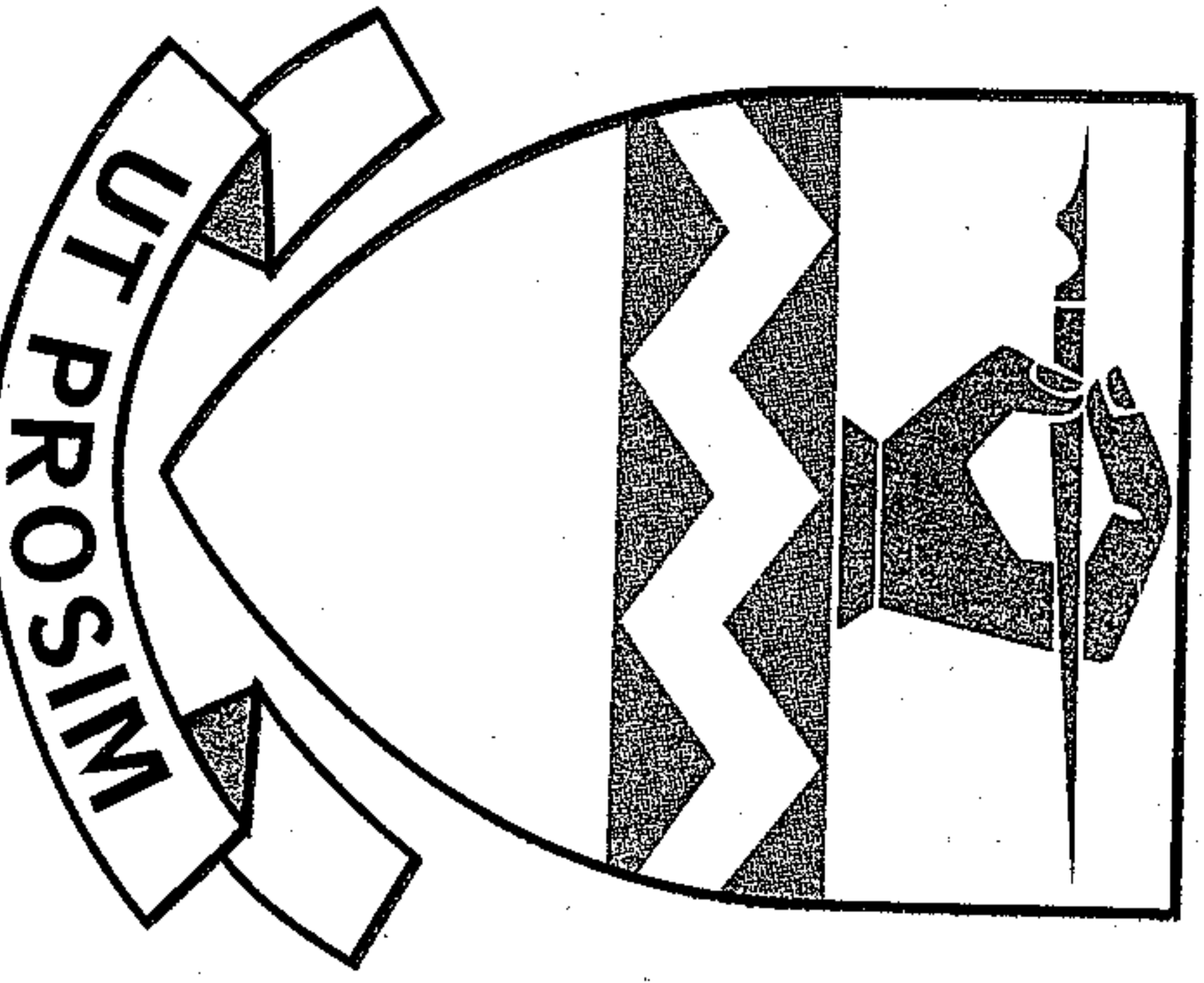
The Exclusive 1 000 club's members donate R1 000 each to support specific technikon projects. Moore says there is no limit to what interest groups can be formed under the alumni association. Former students are welcome to initiate whatever club's members donate R1 000 each to support specific technikon projects. Moore says there is no limit to what interest groups can be formed under the alumni association. Former students are welcome to initiate whatever

A new identity riding on a revitalised image

THE Technikon Witwatersrand has claimed the high ground in seeking a new identity as a progressive and aggressive institution, says Pentagraph MD Joe Kieser. "It has taken the lead in breaking the mould." The mastermind behind corporate image changes for big names such as Engen, Volkskas, Transnet and Telkom design consultancy Pentagraph was asked to tender for the technikon's proposed identity change and won the contract about eight months ago. Kieser says he was "extremely encouraged" by the technikon's active approach. The project was a case study for Pentagraph.

Pride

"We had to create a pride in the technikon in its own right," says Kieser. "We had to give it a self-standing identity." Pentagraph decided the technikon's name should be changed to TWR - a logical acronym, lending itself to strong design lines. The traditional heraldic symbol was changed into a

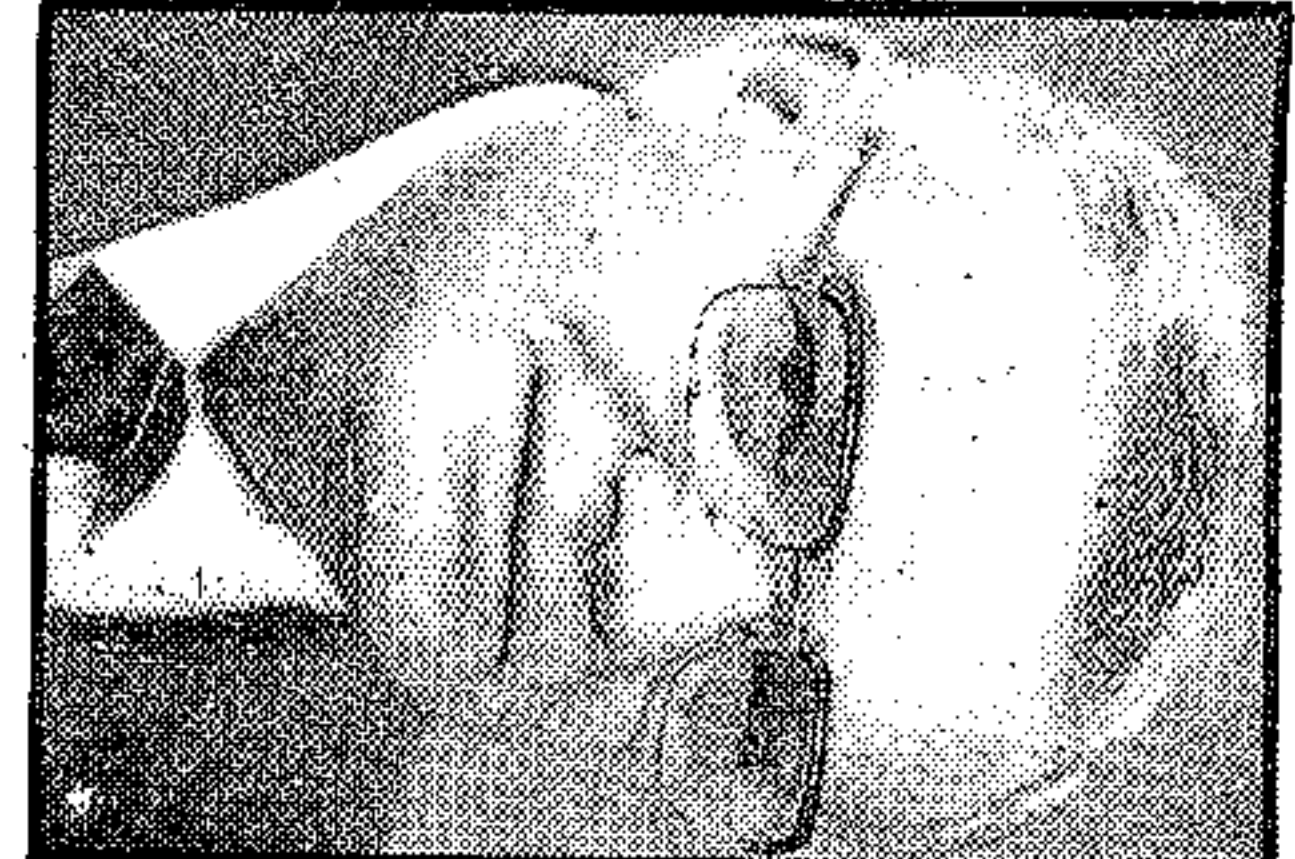


Technikon Witwatersrand

Institution determined to move with the times

TECHNIKON Witwatersrand is determined to make SA sit up and take notice. It has renamed itself TWR in the first part of a change in corporate identity, to be phased in during the next year under the guidance of a top design consultancy.

Its entire academic structure is to be streamlined and the technikon will move onto its fourth campus, the large and superbly equipped former Goudstad Teachers' training college in Auckland Park. To make sure the message is brought home, the technikon has run an innovative radio and print advertising campaign during the year. Why all the changes? "We felt we had to become more 'with it'," explains Technikon Witwatersrand rector Chris Swanepoel. Growing in changing technological and social times, the technikon needs to position itself as a valuable tertiary institution in its own right, he says. Student numbers, growing on average at 4% a year, are about 10 000 this year. Growth of about 5% is forecast for next year. Frequently Technikon Witwatersrand has been confused with Wits University, but its diplomates are often regarded as second-best to university graduates. There has also been confusion about the technikon's correct name and location.



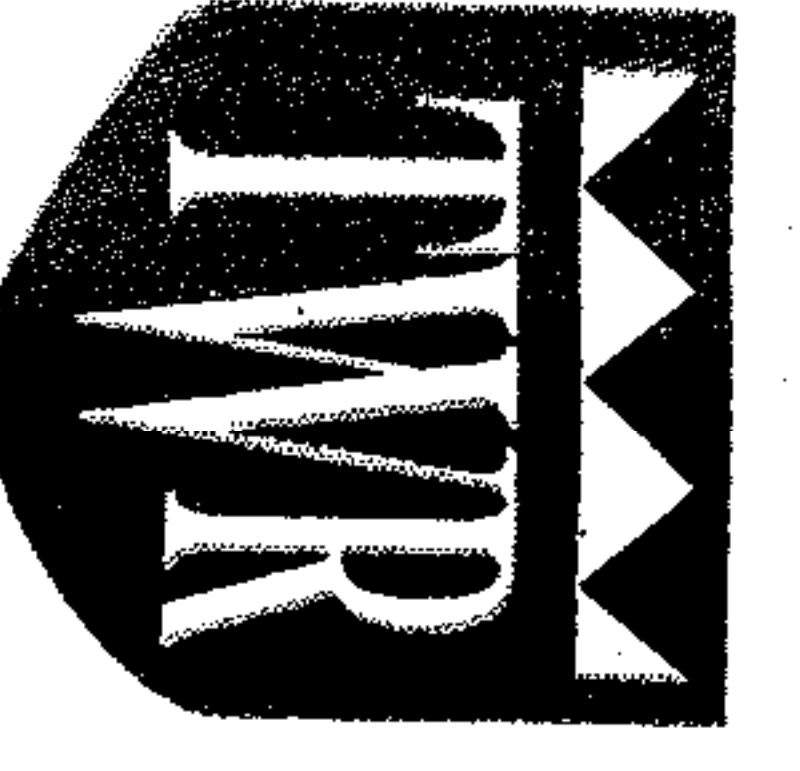
CHRIS SWANEPOEL

Radius

Technikon Witwatersrand has four sites covering 50ha within a 3,5km radius of Johannesburg's City Hall. Besides the new Auckland park campus, there is the main campus in Doornfontein, the Eloff Street campus, and the Hotel School with its popular restaurant in Smit Street. In close co-operation with commerce and industry, the technikon's mission is to provide trained manpower to meet industry needs, to contribute to technology through research and to provide continuing education for alumni and the broader community. Swanepoel says awareness of what the technikon stands for and of the need for technical training has improved in recent years. He would like TWR to become a household name, associated with the highest standards of tertiary education. He expects the technikon to eventually award degrees instead of diplomas in some programmes, further enhancing the status of technikon qualifications. The importance of technological training in SA cannot be overemphasised, says Swanepoel. Successful developing countries typically have five technikon students to every university student; this ratio is inverted in SA. Yet technologically skilled people are needed to solve SA's plethora of problems and get the economy going. Years of isolation and the current recession make the need even more pressing, he says. "SA desperately needs productive wealth growers." The technikon has an important role to play in providing skilled man-

Bursary funding 'never enough'

THE technikon expects to receive four times as many bursary applications for 1993 as it did this year and 10 times as many as in 1990. Bursaries officer Jackie Galvin says about 4 000 people are expected to apply for bursaries next year. Of the 948 applications received in the first six months of this year 342 were successful. Last year there were 614 bursary applications. In 1990, 199 bursaries were awarded among the 459 applicants. Students' need for financial assistance has grown tremendously as economic times have become tougher and more students from disadvantaged communities look to study at the technikon, says Galvin. Fortunately, the amount of money donated for bursaries is also growing. This year bursaries worth a total of R945 000 were awarded, against R230 000 last year and R159 000 in 1990. This translated into an average of R2 764 a student this year, R1 494 last year and R799 in 1990. Technikon fees average between R3 000 and R4 000 a year. Kagiso Trust boosted the technikon's bursary fund by 30% this year with a R320 000 donation. This translated into bursaries for about 100 students, whose tuition fees and accommodation costs were covered. If they pass, their bursaries will be renewed next year. The private sector contributes about a third of the technikon's bursaries. The remaining third is budgeted from the technikon's capital fund. Galvin says that while the technikon is grateful for industry's growing support, there is still never enough money to help all those



Technikon Witwatersrand

Diplomas will still bear full heraldic insignia but technikon letterheads, signs, uniforms, sports gear and vehicles will carry the more modern derivative logo. Colours already in the technikon's heraldic symbol were picked up, but a warmer red was chosen, with a cooler blue and an economical grey. Pentagraph also felt few of the technikon's successes were actually associated with the institution, with its identity further blurred by the various campuses. The new logo will be used by all facilities, but each will be differentiated with its own colour, replacing the red in the new logo. He believes the technikon's identity change will lead to greater awareness among its target audience and make them work. It is hoped that the new image will be commensurate with the commensurate

power for the formal sector and in training entrepreneurs to run their own small businesses. The technikon's Centre for Career Development plans to start up a business centre in the CBD and to offer entrepreneurial development courses soon. Swanepoel says SA needs a change in work ethos. Young people need to realise the country does not owe them jobs and their attitude should rather be to create their own employment and products. An overhaul of the entire education system is long overdue, he says. SA is one of the world's biggest investors in education, spending about 23% of its annual budget on education. But its results are among the poorest, he says. The various education departments need to be unified and rationalised into a single department with one education minister. A national blueprint with an emphasis on productive education should be worked out. As this is inextricably linked to political negotiations it will take time. In the meantime, education institutions have at least opened their doors to all races. And Technikon Witwatersrand's has developed the Nexus bridging programmes to prepare disadvantaged and socially disadvantaged matriculants for further tertiary study and employment. Swanepoel says the technikon's relationship with the private sector is vital. Commerce and industry not only provide course input and practical experience compulsory for most national diploma courses but are increasingly important sources of funding. Swanepoel says the state will continue to cut its tertiary education subsidies as it shifts its funding emphasis to the early years of schooling. Technikon will not be able to raise student fees itself out of the market. Innovative ways to supplement income will be

NATION BUILDING Absa and Wits show aspirant bankers the correct path with their diploma

Skill is the strong link in the chain

Sowetan 11/11/92

HEAD START Knowing your stuff is the

best way to get right into the job market.

Both the courses will offer a curriculum focused on the needs of a banking professional, with ample opportunity for hands-on practical experience in the ABSA branch network," he noted.

By Joshua Raboroko

Part-time students will be recruited from ABSA's employee complement, with the focus on managers in the trading environment.

Some 60 ABSA employees have already been enrolled for the first part-time course next year.

THE acquisition of appropriate skills is a vital link in the job creation chain.

ABSAs human resource spokesman, Mr Fanie du Toit, says the project will provide South Africa with much-needed professional bankers in the years to come.

Cosils of the courses will be about R5 000 and salary earned while gaining practical experience may be used to defray the expense. Potential applicants should write to the Human Resources Department, ABSA Bank, PO Box 7735, Johannesburg, 2000.

As part of its declared intention to help create job opportunities in the future, Amalgamated Banks of South Africa will launch, in conjunction with the Witwatersrand Technikon, a diploma in banking through full-time or part-time study at the beginning of 1993.

The diploma will be comparable to a Bachelor of Commerce degree in the banking industry and will require three years of full-time or four of part-time study.

Subjects will include banking, law for bankers, accounting for bankers, communications, economics and end-user computing. The admission requirement will be matric Mathematics at higher grade level.

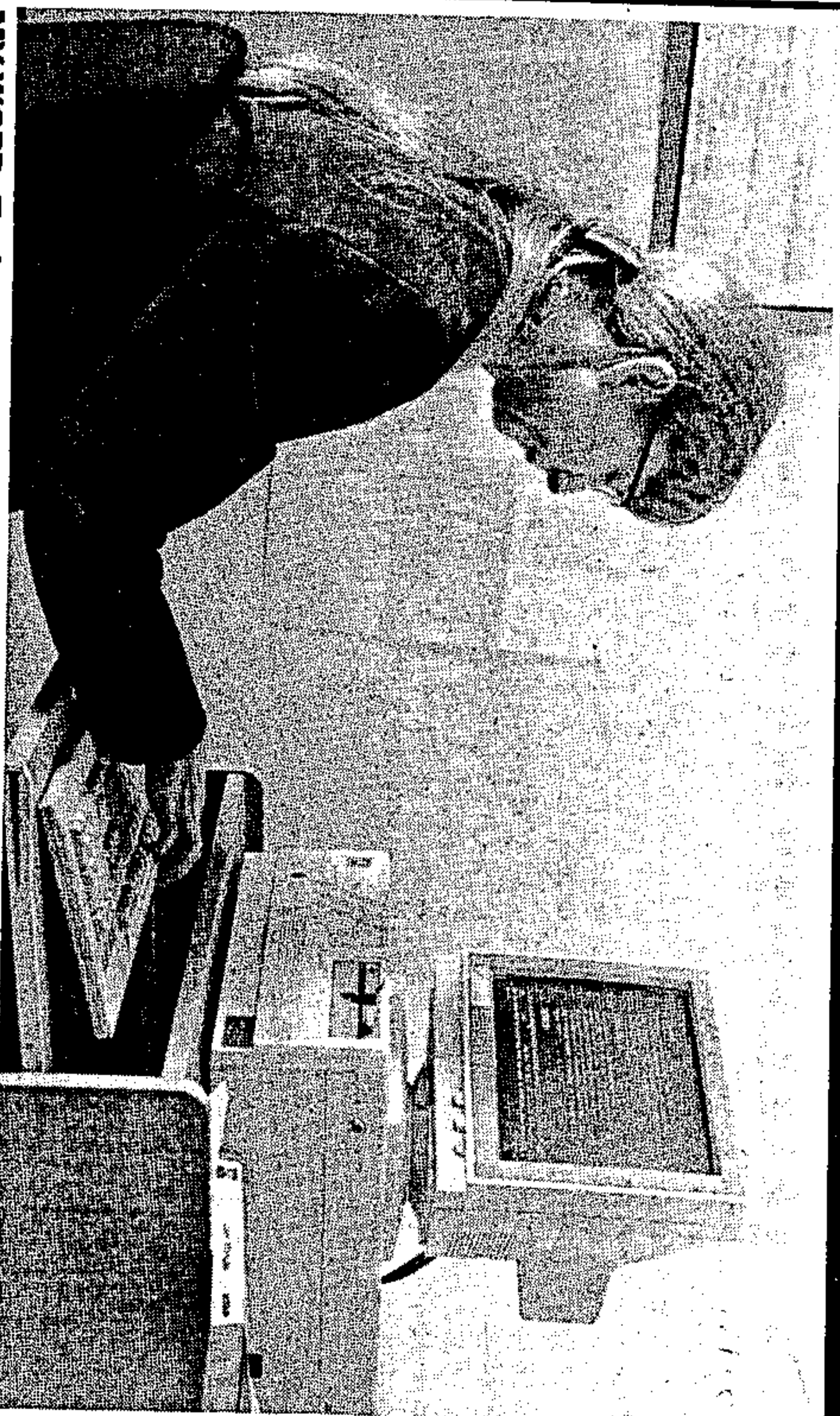
Full-time students will be guaranteed weekend or vacation employment at ABSA branches to gain valuable practical experience, as well as useful income.

Full-time students will be guaranteed weekend or vacation employment at ABSA branches to gain valuable practical experience, as well as useful income.

Full-time students will be guaranteed weekend or vacation employment at ABSA branches to gain valuable practical experience, as well as useful income.



College has keys to business world



MY WORD: Typing and other secretarial skills are honed at Words Per Minute college

THE aim of the Words Per Minute Secretarial College is to give well-groomed, well-trained and mature young people a chance to satisfy a need in the business world.

Founded in July 1990, the college has grown to four full-time teachers. It is registered with the Pitman Examinations Institute and with the Department of Education as a private college.

The most important aim of the

college is to cultivate skills to produce secretaries with the necessary skills, attitude and flair.

Its record with the Pitman Examinations Institute is excellent, with students not only passing, but achieving first class passes and international certificates.

The staff operates in a sophisticated environment where neither colour nor creed is important.

Words Per Minute's fee structure is based on the need to cover

the basic expenditure of the college and to format a course which suits the ability of each student and their financial status.

The courses run for a full year, or individuals can upgrade a skill.

Classes are from 8.30am to 1pm weekdays. Saturday classes are from 11am to 1pm.

Words Per Minute is situated at 83 De Waal Road, Diep River. For more information telephone 705 9911.

careers advertorial

Relax, here's

help with that

interview!

SOUTH 21/11 - 25/11/92

SUCCESS at a crucial job interview depends to a large extent on the way candidates package and present their skills to potential employers.

But most candidates have limited knowledge of their strengths and may be unable to give valid reasons why they are suitable for a particular job.

Now skilled recruitment consultant Ms Renée Jacobs is offering assistance to jobseekers at a seminar titled "The Interview Workshop".

The seminar is designed to teach people how to package and present their skills in an interview.

Jacobs has years of experience in personnel recruitment and has put together a session which focuses on crucial "dos and don'ts" for jobseekers.

To help applicants come out tops in an interview the workshops will focus on key issues such as application forms, attitudes, dress codes,

interview preparation, interview techniques, CVs and ways to boost confidence.

The programme caters for all job applicants, from school-leavers to senior staff seeking new appointments.

It is also ideal for people returning to the workplace after a long absence.

Dress code

Participants are expected to dress for an interview.

The programme will involve some role-playing to demonstrate interview techniques.

The workshops take place on Saturday, November 28, and Saturday, December 5, from 8.30am to 1.30pm.

Booking is essential as places are limited.

The fee in R80 and includes comprehensive handouts and coffee.

Phone Renée Jacobs at 419-4692 or 23-2588.

... had enough time to come to her senses.

KwaThema protest march

THE KwaThema Civic Association is organising a protest march to the KwaThema Council offices in Springs on Saturday.

KCA spokesman Mr Kenny Masehle said the march would begin at noon from the local sports field and proceed to the council's office to deliver a memorandum demanding, among other things, that the township's mayor resign, black local authorities be discontinued and decent houses be built. *Sowetan 26/11/92*

UN focus on taxi feud

A DELEGATION of United Nations and European Economic Community observers are to meet Lebowa government officials in Lebowakgomo today to discuss, among other issues, the taxi feud in Pietersburg earlier this month.

No other details were released by the Lebowa administration.

Chance for budding writers

THE Peninsula Technikon is to present a writing school for prospective authors, poets and playwrights in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa during 1993, rector Franklin Sonn said yesterday. *Sowetan 26/11/92*

The course is a community project aimed at providing technical assistance to budding writers and will be run by prominent authors such as writer Abraham de Vries, poet and playwright Sandile Dikeni and Monica Cromhout, editor of *Writers World*.

Black Christmas looms

RESIDENTS of East Rand townships are bracing themselves for a "Black Christmas" when a month-long consumer boycott starts in December.

The call for a boycott of white businesses in Boksburg and Germiston was made by the East Rand Civic Association yesterday.

ERCA spokesman Jabu Dumane said townships affected would be Vosloorus, Villa Lisa, Reiger Park, Dawn Park and Palm Ridge.

Residents are demanding, among other things, that the confiscation of residents' furniture by the Vosloorus Council be stopped, corruption, bribery, extortion and harassment of Villa Lisa residents by its management be stopped and the Vosloorus Council be disbanded.

R40-m on DET schools

THE Department of Education and Training has spent nearly R40 million on school construction and upgrading projects in Soweto and Alexandra so far this year, the DET's Johannesburg regional director, Mr R R Motau, said yesterday. *Sowetan 26/11/92*

- Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.

Teacher training centre plan for Jo'burg

53
STAR
26/11/92



Need for training . . . ORT chairman Sydney Gamsu.

By Brian Sokutu

ORT South Africa, a Jewish development organisation, plans launching a science and technology training centre in Johannesburg.

Making this announcement on Saturday when addressing the organisation's national conference in Killarney, Johannesburg, ORT chairman Sydney Gamsu, said the ORT Science and Technology Education Project (ORT-STEP) would initially concentrate on training science and mathematics teachers.

This, Gamsu said, would "upgrade the present low standard" in these areas.

ORT has already approached departments of National Education and Training, and Manpower for the training centre's accreditation which Gamsu said would "provide a fast and efficient dissemination of technical knowledge".

The centre, which will work with other South African technology institutes like Promac and Protech, has among its board of directors, ANC general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa and Harmful Business Practices Committee chairman Professor Louise Tager.

Founded

Gamsu said his organisation hoped to set up similar projects throughout the country.

ORT South Africa is part of World ORT — an organisation founded 112 years ago to provide job skills training to eastern European Jewish communities.

World ORT has implemented more than 100 projects in more than 50 countries, including South Africa.

The organisation has over the years helped to set up development projects overseas which include the Mother and Child Care Programme and community health projects in Argentina, Brazil, Ghana, Peru, Uruguay and Zaire.

"ORT has become a new world leader in hi-tech training. Students include new immigrants from eastern Europe and Ethiopia," said Gamsu.

A newly established ORT project in Chile was aimed at providing computer literacy skills to 5 000 teachers within the next three years, said Gamsu.

Those who need more information should telephone: (011) 728-7154.

Apartheid hampers training

THE apartheid legacy of setting up parallel structures according to race is proving to be the single most formidable hurdle in rationalising training and meeting the country's needs for high-level skilled manpower. *Sowetan 30/11/92*

This was said by the ANC's head of the education desk, Mr Lindelwa Mabandla, at a Lecturing Staff Association of South African Technicians seminar held in Johannesburg at the weekend.

He said apartheid education caused structural imbalances that could only be corrected through restructuring. *(20) (S3)*

"White students make up to 80 percent of the technikon population. Entry requirements are such that a majority of blacks are not admitted." He said restructuring would solve some of the problems.

Tech students unite (53)

A NEW non-racial body to represent all students at technikons will be formed when the South African Technikon Students Union - an entirely white organisation - disbands. *Sowetan 11/2/92*

Its president, Mr Jaco Lemmer, said the new organisation would steer clear of any political partisanship while recognising the importance of politics in student life.

Jazz educators now want schools to lead the beat

CJPRES 6/12/92 (54) (53)
THE launch of a local chapter of the International Association of Jazz Educators (IAJE) at Wits University this week is an exciting development in a country where jazz has missed the encouragement it deserves.

About 150 seasoned jazz musicians, educators, promoters and fans gathered to make a commitment that will ensure the development and survival of jazz in the "New" SA.

Almost all the big names have put their weight behind IAJE, setting the foundation for the nurturing of talent and introduction of jazz to school syllabi in the next few years.

People actively supporting the move include Bruce Cassidy, Johnny Fourie, Estelle Kokot, Marc Duby, Darius Brubeck, Hugh Masekela, Lulu Gontsana, Victor Ntoni, Chris Merz and Ernest Motlhe to name a few.

Participating institutions include the Alex Arts Centre, Fuba, Pretoria Technikon, Mmabana Cultural Centre, Sama, Rhodes University, Wits, Mapp Music School, Natal University and the Jazz Workshop.

In his opening address on formal jazz education in the country, Darius Brubeck, who was nominated as president of the new organisation, said the launch of the IAJE was a healthy development for the promotion of jazz.

"In terms of cultural impact and geographic distribution - jazz education in tertiary institutions - is now definitely a national presence and growing," said Brubeck.

"It may seem illogical to have started at the top by introducing degrees, including post graduate degrees and then gradually moving down the academic scale to include diploma students.

"But this is how it had to be in our

country and we still have to reach further down to the high schools."

Brubeck was behind Natal University's introduction of a jazz course in 1984 and since then institutions like Cape Town, Rhodes, Wits and Durban/Westville Universities have followed suit.

The Pretoria Technikon now has the largest student enrolment for its jazz program in the country.

"However, the lack of official endorsement or understanding from education authorities has kept jazz out of other institutions of learning.

"As institutions we have dealt with the waiting list, but now we must be more concerned with the development of feeder systems, than we had to be when our programmes were inaugurated over a school generation ago," said Brubeck.

"The revival of jazz is in large part due to the presence of younger musicians coming to the scene, a new-found respectability for jazz in its being officially linked to tertiary institutions and the support members of such institutions give jazz activities on and off campus," said Brubeck.

"The number of students accepted to courses in tertiary institutions is probably the tip of the iceberg considering the number of talented people who fail to pursue the course because of an inability to read or write music," said Brubeck.

"It is our responsibility to lobby for improvements in the recognition of jazz.

"Rather than being discouraged by the uncertain times we live in, we should work on the assumption that a future democratic government should and would be more responsive to the international dimension of jazz."

Quality work by skilled students

WANT a part-time person for selling ... babysitting ... computing ... engineering ... pizza making? Or any of 533 job categories?

Rent-a-Student says it can help through a computerised search of its database which lists students according to skills, interests, hobbies, age and residential area.

"This comprehensive listing enables us to help most of the companies which approach us," says Steven Nelson, a director of Rent-a-Student.

"We have very few failures. One was an old-age home which wanted a student with Bingo calling experience."

He and his wife Beverley, who is in charge of administration and promotions, started the business in Durban in December 1991 and then moved to Cape Town to open the local operation (now the head office) in February this year.

They now have branches in Johannesburg, Maritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Namibia.

Vanessa Croft, senior Cape Town consultant, said November was the

best month both for students enrolling and for getting jobs for them.

Rent-a-Student does not charge the employer a fee. The employer pays the amount agreed with the student and the student is paid directly.

The student pays a membership fee of R50 to Rent-a-Student, and this guarantees him or her 20 hours of work within the next 90 days.

If the student does not receive the work, the fee is refunded.

"We are extremely careful about the students we take on," says Mr Nelson.

"Our selection process ensures that quality work will be performed."

He points out that the proper attitude of the student is vital, as this creates a favourable impression during the initial telephone call.

Each student is given a document with tips on "getting and performing jobs."

This emphasizes the importance of speaking slowly and clearly over the telephone, not eating or chewing gum, and turning off background noises such as television, radio and hi-fi.

Sometimes people make

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EDUCATION - TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL

1993

PEOPLE'S LIVES *New type of school for Jo'burg*

Finishing and career school for the youth

Sowetan 12/1/93 (53)

By Sonti Maseko

SCHOOLS are mushrooming at an alarming rate in Johannesburg to address problems caused by the breakdown in education.

Is there really a need? Yes, says Daphne Solnick, who has just started yet another. Just one more special school to cater for that child who feels different. A Finishing School, she says.

Essential concept

Daphne has unearthed a long-forgotten but in today's world painfully essential concept. A school that will help young people go out into the world with confidence, poise, assertiveness and good taste.

Abroad finishing schools are more common. Parents send their daughters to these schools for training in how to conduct themselves impeccably in any given social or business situation.

It will not be necessary for parents to be able to afford a ticket to send their children to Europe. Here Daphne has adapted the concept to suit young men and women entering the business world.

Trained consultants will teach grace, poise and assertiveness:

Not all children are academically inclined, as many parents slowly and painfully realise, but all children, especially teenagers on the brink of starting their lives, need life skills to help them to go out and get what they want and achieve in an increasingly competitive world.

"Nobody is thinking about these teenagers from age 15 and up and they have nowhere to go," Daphne says. And so last month, at a top hotel in Johannesburg, she launched the Academy of Grace and Culture.

The academy will offer full training in four areas - Assertiveness, Table Setting, Financial Planning and Top-to-Toe Grooming - by highly qualified lecturers in their respective fields.

Lecturers will include a California, United States, fashion consultant who will teach students fashion and colour and how to dress to make the impression you want.

Apart from the main subjects, the academy will offer students ideas on

careers and entrepreneurial thinking through guest speakers who will give guidance in areas such as landscape gardening, beauty therapy, picture-framing, travel, pet grooming and flower arranging.

Apart from teenagers seeking direction in launching careers of their choice, Daphne is also targeting what she calls high achievers' wives who will need the skills she is offering.

"Imagine a wife who has to prepare dinner for her husband's clients, the poor bird is gonna drop! Where does she start?"

Included in the table setting course are details such as elaborate table setting, menu planning, wine list planning, indispensable skills for any wife whose achiever husband needs to impress clients.

Daphne has already started enrolling students and those who qualify at the end of the four week course will receive a diploma.

Classes will be offered mornings and afternoons on weekdays and on Saturdays.

Students interested in enrolling at the Academy of Learning may contact Daphne Solnick at 447-2193 in Johannesburg.

Workgroup to open training centre

HAVING invested more than R1,5m, Workgroup Systems is opening what it claims to be the most sophisticated computer training centre in Africa.

This follows the company being certified to give Microsoft University training courses, starting in March.

The Workgroup Systems Training Institute is situated alongside Workgroup Systems' Sandton offices.

WGS MD Dana Buys says

future plans for the centre include marketing the courses throughout Africa and the Middle East.

The Institute is being headed up by husband and wife team Elmarie and Pierre Mulder. Elmarie has a PhD in object orientated technology specialising in databases, while Pierre's PhD is in network technology. Both have extensive lecturing experience, and are undergoing training and certification at Micro-

soft University in the US.

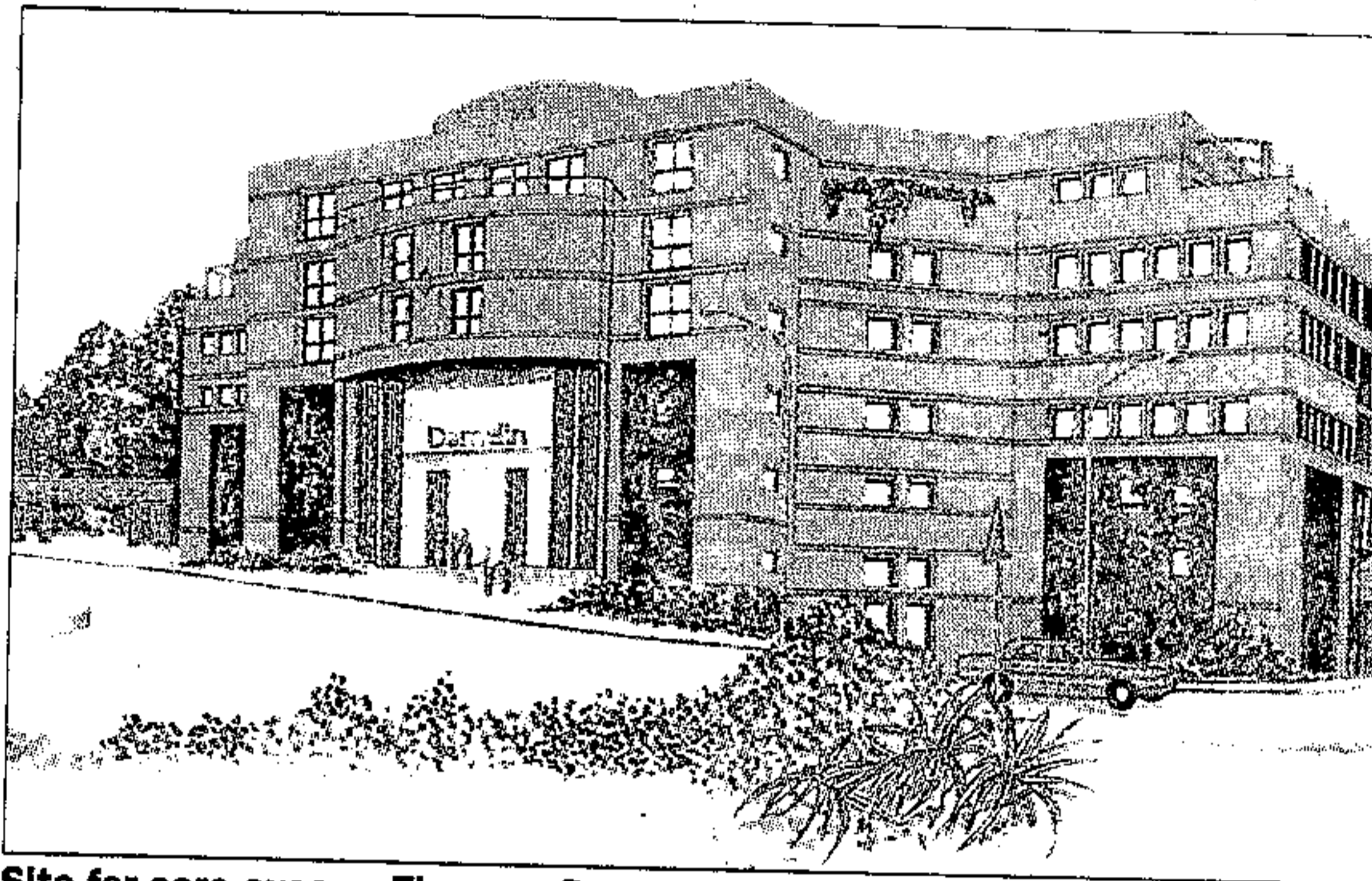
The courses will include LAN Manager, SQL Server Transact and SQL Server Database, Windows Support, C++ Programming, Visual Basic, Windows Programming and Windows NT Programming.

The WGS Training Centre will continue its courses in Microsoft's Windows, Excel, Word for Windows, FoxPro, Powerpoint, Project and Access for Windows.

Success is college's business

STAR 27/1/93.

At a time when there is a tendency to believe educational standards may decline, it is reassuring to know Damelin standards are not compromising.



Site for sore eyes ... The new Damelin campus has six floors of high-tech lecture and administration space, with state-of-the-art facilities.

It is a truism that SA is undergoing an education explosion, reflecting the dynamics of the changing social, political and economic fabric of the country.

To an increasing extent the Damelin Education Group, the largest private educational institution in SA, which offers a wide range of education services, from matric to university degrees, is meeting that need.

It is, in fact, helping shape that need by playing a vital role as an apolitical, high-quality, affordable centre of learning.

The success of its policies and approach is amply demonstrated by the new Braamfontein campus in the heart of the city's civic and cultural area.

Representing an investment of R40million, the new campus has six floors of high-tech lecture and administration space and is equipped with the latest audio-visual, computer and laboratory technology, a superb art studio, five star cafeteria and extensive recreational facilities.

In keeping with the ethos of the college itself, the structure reflects the latest architectural aesthetics with liberal use of natural light and finishes and muted pastel colours that are pleasing to both eye and intellect, all centred around an atrium studded with plants and trees.

The practicalities have not been overlooked, however, and the working spaces and students plazas are functional without being spartan, while the design incorporates sufficient circulation space and safety elements.

Able to accommodate 2500 students at any one time, the campus already provides for 5000 students on a rotational basis both full time and part time with a further 30000 via correspondence courses.

Moreover, in anticipation of future needs, the structure is designed for easy expansion.

The structure is thus, in a very real sense, a reflection of the needs of the '90s and the culmination of five decades of achievement.

Today the Damelin Education Group is a national organisation, some would say even a national institution, with campuses in all the main centres and the neighbouring territories.

It offers more than 200 courses, in its eight main divisions: Damelin College High School, Damelin Centre for Business Studies, Damelin Management School, Damelin Computer School, Damelin Degree Campus, Damelin Centre for Local Government Studies, Damelin Correspondence College and Executive Development Africa.

HIGH SCHOOL

The Damelin College High School is arguably the best known of all Damelin's services and is widely recognised for its high education standards and the outstanding matric results of its students.

Many of SA's leading business and

professional men can trace their success back to their high school education at Damelin College.

The range of subjects offered in the high school is comprehensive: computer studies, art and maths, all the commercial subjects and some of the recognised third languages.

As the college is a constituent school of the various education departments, its students write the external matriculation and secondary school certificate examinations.

Regular courses and workshops are held on study methods, time management and career guidance. Professional career-testing facilities are available while the famous Damelin notes are an essential adjunct of the teaching programme.

There is also a strong tradition of co-operation between staff and the student body.

Damelin teachers are selected and appointed with the utmost discrimination — there is no shortage of applicants and staff turnover is negligible. In short, this is an institution that works in every sense.

Damelin students consistently obtain outstanding results in public examinations each year achieving hundreds of distinctions across the spectrum of subjects.

The quality of the Damelin courses is unquestioned. At a time when there is a tendency for educational standards to decline to accommodate the concept of "assembly line" education, Damelin standards are uncompromising.

MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

The Damelin Management School was established in response to the need for part-time executive training programmes that keep businessmen and businesswomen abreast of the

latest developments in management science.

The school is the oldest of its kind in SA with more than 60000 graduates, many of whom now hold senior executive positions.

Leading professional institutes have granted official status to the diplomas and certificates of Damelin Management School.

It has pioneered and innovated in the past and continues to do so. Damelin chairman Johann Brummer, who joined the college in 1953, says "turning theory into practice is the Damelin credo".

The emphasis has always been and will remain on practical, usable "real world" training and education, rather than the esoteric.

This is totally in keeping with the needs of the '90s and eschews the lure of turning out graduates with qualifications that have little or no use in a modern technocratic society — particularly one that is in transition.

While remaining faithful to the traditional ethos and philosophy, Damelin is both part of changing educational needs and an initiator of change in its own right through a process of research and development.

The market has, in turn, responded. For example, a major source of Damelin's students is the business community which recognises the need for greater productivity and staff trained in the latest concepts and procedures.

Damelin education is essentially a dynamic entity and updates of courses are constantly being made.

It is common to find a course altering substantially even within a given year and graduates of a particular course are often found repeating it later to keep totally up to date with the latest thinking.

Damelin is increasingly an alterna-

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tive to conventional residential universities by offering internationally recognised Unisa courses on campus combining the best of distance education with face-to-face interaction.

This role will increase in direct proportion to the inability of the classic residential universities to absorb students.

Brummer says: "Traditionally, school leavers who wished to study full time for a degree turned to the residential universities. Increasingly, however, those universities are unable to accommodate demand. Admission has become tough across the board and no longer only in the faculties such as medicine and dentistry, which have traditionally been restrictive.

"Today a university entrance pass no longer ensures entrance to a university.

"Competition for a place is intense and students' matric symbols are rated on a points system with each faculty setting out its minimum points requirements. Together with quota systems, therefore, the traditional residential universities are structured in such a way that it has become exceptionally difficult to gain admission.

"Damelin provides the opportunity for university education for students who are presented with this dilemma and also for those who are employed full time."

The Damelin School for Business Studies has gained a reputation for providing highly effective tuition towards the professional diplomas, achieving outstanding examination results in the process.

The Damelin Computer School is staffed and managed by educationists and data processing professionals who have made the school the most effective computer training organisation.

The group as a whole is totally apolitical and there has not been a single instance of politically related disruption on the campus.

It's as though there is an unwritten bond between students and educators. The approach is one of freedom and informality yet there is discipline of the best kind — self-imposed.

The institution is not subject to political pressures linked to funding; it is, therefore, completely independent of any extraneous influences.

This allows management to adopt a totally professional and businesslike approach, a consequence of which is a healthy student success rate (more matric, university and technikon successes than any other school or college in SA) and a profitable organisation in spite of the fact that its fees by world standards are extremely modest.

Not surprisingly, Damelin has achieved significant growth in the last few years and currently enrolls about 50000 students a year.

For further information, please telephone (011) 403 5420.

Government announces bid to rejuvenate tertiary education

610 AM 27/11/93
NATIONAL Education Minister Piet Marais announced yesterday the changes envisaged for the cash-strapped universities and technikons which form part of government's plan to revive education at all levels.

Because of the poor performance of the economy and the rapid increase in student numbers at institutions, their state subsidies have been decreasing in real terms each year to the point where they currently meet only 70% of the set subsidy formula.

The education renewal strategy document, which was released yesterday, stated that a programme had been developed which aimed at the full funding of the subsidy formula over a period of 12 years.

The growth in student numbers had rendered state efforts to fund these institutions largely ineffective, and the strategy was aimed, therefore, at introducing a restricted growth rate by gradually phasing out students who did not have a realistic chance of passing their courses.

Analyses had shown that students who had an E aggregate for their matric, and those who had conditional exemptions, had an extremely low chance of completing their courses, the report said, but universities would be able to decide for themselves the rate at which they planned to phase out "at risk" students.

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KATHRYN STRACHAN

The plan also involves breaking down the rigid barriers between universities, technikons and technical colleges, as well as non-formal adult education courses, to allow students to move more freely from one institution to another.

Because of the high cost of university education, and the fact that many students from disadvantaged backgrounds were unprepared for university study, and therefore depended on academic support, less costly preparatory avenues which would lead to tertiary studies were necessary, the report said.

Universities have also expressed their concern that their resources are increasingly being absorbed by academic support services, which detracts from their role of providing tertiary education, and they claim that other institutions would be more geared to bridging the gap.

The universities and technikons advisory council is considering also offering degree courses at technikons.

The idea of establishing community colleges, which would provide informal secondary education for adults, has been promoted in the report as a way of advancing the generation of people left out of the formal education stream.

The international approach

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"EDUCATING for success" is the ethos behind the 38 vocational and market-related courses offered by Birnam Business College. Birnam is affiliated to major international educational institutes: CAM City and Builds, Pitmans London, The International business Institute New York IATA/UFFTA Switzerland. Students are also encouraged to enter for national external examinations.

Full-time students can study for national and international qualifications while doing diploma courses such as computers, business management, fashion, hotel management, marketing and management, personnel, bookkeeping, secretarial skills, journalism, public relations, travel and tourism.

Part-time and correspon-

dence students from as far afield as Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire can sit the same exams as full-time students. These courses can supplement their present incomes or retrain them in new careers.

In spite of the large number of unskilled and unemployed people, South Africa tends to de-motivate students to continue their education. "Try to obtain a bank loan for college attendance and see how far you get", says Brenda Riesnik, principal of Birnam Business College, as she points to the lack of assistance from the state for bursaries or bank loans.

In South African commerce there is a sad lack of incentive for any form of further studies. Once people have entered a field they are given little motivation for self-improvement.

This leads to lack of self-esteem.

These people are unlikely to perform as competently as those with a high self-esteem. The Institute of Marketing Management (IMM), in association with Professional Sales Association, has launched a new diploma for sales managers and salesmen. This proof of achievement leads to an improvement in self-esteem — and in productivity.

Birnam College has an international approach to external examinations.

"This is a guarantee that the college is assessing its courses against some of the world market leaders. It is also an opportunity for students to compete at international level and for colleges to keep abreast of overseas trends," says Riesnik.

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Beating the unemployment trap

STATISTICS reveal that over the past 15 years the job market for matriculants has steadily deteriorated. In 1975 only 63 percent found employment, this dropped to 22 percent in 1985 and only 12 percent in 1988. The figures for 1991 dropped even further to 7 percent, which means that only seven out of every hundred matriculants were able to find a job in 1991.

So what can be done to ensure that matriculants will emerge top of the job-hunting pack, and are able to get a foothold in the career of their choice?

In the present economic times employers have to put their company interests first, so they select staff who are able to make a contribution rather than having to be put through lengthy, costly training," says Sje de Roos, managing director of Academy of Learning, head of file.

"Companies are looking for people with job experience or who have acquired basic skills through which will automatically put them on a higher level than the average job seeker."

The skills one learns at schools or university to become a clerk, an accountant, a doctor or an engineer must be supplemented with others to play a major part in business or to increase a person's market value to their employer.

In the modern business world there is no company which does not contain a computer, word processor, fax machine or even typewriter. Information, whether in electronic form or on paper, is the life blood of any company. Every employee, from a clerk to a managing director, comes into contact with one of these business machines every working day," says De Roos.

Useful

The chances of obtaining a job are much greater if a prospective employee has keyboard skills, either as a competent typist or is able to apply basic operational computer programs such as word processing.

Another useful business skill is bookkeeping or having a good knowledge of accounting practices. Prospective job-seekers must be prepared to sacrifice some of their time to equip

Job-seekers must be prepared to learn extra skills

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These skills can be acquired at a technician, but these courses take three years to complete and the competition is extremely high.

There are a number of training establishments in the country, of which the Academy of Learning (AOL) is probably the largest. AOL offers students flexible-time basic business skills courses at times convenient to the student.

Students have the advantage of completing their courses in a shorter time than at the more traditional establishments. For example, a student at a private college can be trained to become a top executive secretary within 6 to 8 months. This places her in the job market 24 months earlier than her technician counterpart.

Basic skills courses offered at private colleges include typing, shorthand, executive and legal secretary, bookkeeping, computer appreciation and personal computer application training in word processing, spreadsheet sheets, class operating software packages such as dBase III Plus. Some colleges have added other courses to their range which equip students to work in a different environment or to take their business studies to a higher level.

Such courses include Public Relations (recognised by the Public Relations Institute of South Africa), Intermediate Accounting (which entitles students to write the prestigious financial management institute of South Africa examination, recognised by South African accounting companies), Computerised Accounting, which takes students through the accounting functions — debtors, creditors, stock and invoicing, general ledgers and VAT.

Other courses include Business English, which teaches the basic rules of grammar, the basic framework of a business letter as well as offering electronic communication using equipment like computers, word processors, photocopiers, fax machines.

AOL runs literary courses for students with little command of English. These are designed to make students functional in English so that they will be able to read and fill in job application forms. Unions are recommending these courses to their members to improve their standards and prospects.

AOL also offers a storeman/stock controller's course which covers the basic duties and responsibilities of a storeman — stock and order cards, stock ordering, continuous stock taking, use of computers and stock control, automated stock control systems, safety and security procedures.

Most of these courses may be taken separately or combined, depending on the needs of the students.

There are thousands of South Africans looking for work. Too many people, especially school leavers, sit back and wait for a job to fall into their laps.

Those who have not had the foresight to acquire skills outside their normal discipline will be left on the sidelines. The ones most likely to succeed are those who can offer employers additional skills in typing, operating computers, bookkeeping.

Tasks

"Having obtained their first job, a person must be prepared to do many mental tasks like operating a switchboard, filing, handling the post. Once they have demonstrated their ability to their employer they will be able to reach a higher notch within the company," says Sue de Roos.

"Most companies prefer to promote from within as they can more readily assess the calibre of someone who is already an employee."

Recently some AOL colleges have been granted full private technical college status, enabling them to award AOL diplomas, which are recognised by the department of education and widely accepted by industry.



Honoured, we're sure... Sally Benbow-Hibbert (seated), chief executive of Charter Training Group, Carol Pries, director, Academy of Learning, head office, with the "Franchisee of the Year" award from the SA Franchise Association; while Schalk Bothma (Director — Academy of Learning, Welkom) was named as one of the top three finalists in the "Franchisee of the Year" award.

Multi-skilling is the thing

"THE future belongs to those who prepare for it," is a maxim that is entrenched in students who attend the Kelly-Greenoaks Business College. "Professional learning of the highest calibre is given to students on the most modern equipment in a stimulating environment."

"Multi-skilling is the buzz word in the business world of the 90s," says Jean Whitlow, director education and training Kelly-Greenoaks business college. "Courses are geared to give students a diversified range of skills to equip them to meet the challenges of the changing role of the secretary."

"Today's secretary makes major key decisions in a company and often holds the status of an executive. They are the backbone of a company and the cogs of business could not turn without their support."

Kelly-Greenoaks is a trail-blazer for other private colleges. It started in 1966 as the Greenoaks private school. In 1983 it became Kelly-Greenoaks when it was incorporated into

the Kelly Group of Personal Services. This resulted in the equipment teaching methods and courses being updated to meet the needs of the modern business world.

Kelly-Greenoaks is the founder member of The Association of Private Colleges of Southern Africa (APSCA) and its managing director was APSCA's founding chairman.

APSCA is a spokesperson for the private body tertiary education and is concerned with maintaining the highest standard of education and training throughout its member colleges. APSCA members are required to adhere to a strict code of ethics and conduct to ensure high standards are maintained.

Kelly-Greenoaks diplomas are renewed as they offer students the opportunity to achieve local and internationally recognised diplomas, via their affiliation with the following institutes which approve of the courses and endorse the certificates: PRISA, IAM, ITM, Pitman London, RSA London.

Kelly-Greenoaks offers a variety of specialised courses such as Marketing, Public Relations, Law, Travel. The range of subjects and skills is constantly being broadened and updated.

The courses provide a two-fold marketing trust — to teach school leavers basic business skills and to upgrade the skills of staff in existing business positions. "Kelly-Greenoaks is committed to both these aspects of this training and run a number of part-time evening courses geared for adults," says Whitlow.

One of the bones of contention facing APSCA members is the lack of recognition of private colleges by the market place to obtain bursaries or bank loans. Companies are not prepared to sponsor bursaries for students attending a private business college.

Unfortunately, banks have adopted a similar attitude and won't consider giving loans to students at these colleges. This situation will continue as long as the marketplace fails to recognise the importance of these basic business-skills courses.

'Integrated plan vital'

STAR
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THE executive chairman of the Southern African Society for Training and Development, Trevor Shaw, stresses the need for an integrated national education and training policy.

The objectives of the policy must include preparing young people educationally for life at work, training potential employees in job-related literacy and numeracy

skills, making tuition available to mature employees deprived of these skills earlier.

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"All employees, under the auspices of the various industry training boards, must be trained or re-trained in job skills identified by industry and commerce relevant to the nation's future economic well-being and recognised by those boards," said Shaw.

Insurance out to improve standards

STRA 28/1/93

TRAINING within the business sector varies from industry to industry. For example, educational courses in insurance are either excellent or non-existent.

Most insurance companies are many of the larger brokers provide their staff with in-house training and encourage them to study for international qualifications. But there are other in-

surance practitioners, who make a living "muddling through".

The Insurance Institute of South Africa (IISA) is an educational body, financially supported by most insurance/assurance companies and brokers to provide training and education for all workers at all levels within the industry. The ultimate interna-

tional insurance qualification is the Fellowship of the Chartered Insurance Institute (FCII) in this United Kingdom, which has now been replaced by the Fellowship of the Insurance Institute of South Africa (FIISA).

This normally takes about five years of part-time study through the IISA. Study books and notes are provided by the IISA and help is provided

by staff at the institute.

The intermediate level is the Associate (ACII), which is no mean achievement.

It is interesting to note that although students may pass the exams for the Association and the Fellowship, the actual titles are only bestowed after election. This emphasises the professional status of the holders. Other study courses in-

clude a basic introduction to insurance, the Certificate of Proficiency and Life Intermediaries Certificate, specialist courses for actuaries and those involved in pension matters, and many more. A certificate is granted on successful completion of each course.

The College of Insurance, at the Institute, holds practical training

courses. The training courses cover diverse but specific subjects such as marine, computers, fire, risk management and numerous others. Classes on a wide range of subjects are scheduled throughout the year.

The new Insurance School of Africa is opening at the beginning of April to promote professionalism in insurance. It provides full-time study

facilities to enable a graduate who joins the industry to be productive from the first working day.

This will fill a void, as few short-term insurance employers have the financial resources for training and educating new entrants to the insurance market.

The Insurance School has launched an intensive one-year, full-day AIISA diploma course, one of the programmes of the Insurance Institute of South Africa (IISA), with examinations on a par with world standards.

The diploma's first six examinations will be held at the end of September, with a further three examinations at the end of March 1994.

Having passed all nine examinations, students will automatically qualify for an associate membership of the South African Institute. But they will be unable to use the letters AIISA until they have worked for two years in the industry.

The AIISA diploma course costs R9 000 which includes classrooms, workshop and lecture costs. In addition, each student must pay R1 000 to sit the IISA examinations. The Insurance School is at Varsity Place, corner Jan Smuts and Bordeaux avenues, Randburg.

Designing a future for its students

THE Boston House College School of Design is a division of the Boston Education Group which is registered with the Department of Education, Cape.

Boston House College is a member of the Society of Designers of South Africa (SDSA) and is also a registered member of the Private Colleges of South Africa (APCSA).

The Boston House College is conveniently situated in the major centres of Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The Boston House College School of Design in Johannesburg offers students a full-time, two-year diploma course in interior design.

This course provides students with the basic grounding in design principles through the study of subjects such as interior design, the history of interiors and furniture, pattern design building construction including regulations and professional practice, introductory course in Computer Aided Design (CAD).

These subjects encompass basic draughting, decorating, decorative and functional planning of domestic and commercial interiors. Visits are planned to art galleries, factories, hotels and industries to coincide with the students practical studio assignments.

Various freelance projects give the students an opportunity to design and meet the demands of deadlines in a normal working environment. This work involves technical working drawings, perspective rendering, the specification and professional practice of the project.

Photography, presentation drawings, typography, model making, are all necessary parts of the course as they help the designers to visualise their own design concepts. Originality and awareness of design are created through the study of material and methods as well as the history of interior design.

Pupils are guided by an experienced, talented, dynamic staff, most of whom are practising

professionally.

This recognised course equips the student to cope with different levels of design in commercial and domestic areas.

Graduates from the three design schools are employed by large companies in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town.

Boston House College School of Design also runs part-time courses in interior design, architectural draughting and design, graphic design, photography. These courses aim to equip prospective students with design-related education to give them wider employment opportunities. During the course they will develop design skills, aesthetic awareness, technical skills, communication and marketing techniques to enable them to establish their own company.

Another aim is to offer an extension of full-time courses to employees in design-related fields.

The college also offers a one-year diploma interior-decorating course which can be studied part-time.

The aim of this course is to provide students with a practical and theoretical understanding of the principles of the interior-decorating discipline.

The course material is presented by members of the industry who are qualified and recognised in their fields.

Students experience involvement in interior decorating through their practical projects. Most of these students are involved in full-time careers during the day so they are taught in a relaxed, conducive atmosphere where they don't feel pressurised.

This course allows successful motivated students to obtain a diploma which enables the student to become a corporate member of the Society of Designers of South Africa.

The director of the Boston House College of Design, Johannesburg is Lesley Sternberg, aided by the principal, Riette Wentzel.

R1-m for student engineers

Science Writer *Sum 28/1193.*

A grant of R1 million has been allocated by the Foundations of Research Development (FRD) to assist talented, prospective engineering students who might otherwise have been forced to lower their sights due to lack of tuition money.

"This focused action of the FRD is to attract undergraduates and diploma students with merit — but who would have been lost to the engineering field due to financial constraints — into engineering at tertiary training institutions," said FRD president Dr Reinhard Arndt.

The maximum amount available per student is R5 000 and the closing date for applications is February 22.

Application forms are available from technikons and universities, as well as directly from the FRD.

The FRD contact for technikon students is Erna Pfeiffer, telephone (012) 841-3812 or fax (012) 841-3791, and university students should get in touch with Wäeneke Huizinga in (012) 841-2433 or fax (012) 841-2354.



Executive & Private Education

A Star advertising feature

Reports compiled and written
by JENNY HUNTER BLAIR,
with help from sources in
the industry

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Helping develop resources

MANY major organisations have affirmative action programmes to assist the unskilled to higher levels of employability. To what extent is the business sector really putting resources behind these aims?

"It is the aim of the Institute of Personal Management (IPM) to influence and assist in the development and utilisation of resources in the interests of the South African community," says Roma Howard, director IPM.

"Another objective is to promote and develop the high standards of competence and ethical conduct."

The IPM offers courses in the following areas:

IPM Diploma: a correspondence diploma which equips students to establish professional standards and qualifications in human resources, training in industrial relations. This is recognised as a suitable qualification for human resource positions. Further information: Karin Hinrichs, (011) 642-7263.

Human Resource Development (HR) training: The IPM holds numerous seminars, workshops and training courses in human resource management. The selected programmes ensure constructive learning, business skills and professional training. Further information: Roma Howard, (011) 642-7263.

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DUCK LUSCINOOLIOR WORKERS

South

30/1-3/2/93

FINDING trade union leaders among workers has always been an tricky task for labour movements everywhere.

But tucked away in a Bellville prefab is the Western Cape Workers College, which has succeeded in the past two years in shaping workers into trade union leaders.

The college's new head, former union organiser Mr Michael Coetzee, is confident this will continue.

Even though he's been at the helm for less than a week, Coetzee sees no chance of the fledgling workers' project fizzling out.

"I am very excited about what has been done here — as well as the future possibilities. When this project started, there was so much scepticism that it wouldn't succeed.

"But the concept works. This is not even in debate anymore," Coetzee says.

The roots of the college go back to 1987 when the Cosatu Education Conference called for the formation of night schools and worker colleges to develop worker education.

Then in September 1990 the largest Cosatu affiliate in the Western Cape, the South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (Sactwu), mandated their research officer to conduct a feasibility study on a worker college for the region.

By 1991 the college was up and running, holding two three-month courses for 25 workers at a time.

It is the second worker college in South Africa. The other, in Natal, started the same year.

Student workers are instructed in Trade Union Studies, Political Economy, Organisational Management and International Labour.

According to workers who have completed their training, this mix is a sound formula for producing trade union leaders for the nineties. "It really has developed my skills

For two years, a

workers' college has been producing trade

union leaders, reports

Quentin Wilson:

as far as negotiating goes," says past student Mr Ashley Abbott.

"I feel much more committed, but I am also slightly wary after studying international developments in trade unionism and reflecting on the current political developments in my own country."

Sactwu's Ms Rachel Visser, a 1991 student, says the course boosted her confidence.

Says Visser, "In the Cosatu Education Conference I stood up and gave an input. Everyone thought I was an official and could not believe that this was worker leadership."

One of the problems faced by aspirant students is getting time off from work to attend the course.

Coetzee says most companies do not give the workers three months' paid leave, but he adds that the college chips in with bursaries if this is the case.

The college does have certain ground rules for admitting applicants.

For a start, the courses are aimed at shopstewards with a minimum of two years' experience.

The application must be approved by the trade union and applicants must commit themselves to return to the labour movement after they have completed the course.

The college is not concerned about which union the applicant comes from.

According to Coetzee, members of Cosatu, the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) and the independent unions are welcome to attend the course.

But the college tries, says Coetzee, to ensure that the student mix reflects the strength of the unions in the region. So, the majority of students would emerge from Cosatu, the biggest federation in the region.

As far as the future is concerned, there are three options from which the college must choose, according to Coetzee.

● The first option is to continue

as an independent non-governmental organisation.

Although situated on University of the Western Cape campus, the college rents its office space for two full-time co-ordinators as well as the lecture halls used for instruction.

● The second path is to become part of Cosatu and serve exclusively as its college. This, says Coetzee, will make it far easier to accrue funds for the project.

● The third option is for the college to become an academy linked to the UWC.

"Whatever we decide," says



Michael Coetzee

Coetzee, "we must make the college more efficient and position ourselves for the greatest possible expansion."

Technikon bursaries are up for grabs

TECHNIKON RSA has come to the rescue of poverty-stricken students by offering them bursaries to further their studies in technological subjects.

Technikon spokesman Johan du Preez said the shortage of people qualified in the field of technology prompted them to budget for bursaries.

Available assistance would be sub-

ject to certain conditions, he said.

Prospective applicants have until February 15 to apply and forms can be obtained at the corner of Christiaan De Wet Road and Pioneer Avenue in Florida, south Johannesburg.

Alternatively, phone Du Preez at (011) 471-2166 for more information.

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News in brief

Sawetan 5/2/93
Food boycott at Technikon (53)

STUDENTS at the Setlogelo Technikon in Garankuwa near Pretoria have started a food boycott after an increase in meal fees at the institution.

Students' Representative Council (SRC) president Mr Sammy Ranyawa said yesterday students were against the newly introduced coupon system now being used at canteens and the high fees they had to pay. The subsidy which they enjoyed until last year for each meal had allegedly been cut from R5 to R1. The rector, Mr REP Miller, said he would comment on the issue later.

ANC concern at 'vacuum' in science policy

(53) RAY HARTLEY

THE ANC yesterday criticised government for "a policy vacuum at the highest level" with respect to science and technology, and said urgent programmes were needed to make the management of research institutions "representative".

Speaking at the launch of an ANC commissioned report titled Towards a Science and Technology Policy for a Democratic SA, ANC research department head Frene Ginwala said future research needed to address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

The report was compiled by local academics in conjunction with an overseas mission which visited research institutions in SA last year.

"The mission was dismayed, in its meeting with the executive of the Committee of University Principals, to discover that body had not ever considered discussing research policy as it affects their institutions," the report said.

"In sharp contrast, the Committee of Technikon Principals gave every impression of having elected to tackle issues that go to the heart of their institutions' mission and ethos," the report said.

"Officials (interviewed by the commission) widely agreed that there is a vacuum in leadership on issues dealing with science and technology at Ministerial level.

"There are no articulated economic or social goals and objectives towards which the various (government-funded research) institutions could apply their efforts," it said.

SA's education system was facing a crisis "at all levels", particularly in the teaching of mathematics, science and engineering, the report said.

The Scientific Advisory Council, which advised government on science policy and programmes was "the target of extensive criticism from both within and outside government", the report said.

Ginwala said Armscor had not met the commission to discuss military research, despite being asked.

"It is clear that a democratic government of SA will wish to conduct a prompt and thorough review of the directions being pursued in military and space research, to ensure that they are consistent with the needs of the new SA," the report said.

Business Day SURVEY

There are only 62 black accountants in SA, 20 of whom qualified in the past two years — a fact which has led to charges that the accounting profession has an elitist approach. The launch of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants (ACCA) heralds moves to change the face of accounting in SA. **DIRK HARTFORD** and **THEO HAWANA** report.

Establishing world standards in SA

THE Chartered Association of Certified Accountants (ACCA) — one of the world's leading international accounting bodies — is the largest international examining body.

The ACCA has 120 000 members and students in 120 countries, with branches and agreements in Africa, eastern Europe, south-east Asia, the Caribbean and China.

The ACCA was active in SA up to the early 50s, but stopped promoting itself because of apartheid.

At the moment, the ACCA, which is being re-launched in SA this month, has 120 SA members and students. Although it en-

joys no statutory rights in SA, many members occupy senior corporate positions, says local ACCA coordinator **Mashudu Ramano**.

He says the ACCA's objectives in SA are to establish a strong administrative and professional presence, to provide services for ACCA members and students, to secure statutory recognition for the ACCA qualification and to develop education and training at corporate and community level. The ACCA also wants to encourage strategic alliances with other organisations.

Ramano says the

strengths the ACCA is bringing to SA are a new syllabus, statutory recognition, flexible and multiple entry requirements, a mass-based approach, flexible training, available open-learning materials and a strong presence in southern Africa.

Birmingham University's John Samuels says the ACCA will aim to meet the demands of the "alternative" sector, whose immediate needs are technical-level accountants.

The ACCA will also train professional accountants for the industrial sector — with its focus being on black students.

Causes of problems experienced by Black Accountants

	Black Accountants	White Accountants
CULTURAL DIFFERENCES	42	10
LACK OF BUSINESS AWARENESS	42	10
INFERIOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION	75	20
INFERIOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	57	25
RACISM FROM PEERS	81	10
NEGATIVE CLIENT ATTITUDES	57	40
LACK OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS	45	30
LACK OF MOBILITY	71	75
LACK OF NUMERICAL SKILLS	20	30
ABSENCE OF BLACK ROLE MODELS	57	10
LACK OF HONEST PERFORMANCE EVALUATION	40	10
LACK OF COMMITMENT FROM EMPLOYERS	20	10
LACK OF CHALLENGING WORK ASSIGNMENTS	20	10
UNALLOCATED TIME	10	10

Open Learning creates active study methods

6/10/93 16/2/93

THE ACCA Open Learning, a programme designed to free the trainee from the restrictions of college schedules, offers a complete series of study packages leading him through the entire syllabus to accountancy qualification.

The programme, developed by ACCA (UK) and the Open College (UK), allows the trainee to structure his own time and place of study.

The key element in the programme is learning through doing — a trainee's workbooks require his ideas and written contribution in the form of activities and self-assessment questions (SAQs).

The programme, designed to ease the problems of trainee-employer relationships, allows complete flexibility of study and removes the rigid demands of college and tutor study. The trainee can work out with the employer a programme of study which suits them both.

Through SAQs learning becomes not just a passive absorption of facts but the active application of theory and technique to real work situations, and a constant self-analysis to check that objectives have been achieved.

The programme, while guiding the trainee through to examination success, gives him learning tech-

niques which will have a positive effect on his career.

Particular care has been taken to ensure that the language level is appropriate for learners for whom English is not the first language.

The programme is the largest ever open learning project in any subject area, providing 2 700 hours of learning.

Developed over three years, the programme is said to be the best in the field in terms of innovative accountancy education development.

Replacement

The key to the Open Learning programme is the replacement of the teacher in the conventional classroom context by thoroughly researched and expertly prepared workbooks and audio tapes.

In the workbooks, study sections are short, objectives and teachings clear, and there are many practical workbased examples.

While most study manuals and correspondence courses ask students to read, memorise and reproduce what they find in the text, Open Learning requires them to undertake activities where they review what they have read, consider how they can use it and satisfy themselves that they have understood it.

CC

Hausgaard

affiliated membership of approximately one million. During the sanctions debate of 1986 the organisation was largely responsible for ensuring that a ban on the importation of hunting trophies from South Africa to the United States of America was not included in the United States of America's federal sanctions legislation against South Africa. A substantial number of members of the Safari Club International have over recent years spent millions of rands in South Africa on hunting safaris. The Safari Club International has also built a museum in Tucson, Arizona, housing a South African exhibition which displays South Africa's wildlife, thereby promoting tourism to South Africa.

At the time when the contribution was made, it was the task of all South African missions abroad to counter trade sanctions. The contribution that was made by the then South African Ambassador in Washington, Dr P G J Koornhof, to the Safari Club International, occurred in this context.

Government Service Pension Fund: investments

*12. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether there has been any change in the policy regarding the investment of accumulated funds of the Government Service Pension Fund; if so, (a) what change and (b) what effect has the change had in financial terms in regard to increased interest and/or dividends;
- (2) whether it is the intention to extend any investment policy to utilize most or all of the accumulated funds of other State pension funds; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner and (b) over what period;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B168E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) No;
- (2) all the accumulated funds of other State pension funds are managed by the Public Investment Commissioners along similar lines as the funds of the GSPF;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- Hausgaard*
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the effectiveness of the various television programmes aimed at assisting Black pupils broadcast in 1992? B170E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No. An initial version of the report was recently submitted to the Committee of Heads of Education Departments. The Committee, of which the Director-general of National Education is the chairman, is considering the report, as well as the question concerning the publication thereof.
- (3) The project is at present being evaluated by an independent consultant. A final report in this respect is expected by March 1993, after which it will be decided whether a statement will be made.

Smoking: legislation

*15. Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether she intends introducing legislation in respect of smoking during the current session of Parliament; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what will be the nature of this legislation;
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B171E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) it has been put on the legislative agenda for the current session of Parliament and will be tabled as soon as possible and
 - (b) the Bill envisages the control of the use, sale and advertising of tobacco products.

It also empowers the Minister by regulation to—

- regulate the health warning and particulars regarding the hazardous constituents of a tobacco product which must appear on the packet and an advertisement thereof; and

— prescribe the claims which may not be made in the said advertisement. Provision is also made for a prohibition on the sale of tobacco products to persons who are under the age of 16 years;

- (2) no.

Aids: orphans of victims

*16. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

Whether any provision is being made for assistance to orphans of Aids victims in (a) urban, (b) rural and (c) peri-urban areas; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of this assistance? B172E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (a) Yes,
- (b) yes and
- (c) yes, Children who are orphaned as a result of the HIV/AIDS phenomenon are handled the same as any other orphans within the existing welfare structure. If necessary the children are legally placed in substitute care.

Rights of Child: UN/RSA

*17. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 19 on 19 February 1992, the South African Government will now consider becoming a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B173E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) South Africa signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 in New York on 29 January 1993.
- (2) The Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, MP, issued a press statement on 29 January 1993 and the media reported on the matter.

Coetsee
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Prison	Awaiting-Trial Prisoners		Sentenced Prisoners	
	Escaped	Recaptured	Escaped	Recaptured
Durban Medium D			From Workteams, Courts, Hospitals etc.	
Empangeni				
Eshowe	1		1	3
Estcourt			9	1
Glencoe			1	1
Greytown			3	1
Ikopo	1	1	1	1
Kranskop			1	4
New Hanover			4	4
Pietermaritzburg Med. A.	2	1	23	10
Port Shepstone	1	1	2	
Seventein			26	4
Stanger			3	1
Verulam			5	2
TOTAL	5	3	109	40

* Escapee shot dead during an escape.

Awaiting-trial prisoners in custody

64. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last of each month in 1992?

B115E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

The figures with regard to awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1992, are as follows:

31 January 1992	24 365
29 February 1992	24 326
31 March 1992	23 637
30 April 1992	24 363
31 May 1992	22 736
30 June 1992	21 705
31 July 1992	21 469
31 August 1992	21 948

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Wynberg/Alexandra	452	12	846	571	182	736	275	438	397	003
Lombardy East	9	7	12	58	9	115	263	167	612	008
Sandton	29	36	100	334	29	224	988	626	1 761	043
Bramley	34	31	106	186	11	326	588	460	642	025

Own Affairs:

Zastron Hospital 21,33%

White colleges: number of students

9. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many students were studying at White teacher-training colleges as at (a) the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) a corresponding date five years ago?

B142E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(c) Cape Province:

Port Elizabeth Provincial Hospital	54,49%
Volks Hospital, Cape Town	41,38%
Walvisbaai Hospital	47,62%
William Slater Hospital, Cape Town, is only used as an outpatients unit	
Alexandra Hospital, Cape Town	103,60%

(d) Transvaal:

Andrew McColm Hospital, Pretoria	30,40%
Bernice Samuel Hospital, Delmas	46,20%
Bloemhof Hospital	60,80%
Bris Hospital	66,00%
Cullinan Care and Rehabilitation Centre	93,12%
Delareyville Hospital	47,10%
Duivelskloof Hospital	47,70%
Edevalle Hospital	59,30%
Elsie Ballot Hospital, Amersfoort	83,70%
Evander Hospital	74,10%
FH Odendaal Hospital, Nylostroom	62,80%
Generaal de la Rey Hospital, Lichtenburg	36,40%
Groblersdal Hospital	48,50%
HA Grové Hospital, Belfast	52,20%
Hendrik van der Bijl Hospital, Vanderbijlpark	30,10%
J G Strijdom Hospital, Johannesburg	69,50%
Kemptonpark Hospital	76,20%
Louis Trichardt Memorial Hospital	39,50%
Discoverer's Memorial Hospital, Roodepoort	43,10%
Paardekraal Hospital, Krugersdorp	51,50%
Pretoria West Hospital	69,20%
Phalaborwa Hospital	41,70%

(a) 10 February 1993: 5 411,
(b) 10 February 1988: 8 544.

Hospitals: bed occupancy rate

10. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

What was the average bed occupancy rate in 1992 in each specified hospital falling under the control of his Department in (a) Natal, (b) the Orange Free State, (c) the Cape Province and (d) the Transvaal?

B143E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

The average rate of bed occupation in each own affairs hospital were as follows:

Average rate of bed occupation: 1992

(a) Natal:	
Greys Hospital, Pietermaritzburg	67,50%
Greytown Hospital	36,88%
Hillcrest Hospital	95,18%
(b) Orange Free State:	
Bethlehem Hospital	60,00%
Jagersfontein Hospital	48,06%
Sasolburg Hospital	48,53%
Voortrekker Hospital, Kroonstad	57,27%

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Nearly 70 000 students have passed through the Academy of Learning, which bridges the gap between formal education and "real world" needs of the business community.

Preparing students for the 'real world'

STAR
24/2/93

52



EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION . . . The Academy of Learning provides an ideally flexible learning environment.



In education-hungry SA, the Academy of Learning meets the needs of thousands of students every year, producing comprehensively trained individuals with special emphasis on computer and office skills.

The success of the Academy of Learning and more particularly of its superb audio-visual method of training has been phenomenal.

Founded in 1985, the academy has grown and expanded on a franchise basis to the stage where it now has 45 training centres throughout southern Africa, making it the largest privately owned training institution of its kind in this part of the continent.

The statistics are impressive. Since inception, about 70 000 students have passed through the Academy of Learning and currently the student body amounts to about 15 000 a year and is growing.

But behind the hard statistics is a dedication to the highest possible standards due essentially to the quality of the courses, the training staff per sé, and to the nature of the operation itself, which identifies and fills the gap between formal education and the "real world" needs of the business community.

At the heart of that success is recognition of the fact that not all students are able to attend formal, fixed courses, says founder member and managing director Sue de Roos.

To meet that need the academy developed its unique audio-visual teaching technique, which allows students the opportunity to dictate their own pace and to recap lectures should the information not be initially and understood.

They are also able to "earn while they learn" thus creating an ideally flexible learning

environment that opens the way to better training for many more South Africans.

Moreover, Academy of Learning students have the additional support of their comprehensive lecture notes and highly trained supervisors who are constantly on call at the various training centres.

Courses offered by the academy include:

- Comprehensive Computer Career courses (large spec trum including MS-DOS, Lotus 1-2-3, word processing etc).
- Executive Secretary/PA.
- Bookkeeping, Accounting and Computerised Accounting Career (FMI recognised).
- Public Relations (Prisa recognised).
- General Secretarial.
- Copy Typist.
- Girl Friday.
- General Business Skills.

The excellent courses, which are fully recognised by the business community, are the result of co-operation with various representative organisations and standards are ensured by the grading by highly qualified Academy of Learning staff at the head office.

Academy students are also eligible to sit for the external examination of:

- The Financial Management Institute of Southern Africa for all bookkeeping and accounting courses.

- Wetherby Training Services
- United Kingdom.
- Royal Society of Arts — United Kingdom.
- Public Relations Institute of South Africa (Prisa).
- National Council for Business Training Standards (NCBTS).

Further evidence of the academy's standing is the fact that it is a founder member of the Association of Private Colleges of Southern Africa and a member of the South African Franchise Association.

In terms of the latter membership it is important to note that through the franchising system all Academy of Learning training centres are owner-managed, thus assuring total commitment to high standards and professionalism.

It is also worthy to note that the academy's head office in Johannesburg last year received the Franchisor of the Year Award from the South African Franchising Association and a member, the Welkom Branch, was one of the top three finalists in the Association's Franchisee of the Year Award.

This is positive proof of excellence in its chosen field.

For further information about any of the academy's branches, please contact Carol Prins at (011) 444-2887.

Shock as tech asks city for R1m aid

S/Times (Cape metro) 7/3/93 (53)

THE Cape Technikon has inexplicably withdrawn its application to rezone its Granger Bay property for commercial development, which would have increased its value by millions of rands — just a week after applying for a R1-million grant-in-aid from the city council.

The rezoning of the Granger Bay property, a gift from the government, would have seen the value of the site, which abuts the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront development, rocket to between R10 million and R15 million.

The Cape Technikon has withdrawn its rezoning application without giving an explanation to the council.

The council had already recommended in favour of the rezoning application and had passed it on to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for final approval.

The rezoning application was submitted with plans for a waterside residential area and a small block of studio flats.

Under its present zoning as a public open space the site has no commercial value.

By DIANA STREAK

Councillor Arthur Wienburg this week questioned the Technikon's motivation in abandoning a scheme that could have earned it millions while asking Cape Town ratepayers for a R1-million hand-out.

"Why not use that asset, from which they could have raised millions, and then not give a reason for not going ahead?" he said.

The rector of the Cape Technikon, Dr T O Shippey, was not available for comment. The Sunday Times was told no one else could speak about the issue.

Recently Dr Shippey reportedly refused to give a reason for the decision to withdraw the application, saying only that it was a "long story which we have decided not to tell".

Mr Peter Alston, assistant city administrator, said the council had received a copy of the letter, in which the technikon withdrew its application for rezoning without giving reasons, this week.

The city council had spent months investigating the feasibility of the development.

Mr Alston confirmed that the technikon had approached the Executive Committee on February 9 for a R1-million grant-in-aid.

He said no decision would be made "until the city treasurer has looked at the question of granting aid to educational bodies".

Mr Wienburg said that despite the benefits of the rezoning to both the Technikon and Cape Town, "suddenly, without any rhyme or reason, Dr Shippey said he was not going ahead with the rezoning application".

Rates

"The rezoning would have meant the value of the technikon's land asset would have increased to more than R10 million and the city would have received a valuable new source of rates and economic activity in an area of South Africa that is severely depressed."

The development would also have earned the technikon a large amount of money at a time when state funding for educational institutions had been cut back severely.

The development would have included a luxury hotel, a catering school linked to the technikon, and upmarket apartments.

The plans were drawn up by the technikon and Equikor, which developed the Bay Hotel and Stuttafords Square.

16.000 000 000 000
 16.000 000 000 000



Students from nine tertiary institutions in the PWV region gathered at Wits University in Johannesburg yesterday to join Operation Storm in protest against the Independent Development Trust bursary allocations. Picture: BRIAN HENDLER

Teachers decide to return to class

KATHRYN STRACHAN

SCHOOLING in Soweto, which has been in chaos for two weeks, could return to normal today following the teachers' decision to suspend their strike in protest against retrenchments.

However, education in the township could be in for more disruption if the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) decides to embark on a nationwide strike to signal its rejection of government's 5% salary increment offer.

Sadtu spokesman Randall van den Heever said a strike would depend on the outcome of talks with President F W de Klerk — which the union hoped would take place before the end of the week.

Sadtu Soweto chairman Matakanye Matakanye said the decision to suspend the township's strike was taken unanimously by teachers at a rally in Ipelegeng Centre in White City, Jabavu, and added that teachers would return to school today.

Resolution of the dispute came into sight on Friday when Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer agreed to halt the laying-off of temporary teachers.

van den Heever confirmed that the union had called for a national day of action on March 17, to coincide with the announcement of the Budget.

Students protest over IDT funding

BIDAM 9/13/93.

UNIVERSITIES and technikons across the country were hit by class boycotts and demonstrations yesterday as students heeded the SA Students' Congress (Sasco) call to join "Operation Storm" against the Independent Development Trust's (IDT's) allegedly discriminatory allocation of funding.

In response to students' claims, the IDT threatened to cut off its bursary funding to tertiary institutions if it found Sasco's actions reflected the position of all tertiary educational institutions. "The IDT is left with no alternative but to withdraw its offer of loan funding to institutions for 1993," the trust said.

Thousands of chanting students from universities and technikons nationwide marched to IDT offices demanding that the trust be restructured and that more funds be made available to black institutions.

Sasco claimed thousands of students had been refused admission to tertiary institutions because they were unable to pay last year's fees and demanded government "write off" black institutions' burden of R52m in outstanding fees.

A Sasco memorandum demanded the trust make money available to

KATHRYN STRACHAN

students who could not re-register at universities this year because of outstanding fees from last year.

But the IDT countered accusations of unfair allocation, claiming that 66% of the current year's allocation went to black institutions and more than 95% went to black students.

After a meeting between delegates from Sasco and the PAC organisation and IDT education director Prof Merlyn Mehl in the IDT head offices in Cape Town, the students' sit-in was called off and the two groups moved towards a resolution.

They agreed to meet university and technikon principals to discuss the possible reallocation of the R30m earmarked for student loans this year, as well as to arrange a national conference so an urgent fundraising campaign could be launched by the IDT, student organisations and possibly the Kagiso Trust.

□ Former KaNgwane chief minister Enos Mabuza will resign as a part-time IDT executive director at the end of March to devote more time to personal business interests. He will remain a trustee.

the facades will be

Skills training courses for the small retailer

SHOPPING centre managers Coreprop have taken an industry initiative and established a non-profit educational organisation to address the under-performance of independent retailers in shopping centres.

Known as The Retail College, the section 21 company offers skills training for the small retailer, whose performance often influences the outcome of large retail ventures.

Coreprop CE George Skinner said the project owed its origins to concern about the performance of independent retailers.

The college was first planned as an inhouse project to develop the business skills of smaller shopping centre tenants as a service to Coreprop clients. However, as interest grew, the college was set up independently of Coreprop to cater to broader industry needs.

Retail College head Jocelyn Daly said the school aimed to address not only the needs of independent retailers but offer programmes for larger groups as well.

"We intend to design courses for some of the larger groups, and will

ANDREW KRUMM

offer to replace certain inhouse training programmes more cost effectively."

The college had also attracted some institutional interest. This could result in institutions insisting that certain tenants signed up for Retail College courses as part of the leasing agreement, Daly said.

The college currently offers only one four-day course at R1 800. Courses are tailored to the needs of the group attending and can be offered anywhere in the country.



100/E

has expired and, if so, what arrangements have been made with regard to extending that contract?

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, in order to ensure the smooth phasing-in of the new contract, the present contract has been extended to 30 April 1993.

Resettlement of displaced traders

*2. Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture:

- (1) Whether he has taken or intends taking steps to assist displaced traders who remain to be resettled; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D56E

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes. Steps have already been taken.
 - (a) An ad-hoc committee has been appointed to deal with applications for business sites by displaced traders.
 - (b) The Committee had its first meeting on 22 January 1993.
- (2) No.

Sastri College: decision

*3. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether a decision has been taken by her Department to ensure that Sastri College continues to exist as a co-educational institution; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? D75E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No.

The decision was influenced by persistent community pressure and upon the request of the Natal School Grantees' Association in a letter dated as early as 28 February 1986, "that Sastri College should revert to its original role as contemplated by the donors and that its historical role in the community will best be remembered if this is done by the authorities concerned as soon as possible".

i.e. as a monastic secondary school catering exclusively for boys.

However, it had been decided that girls and boys of the former Gandhi-Desai Secondary School be allowed to attend Sastri College until they complete their secondary school education. It must be noted that Sastri College has been re-opened in its pristine right and not as a replacement school for Gandhi-Desai Secondary School.

It should be mentioned that the Durban city-centre area is also served by a monastic girls' school, namely, Durban Girls' Secondary School and in order to ensure an equitable accommodation balance, a school catering exclusively for boys is also considered necessary.

Although this is the present admission policy of the Department, and this is in keeping with the request of the respected Sastri Alumni and its predecessors, Sastri Old Boys, Save Sastri Committee and Sastri Diamond Jubilee Committee, future policy will be determined by the School Management Council in the pending unitary education system.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will she please give us an indication of when the co-educational status of this institution will cease to exist?

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it will continue until the new system is in place.

Mr M RAJAB: Suppose there is one girl left!

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we are actually phasing this out. At the moment we have 7 girls in Std 7, 28 in Std 8, 36 in Std 9 and 33 in Std 10. This means that next year there will not be a Std 7 class. In this way we shall phase it out.

Mr N SINGH: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply and in view of the draft Bill on discrimination against women which has recently been released, is the hon the Minister of Education and Culture still prepared to accede to the request that Sastri College be made an exclusive boys' school?

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I would rather reserve my opinion on that.

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, what would her attitude be should a female student in Std 7

this year fail her examinations and be required to repeat Std 7 next year? Would she move such a student out of that school? S3

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that would be a difficult situation. I would imagine she would be retained, because the courses she would have taken are not being offered at other schools. That is why Gandhi-Desai girls were accepted into Sastri College.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Prisons: warders on strike

3. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

- (1) Whether any warders at prisons under the control of his Department are on strike at present; if so, in respect of each of the prisons concerned, (a) how many warders are involved, (b) for what (i) periods and (ii) reasons have they been on strike and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D29E

THE MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

To begin I would like to draw the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that the Department of Correctional Services performs an essential service and consequently strikes by members are prohibited in terms of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959). It should be borne in mind that the Department has a responsibility to care for prisoners and should members be allowed to strike, prisoners could be denied their basic rights such as nutrition, medical care, personal safety, etc. Apart from this, the community would be unnecessarily exposed to possible mass escapes and the associated risks. As such a state of affairs cannot be permitted under any circumstances, the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) makes provision for the summary dismissal of a member of the Department of Correctional Services after he has been given the opportunity to be heard.

(1) (a) (b) (i) and (c)
As those persons who have already been dismissed still have the opportunity to address representations to me for the revocation of their dismissals, I would like to provide the following details as reported to me, but I do not wish to anticipate the further legal process by commenting on the merits thereof.

On 4 February 1993, 101 members at the Pietermaritzburg Prison refused to perform their normal duties and they were called upon several times to resume their duties. On request the members concerned put their grievances in writing and demanded that their grievances be resolved immediately. Notwithstanding the assurances of the Head of the Prison and the Commander that their grievances would be attended to, the members persisted with their behaviour. Although the consequences of their behaviour had been explained to them, they still refused to resume their duties and chose not to utilize the opportunity offered to them to be heard. Consequently on the same day the members were dismissed from the service of the Department. In terms of section 13B of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), these members have the opportunity to address representations to me within 30 days after dismissal regarding the revocation of their dismissals.

During the night of 5 February 1993, a member who did not participate in the strike was cold-bloodedly shot dead at his home. Since then, and as a result of a wide-spread and serious intimidation more members of the Pietermaritzburg prison who mainly reside in Umbali, could not report for duty. This was also the case in Sevontain where a bus transporting members to work was hijacked by an armed person. Both these incidents are being investigated by the South African Police.

Apart from the 101 members who have already been dismissed, it consequently cannot be accepted that the other members who have not reported for duty are also participating in the strike. To the contrary, many members have already made arrangements with their commanders that their absence be covered by leave for their fear for their and their families' lives and the destruction of their possessions/property.

Star 11/3/93

Foundation offers 350 technikon bursaries

Science Writer

More than 350 science, engineering and technology students at technikons will receive bursaries from the Foundation for Research Development (FRD) this year.

Announcing the R1,5 million allocation, FRD director of tertiary education Dr Peter van Eldik said the 355 bursaries for the year — 275 for diploma and 80 for post-diploma students — compared with about 50 awarded last year.

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The FDR realised that far more financial assistance for technikon studies was required. The strongest demands for bursaries were in the fields of information technology, engineering, food technology and environmental health.

UK journalist censured for

Goldstone boob

Weekly Mail Reporter

THE Foreign Correspondents Association (FCA) was up in arms this week over an embarrassing alleged breach of ethics by the representative of one of the world's most famous newspapers, *The Times of London*.

There was an attempt to expel *The Times'* Michael Hamlyn from the association for allegedly reporting the details of an off-the-record briefing by Judge Richard Goldstone. Details of Goldstone's frank discussion with journalists appeared in the paper on Sunday. *W/M Mail* 12/3-18/3/93

The briefing, held last Thursday, was organised by the FCA, which was concerned that future briefings would be prejudiced by Hamlyn's alleged breach of the rules.

FCA members, however, are keeping mum about the incident, saying "the matter is being dealt with internally".

It is believed that Hamlyn has apologised and the FCA has submitted a formal apology to Goldstone.

Judge Goldstone's response was unknown to *The Weekly Mail* at the time of going to press.

Hamlyn declined to comment.

Watch out for Africa South & East in The Weekly Mail next week

Colleges: An open and shut case

W/M Mail 12/3-18/3/93

DESPITE public commitments by the government to a single education department, three cabinet ministers have emphasised that in reality apartheid in education continues relentlessly.

Newly appointed Education Co-ordination Minister Piet Marais told parliament last week (in his capacity as minister of education and culture in the white House of Assembly) that two training colleges had been closed down last year.

This week, his colleague, Educa-

Does the left hand know what the right hand does? Certainly not in the various education departments.

By IAN CLAYTON

tion and Training Minister Sam de Beer, who is still responsible for black schooling outside the 10 homelands, said about 75 000 applicants were refused admission this year to

training colleges for blacks.

So while the white education department is merrily closing training colleges — and, according to Marais, 88 more white schools are due for closure this year — the black education department is turning away potential trainee teachers.

De Beer's department is also engaged in a large school-building programme — six more are to be erected in Khayelitsha alone this year — while Marais' department is still closing them down.

De Klerk remains silent on spying

W/M Mail 12/3-18/3/93

By PHILIPPA GARSON INKATHA Freedom Party central committee member Walter Felgate and eight other people were this week accused in parliament of being paid by the government to inform on various political parties.

Democratic Party MP Kobus Jordaan asked whether the government had for the past 10 years paid nine people — including Felgate, Bophuthatswana cabinet minister Rowan Cronje and United States constitutional advisor to the IFP Albert Blaustein — for information.

Jordaan said he raised the question this week because it was in the interests of the negotiations process to do so.

"We are making use of the parliamentary channels at our disposal," he told *The Weekly Mail*. Jordaan insinuated in parliament that the three individuals mentioned were a "millstone around the neck of negotiations". The DP is likely to pursue the matter in future parliamentary interpellations. State President FW de Klerk's eva-

sive reply to the question raised by Jordaan is startlingly similar to the answer he gave to the same MP two years ago when he asked whether the government was giving financial or other support to any political organisation.

De Klerk would not confirm or deny the question, saying that if he denied the question now, it could lead to future silences on similar allegations being interpreted as admissions. He said the furnishing of such information would run counter to the aims of the government's intelligence activities.

In March and again in April 1991 Jordaan asked De Klerk in parliament whether the government was providing financial or other support to any other political party. The state president sidestepped the question in precisely the same way, saying: "I confirm once again the principle standpoint, namely that denials in specific instances can lead to (situations whereby) later denials to give information in other instances, which are not in the

public interest, can be construed as admissions."

Three months later *The Weekly Mail* broke the Inkathagate scandal, revealing that the government, in particular the South African Police, had been funding the Inkatha Freedom Party. Meanwhile both Felgate and Cronje have vigorously denied the allegations, challenging Jordaan to repeat the accusations outside the protective realm of parliament. Felgate has threatened to take legal action against Jordaan and Cronje has called on De Klerk to issue a clear reply to the allegation.

Martin Dolincheck, formerly a senior officer of the Bureau of State Security (Boss) and now working for the ANC, alleged in August 1991 that the state's intelligence services bolstered the IFP by providing direct security and surveillance services to the organisation. He said Boss set up an office in Empanjeni which, manned by nine people, was the link between Pretoria and Ulundi.

Meanwhile Abe Williams, minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, told parliament this week that six teacher training colleges catering for coloured students are under threat of closure. Involved are 1 155 students and 132 staff.

De Beer said about 75 000 applicants have been refused admission to colleges under his department's control. "Since a large number of persons applied to more than one college, it is impossible to say exactly how many persons were refused admission," he said enigmatically in reply to a question which was tabled in parliament by Democratic Party education spokesman Roger Burrows.

"There is no general shortage of teachers," De Beer said, "but there is a shortage of posts and fully qualified teachers in subjects such as mathematics, physical science, accountancy, biology, technical subjects, English and Afrikaans."

● The South African Students' Congress (Sasco) will meet De Beer on Monday, March 15, to talk about government subsidy cuts, provision of emergency funding for black students who can't pay the up-front portion of their university registration fees, and the possibility of writing off a R52-million deficit incurred by the end of last year by "historically black universities" whose students defaulted on their fees.

At the same time, Sasco says, its mass action campaign will continue, with "regional activities" on Monday. ● See Review/Education

By Rehana Rossouw

A R2,5 MILLION hostel built by Minister Abe Williams' Department of Education and Culture will be demolished and rebuilt at a cost of R5 million.

The hostel — only eight years old — must be razed because it is sinking into the ground.

More than 100 pupils were forced to evacuate the hostel at Dysseldorp Senior Secondary School last year.

Seventy-five girls are being housed in a youth camp in the south Cape town and the boys have been taken in by families in the area.

Dysseldorp Senior Secondary School principal Mr Willem Pokpas said: "The floors began sinking last year and the building looks as if it is about to collapse."

"We were told the department was going to demolish the hostel this month but nothing has happened yet.

"We are still waiting for the department to respond to our applications for bursaries for the boys who have to pay for their accommo-

R2,5 million goes wasted

SOUTH 13/3-17/3/93

dition in the town."

A spokesperson for the DEC said the department would pay for the pupils' lodging this year.

The hostel would be demolished, but the department was investigating cheaper options for accommodation before committing itself to construct another hostel at a cost of R5 million, the spokesperson said.

Dysseldorp's Labour Party MP, Mr James Swieglelaar, said he was "shocked" that the hostel was to be demolished.

"If the department goes ahead with this, the community of Dysseldorp and surrounding areas demands that a new hostel be built as soon as possible," he said.

Swieglelaar said he was convinced there were no educational reasons for closing the Southern Cape college in Oudshoorn.

It had a rich history and since its inception in 1952 had a reputation for outstanding academic achievement.

Makhaya Mani reports from Oudshoorn that educationists and parents have challenged Williams to attend a public meeting to explain why his department intends to close the Southern Cape College.

"The college has been serving the southern Cape and Karoo for more than 40 years and it would be a setback for the region if it closed," said rector Mr Lionel Tait.

The college has an enrolment of more than 200 students this year and admitted African students for the first time.

Tait has called a meeting of parents and the community to inform them of the threat to the college.

"The department has written us a letter confirming the closure of the college and we want all the parents in the area to hear their reasons," Tait said.

● In response to questions tabled by Swieglelaar in the House of Representatives on Wednesday,

Williams confirmed that the DEC would close the Southern Cape College of Education, the Bechet College of Education, Sallie Davis College of Education, Wesley College of Education and Rand College of Education this year.

Williams said teacher training across departmental boundaries had to be rationalised.

Certain of the college buildings were urgently required for secondary education, he said.

When the five colleges closed, 1155 students and 132 teaching staff would be affected.



Shift in favour of tertiary education

53 KATHRYN STRACHAN 34

THE Budget revealed a shift in favour of tertiary education which ran counter to international trends, but would provide some relief to hard-pressed universities and technikons, Urban Foundation researchers said yesterday.

Economic consultant Charles Simkins and senior education policy analyst Jane Hofmeyr said tertiary education would account for 14.4% of education expenditure.

The state subsidy as a proportion of university funding had dropped in real terms in recent years to the point at which some institutions were close to bankruptcy, they said. It was likely the move was largely crisis driven and they expected it to be more of a "one-off" nature than a long-term trend. B/DAM 19/3/93

They said it had become harder to judge equity by looking at average per capita spending on pupils of different races and soon it would be impossible. However, they warned that discrepancies between suburban and township schools and between urban and rural education systems would become more important.

Monitoring systems would be needed by a new government to assess progress on equity.

The 21.4% Budget allocation exceeded expenditure on all protection and economic services. A higher allocation under current economic circumstances could not be expected. It represented 7.3% of the GDP and was high by international standards.

Second term for Sonn

SOUTH 2013 - 24/3/93.

RECTOR of the Peninsula Technikon, Mr Franklin Sonn, has been re-elected chairperson of the Committee of Technikon Principals (CTP). (S3)

The CTP represents the 15 rectors of technikons in South Africa. It is the first time a rector has been elected twice.

At their meeting earlier this month, the rectors agreed it was essential to the future of technikons that their function, character and nature be determined by one binding Act.

A new Act would apply to all technikons and would signal the demise of different legislation promulgated by "own affairs" departments which govern present-day technikons.

Professor Hennie Snyman, rector of Port Elizabeth Technikon, was elected vice-chairperson and Dr Theo Shippey, rector of Cape Technikon and Mr Chris Swanepoel, rector of Technikon Witwatersrand, as additional members.

● ENGEN has donated R30 000 as "seed money" to promote interaction between the departments of Chemical Engineering at local universities and technikons.

Lectures at college suspended (S3)

LECTURES at the East Rand College of Education in KwaThema, near Springs, were suspended yesterday after students demanded the resignation of the rector. Chief regional director of the Department of Education and Training in the Highveld Mr C Stander could not confirm the closure of the college. Spokesman for the Students Representative Council Mr Zacharia Shabangu said when students reported for classes yesterday, the rector, Dr G Dreysel, informed them that lectures had been suspended and that the college had been closed.

Star 23/3/93

Exam fees: pupils to march

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter

Thousands of pupils from townships in the PWV region are expected to descend on Johannesburg tomorrow to deliver a "solid punch" against the payment of examination fees.

For the first time, all three major pupil organisations — the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Pan African Students Organisation (Paso) and the Azanian Student Movement (Azasm) — will jointly co-ordinate a march to the Johannesburg region-

al offices of the Department of Education and Training.

The organisations also announced yesterday that marches and other forms of protest would be held tomorrow in Cape Town and other main centres.

Cosas, Paso and Azasm declared they would stop at nothing to have exam fees scrapped.

At the centre of the problem is the R72 exam fee for matric candidates.

The DET says the fee is set by the Department of National Education

and is paid by all candidates in various racial education departments.

Spokesmen for the organisations said exam fees should not be paid as education was supposed to be free and compulsory.

The organisations said in a statement: "We are particularly concerned about the clear evidence of corruption and misappropriation of education funds by the bureaucrats of apartheid, and the reluctance on the part of the Government to bring the culprits to book and recover the thousands of rands that have gone

missing."

Cosas president Moses Maseko said the march was "the last of a series of attempts" since last year to get the Government to scrap exam fees.

Maseko said pupils would be encouraged to return to school the next day and await the Government's response.

Major political and education bodies including the ANC, PAC, Azapo, Cosatu, Nactu, the South African Democratic Teachers Union and the National Education Co-ordinating Committee have given the march a thumbs-up.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman . . .

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Is the hon the Minister prepared to take a further supplementary question?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I did say that in view of what has transpired, in view of the litigation that is in progress and in view of the fact that the date of 1 April 1993 has been set for the discussion of the matter by the board, I was not prepared to take any further questions. [Interjections.]

Culture section: pupils trained

*2. Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many pupils received training provided by the culture section of her Department since 1 January 1992 up to the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

From January 1991 to December 1992 there were 460 persons receiving tuition in the various disciplines of the performing arts, namely, song, music and dance. To date, 3 282 persons are receiving tuition in the performing arts at 14 established centres.

Mr N SINGH: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could she tell us whether these students who are receiving tuition are receiving such tuition as part of the school curriculum?

The MINISTER: No, Mr Chairman, these classes are conducted after hours.

Mr T L GOUNDEN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would she tell the House whether she intends carrying on with the tuition in the future?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the answer is yes.

Schools: hiring of security services

*3. Mr K PADAYACHY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) What total amount was spent on the hiring of security services for schools under the control of her Department during

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

students by her Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) whether any steps are being taken to recover outstanding amounts; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) The total amounts, accumulated over a number of years, still outstanding as at 16 March 1993 are:

(i) Bursary debts—R 723 366, 16

(ii) Loan debts—R2 733 837, 34

- (2) Yes.

1. If the recipient of the bursary (debtor) is unable to refund the debt in one lump sum, a reasonable monthly instalment towards settlement of the debt is accepted.

2. If the debtor is given employment by the Administration, arrangements are made to recover the debt in monthly instalments from the debtor's salary.

3. Where problems are experienced and the Administration is unable to recover the debt, the matter is referred to the Deputy State Attorney to pursue the recovery.

Mr M NARANJEE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would she give us an indication, in the light of the prevailing unemployment and the fact that people have taken bursaries in order to educate themselves to do a particular job for which the prospects are not very promising at present, whether the Department intends writing off such amounts?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, bursary debts are incurred by persons who do not fulfil the conditions under which the bursaries were granted. They are supposed to be employed by the Department, for example, and to repay the bursaries. [Interjections.]

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will she, upon the dissolution of the House of Delegates, waive all these arrears as a gift in memory of the House?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we shall apply our minds to that exercise.

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, has any legal action been taken against any defaulters, and if so, how many such actions have been instituted?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not have those figures with me at the moment. I shall furnish them to the hon member.

*5. Mr M Rajab—Education and Culture. [Question standing over.]

the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available;

- (2) whether any investigations have been undertaken as to the continued necessity of such expenditure; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;

- (3) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) February 1992–January 1993: R6 813 332,00.

- (2) (a) Investigations are currently being undertaken to install electronic alarm systems at education institutions in order to make it more cost-effective.

(b) The results of the investigation are awaited.

- (3) No.

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can she tell us to what extent this expenditure has resulted in a decline in the incidence of vandalism that obtains in our schools?

The MINISTER: Far from it, Mr Chairman. The existing system has not been effective. There has been loss of life and there have been numerous burglaries. That is the reason for bringing in the electronic devices. This will be more cost-effective, with the result that the Department will save a lot.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, firstly, is she aware that that section in our Administration that dealt with hiring these people once ran a racket? Secondly, is she aware that when it came to the choice of the security firm, certain firms were very effective, but were not favoured by certain officials in the Department?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not in a position to answer that question.

Bursary loans: amount outstanding

*4. Mr K PADAYACHY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) What was the total amount outstanding in respect of bursary loans granted to

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Only 17 centres

Sowetan 25/3/93.
are recognised

Consumer Reporter

THE Security Officers Board recognises 17 training centres throughout the country, assistant registrar of the board Mr Douglas Neilson said this week.

In terms of the law, only accredited training schools are permitted to give instructions to security officers.

Neilson said would-be security officers should already be in employment when their training starts.

"Clearly this shows that companies who place advertisements in newspapers claiming that they will provide training and afterwards offer employment are contravening provisions of the law."

Accredited training schools providing training to security officers:

Fidelity Guards Training College (Wibsey); Fidelity Guards Training College (Mossel Bay); Goldfields Security Limited; South African Security Services Training and Development Centre; Gray Security Services — Transvaal; Coin Security Training Academy; Paramed Security (Pty) Limited; Shield Security; East Cape Training Centre; COST (Pty) Limited; The Security Academy (Pty) Limited; Gray Security Services (Natal) (Pty) Limited; Grahamstown Security Training Centre; Sekerheid 21 Security; Commando Security Academy; Security Consulting and Training Centre CC; Magnum Security Academy.

NEWS Classes suspended until July 27

ER college is shut down

Sowetan 25/3/93.

By Lulama Luti

■ NO CLASSES

College students

expel their rector:

CLASSES at the strife-torn East Rand College of Education in KwaThema were suspended this week until July 27 after the expulsion of the rector by students.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Geoffrey Makwakwa, yesterday confirmed that the college had been closed by the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer.

He said the decision was taken after students expelled rector Dr David Gericke, who would not give in to their demands.

At the centre of the row are four lecturers who students accuse of incompetence and racism.

"There have been problems at the college for some time but matters came to a head on Monday when students demanded the expulsion of the four lecturers," Makwakwa said.

He said Gericke told the students that their demands could not be met as they were not valid. Follow-up meetings between the rector and the students proved fruitless and the Minister decided to suspend classes at

the college until the second term, provided an "amicable solution to the problems could be found."

Earlier, SRC representative Mr Zacharia Shabangu said students had called for the rector's resignation because he had been "insensitive" to their demands.

Meanwhile, the national ballot by the South African Democratic Teachers Union has been postponed until the reopening of schools after the Easter holidays.

Sadtu general secretary Mr Randall van den Heever said yesterday that the ballot had been conducted to seek a mandate from the teachers on whether to go ahead with strike action.

Among teachers' demands are a living wage, the stopping of all rationalisation programmes and retrenchments and an end to the Government's unilateral restructuring of education departments.

Numsa 25/3/93
**Technikon tuition
for union leaders**

~~AMERICA~~ (53) ~~ANKOWITZ~~ (17)

SELECTED shop stewards from the National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa) are to undergo technikon training next year to enable them to participate meaningfully in production and management decisions.

In terms of the wage agreement signed last year between Numsa and car and tyre manufacturers, the union would nominate one shop steward a company to undergo technikon industrial and/or production engineering training.

The agreement was based on discussions concerning the achievement of production schedules after the protracted Volkswagen dispute.

Numsa spokesman Les Kettledas said employers had agreed to provide fulltime training and development opportunities to shop stewards to ensure they were better informed in production techniques. *BLOM*

The manufacturers had undertaken to cover all costs of the training.

However, according to Kettledas, the union and employers were still discussing course content to ensure the curriculum covered all requirements of both parties. Selection criteria were also under discussion.

1 759 for
STimes (R40) (S3)
exams

A RECORD 1 759 candidates
will sit for the restructured
Public Accountants and
Auditors Board examination
on Wednesday, 28/3/93.

The examination has at-
tained international status,
but is always under review.

The new format was devel-
oped in conjunction with
several organisations, includ-
ing educational institutions
and employers to allow for
the multi-disciplinary nature
of practical experience that
is gained in an office.



Hansard

Hansard

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Self-governing territories: loans/overdraft facilities

14. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether any guarantees have been given by his Department on behalf of any of the six self-governing territories in respect of (a) outstanding loans and (b) overdraft facilities in the 1992-93 financial year; if so, (i) why, (ii) to which such territories have these guarantees been given, and (iii) what are the amounts involved, in each case;
- (2) whether any (a) loans are outstanding and (b) facilities are overdrawn at present; if so, (i) what, in respect of each such self-governing territory, is the total amount so outstanding or overdrawn and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (3) for what purposes have these loans and overdraft facilities been utilized?



(1) (a) and (b) No. No guarantees are issued by the Department of Finance. In terms of section 35 (1) of the Exchequer Act No 66 of 1975, the relevant line function department was however authorised to grant guarantees.
 Questions (i), (ii), (iii) are not applicable as the Department of Finance itself did not issue guarantees.

(2) (a) Yes.
 (b) Yes.

(i) Overdraft facilities:

Gazankulu	8 841 000
Kangwane	16 971 000
Kwandebele	19 000 000
KwaZulu	Nil
Lebowa	296 200 000
OwaOwa	Nil

Loans:

Gazankulu	76 475 000
Kangwane	Nil
Kwandebele	5 000 000
KwaZulu	Nil
Lebowa	86 761 300
OwaOwa	1 500 000

(ii) 30/4/92 and 31/3/92, respectively.

D103E

(3) To fund unfinanced budget expenditure.

Hansard

Hansard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Durban College of Education: applications/admissions of different race groups and Culture:†

29. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks applied to be admitted to the Durban College of Education as first-year students in 1993;
- (2) whether the same admission requirements applied to each of the above-mentioned categories; if not, (a) why not and (b) what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether any of these applicants were refused admission to the said college; if so (a) (i) how many in each category and (ii) for what reasons, in each case, and (b) how many in each category were admitted;
- (4) whether any of the applicants who were refused admission have been accommodated at other colleges of education under the control of his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many in each category and (b) at what colleges, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) 180,
 (b) 5,
 (c) 3,
 (d) 1 500;
- (2) yes,
 (a) and (b) fall away;
- (3) yes,

(a) (i) Whites: 53
 Coloureds: 0
 Indians: 0
 Blacks: 1 494,

(ii) Whites: quotas were full or students did not comply with criteria for admission
 Blacks: quotas were full or students did not comply with criteria for admission,



53

(b) Whites: 77
 Coloureds: 4
 Indians: 2
 Blacks: 6

* Not all students granted admission turn up for study at the beginning of the academic year.

(4) yes,

(a) Whites: 1,

(b) Onderwyskollege, Potchefstroom.

Colleges of education: students/lecturers

34. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) How many (i) students and (ii) lecturers are there at each of the colleges of education falling under his control and (b) what is the applicable lecturer/student ratio for each such college?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	# (a) (i)	(ii)	(b)
Boland	398	42	1:9,5
Cape Town	548	52	1:10,5
*Port Elizabeth	97	16	1:6,1
Durban	224	51	1:4,4
Edgewood	778	**76	1:10,2
▲Natal	591	***29	1:20,4
Bloemfontein	273	29	1:8,4
Pretoria	1 250	105	1:11,9
Potchefstroom	552	47	1:11,7
Johannesburg	1 157	93	1:12,4
▲South Africa	2 695	124	1:21,7

* Closes December 1993.

** 6 lectures are remunerated by the Kwa-Zulu Government.

*** 8 lecturers are remunerated by the Kwa-Zulu Government.

For the purpose of this answer the number of part-time and distance students have been converted to full-time equivalent students. This applies also to both the Natal College of Education and the College of Education of South Africa where only distance students are enrolled.

▲ Colleges for distance teaching.

Pietermaritzburg schools: percentage of non-White pupils

37. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) What was the percentage of pupils who are not White at Model C (a) pre-primary, (b) primary and (c) high schools in Pietermaritzburg as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether it is the intention to take any steps in respect of the above percentages; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on these percentages? B476E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) There are no Model C pre-primary schools in Pietermaritzburg,
(b) 11,1%*,
(c) 8%*;
- (2) no, the criteria for the admission of pupils to these schools rest with their governing bodies;
- (3) no.
* as at 22 March 1993.

Parow School Board: schools adopting various models

38. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many schools in the Parow School Board area had adopted Model A, B, C and D, respectively, as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B518E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Model A: None.
Model B: 1
Model C: 99
Model D: None.

The above particulars are provided as on the last school day of the fourth term of 1992. The school boards of the Cape Province and their school board districts were abolished with effect from 1 January 1993.

Teacher-training colleges offering African language

40. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any teacher-training colleges under the control of his Department offer an African language as a course subject; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken in this regard; if so, (i) which colleges, (ii) what African languages are being offered and (iii) how many student teachers took such language courses in 1992? B520E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes, (a) and (b) fall away:

- (i) Boland, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town,* Durban, Edgewood, Natal, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Goudstad, South Africa.
- (ii) Xhosa, Zulu, South-Sotho, Northern-Sotho and Tswana.
- (iii) 948.

The Cape Town College of Education has been offering Xhosa since 1993.

Schools: average maintenance cost per pupil

41. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

What was the average maintenance cost per pupil in (a) primary and (b) high schools under the control of his Department in 1989, 1990 and 1991, respectively? B486E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The expenditure on maintenance and capital works is not always separated. The amount for maintenance costs alone is therefore not available.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

schools had (i) Afrikaans, (ii) English and (iii) both Afrikaans and English as the medium of instruction as at 31 December 1992 or the latest specified date for which statistics are available? C72E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) (i) 1 472

(ii) 70

(iii) 200

(b) (i) 133

(ii) 22

(iii) 100

Language medium at schools

22. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many (a) primary and (b) secondary

NEWS Rector, lecturers accused of racism • Parties agree on procedures at 'Codessa 3'

Plea for business to aid violence victims

■ Lack of cash limits fund to crisis intervention only:

MORE than R2,5 million has been allocated to about 15 organisations by the Social Relief Fund since September last year, the fund's vice-chairman, Dr Boet Schoeman, announced yesterday. The fund, established in 1992, is managed by a board appointed by the Deputy Minister of National Health and provides short-term aid in the form of food, clothing, blankets and in some cases funeral expenses to victims of violence and unrest. It also provides financial help of up to R300 a month for a family of five for up to three months after the incident. He said about 25 000 people were being helped.

Sit-in over closure

By Sipho Mtshembu

PARENTS and students attending the East Rand College of Education in KwaThema yesterday started a sit-in at the regional offices of the Department of Education and Training in Springs. The students and their parents presented a memorandum at the regional director's office demanding the opening of the college which was closed a week ago.

■ CLASS BOYCOTT Demands for the reopening of college of education:

having a racist attitude, while the two lecturers have been accused of racism and incompetence. The demand for Gericke's resignation has been going on for the past three years, according to a college lecturer who did not wish to be named. "He was kicked out for eight months in 1991 and for a month last year. "Parents are now tired of disruptions and have decided to intervene. They have made it clear that they will settle for nothing short of the resignation of the three," the lecturer said. Parents at a meeting on Sunday asked the Nat MP for Springs, Mr Piet Coetzee, to liaise with DfET Minister Mr Sam de Beer to open the college. About 1 000 students and 400 parents took part in yesterday's action. The sit-in comes in the midst of rising tensions in education. Fort Hare University has been closed and several colleges throughout the country are staging boycotts. The National Education Coordinating Committee yesterday said it would disrupt education, including white schools, if the Government did not address grievances identified by the community.

Lecture boycott

This followed a lecture boycott by the students, who were demanding the resignation of rector Dr Dawid Gericke and two white lecturers, Mr Sarel Roos and Mr BJ Short. The rector has been accused of a

At a news conference in Johannesburg, Schoeman said the fund worked closely with peace organisations such as the National Peace Secretariat, the SA Red Cross, welfare organisations and non-governmental organisations. Because of a lack of funds, however, it could provide only short-term aid for crisis intervention. He urged church groups, welfare organisations and others involved in curbing violence to take over the process of giving aid and to reintegrate victims into their respective communities. Piek said it was also the responsibility of the private sector to help the fund. — Sapa.

By Quentin Wilson

WHEN Arthur Mooti returned home after 11 years in exile, he was told by South African technicians that his Tanzanian education would be regarded as "useless" by potential employers.

Furthermore, the 'O' levels he had attained for his General Certificate of Education would not be recognised by tertiary institutions if he wanted to continue studying.

For 20-year-old Mooti, his dream of becoming a mechanical engineer looked bleak. But it was not the first time that his education had been disrupted.

Returnee gains 'Access' to Pentech

In 1980, nine-year-old Mooti was taken out of school because his politically active parents were on the run from security police.

In Angola, Mooti settled down to his studies once more. But five years later an SADF cross-border raid forced him and his family to seek shelter elsewhere.

They chose Tanzania where Mooti attended the ANCs Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College.

After returning in August 1991, his hopes of further education

seemed dashed — until a Peninsula Technikon bridging programme put him back on track.

Started last year, the programme aims to address the education needs of those in Mooti's position.

The Centre for Continuing Education pioneered the "Access Course" which groups students for formal tertiary training.

Catering mainly for returned exiles and freed political prisoners, the first batch of 112 students completed their six-month tuition by the

end of last year.

Mooti was in that group, and this year started his formal tertiary education at the technikon.

"I undoubtedly benefited from the programme and I am studying mechanical engineering," he said.

Course co-ordinator Ms Cheryl Pearce says the programme, largely funded by the Danish government, has yielded exciting results.

"It is not only what we teach, but the way we teach. Our main task is to create a culture of learning.

Pearce and her colleagues ensure that student needs outside the classroom are also met.

"We ensure they have a place to stay and food to eat. We lay a basis for students to concentrate on their work, instead of being distracted by domestic problems," she said.

Last year, students were housed in residences belonging to the University of the Western Cape, but this year a hostel in Guguletu was made available for their use.

The hostel is appropriately named Solomon Mahlangu Freedom Hostel (Somafho) after the Tanzanian college many of the students attended.

the Protection of Information Act, 1982 (Act No 84 of 1982); if not, why not; if so, when;

- (2) whether any persons were prosecuted as a result of the above-mentioned complaint up to the latest date for which information is available; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B634E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes. The docket was received by the Attorney-General, Pretoria, on 13 January 1993.
- (2) No. After thorough consideration, the Attorney-General, Pretoria, decided not to institute a prosecution against the Goldstone Commission or any of its members or officials.
- (3) No.

Unemployment figure

*8. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Manpower:†

- (1) What was the unemployment figure for the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether his Department has made a projection to determine what this figure will be at the end of 1993; if not, why not; if so, what is the relevant figure;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B638E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) The Department has only statistics available on the number of persons that register with the Department. The registered unemployment figure for December 1992 is 318 729 persons. The global unemployment figure for the Republic, however, is not recorded by the Department of Manpower. This function falls under the Central Statistical Service of the Department of Home Affairs.
- (2) No. It does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Department of Manpower.
- (3) No.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Kalkheuvél: farm sold by SADF

*9. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Defence:†

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force was involved or had an interest in the recent sale of Portions 174 and 175 of the farm Kalkheuvél 493 JO; if so, (a) how did such involvement or interest arise, (b) what was the selling price and (c) how was the proposed sale advertised;
- (2) whether the property was sold by tender; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether the Defence Force was the owner of this farm; if so, how was the farm acquired? B639E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.

Minister of HD: overseas expenses paid by State

*10. Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of State Expenditure:†

- Whether his Department was responsible for the payment of an amount of R12 199,32 in respect of expenses allegedly incurred by a former Minister of Education and Culture of the House of Delegates, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in respect of motor car transport in September and October 1991 during a visit to London; if so, (a) why, (b) what is the name of this Minister and (c) what are the details of the above-mentioned (i) expenses and (ii) visit? B640E

The MINISTER OF STATE EXPENDITURE:

- No.
- (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Private colleges offering academic courses: certificates

*11. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:†

- (1) Whether his Department exercises control over private colleges that offer academic courses in respect of which cer-

tificates are issued; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of this control;

- (2) whether two colleges, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, offer courses in respect of which certificates are issued to successful candidates; if so, what in broad outline are the relevant details of such courses;
- (3) whether his Department exercises control over the standards maintained in respect of these courses; if not, why not; if so, to what extent;
- (4) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations do the said colleges function;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B635E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No. The Department of National Education is only responsible for the development of general policy, and does not have a brief to monitor or enforce the execution of policy.
- (2) Enquiries have shown that both the colleges offer courses which lead to recognised certificates in certain countries, but which do not form part of the Minister of National Education's general policy. Should these colleges offer pre-tertiary programmes which do form part of the Minister of National Education's general policy, candidates would only be able to earn the applicable certificate if they wrote the relevant examinations conducted by examination bodies recognised by the South African Certification Council (SAFCERT). In the case of tertiary programmes this would have to be done by agreement with either a technikon, which could then lead to certification by the Certification Council for Technikon Education (SERTEC), or with a university, which undertakes its own certification within the terms of the Minister of National Education's policy.

- (3) Falls away.
- (4) There is no specific act for registering private colleges. Private colleges do not

have to register in terms of any education act. However, it is possible for private colleges offering technical college programmes to register as private technical colleges in terms of the Technical Colleges Act, 1981 (Act No 104 of 1981).

The above questions all point to the need for greater discipline, control and co-ordination in the area of non-formal education. One possibility for achieving this is to extend the functions of SAF-CERT and SERTEC in order to conduct national certification as well as accreditation.

- (5) No.

Missile Technology Control Regime: RSA participation

*12. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 10 on 20 May 1992, any further discussions have taken place in respect of South Africa's participation in the Missile Technology Control Regime; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the (i) nature, (ii) content and (iii) outcome of these discussions? B642E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (a) Yes. During September and December 1992.
- (b) (i) The September meeting was an informal consultation while the December meeting was a technical discussion.
- (ii) During the informal bilateral consultations in Washington in September 1992, regarding adherence to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the South African delegation suggested that technical discussions be held on the commercial viability of South Africa's space programme as well as on the potential of converting existing South African space launch vehicle technology into a ballistic missile programme.

A United States delegation comprising

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture: bursaries
27. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) How many students registered at (i) teacher-training colleges and (ii) universities under the control of his Department receive bursaries from his Department, (b) what are the amounts of these bursaries in each case and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished? C82E
- THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:
- (a) (i) 3 727 (ii) 1 768
- (b) (i) R2 800 (ii) R4 200
- (c) March 1993.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Rapes reported: persons charged/convicted
16. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many (i) females and (ii) males (aa) over and (bb) under the age of 16 years reported to the South African Police in 1992 that they had been raped and (b) how many persons were in that year (i) charged with and (ii) convicted of having committed rape? D85E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) (aa) 23 675 (bb) 685
- (ii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away.

- (b) (i) 14 979 (ii) 6 131

Note: A male cannot be raped by a male or a female, according to common law.

SAP: recruitment

25. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many (i) White, (ii) Indian, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Black persons (aa) applied to join and (bb) were recruited into the South African Police Force in 1992 and (b) how many of these recruits were former police officers who re-enlisted? D167E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (aa) 25 377 (bb) 10 135
- (b) 270

Note: Applications for enlistment as well as the appointment of members of the South African Police are not dealt with on the basis of race, and statistics cannot therefore be provided with regard to the different race groups.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not aware of that, but I will investigate that matter since the hon member for Arena Park has brought it to my notice.

Housing Development Board: agreement re shopping centre

*3. Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether the Housing Development Board concluded a purchase and sale agreement with the tenants of a certain shopping centre, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, what is the name of this shopping centre;
- (2) whether the Board has decided to cancel this agreement; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, why;
- (3) whether his Department made any submissions in this regard to the Board; if not, why not; if so, what was the nature of these submissions;
- (4) whether the Board acted on these submissions; if not, why not; if so, in what manner;
- (5) whether he was advised or consulted by his Department in connection with the said submissions; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? D160E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) Yes — Mobeni Heights Shopping Complex.
- (2) No — the purchaser has complied with the conditions of sale and transfer and registration is proceeding.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) Falls away.
- (5) Falls away.

Council of M L Sultan Technikon: appointments

*4. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any appointments have been made to the council of the M L Sultan Technikon since 29 February 1992; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? D177E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes.

The terms of office of certain members and bodies expired on 28 February 1993. I have made the following appointments/nominations of persons/bodies to fill the vacancies on the Council of the M L Sultan Technikon for a period of four years, i.e. 1 March 1993 to 28 February 1997.

Persons Appointed

Mrs L Zama

Mr M Noyce

Mr R S Desai

Mr Russel Stevens

Bodies Nominated

Durban City Council

Durbanse Afrikaanse Sakekamer

Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (SEIFSA)

Durban Regional Chamber of Business to serve on the Council until the present term of office of the former Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce expires on 28 February 1995. (The Natal Chamber of Industries and the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce have amalgamated.)

(2) No.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could she please inform us on what date these appointments were made?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, there were several discussions on the filling of these vacancies. I cannot give the hon member the exact date today, but I shall give it to him in writing.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I am not asking about the representations that were made. I was merely asking the hon the Minister on what date these appointments were made. Is she aware of that date or not?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I shall have to make sure of the date by checking the approval signed in this regard.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that the list of names she announced today is different from the list of names agreed to at a multiparty meeting held recently?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that may be so, but I also acceded to the suggestions made at the multiparty meeting. I took everyone into consideration.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that since representations were made for ANC representatives to be appointed here, she accepted the suggestion that an IFP representative be made a member of this council? Secondly, we find that instead of that IFP representative, we have the name of Mr R S Desai. Is it not correct that the hon the Minister indicated that Mr R S Desai was not available? Thirdly, what has happened to that Inkatha representative? Fourthly, if he was not available, was it not proper that the multiparty meeting be consulted?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that is correct. The name was suggested and I did agree to it. However, we made inquiries and found that the gentleman was not available. It is my prerogative to appoint members to the council. I do not have to consult with the multiparty meeting. [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that she indicated at that meeting that, despite this being her prerogative, she had consulted the multiparty meeting and gauged that Mr R S Desai was not available and that he was a relative of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council. Did the hon the Minister not say that?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I did not say anything about Mr Desai's being a relative of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council. [Interjections.]

(2) (a) and (b) CED and OFSED fall away;
 NEED: yes,
 (a) 74,

(b) where possible, teachers have been transferred to other Model B and D schools, negotiations also took place with governing bodies with a view to the possible re-employment of these teachers in other vacant posts, and all teachers are aware that they may apply for advertised posts also in other education departments;

TED: yes,
 (a) 112,
 (b) as in Natal;
 (3) no.

Paying of teachers' club membership fees

56. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether the management body of a certain school, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has paid the membership fees of teachers who were or are members of a golf club; if so, (a) since what date, (b) what is the name of this school and (c) (i) how many teachers are involved and (ii) what amount has been paid annually in respect of each such teacher to date;
 (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
 B636E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) According to information received from the school concerned, the answer is no;
 (a), (b) and (c) fall away
 (2) no.

Pre-primary schools: subsidies

57. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What amount was provided in each provincial education department for subsidies to pre-primary schools in 1992, (b) how many schools in each province received such sub-

dies in that year and (c) what policy was followed in each of these departments regarding the payment of this subsidy?
 B668E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(b)
Cape	R21 381 748	169
Natal	R12 407 000	93
OFS	R5 033 565	80
Transvaal	R6 521 430	178

(c) the policy as laid down on 30 March 1990 in the "Regulations relating to the Registration, Classification and Subsidisation of Private Pre-primary Schools", promulgated in terms of the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), Act No 70 of 1988.

* Only pre-primary schools controlled by the Department and registered private pre-primary schools receiving a *per capita* subsidy.

Schools: electricity

59. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What (i) number and (ii) percentage of (aa) Government and (bb) State-aided schools falling under his Department does not have electricity at present and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?
 B666E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) (i) (aa) and (bb) none,
 (ii) falls away,
 (b) 1993-04-16.

Technikons: students registered

61. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students were registered in 1992 at each technikon falling under the control of his Department?
 B699E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Technikon	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Total
Orange Free State	3 736	127	4	233	—	4 102 *
Natal	4 567	195	396	736	—	5 894
Witwatersrand	6 807	236	352	1 753	—	9 148
Cape Town	6 606	924	55	123	—	7 878 **
Port Elizabeth	3 548	544	74	1 164	—	5 330
Pretoria	10 665	92	34	777	—	11 584 ***
Vaal Triangle	4 848	37	105	800	—	5 791 ****
RSA	27 163	4 245	2 102	14 201	—	47 723 *****

* 2 students included whose racegroup is unknown.
 ** 170 students included whose racegroup is unknown.
 *** 16 students included whose racegroup is unknown.
 **** 1 student included whose racegroup is unknown.
 ***** 12 students included whose racegroup is unknown.

The above unverified statistics were obtained from SAPPSE table 2.7. The data is as at 31 March 1992.
 This data relates to the number of students (head count) who were registered at the technikons concerned during 1992 before the end of March.

Employment of staff: reformulation of policy

63. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 3 on 28 May 1991, the reformulation of the policy in regard to the employment of teaching and other staff allowed and above the number of staff allowed and paid by the State has been finalized; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
 B701E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, Management Councils of public schools as well as Governing Bodies of State-aided ordinary schools are empowered to employ teaching and other

staff over and above the number of staff allowed and paid by the State.
 Regulation 6 (1) (IA) of the Regulations relating to Management Councils of Public Schools, excluding Industrial and Reform Schools promulgated in accordance with the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly) 1988, (Act No 70 of 1988) was published on 24 January 1992 in Government Notice R287. The regulation reads as follows:

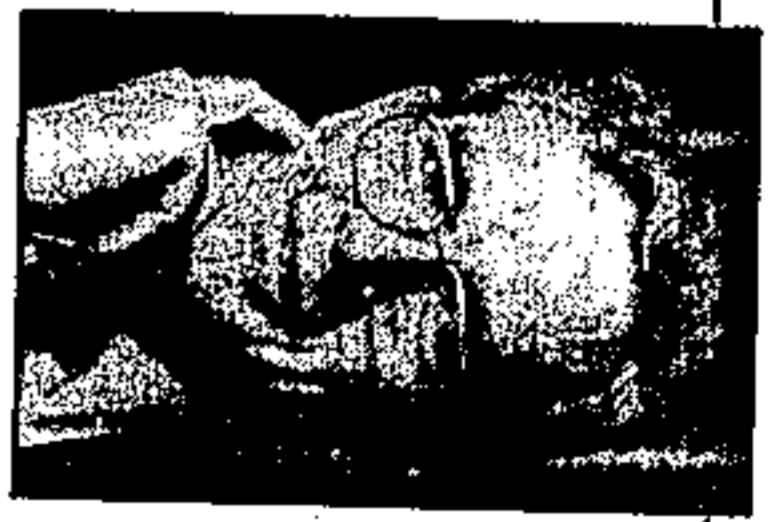
"6 (1) A management council—
 (IA) may employ persons, including teachers, subject to the conditions determined by the Minister;"

Regulation 6 (7) of the Regulations relating to Governing Bodies of State-aided Schools, excluding State-aided Schools for Specialised Education pro-

Community institutions will help universities cope, writes Robert Charlton

Star 3/16/93

SA needs US-type colleges



THERE are at present some 308 000 university students in South Africa, about half of whom are non-residential students at either Unisa or Vista.

The universities receive as subsidy about 10 percent and the technicians about three percent of the education budget, which itself represents about 20 percent of the total Government budget. Currently about 68 000 school-leavers a year have at least the minimum requirements for university entrance. Of these, 28 000 are white, 27 000 are black, 6 000 are coloured and 7 000 are Indian.

It is estimated that by the year 2000 the number of black school-leavers with university entrance passes will have risen to 130 000.

In eight years the total will thus have more than doubled, to some 170 000.

The demand for admission to universities will rise accordingly, but the number of places can hardly increase in parallel because there will not be a proportional increase in subsidy. It is unlikely that education's share of the Government budget could be increased much, if at all, in future years.

A few more students could be accommodated without additional State funding or much loss of quality, but it seems clear that sooner rather than later, depending on the situation in the schools, the demand will outstrip the number of places.

A complicating factor is the

general unpreparedness for university study of many matriculants. This disastrous consequence of the education policies of the apartheid era afflicts most of the products of Department of Education and Training schools.

In addition to deficiencies in knowledge, which are not necessarily reflected in their matriculation symbols, there is typically dependence on a rote-learning strategy from which students have to be weaned, and an inadequate command of English.

It will unfortunately take many years before a general improvement can occur. An interim solution would be for such students to pass through an institution analogous to a US community college before being admitted into normal

degree curricula.

The creation of community colleges would, in any event, seem to be necessary to enable the tertiary education system to absorb the anticipated increase in student numbers. In the meantime, the universities are left with the responsibility to make good the educational deficiencies as well as fulfil their proper function.

In reality, however, many universities, overwhelmed by the numbers of such students, do not achieve this and their products consequently do not have the attributes expected of university graduates. These universities have few honours or postgraduate students and undertake little research.

Wits is one of the few that ac-

cepts the challenge and provides the academic support that makes it possible for disadvantaged students to achieve the standards required to achieve internationally recognised degrees. They are now going on in increasing numbers to achieve honours and higher degrees both here and at good universities overseas.

A further legacy of apartheid education is the appallingly small number of DET matriculants with a pass in mathematics at the higher grade, still fewer than 1 000 a year, and the even smaller number with physical science. Higher grade mathematics is a requirement for entry to most professional degree courses and the career options for the vast majority of DET matriculants are corre-

spondingly limited.

The student enrolments at most universities are thus predominantly in the humanities and social sciences rather than in the natural sciences or commerce. Graduates in engineering now make up only four percent of the total, down from nine percent a few years ago.

If the economy is to expand and the decline in gross national product per capita to be reversed, it is imperative that the tertiary education sector step up its output in science and technology very considerably. □

● Robert Charlton is vice-chancellor and principal of the University of the Witwatersrand. This is an extract from his recently published annual report.

Education plan about to usher in 'a new era'

THE SA Institute of Valuers is entering a new era of service to its 1 500 members with the implementation of a compulsory programme of continuing professional education.

The programme, which took almost four years to be passed, will operate over a four-year period and members will have to prove that they have undergone a minimum of 24 hours training over that period.

This forms part of the institute's drive to improve professional standards and to become more acceptable internationally, says chairman Tom Wybenga.

The institute has embarked on a campaign to make the public more aware of the profession and what it has to offer. Greater private participation is needed as most work currently comes from the public sector.

An issue that is also being addressed by the institute is the fact that the valuation of fixed property on many company books is often not undertaken by professional valuers.

Representations are to be made to the Accountants' Board, as it is felt this issue needs to be clarified.

The position at present is that directors are legally allowed to value their own fixed properties without calling in a professional valuer.

The institute is to call for a directive in the standard audit procedures to auditors that if the valuation is done by the directors, this must be clearly pointed out to shareholders/policyholders, says Transvaal executive member Rodney Timm.

Assets

In addition, pension fund and life assurance houses are only required to value their assets every three years and do not need to employ a professional valuer, he adds.

Rode Report editor Erwin Rode says the Insurance Act of 1943, which is supposed to police the property valuations of long-term insurers, is "nothing but a dead letter".

The Registrar of Insurance needs simple rules of thumb to judge these property valuations and the Act should be amended to facilitate this and prevent the

fudging of property values.

Both a capital gains and land tax are also likely to be introduced in the near future — a move that could boost sagging activity levels in the local valuation industry.

However, the basis for valuing the properties could be problematic, as a number of different systems have been introduced worldwide.

Transvaal executive member Delene Burman says as property is fundamental to economic activity, everyone needs the services of a valuer at some time for buying, renting, letting, selling or investing in property.

Any individual or company that needs an independent opinion of the value of their property should appoint a valuer to provide an objective, well-researched opinion.

"The institute has been in existence for more than 80 years and while we are proud of what we have achieved in the past, we are continually looking ahead and striving to increase the service we offer to our members, clients and the public," says Wybenga.

Improved training for members

THE SA Institute of Valuers has succeeded in implementing a compulsory programme of continuing professional education for its members, says chairman Tom Wybenga.

"This has been in the pipeline for about four years, but it took time to get this passed as there was some resistance."

The programme will operate in a four-year cycle and, at the end of that period, the members will have to prove that they have undergone a minimum of 24 hours training.

Attendances at the Institute's training sessions have been traditionally low — about 10% of its membership — and the aim of the education programme is to improve the professional standards of members by keeping them informed and updated.

"We offer a number of educational sessions such as a four-day career development programme and seminars and workshops," he says.

In the past two years, the

valuation industry has raised R160 000 for the development of property valuation courses. The latest R25 000 will be used to develop lecture notes for the property valuation component of the new National Diploma in Real Estate offered by Technikon RSA.

National executive member Delene Burman says the institute provides more than 100 hours of education and encourages members to publish articles in professional magazines or present lectures and talks at seminars and workshops.

Represents

Membership stands at about 1 500, which represents roughly 78% of the industry.

"The institute will be holding its annual seminar in Cape Town on June 4. The opening address will be given by Cape Town's city planner Neville Riley, while deputy Mayor Clive

Keegan will discuss the future of local housing in SA," he says.

A number of institute members will also deliver papers, which is part of the continuing education offered to members and non-members alike, he says.

The benefit of belonging to the institute is that members' interests are protected, while disciplinary action can also be taken against members not complying with the code of conduct, Wybenga says.

The standards of the profession have been improved over the years and valuers are becoming increasingly professional. "We have been in existence for more than 80 years and are looking at obtaining more international exposure and recognition.

"However, this is problematic as we do not have a specific university degree for the profession, while other countries like the UK offer degrees and therefore do not recognise our qualifications," he says.

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (a) Capital cost, excluding finance costs, amounted to R10 634 million at 31 March 1993. Finance charges on commercial loans amounted to R959 million up to 31 March 1993.
- (b) Further capital costs, as forecast in February 1993, will after 31 March 1993 amount to R368 million.
- (c) Moss gas production of petrol and diesel at full capacity will constitute 13,5% of local consumption (1992 figure).
- (d) The commissioning of Moss gas started in October 1992 and was completed in January 1993.
- (i) Production valued at IBLC prices amounted to approximately R200 million for the year ending 31 March 1993. Annual production at full capacity valued at IBLC prices will amount to approximately R930 million.
- (ii) Imported fuel is subject to the same levies and taxes as locally produced fuel. There was therefore no forfeiture of fuel levies and taxes.

QUESTIONS

indicates translated version.
For written reply:
Own Affairs:

Corporal punishment at schools: policy

- 21. Mr P NAIDOO asked the Minister of Education and Culture:
 - (1) What is the policy of her Department in respect of the administration of corporal punishment at schools under its control;
 - (2) whether she or her Department intends changing this policy; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner and (b) when? D119E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Corporal punishment shall not be applied as a disciplinary measure at any school.
- (2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Grants/subsidies to societies for cultural reasons

29. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any (a) grants and/or (b) subsidies were made available to any societies for cultural reasons by her Department in the 1991-92 financial year, if not, why not; if so, (i) to which societies and (ii) (aa) on what conditions, and (bb) what was the amount involved, in each case;
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? D146E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes
 - (i) Natal Tamil Vedic Society; Andra Maha Sabha of South Africa; Islamic School Council
 - (ii) (aa) In accordance with the con-

ditions and stipulations laid down for organisations seeking grants-in-aid. Refer to Annexure A.

(bb) R21 500
R21 808
R 9 445

- (2) These grants-in-aid are necessary to maintain the functioning of the community-based organisations devoted to the promotion of culture. With the shifting of the promotion of culture from the Department to community-based organisations, consideration is being given to budgeting more funds and to allocate these to a larger number of organisations.

Teacher-training: bursaries

31. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) How many students registered at (i) teacher-training colleges and (ii) universities under her control receive bursaries from her Department, (b) what are the amounts of these bursaries in each case and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished? D154E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i)

	1st Yr	2nd Yr	3rd Yr	4th Yr	Total
Springfield College of Education	56	180	156	134	526
Transvaal College of Education	60	106	80	63	309
(ii) University of Durban-Westville	—	11	23	22	56
Grand Total	116	297	259	219	891

(b) Springfield College of Education— R2 400,00
 Transvaal College of Education (a) R2 400,00
 (235 Transvaal Students) (b) R2 500,00
 (74 students from other provinces)
 University of Durban-Westville R3 600,00

(c) Information furnished as at 23 April 1993

Note: Bursaries are also paid to Indian students who are pursuing teacher training courses at the institutions mentioned below that are not under my control.

	3rd Year	4th Year	Total
Edgewood College of Education	—	1	1
University of Natal	5	4	9
Total	5	5	10

ANNEXURE A

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
 DIRECTORATE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
 ADMINISTRATION:
 HOUSE OF DELEGATES
 CONDITIONS GOVERNING GRANTS-IN-AID

1.0 INSTRUCTIONS

Grants are subject to the conditions set out below. In order to ensure that these conditions are complied with, these conditions should be inserted into your minute book or kept in a place where they will be readily available to officials, new office bearers and auditors.

2.0 CONSTITUTION

An organisation applying for the first time must include a copy of its constitution with its application. Should the con-

stitution be amended, the Department must be supplied with an amended copy.

3.0 OFFICE BEARERS

The names and addresses of the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer must be furnished to the Department with each application. The Department must be notified immediately of any change which may occur during the year.

4.0 MEMBERS

A record of members and a proper attendance register of meetings attended by committee members must be kept.

5.0 REPORTS

5.1 The Organisation's Annual Report

A detailed report of the general activities of the organisation must be enclosed with the organisation's application for financial assistance. This report should cover the same period as the audited financial report.

5.2 Financial Report

5.2.1 An audited Statement of Income and Expenditure and a balance sheet of the previous year must be enclosed with a first application.

5.2.2 Within 3 months after completion of the project(s) for which a grant was received the organisation must submit to the Department an audited Statement of Income and Expenditure.

5.2.3 If the grant received is R1 000 or more then a Statement of Income and Expenditure in respect of the project(s), drawn up by a practising Auditor or Chartered Accountant, must be submitted to the Department.

5.2.4 If the grant is less than R1 000 then a Statement of Income and Expenditure certified by the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the organisation may be submitted.

5.2.5 Organisations that receive a grant for more than one project must within 3 months after completion of the last approved project submit an audited financial statement. Please refer to paragraph 5.2.3 and 5.2.4.

5.3 Report(s) on Project(s)

- (a) Attendance
- (b) Critical evaluation of the project(s) i.e. strong and weak points
- (c) General comments

6.0 The Department retains the right to have a grantee's activities monitored by someone appointed for that purpose.

7.0 AMENDMENT OF CONDITIONS

The Department is entitled to add, amend or delete conditions, as and when necessary.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT

8.1 Organisations which receive grants from the Department must indicate this clearly as follows:

8.1.1 In their financial statement:

"Received as a grant from the Department of Education and Culture."

8.1.2 On all programmes and advertising material:

"Presented with the assistance of the Directorate of Cultural Affairs of the Department of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Delegates."

9.0 PROVISO

9.1 The grant must be used for the purpose for which it was requested within the financial period for which it was awarded.

9.2 If it should appear that a project is not being carried out to the satisfaction of the Department or that the grant is being utilised for purposes that have not been approved or that one or more of these conditions have not been complied with, the Department may withhold all further assistance and, if necessary, demand a refund of the full amount already paid out or a portion of it.

9.3 Should the organisation be dissolved, the grant or unused portion thereof, must be refunded immediately.

Note

1. Financial assistance is subject to the conditions attached to this application form.
2. All application forms must be accompanied by an estimated/projected State of Income and Expenditure in respect of each project.
3. Application forms must be accompanied by a proposed programme of the project (in respect of shows, festivals etc.).
4. The payment of a grant cannot be effected without the submission of the latest audited Statement of Income and Expenditure with the organisation's application form.
5. On completion of the project(s) the organisation must submit copies of publicity material (handbills, posters, brochures, etc.), to the Department.
6. This application form indicates the items of information which are considered necessary to evaluate applications, but it is not possible to prepare a list which will cover all eventualities. In instances where organisations have other details it will be advisable to submit a separate memorandum in which a case is made out for the project concerned.

Free textbooks/prescribed books: cost

32. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the cost of providing free (a) textbooks and (b) prescribed books at (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools under the control of her Department in the latest specified financial year for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Information is not readily available in the format required. It will be a time-consuming exercise to extract and furnish such information.

Please refer to Question 34 where information is given collectively for both text and prescribed books (see col 1479).

Education project to train teachers

ALAN FINE

THE new ORT Science and Technology Education Project (Ort-Step) Institute reflected a vision which "could propel our people to great heights", ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said yesterday.

Ramaphosa, who has been involved with the worldwide Jewish service organisation since its Swedish affiliate offered assistance in mine safety to the NUM in 1988, was speaking at the official opening of the institute at Halfway House to about 100 businessmen, educationists and diplomats.

Its purpose is to train teachers to impart science and technology skills and knowledge. The project, with a R3m annual budget, is being sponsored mainly by donations from foreign embassies and local

private sector foundations.

The gathering was addressed also by ORT-SA honorary life-president Judge Richard Goldstone, who said the world was waiting to assist SA, and the country had to put itself into a position where it could accept that assistance. Prof Louise Tager of the Law Review Project is the chairman of the board of the project.

Project executive director Eli Eisenberg, an Israeli-born scientist and educationist, explained the project would provide for "exponential growth" in training as participants would themselves be trained to train other teachers.

Judge gives go-ahead on lower fees

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Attorneys are by law entitled to charge lower conveyancing fees than those prescribed, a Supreme Court judge found yesterday in what is regarded as a landmark judgment.

In a reserved judgment, Judge McLaren ruled in favour of Durban firm Shepstone & Wylie, who challenged a refusal by the Natal Law Society to allow them to charge a lower fee for certain conveyancing work than the fees fixed in terms of the Deeds Registries Act.

In his judgment McLaren found that the relevant legislation and public policy did not preclude practitioners from charging less than the tariff.

The judge said in his view the legisla-

tion, if correctly interpreted, except where it expressly provided otherwise, did not prescribe minimum fees.

In the light of this finding he was satisfied that the Natal Law Society Council was mistaken in its interpretation of the tariff, the judge said.

Considering the question of public policy, McLaren said having considered everything that had been said, he failed to see how an agreement that a conveyancer would charge a client less than the assumed minimum could offend against public policy.

Companies commended for contributions to training

South 8/5 - 12/5/93

53

SEVERAL companies were awarded for their contribution to providing practical training for students from the Peninsula Technikon recently.

Seventeen South African companies and institutions received their awards at the Peninsula Technikon's first Excellence Award ceremony for Co-operative Education.

The awards were in recognition of outstanding service and support in the field of experiential training.

Co-operative education (where a student gets practical training while working for an employer during the period of study) is a vital part of tuition received at Peninsula Technikon.

Students are in some cases required to do up to 12 months in-service training to qualify for diplomas.

Guest speaker Mr Charles R. Dickson, director of the Career Development and Cooperative Education at the Mohawk College in Canada said Co-operative Education was vital for ensuring that the "focused" needs of industry were met.

He said institutions had to learn from the work experiences of their students and that constant feedback was necessary from industry to allow educational institutions to keep up with the latest industry developments.

In his welcoming address



AWARDS: Mr Franklin Sonn, rector of the Peninsula Technikon with one of the winners Mr Cecil Tinkoe of Warner-Lambert, Mr Brian Lombard of Katz Slaber and Mr Essa Moosa, technikon council chairperson

Peninsula Technikon rector Franklin Sonn commended the recipients of the awards, saying they had contributed to the success of the co-operative education programme.

Ms Shirley Levendal, co-operative education co-ordinator, said: "The companies, both large and small, have over the years, good and bad, shown constant support for the programme."

This year about 700 students from the two technikons in the Western Cape will seek experiential posts at a time when

many companies are cutting back on training programmes because of the recession.

The weak economy has had an effect on all levels of employees — including students who have this programme as a compulsory part of their courses, said Levendal.

"The majority of our students are aware of the poor economy and are quite prepared to undergo the experiential training for a subsistence allowance."

"Without this experiential training component students

will not receive their diplomas. This is a frightening thought if we continue to look for a more skilled workforce," she said.

The companies involved are: Standard Bank, Warner-Lambert, Caltex Refinery, Pep Stores, Eskom Power Station, SA Preserving Company, Newsdesk of the SABC, Carlton Paper, Ninham Shand, Small Business Development Corporation, the Oral and Dental Training Hospital of UWC, Garlandale Senior Secondary and Kasselsvlei Senior Secondary school.

Attitudes are changing

STUDENTS qualifying in engineering and other disciplines at technikons rather than universities have long been regarded as the poor academic relations. However, industry has taken a very positive attitude to the more practical education and tended to give equal employment, salary and promotion opportunities to the technikon student.

Attitudes are also changing in the academic world.

Technikon Witwatersrand's faculty of engineering dean, Harry Blacher, says the education and training given to engineers at the Technikon has yet to win full recognition from the various organisations which oversee these professions.

"We have redesigned all our courses in an effort to overcome the objections from the professions. Previously, 50 per cent of the course consisted of practical experience in the actual work situation and the balance was theoretical. Now, over the four-year course period, there will be one year of in-service training or experiential learning and three years of theoretical education. At the end of this period a Technikon Bachelor Degree will be awarded.



HARRY BLACHER... dean of the faculty of engineering.

"To a large extent there has been a positive response from the professional bodies, though not as positive as we would like."

Says Blacher: "In Europe countries such as Germany have always focused more on the practical aspects of training. An engineer trained in the German equivalent of our technicians is fully recognised."

Perceptions in South Africa of the role of technicians in industry and commerce is now falling into line with those held in the Pacific Rim and European Community countries.

He points out that con-



COOKING UP A STORM... students at the Hotel School demonstrate their skills.

Supplying the mines with skilled staff

THE mining industry forms the core of the South African economy and requires a constant flow of highly skilled personnel.

Not surprisingly, the faculty of mining and metallurgy at Technikon Witwatersrand (TWR) maintains very close links with the industry, ensuring students are provided with exactly the skills needed.

Producing these technicians calls for a close partnership. Training offered by TWR consists of a roughly 50/50 split between the academic work at the Technikon and the practical experience providing by actual work on the mines and ore processing plants.

Says faculty dean Rad Handfield-Jones: "Until about 18 months ago the faculty was very dependent on students sent to us by the mines themselves. The majority consisted of new employees, though occasionally we have a windfall in the form of a foreman who has decided to further his education. We would, in this case, waive the experiential training requirement."

"We prefer that new mine employees have at least six months of practical experience in the operation before they are sent to us. This gives students a feel of what it is really like working on the mines or in the treatment plants. Our training tends to be application-oriented. We don't just teach dry

chemistry or physics, but try to make the subjects interesting by associating theory to what actually happens underground or in the plant.

"Our success rate amongst such students is extremely high." However, constraints in the industry have caused a far-from-ideal situation. Handfield-Jones says 75 percent of this year's new student intake are private students who have had no related work experience and they were battling.

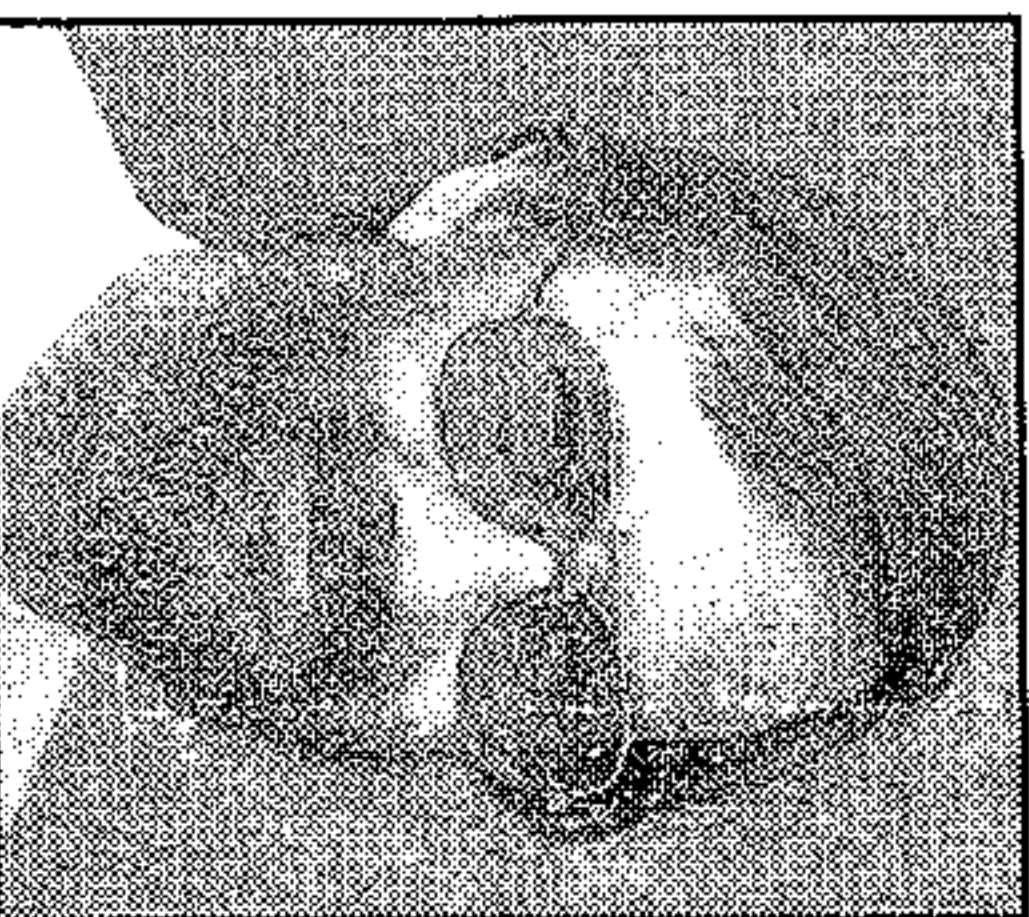
But the faculty is making the best of the situation and adapting to the change in circumstances. During the April recess students were taken on visits to expose them to the actual work environment.

Despite this apparently bleak outlook, students who completed their courses at the end of 1992 have all found employment.

Says Handfield-Jones: "Industries which employ metallurgical engineers appear to be experiencing growth and student numbers are increasing."

"On the extraction metallurgy, mining economic, geology and mining surveying side, we are trying to keep our heads above water in terms of student intake."

"And students cannot wait until the end of their course to find employment. They must obtain relevant work experi-



RAD HANDFIELD-JONES... dean of faculty of mining and metallurgy.

employment - with the exception of a foreign student who ran into work-permit problems.

"I foresee a slightly better situation developing in the course of the next 18 months. And should the gold price continue to rise, circumstances could improve still further."

The faculty's courses, particularly on the metallurgy side, require considerable expertise in all the sciences. Handfield-Jones says there is a critical need to improve the quality of students coming through into the tertiary system.

He suggests there are too many institutions offering humanities-based courses and says this has tended to de-emphasise "hard core" science and mathematics subjects at the secondary school level.

Says Handfield-Jones: "The figures show there are around two humanities graduates for every one science graduate. Currently, South Africa produces 0.67 technikon graduates to every one university graduate. This compares to countries such as Japan and the USA which are producing between four and six technikon graduates for every university graduate."

"Both these countries have strong economies, and provide greater support for the appropriate technologists, and these technologists are driving their economies."

To date, all TWR students have been successful in finding

FEEDBACK IMPORTANT in business management Working closely with employers

THE success being enjoyed by Technikon Witwatersrand's faculty of business management's students has its roots in the strong relationship it has developed with commerce and industry and its approach is influencing other tertiary institutions.

Dean Fred Schleicher says: "When we design a course we go to commerce and industry, the decision-makers and employers, and find out what they are looking for in a particular discipline."

"What do they expect from the person? What should the employee be able to do? What knowledge and skills should they possess?"

"We take this feedback into account when we initially design the course and then take the provisional course back to them to find out if we have met their criteria."

The faculty operates most of its courses on the basis that most of the theory takes place in the first two years. The student is sent out into the work place in the third year and depending on preferences, attends either evening lectures or one-day-a-week lectures at the technikon.

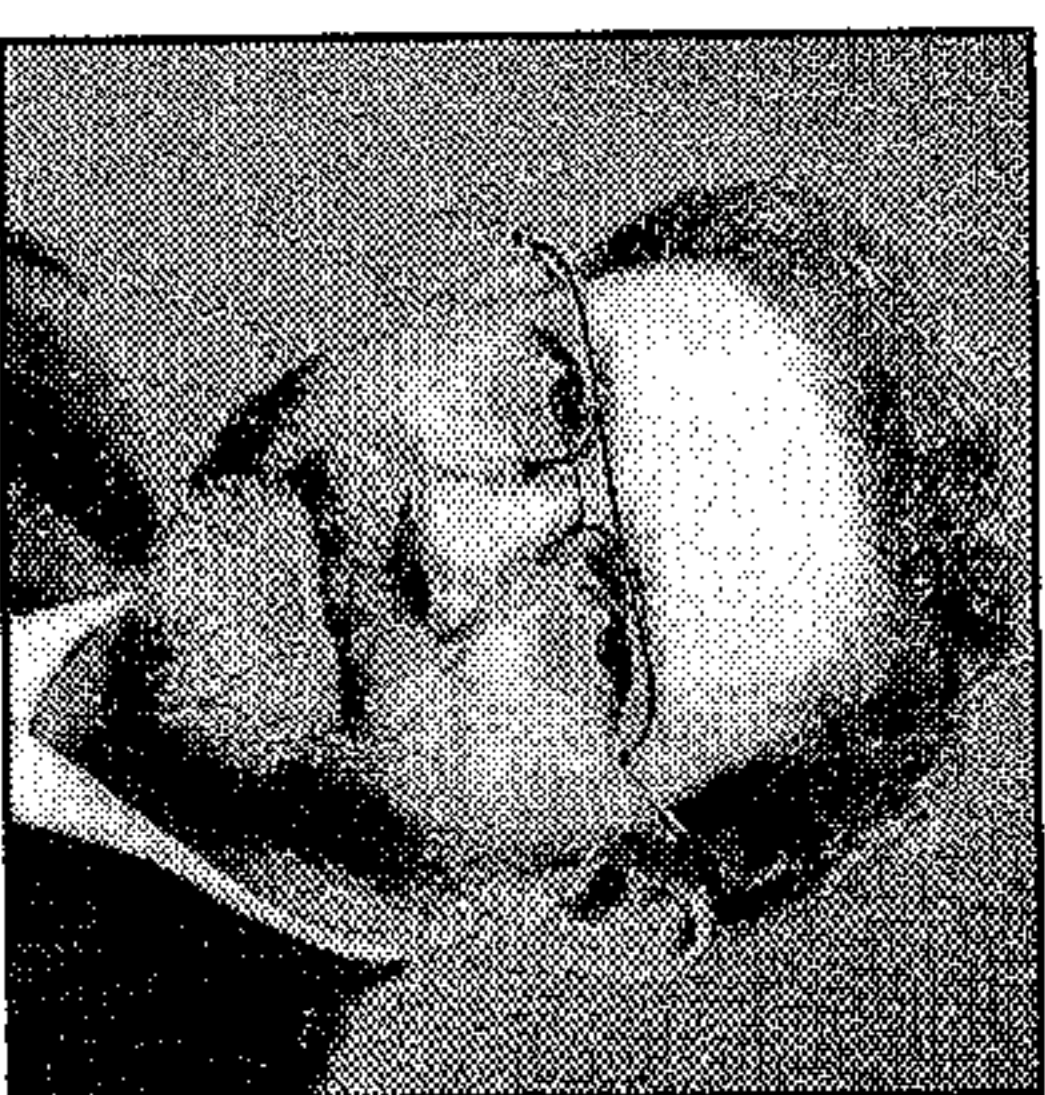
In this way, after completing the course, the student has experienced three years of theory and one year of practice.

Says Schleicher: "This gives the student the opportunity to experience the actual work environment."

"For example, our marketing students go out and find positions - which are evaluated to determine whether they fit the course needs - and they return to provide feedback to other students. They would tell students of the difficulties associated with job-hunting, detail their work experience and offer other practical input."

"In addition, as part of their course, they have to submit a marketing plan for the company in which they are employed."

"The marketing plan is evaluated by the faculty in con-



FRED SCHLEICHER... dean of the faculty of business management.

junction with the company itself.

"It is surprising how often companies say the marketing plan is the first they have had, and this includes some of the better-known South African firms."

Schleicher says the student has the advantage of being a relative outsider. Executives within the company tend to be freer with the relevant information as there is no threat of office politics intruding.

While most companies start off with the idea that the student is there on a temporary basis, many employ the students in permanent positions following the year of in-service training. Schleicher says the marketing plan plays an important role in impressing the employer as to the student's capabilities.

He says: "The companies find our students so good that they generally make a special effort to retain their services."

"Particularly in the current economic conditions it is often difficult for the students to find employment. However, we point out that employing them on this basis provides the company with a cheap method of evaluating the student's value as a potential employee, without having an obligation to offer the student permanent employment."

"It gives the company a far better opportunity than that afforded by an interview."

"We adopt a similar approach to most of our courses. For example, the company administrators would write a report on either the accounting section or administration within their companies. Such reports might be orientated towards increasing a department's productivity or areas targeted for investigation by the company itself."

The in-service training offers a two-way flow of information. Employers are exposed to the latest theoretical knowledge and the students take back to the technikon the information gained in the practical application of their learning.

Schleicher says it is this student feedback, combined with regular liaison with commerce and industry, which has helped the TWR keep pace with employers' ever-changing needs.

Says Schleicher: "It also keeps our lecturers on their toes. Students come back with fresh, practical knowledge, and they expect the same standard from the lecturers."

Yet another feedback mechanism is employed by the TWR in which lecturers are encouraged to maintain constant personal contact with commerce and industry, such as by providing consultancy services.

The faculty offers 22 different courses from secretarial training through to production management. Most are available either full-time or part-time. The exception is the National Diploma of Management which is only offered part-time.

Says Schleicher: "There are seldom actual management posts available on leaving an education system. It is generally a position which is reached after a number of years' experience. People who have worked for organisations do not want to put their careers on hold while they study. Therefore, students find it more convenient to do a management diploma on a part-time basis."

PROVINCE	STAT. REGION 71	MAG. DISTRICT	M.D. CODE	E.S.D. NAME	E.S.D. CODE	POPULATION	#	AREA	%BLACK	U.A.U.	R _{2,i}	I _{2,i}
TRANSVAAL	STAT. REGION 71	PRETORIA	316	MENLO PARK	0713	959		URBAN	20.1	112	6.7	8.1
		PRETORIA	316	CONSTANTIA PARK	0768	1033		URBAN	13.6	113	4.9	8.7
		PRETORIA	316	WONDERBOOM SUID	0172	845		URBAN	10.8	114	2.7	7.2
		PRETORIA	316	ELARDUSPARK	0753	440		URBAN	8.2	115	2.9	3.7
		PRETORIA	316	SILVERTON	0663	826		URBAN	4.8	116	2.9	7.0
		PRETORIA	316	PRETORIA CENTRAL	0295	351		URBAN	0.4	117	1.0	3.0
	STAT. REGION 72											
		JOHANNESBURG	300	KENSINGTON	0547	753		URBAN	22.9	130	3.2	6.4
		JOHANNESBURG	300	KENSINGTON	0536	556		URBAN	19.3	131	1.7	4.7
		JOHANNESBURG	300	ROBERTSHAM	0867	814		URBAN	16.1	132	3.5	6.9
		RANDBURG	306	RANDBURG	0108	581		URBAN	12.0	133	2.7	4.9
		RANDBURG	306	MIDRAND	0389	252		URBAN	6.8	134	0.2	2.1
		JOHANNESBURG	300	JOHANNESBURG + CLAREMONT	0001	1202		URBAN	2.1	135	1.1	10.1

struction professions such as architecture, civil engineering, township planning and land surveying require practical application.

Says Blacher: "The student who has had the opportunity of being in an office and having assignments from his employer, has been exposed to the real needs and practical considerations of the profession.

"The technikon student arrives in the work situation prepared to apply himself immediately - he is productive sooner."

The title of the professional engineer is protected by law and is allowed to lay claim to more skills than the technikon student.

Given the lack of recognition as suitably qualified engineers, why should a student attend a technikon?

Blacher says: "Technikon students are recognised as professional technologists and we are advising our students that there is very little that they cannot do. There are a few aspects of the engineering disciplines which are not fully covered in the technical courses,

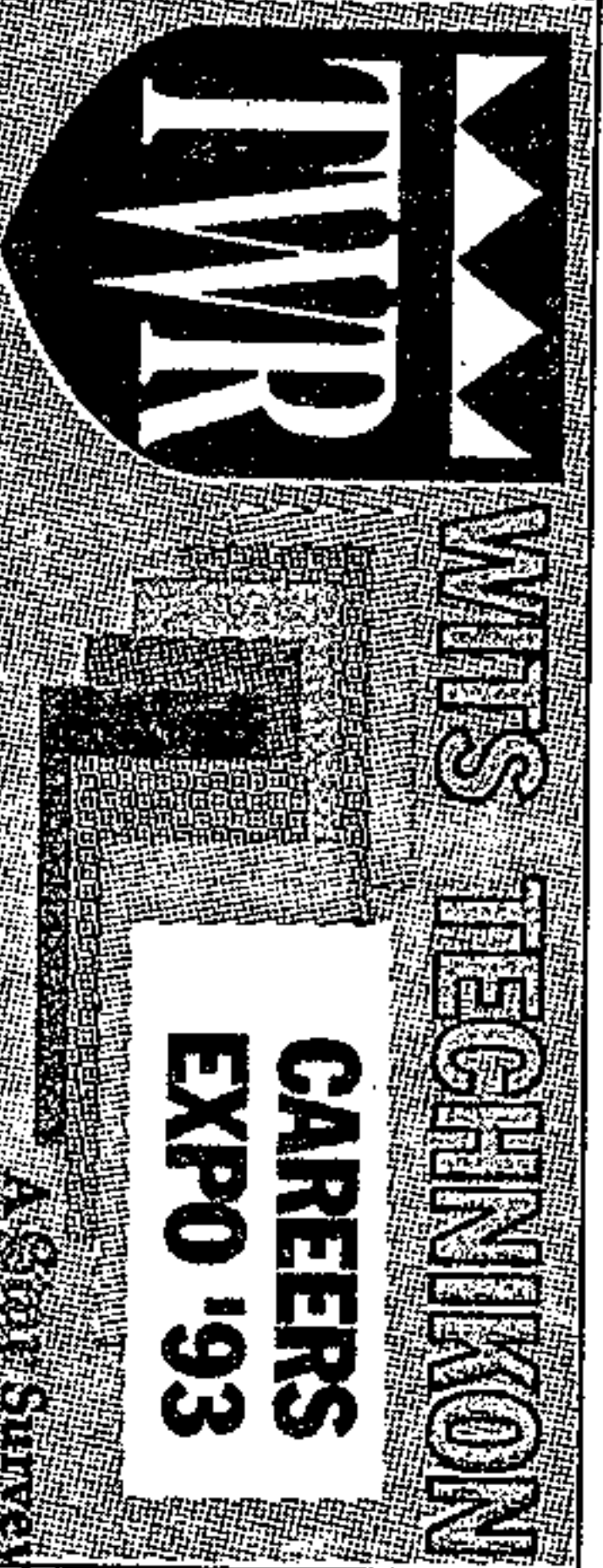
"Both the professionally recognised engineer and the technologist have equal opportunities in the work place and tend to progress up the promotional ladder at the same rate. The rate of an individual's progress will always depend on his application, motivation and talent.

"Personally, I would even say that the odds tend to favour the person who has had a practical education."

Blacher believes attempts to allow technikon to offer Bachelor of Technology degrees will be successful either in 1994 or 1995.

Another factor in the equation of which institution an individual should attend is the extent of the person's practical inclinations. Blacher says the technikon receives a number of university students who, disliking the theoretical approach, move to the technikon.

And attitudes are changing, with professional bodies and universities beginning to look more favourably at technikon qualifications and course content.



Technikon Witwatersrand is holding its Careers Expo from May 11-13 (Monday to Thursday) the Expo provides potential students, their parents and teachers with an opportunity to question staff and students about the highly rated diploma courses. Selected companies will also be present to provide information on bursaries, study loans and experiential training.

ANDREW GILLINGHAM reports. Advertising: Gina Hart.

Fine arts the foundation for a family of careers

TECHNIKON Witwatersrand's faculty of art and design's fine arts director Greg Kerr says the faculty covers four main career areas.

Says Kerr: "We put the fine arts section first as it is really the nucleus of any kind of learning in the visual arts.

"All the students, apart from those studying clothing technology, do a foundation course in which they are given basic fine art principles.

"They learn how to draw, how to paint, how to use colour, how to make design and generally undergo a visual apprenticeship.

"After the six-month foundation course the students move into their specialist areas."

Fine-art students become involved in painting, drawing, sculpture, print-making, and other areas such as ceramics.

Says Kerr: "They would pursue the relatively conventional art career including some theory, a lot of practice, practical criticism and producing work for deadlines."

Students looking at careers such as interior design would go into the three-dimensional design department. These students study areas such as basic de-

sign, volume design, architecture, perceptual studies, presentational and geometric drawing.

Industrial design falls within the same department. It usually has fewer students and is a very specialised course.

Says Kerr: "The industrial designer can find employment in a wide range of industries, designing everything from a vacuum cleaner to a motor vehicle. It is a huge area.

"There has been a shortage of industrial designers in South Africa as we have tended to simply adopt overseas designs. This situation is changing."

The ceramics department at TWR has undergone a dramatic evolution. At one time it was a part of the fine arts department but today it is part of three-dimensional design and it is very much geared towards the needs of industry.

While the department still covers making clay pots and ceramic sculpture, it is also concerned with the design and manufacture of everything from the common household fittings to sophisticated ceramic insulators.

Graphic design is the most commercial career in the applied arts arena and it is the most sought-after course.

Students need no prompting as to the opportunities and salaries offered in this field.

Kerr says: "Even in bad times highly trained graphic designers, illustrators and copy people can do very well.

"Students are trained for a very wide range of advertising orientated skills. Another attraction for students is the high quality of production found in the South African industry. And the department is well supported by the media industry."

The clothing technology department is another department with strong industry ties.

The clothing technology course is orientated towards clothing production, making factories operate effectively.

The course is aimed at large-scale manufacture and students may receive a separate diploma in clothing production.

The clothing-design course tends to appeal to those students who love clothing and have an art orientation. This is the fashion side with all the attendant glamour. These students are also exposed to the requirements of the manufacturing process.

ANNUAL EXPO at Technikon Witwatersrand this week

A great opportunity for career guidance

CHOOSING a career is one of the most important decisions a person can make, affecting all future choices, income and job satisfaction.

Even once the career is finalised there is still the choice of appropriate tertiary education to be made.

In an effort to facilitate this process Technikon Witwatersrand (TWR) is holding its annual Expo from May 11 to 13.

The Expo aims to provide potential Technikon students with the opportunity to obtain first-hand information on courses and prospects offered to TWR students.

There will be over 50 stalls organised by the Technikon. The career stalls will be manned by staff and students, providing the opportunity to obtain input from both sides. Brochures containing information about TWR, its courses and entry requirements will also be

available.

Outside companies will also be present, giving information on career opportunities, bursaries, student loans, experiential training and answering queries on book and equipment costs.

Campus tours will be available to groups of teachers and pupils. In addition, a series of lectures on career opportunities available to TWR graduates will be presented each day for prospective students, parents, teachers and other interested parties.

TWR rector Chris Swanepoel expects around 25 000 people will attend the three-day expo.

Says Swanepoel: "We keep in constant touch with the market. We first determine industry requirements, then seek support from the appropriate sectors. It is very expensive to introduce new diploma courses in terms of staff, equipment and allocat-



CHRIS SWANEPOEL rector of TWR.

ing space so there must be an existing demand."

Potential students would do well to take a close look at TWR. Its diploma courses are supported by the industries concerned and students receive ex-



GETTING TO THE ART OF IT graphic design students get to grips with computers at the Technikon

Wide range of courses offered

TECHNIKON Witwatersrand's faculty of health and biotechnology offers a wide range of courses, many of which result in professional qualifications which enable students to go into private practice.

The National Higher Diploma in Dental Technology requires four years of full-time study. Dental technologists are not dentists, but can earn good salaries working in dental laboratories or private practice, making specialised dental products such as dentures, crowns, bridges and implants. However, they do not work directly with patients.

Medical Technology is a profession which can be rewarding whether in industry or private practice. These technologists are involved in analysing various specimens sent in by doctors and perform a vital diagnostic role. Students are required to complete an additional year as an intern, after the three-year course, in a registered training laboratory before they may register with the Medical and Dental Council.

There is a future in feet, at least for those who take TWR's Podiatry course.

Says faculty dean Andre



ANDRE HUGO dean of the faculty of health and biotechnology.

Hugo: "After students have completed their fourth year they may go into private practice or formal medical institutions such as hospitals.

"Podiatrists work mainly with people's feet, dealing with a range of problems. Podiatrists are also involved in sports injuries, especially running injuries, where they are often called upon to make special inner soles which are shaped to support the foot."

TWR trains radiographers who are involved with the technology of taking and processing x-rays. Soon these profes-

The main provision of the Act is to provide for the registration of firms and the appointment of auditors. The Act also provides for the regulation of the accounts of firms and the preparation of annual financial statements. The Act also provides for the regulation of the accounts of firms and the preparation of annual financial statements.

professionals will be allowed to operate their own practices.

The Technikon keeps an eye on new industry and public demand. To this end it has started two new courses this year, chiropractic and homoeopathy.

Says Hugo: "Each course requires five years of full-time study. The first three years are primarily concerned with basic health sciences such as anatomy, physiology, micro-biology, biochemistry and psychology, before specialising in their particular disciplines in the final two years."

Food technology diploma students are usually employed in factories processing raw foods to produce finished products. These students will be controlling a plant's process, generally at a middle-management level.

The Environmental Health Diploma is designed to meet the needs of local authorities. Qualified personnel perform a wide range of health and environment inspection and protection duties.

Biotechnology is aimed at students intending to go out into industry with a particular reference to industrial microbiology. The three-year Beauty Technology Diploma is another popular programme suited to people looking for a career in employment as well as those seeking to set up their own businesses.

The National Diploma Ambulance and Emergency Care was created to meet demand from the Transvaal Hospital Services. The course is designed to equip students to function as full-range emergency service paramedics of the type often seen on television's popular Rescue 116 programme.

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The National Diploma Ambulance and Emergency Care was created to meet demand from the Transvaal Hospital Services. The course is designed to equip students to function as full-range emergency service paramedics of the type often seen on television's popular Rescue 116 programme.

- a) R62,60
- b) R46,00
- c) R130,00
- d) R84,00
- e) R50,60

expense relating to the purchase of R792 for the purchase of an item of stock. It is a payment of R1, for which a tax invoice is received. If the Receiver of the transactions is (ass):

of posted to the ledger. The first three years are primarily concerned with basic health sciences such as anatomy, physiology, micro-biology, biochemistry and psychology, before specialising in their particular disciplines in the final two years."

incorrectly computed. The wrong account. The Environmental Health Diploma is designed to meet the needs of local authorities. Qualified personnel perform a wide range of health and environment inspection and protection duties.

credit interest accrued R750. credit interest accrued R1000. credit interest accrued R167. credit loan account R750.

credit salaries expense R90, credit salaries payable R60, credit salaries payable R150.

credit salaries expense R90, credit salaries payable R60, credit salaries payable R150.

A wholesaler received an item of stock. It is a payment of R1, for which a tax invoice is received. If the Receiver of the transactions is (ass):

- a) A debit entry
- b) An entire transfer
- c) R96 instead of
- d) The balance of
- e) An entire transfer

Debit interest accrued R750. Debit interest accrued R1000. Debit interest accrued R167. Debit loan account R750.

Debit interest accrued R750. Debit interest accrued R1000. Debit interest accrued R167. Debit loan account R750.

Debit salaries expense R90, credit salaries payable R60, credit salaries payable R150.

Debit salaries expense R90, credit salaries payable R60, credit salaries payable R150.

14

13

12

11

Dissolve council, say OFS students

By Mpikeleni Duma

THE Student Representative Council of the Kagisanong College of Education in Mangaung, Bloemfontein, has demanded

Sowetan - 10/5/93
the immediate dissolution of the college council. (53)

About 200 students from the college marched to the Department of Education and Training regional office in

Bloemfontein last week to present a memorandum.

The memorandum was received by DET officials, who said they would submit it to their head office in Pretoria.

Historic Elsenburg estate gets face lift for future

By DIANA STREAK

THE historic homestead at Elsenburg agricultural college near Stellenbosch is to be restored as part of a project which will boost its role in training agriculturalists in a democratic South Africa.

The Prussian eagle crest of the Melck family was saved by students and workers who broke it out of the wall in 1915 when a fire destroyed the house which was built by Martin Melck in 1761.

The house was rebuilt, but now a plan to restore it to its original form has been undertaken as part of a R7,3 million project to upgrade the institution, which should be completed by

1998 when Elsenburg celebrates its 300th anniversary.

The stinkwood emblem, inlaid with ebony, ivory, and brass, was one of the few things to survive the fire and will take pride of place when the building is restored.

Elsenburg, which belongs to the Department of Agriculture, has trained thousands of young white aspirant farmers, but has now amalgamated with the nearby former "coloured" Kromme Rhee farm.

The value of the estate is enormous. The original slave bell and South Africa's oldest water furrow bridges are still intact and once the house is restored the estate will be an outdoor museum.

The slave quarters built by Martin Melck were converted into student accommodation when Elsenburg became Africa's first agricultural college in 1899.

To carry out plans to extend training to all groups Elsenburg will have to expand its present facilities and the restoration project will fulfill this need.

Deputy director of research, Mr Mike Walters, said the merging of the tricameral agriculture departments had enabled Elsenburg to unite with Kromme Rhee "which will give us a far wider spectrum of training capabilities".

He said Elsenburg was the most diverse agricultural college in the country with the widest range of subjects.

An extensive fundraising campaign was launched this week by State President FW de Klerk who appealed to the private sector to contribute.

Dr Burger stressed that although no black students had ever applied to the college they would be encouraged to do so.



FARMING HISTORY . . . Dr Johan Burger, director of Elsenburg, in front of the historic homestead
Picture: TERRY SHEAN

JOB MARKET

College and technikon graduates increasing

By ADRIAN HERSCH

THE number of technical college and technikon graduates has risen markedly since 1987.

The increase in university graduates in that time was minimal, says the National Manpower Commission's (NMC) annual report.

Selfa executive director Brian Angus sees the development as "positive, and a move in the right direction". Selfa is a major member of the Private Sector Education Council (Prisec).

Student numbers at technical colleges and technikons increased by between 11.5% and 16.4% a year during 1987 and 1992.

There has been a significant increase in the number of blacks at these institutions.

In 1987 blacks comprised 12% of students at technical colleges and technikons, for 1992 the comparable figure was about 25%.

Mr Angus says: "The figures are encouraging, but it is unlikely that a large number of blacks at these institutions are taking courses in the hard sciences — because there are still very few blacks matriculating with mathematics and science."

Student numbers at technikons increased by about 9% last year. At universities numbers rose by about 3.5%.

However, there are still about three university students for every technikon student and this imbalance is likely to continue for some time. It is, however, somewhat reassuring for the future that this trend is show-

ing a positive turn," says the NMC report.

Many overseas countries boast four technicians for every university graduate.

Prisec has campaigned for years against the over-emphasis on university education and the under-emphasis on technikons.

The NMC report says the number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by universities increased by only about 0.1% a year from 1987. Diplomas and certificates awarded by technikons during the same period increased by about 13.7% a year.

The report says the number of women participating in the economy has increased sharply.

Women comprised 23% of the economically active population in 1990, and this has risen to 39%.

Ronel Erwee of the University of Pretoria Business School, says one of the major reasons for the change is that women are seeing work as a long-term career, as opposed to something done at certain times without career development in mind.

Professor Erwee says: "In the past many women did not return to their jobs after having their first child, or having a number of children, and became housewives."

"The move towards career orientation has also brought about a situation where women are moving into non-traditional female occupations

"Women are increasingly moving away from doing a BA degree to a BComm, for example."

Professor Erwee agrees with those who say the recession has forced many women to get work to increase household income. But she says the large number of layoffs, particularly among black women, have had a "cancelling-out effect" to a certain extent, on gains from this area.

Professor Erwee says many re-trenched black women have had to turn to the informal sector for income.

The NMC report says there has been a 30% decrease in the number of apprentices indentured in 1992 compared to 1991.

There has also been a sharp decline in the number of those qualifying as artisans — from 12 933 in 1985, to 5 588 in 1992. The negative effect of this on productivity, economic growth and the inflation rate is obvious, says the report. The greatest decreases in apprenticeship contracts since 1982 have been in the transport services, metal, furniture and building industries.

Nunsa's Adrienne Bird says: "In SA there is a classic trend. When the boom times come, the shortage of skilled workers results in companies frantically competing with each other to employ these people."

"Labour turnover can be as high as 50% for artisans in these periods." The NMC report says from 1985 to



BRIAN ANGUS: Positive trend in the right direction

1991 labour and multi-factor productivity increased by 1.3% and 0.7% respectively. Capital productivity was unchanged in this period.

Labour productivity increased by 1% in the first nine months of 1992.

The report says: "Although the increase in labour productivity over the past few years is gratifying, it should be noted that the labour input has decreased by 3.3%. This implies

that labour productivity has increased mainly as a result of the many staff retrenchments, and not as a result of actual improvements in productivity."

"To achieve a positive increase in labour productivity both real output and labour input will have to increase, and real output will have to increase more rapidly than labour input," says the report.

Back to
Star 18/5/93
class after
violence (53)

Classes resumed as normal at Wits Technikon yesterday following last week's violent clashes between black and white students which left at least two black students injured on the Doornfontein, Johannesburg campus.

Rector Koos Swanepoel said last night that students had gone back to classes.

The racial clashes at the technikon started on Wednesday when a group of white students assaulted about seven black students. Unnamed witnesses alleged the attack was in full view of two campus security guards, who did not intervene.

Black students claimed the attack was unprovoked. But student affairs director Dr Gary Vorster said there were rumours that the white students were provoked.
— Staff Reporter, Sapa.

Technikon
Star 20/5/93
closed after
boycotts (53)

The Setlogelo Technikon in Garankuwa was closed yesterday and students clashed with Bophuthatswana police, stoned buildings and burnt a vehicle.

This followed ongoing student boycotts.

A notice by the rector, Professor L R Brunyee, said "there is no other option but to indefinitely close the institution". SRC chairman Sammy Ranyawa said students were told to "pack and leave".

Four tertiary education institutions in the territory have now been shut down. — Pretoria Bureau.

Star 20/5/93

Student paper's editorial team resigns

The editorial team of the Pretoria Technikon's student newspaper, Die Student, has resigned in protest against "(restricted) freedom of press on campus and allegations of racism".

The resignations come after the Students' Representative Council (SRC) dismissed the newspaper's editor last month.

An SRC investigation found the paper had been guilty of "negative image building", Satanism and publishing incorrect facts.

(53)

Staff claim the SRC has failed to respond to requests for a dispute-resolution meeting following the investigation.

In a letter to SRC president M J Dafeel this week, the editorial staff said the "SRC's tendency to make top-down decisions and dictate paper policy and content" was undemocratic.

Two lecturers, who act as advisers to the newspaper, recently also resigned in protest. — Staff Reporter.

FM 21/5/93

EDUCATION

A line in the sand

The Promat organisation, which has an excellent record in upgrading unmatriculated black teachers, has taken the first step in a stand on principle against appeasing the wild demands of militant students at its teacher training college.

Last week the college authorities, in the face of physical intimidation, seemed on the brink of being held to ransom by students demanding the dismissal of two senior lecturers. But then the Council, with the support of Wits University (which validates Promat qualifications and has to be consulted through its representation on the Senate and the Council), was able to regain the initiative over the weekend. The issues raised by the events at Promat go to the heart of what is happening in black education, and highlight the need for a line to be drawn against encroaching anarchy.

Discontent had apparently been simmering at Promat College over procedures for examining, assessing, promoting and excluding students. A meeting was called for March 30 by Michael Gardiner, principal since January, apparently to discuss decisions by the examiners and the appeals committee at the end of 1992.

The meeting was chaired by Gardiner. The six most senior staff members and the seven members of the SRC were also present. Gardiner opened the meeting. Speaking from notes, he made some remarks that seem astonishing, considering that students and staff were at the meeting together.

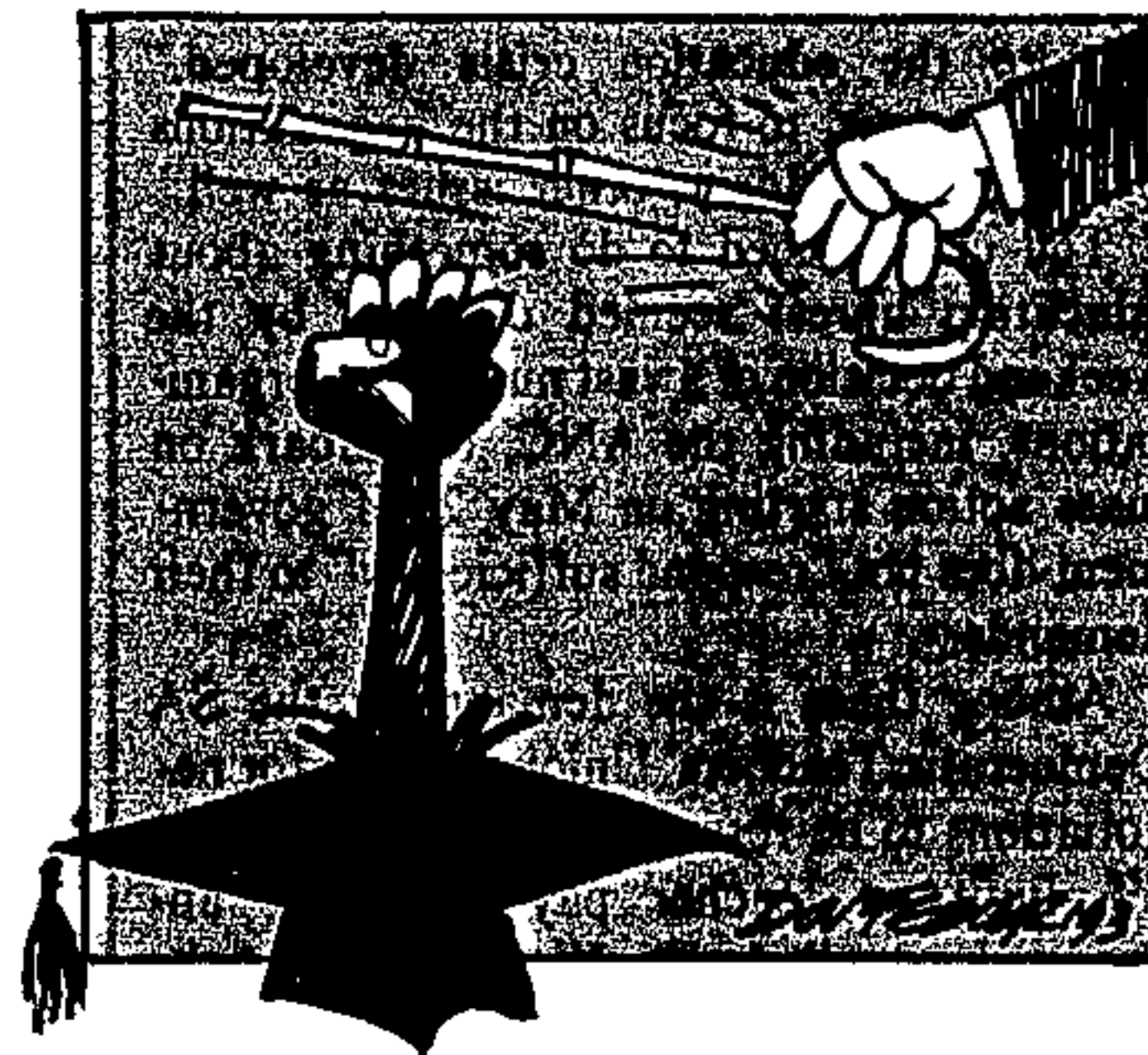
Gardiner began by referring to controversy over decisions to exclude certain students from continuing at the college, and to a dispute over disclosure of marks to students. He continued: "Located at the heart of this college, there is an attitude which is a most dreadful combination of arrogance and fear. And this attitude is located in the most senior staff of this college . . . it is a disease which has affected all of us . . . Fear manifests itself in an unwillingness to admit mistakes or misjudgments, a desire for secrecy and a manipulation of the truth . . . If we cannot cure ourselves of such practices, then we do not belong at Promat College . . . the senior staff have forfeited their right to lead on their own."

These remarks refer, in part, to the response of staff to demands from students over marks. It is not clear to the *FM* whether there were in fact any irregularities in releasing marks — but this issue was rapidly overtaken by one of broader principle.

A week later, at a one-hour meeting on April 5, Gardiner was asked by a senior staff member to retract his allegations, but he declined to do so. There was great anxiety

among the staff that their own reputations among the students had been affected, and that their previously good relationship with students would be jeopardised. When the *FM* asked Gardiner this week if he stood by the allegations, he responded that what he said "seemed and seems appropriate."

Two days later, at another meeting, Gar-



diner read out a statement to the heads of divisions (HODs) in which he said he apologised "for unintentionally casting doubt on the professional integrity of the heads and instead accepts that all mistakes and errors of judgment affecting the disclosure and nondisclosure of students' results were not made intentionally."

Gardiner also apologised for not including himself consistently in all the criticism. However, he did not apologise for having made the remarks in the presence of the SRC — which was obviously the factor causing severe distress to the HODs. In such circumstances, comments about professional ability and integrity could hardly have been expected to remain confidential.

Three weeks later, on April 28, another meeting was held involving Gardiner, the heads and the SRC. Gardiner again read out his apology. The SRC president rejected the apology and said the SRC regarded his initial allegations about the staff as still valid. The SRC also demanded that all HODs should resign from all Promat structures — a demand that was later amended to include Gardiner.

The next day saw another meeting with the same parties. The SRC, having consulted the student body, demanded the resignation of two particular HODs, rather than all of them and Gardiner. Gardiner says that he had earlier indicated he was opposed to resignations as a solution.

The two HODs singled out did not resign. The students then began a lecture boycott which was to last two weeks — a period that

saw several attempts to resolve the impasse, against a background of increasing tension.

On Wednesday May 5, a memorandum was issued to all staff and students by Council chairman Judge John Trengove. It conveyed a resolution by the Council executive that an "independent commission of inquiry will be appointed to inquire into the situation, with terms of reference to be determined after consultation with staff and students . . . Pending the outcome of the inquiry, students should return to class immediately . . . If normal academic activities are not resumed, the Council will consider closing the college."

The students did not return to class. They apparently regarded the memorandum as "confrontational" and continued agitating for the removal of the two HODs.

Another meeting was held a week later on Wednesday May 12. By now, the atmosphere was explosive. At about noon, according to one account, a student drove a bakkie on to campus loaded with old tyres; a protest was then held, during which students were rolling tyres bearing the names of the two HODs. Gardiner describes this as "a symbolic gesture, but vulgar and ill-advised."

In this volatile atmosphere, a five-hour meeting took place to discuss the students' demands. Those present included the principal, the SRC, in-service students, parent representatives and two members of the Council executive committee.

Finally the meeting issued a five-point resolution. It was decided that student assessment procedures would be investigated, not by a commission of inquiry as had been ruled by Judge Trengove the previous week, but by "a forum consisting of student and staff representatives." And there would now be "an open hearing," chaired by an independent party, into the "conflict" between students and the two HODs.

The meeting also decided that there would be an independent inquiry into "all aspects of college life in the light of events that have taken place on campus from January to the present."

The students agreed to return to class on Thursday May 13. It was also resolved at the meeting that the two lecturers "would not return to campus" while the investigations were in progress and that "students will make a fair assessment of the position of the two lecturers in the light of the findings of the two investigative processes."

Then followed a remarkable commitment: "Council agrees that the two lecturers concerned would not be returned to the campus if the student body is still adamant in its rejection of their presence on campus."

It is clear that the entire rationale of the

resolution was undermined by this clause. What would be the point of an inquiry if the two HODs were to be removed from campus regardless of the outcome? In addition, it was still unclear what charges were being levelled by the students.

This agreement was unjust and untenable. However, Promat executive director Larry Robertson says it was reached in an attempt to defuse what seemed to be an immovable situation. "The thinking was that if the hearing exonerated the two lecturers, some of Promat's African trustees would be asked to reason with the students. And you have to remember that the situation that day was extremely volatile, with the students being utterly uncompromising."

On May 14, in response, Wits University made its views clear in a letter from Prof Peter Randall, Dean of Education, with the full support of Wits principal Robert Charlton: "We view the recent developments at the college in a most serious light, since they have implications for its association with the university . . . We are distressed that fully two weeks have been allowed to elapse since the students first stayed away . . ."

"We cannot associate ourselves with (the agreement that) if the student body 'is still adamant' even after a fair assessment, the lecturers concerned will not return to the campus".

This makes a mockery of due process and in particular of the proposed hearing and inquiry.

"We noted with distress that the 'negotiations' which resulted in the 'compromise agreement' took place 'in a tense atmosphere involving . . . the threat of damage to property and injury to persons.'"

Two days later, on Sunday May 16, there was a special meeting of the Promat college councillors (including the principal), trustees and directors.

Though the Council was technically bound by the agreement of May 12, it noted that students had not returned to class on Thursday, May 13. Council therefore decided that the agreement of May 12 "has not been fulfilled by the students," that the agreement could not be ratified and that it "therefore falls away."

This opened the way for Council to "confirm and ratify the original decision" to appoint an independent commission of inquiry, while requesting students to resume their academic programmes. This effectively removed the commitment to an "open hearing" and cancelled the undertaking that students' demands on the two HODs would be met regardless.

The Sunday meeting also produced an ultimatum: "If students are not prepared to return to class by 11 am, Monday May 17, all college activities will be suspended until further notice and students will be required to leave the college premises and residences immediately. These decisions are final." This memorandum appeared above the names of Judge Trengove and Michael Gardiner.

On Monday afternoon, Gardiner told the FM that the students were back at classes, having discussed the Council statement.

David Williams

NEWS Police use force

New bid to end four-day Bara student nurses' strike

Sowetan 21/5/93

■ **Strikers meet management:**

By Simon Zwane

A STRIKE by student nurses at the Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto entered its fourth day yesterday as a delegation of nurses and management made another bid to resolve the impasse.

The nurses staged a sit-in at the principal's office on Monday to demand that:

- The principal resign; *(102) (98)*
- The rules relating to failing examinations be revised; *(53)*
- An increase in fees for boarding and lodging be negotiated; and that
- Issues concerning the hospital's staff club be negotiated.

The Transvaal Provincial Administration's deputy director general for health services, Dr Hennie van Wyk, yesterday said officials of the TPA, the Baragwanath Hospital's principal and the chairman of the hospital's staff club met the student-nurses' representative council on Monday. *(221) (00) (5)*

"The students were subsequently requested, in writing, to report to their classes or clinical training area on Wednesday," he said.

NEWS Court hears of 'blood' song ●

Learn about computers

Sowetan 26/5/93
 THE Organisation for the Advancement of Basic Computer Literacy has organised Saturday courses to teach basic computer skills to communities in Soweto, Alexandra and surrounding townships. ~~(4/4)~~

Mr Mike White, a spokesman for Orbit, said the company was a non-profit organisation. The idea was to increase computer literacy in the com-

■ Calling office workers *(53)*

munity, especially among the underprivileged.

Those who want to attend the course should contact Miss Harriet Sithole at (011) 838-2301 between 9am and 4pm.

The course is aimed at adults who have some experience in an office environment. —

Sowetan Reporter

SCHEDULE**Definitions**

1. In this Schedule, unless the context indicates otherwise, the expression "the Regulations" means the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 698 of 30 March 1990, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 295 of 24 January 1992.

Amendment of regulation 2

2. Regulation 2 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph (d) of subregulation (2).

Amendment of regulation 3

3. Regulation 3 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph (e) of subregulation (3).

Amendment of regulation 4

4. Regulation 4 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the deletion of subregulation (8).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**No. R. 917****28 May 1993**

TECHNICAL COLLEGES ACT, 1981

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS RELATING TO REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND CONDITIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE TECHNICAL COLLEGES

The Minister of Education and Culture has under section 39 of the Technical Colleges Act, 1981 (Act No. 104 of 1981), amended the regulations promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 905 of 26 April 1991, as set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context indicates otherwise, the expression "the Regulations" means the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 905 of 26 April 1991.

2. Regulation 3 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of the following subparagraph:

"(i) the total number of enrolled students of the college for the preceding calendar year;" and

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:

"(b) the minimum number of students enrolled at the college shall be more than 20;"

BYLAE**Woordomskrywing**

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die Regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 698 van 30 Maart 1990, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 295 van 24 Januarie 1992.

Wysiging van regulasie 2

2. Regulasie 2 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (d) van subregulasie (2) te skrap.

Wysiging van regulasie 3

3. Regulasie 3 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (e) van subregulasie (3) te skrap.

Wysiging van regulasie 4

4. Regulasie 4 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (8) te skrap.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR**No. R. 917****28 Mei 1993**

WET OP TEGNIESE KOLLEGES, 1981

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES BETREFFENDE VEREISTES VIR AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE EN VOORWAARDES VIR REGISTRASIE VAN PRIVATE TEGNIESE KOLLEGES

Die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur het kragtens artikel 39 van die Wet op Tegniese Kolleges, 1981 (Wet No. 104 van 1981), die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 905 van 26 April 1991, gewysig soos uiteengesit in die Bylae.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die Regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 905 van 26 April 1991.

2. Regulasie 3 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subparagraph (i) van paragraaf (a) deur die volgende subparagraph te vervang:

"(i) die totale getal ingeskrewe studente van die kollege vir die voorafgaande kalenderjaar;" en

(b) deur paragraaf (b) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(b) die minimum getal studente wat by die kollege ingeskryf is, meer as 20 is;"

Facing a high-tech future

53

Star 11/6/93

12

12

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HIGHER status for technicians to give them equal rank with universities in the field of technology has been urged by a top-level team of experts in a proposed radical overhaul of the education system.

The think tank has stressed, in a special report to the new National Education Forum, that the entire economic outlook hinges on a dramatic increase in the flow of skilled manpower at high-tech level.

The panel was drawn from the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa, the Joint Council of Scientific Societies and the SA Engineering Association.

It recommends that the immediate aim be fixed on boosting the annual stream of new engineering graduates from the universities to at least 2,000 a year, and the introduction of strategies and more funding to increase the number of fully-skilled technician graduates to 3,500 a year.

Ideally, the current three-to-one ratio of university/technikon students should be reversed to avert a future crisis in skilled manpower shortages that threatened to hamstring the economy.

There needed to be far more collaboration and student trans-

fars between universities and technikons to ensure the optimum use of combined education resources in science and engineering.

Also essential were more special academic support programmes to act as bridges between secondary and tertiary levels of education — especially for students from disadvantaged black families who fell short of entrance qualifications but deserved the chance of moving on to university or technikon.

One idea worth noting was the launch of special post-matriculation community colleges to act as bridges.

“Entrance standards at tertiary institutions,” says the report, “have to be adapted to take cognisance of the disastrous legacy of apartheid education and the paucity of school-leavers properly prepared for tertiary education.”

“It therefore becomes necessary to judge potential rather than demonstrated performance, for example, in matric-

A panel of experts warns that the socio-economic targets being set by the New South Africa will remain elusive unless radical action is taken to boost the role of technology, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.

ulation examinations among school-leavers in deciding admission.”

In an elevation of status, fully-skilled technikon graduates from high-tech courses should be awarded degrees, rather than the normal diploma they receive at the moment, to put them on a par with varsity graduates.

The full package of recommendations is intended as the basis of a new education policy for technology, which, the panel believes, should be prepared in close liaison with the National Economic Forum to ensure a balance between skilled manpower supply and demand.

“We are convinced that the whole tempo of economic growth will be dictated by the number and quality of engi-

neers and scientists and technicians we produce,” says panel member Danie Joubert.

He is human resources staff-chairman of the SA Chamber of Business education and training committee.

“Without a marked increase in highly skilled manpower, South Africa will find itself hopelessly incapable of reaching the new socio-economic goals that have been set.

“The crucial role of technology has been proved in all global studies into the formula for economic success, not only in advanced western nations such as the United States and Germany but also in the growing number of Far East countries that started way behind South Africa a couple of decades ago but

have now raced far ahead.”

Recent studies showed: ● In the United States, 44 per cent of high school pupils moved on to college education, 30 per cent in France, 26 per cent in Italy, 18 per cent in Germany and 7 per cent in Britain.

● In Japan, four in every 100 school-leavers went to college.

● South Korea, in 20 years transformed from a nation of impoverished farmers into one of the most aggressive of the Far East “economic tigers”, was now producing more than 32,000 applied science graduates a year.

Joubert believes South Africa must start at primary school level to find the remedies for its chronic skilled manpower shortages, making mathematics and science compulsory subjects along with English. That would equip pupils with the basic armory needed for future industrial training.

It was vital not only to improve the quality of teaching at all levels but to confront the realities of the appalling conditions in many schools.

The high-tech panel notes: “Most schools serving disadvantaged communities have no laboratories or electricity or running water, textbooks are in short supply, classes are overcrowded, there is a high dropout rate of pupils, teachers face bureaucratic corruption... and often a collapse of discipline.”

Serious examination should be made of international trends and practices to work out a balanced syllabus that promoted an innovative technological culture needed to cope with long-term socio-economic targets.

The school syllabus, from primary school to matriculation, needed a practical “Science for All” approach that prepared school-leavers for their future careers, whether they progressed to tertiary level or not.

“What is especially disturbing about recent trends is the decline in the proportion of science students, as compared with arts students, at South African universities,” says Joubert. “And now the trends have

spread even to technicians, whose whole objective was to serve as technical institutes.”

The panel was particularly concerned about the low ratio among blacks and females on key technical courses at technikons, from engineering and computer science to agriculture and health services.

Closer collaboration and inter-linkage of the 15 technikons and 21 universities was crucial. Serious problems were inevitable if tertiary institutions tried to “go it alone”, pursuing their own self-interest in isolation.

A promising start to collaboration at regional level had been made with the recent launch of the Association of Southern Institutions of Technology, based in the Cape, and the Association of Northern Institutions for Tertiary Engineering Education. But the new approach needed a far wider spread through the education system.

Also, big business in South Africa needed to become more actively involved in scheme with technical training programmes that lasted far beyond matriculation or graduation.

In Japan, several large corporations had launched their own internal “institutes of technology” where the development of semi-skilled, skilled and high-level employees was based on lifetime programmes.

In Taiwan, 206 such corporate institutes were now in operation.

South Africa needed to examine the merits of the system with perhaps several neighbouring companies forming consortia to launch joint institutes in liaison with local universities and technikon departments.

The panel argues that the solution of a kick-start to an entirely new approach to technology would be the appointment of a National Education Council for Science, Engineering and Technology, with wide democratic representation from all key spheres. □

Technikons to *Star 11/6/93* award degrees *(53)* under new Act

Legislation before the Cabinet will enable South Africa's 15 technikons to award degrees and free them from direct control by the State.

The upgrading of high-level diploma courses will allow thousands of technikon students to compete in a marketplace which still looks upon diplomas as "second-class degrees".

The Technikon Bill is likely to go before Parliament this session, along with draft laws that will pave the way for a national student loan scheme.

They are non-controversial and should have easy passages.

A comprehensive loan system will improve access to higher education for South Africa's swelling number of black students, and will alleviate the annual financial crises that universities and technikons suffer through non-payment of fees.

Changes will be made to the Universities Act of 1953, which states that degrees can only be awarded by recognised universities.

Dr Georgio Radesich of the Department of National Education (DNE) said the new Act would consolidate technikon

laws into one and get rid of apartheid legislation.

Technikons are under the control of different education departments, depending on their location and the population group they serve.

In future they will all fall under the DNE.

Technikons will be given the scope to develop their own university-style statutes, giving them more independence over their financial affairs, day-to-day operation and courses on offer.

Jos Grobbelaar, chief executive of the Committee of University Principals, said universities would not oppose technikon degrees.

Technikon rectors in Natal and the Cape said they would offer degrees and diplomas in areas where they had highly advanced courses.

Eddie Strydom, executive director of the Committee of Technikon Principals, said technikons intended to retain their career-oriented mission.

"We are not interested in becoming universities." — Own Correspondent.

● Into a high-tech future
- Page 9

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Teachers continue stayaway

Buss. day 316/93

SOWETO teachers, who on Tuesday defied the SA Democratic Teachers' Union call to return to school, continued their stayaway yesterday.

Sapa reports that Sadtu Soweto region media officer Solly Mautjana said yesterday discussions started on Tuesday were continuing and no decisions would be made until recommendations were received from the eight different areas in Soweto.

The DET said pupil and teacher attendance at schools across the country was "promising", but there

continued to be little education at Soweto schools.

A spokesman said an initial planning meeting for the new education forum would take place on Friday.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday called on all pupils to go back to their classrooms and study.

Speaking at Garlandale High School in Athlone, Mandela said the ANC would continue to oppose the slogan of "liberation before education".

The meeting was orga-

nised by Sadtu and the Union of Teachers' Associations of SA (Utasa), both of which have called off their strike actions.

□ Our Durban correspondent reports tensions are running high at M L Sultan Technikon and further confrontations are expected today after students forcibly removed the rector and other senior staff from the campus yesterday.

Students and staff at the technikon are demanding the dissolution of the technikon council which they regard as "undemocratic".

53

Monitors to oversee filling in of SA nuke shafts

MICHAEL MORRIS ~~SS~~
Political Correspondent

MONITORS of the International Atomic Energy Agency are to oversee the filling in of underground nuclear test shafts at a top-secret military test range at Vastrap near Upington.

The process is to start on Monday.

Journalists have been invited to watch the start of the process, but prohibited from photographing or filming any other equipment or installations on the site. ~~ARGS~~ 6/98

The underground shafts are being filled in line with President De Klerk's commitment to dismantle South Africa's nuclear capability.

The disclosure of the shafts'

existence follows Mr De Klerk's shock announcement in parliament recently of South Africa's nuclear capability, developed at a cost of R800 million over 20 years.

It was billed as the country's "best-kept secret".

Armcor has said media representatives covering the event on Monday will be expected to sign an indemnity.

Students run amok over new rector

CIPress 6/6/93

By FRED KHUMALO

64 53

THE stand-off between University of Zululand students and varsity authorities turned chaotic this week as rampaging youths burnt three cars belonging to the university and smashed windows at several hostels.

The attack on university property followed a protest by students who wanted the appointment of a new rector, Prof Charles Robinson Mandlenkosi Dlamini, to be declared null and void.

"We have democratically elected not to write exams until our grievances are attended to," said SRC vice-president Winnie Kananda.

Exams were scheduled to start on Friday and continue until June 30.

Police swooped on the campus and fired teargas into hundreds of protesting students on Wednesday evening.

Political games

But students later re-assembled and resumed their protest which culminated in the torching of vehicles.

Kananda said the students' protest had been peaceful until the deployment of security forces on campus.

The snub against the man who was once tipped to be the first black judge in the country, has resulted in a three-week-long crisis affecting more than 6 000 students, in both the main campus in Ongoye and the satellite Umlazi campus.

A Durban newspaper last week suggested that the students' objection was against the rector-elect's perceived Inkatha leanings, but students shot down this theory saying their objection was based on principles.

"We are far removed from party political games," said SRC official Godwin Molapo.

Students spelled out a list of objections:

- The appointment of the rector was undemocratic and against the will of a large part of the university;

- The rector himself has proven to be incapable of running the university and lacked leadership skills;

- Students were elbowed out of the process leading to the selection of the man who is to steer their university into the future.

The rector was selected by the university council.

University press officer Derek Rezelman said exams would continue as scheduled, and maximum protection would be offered for those willing to write.

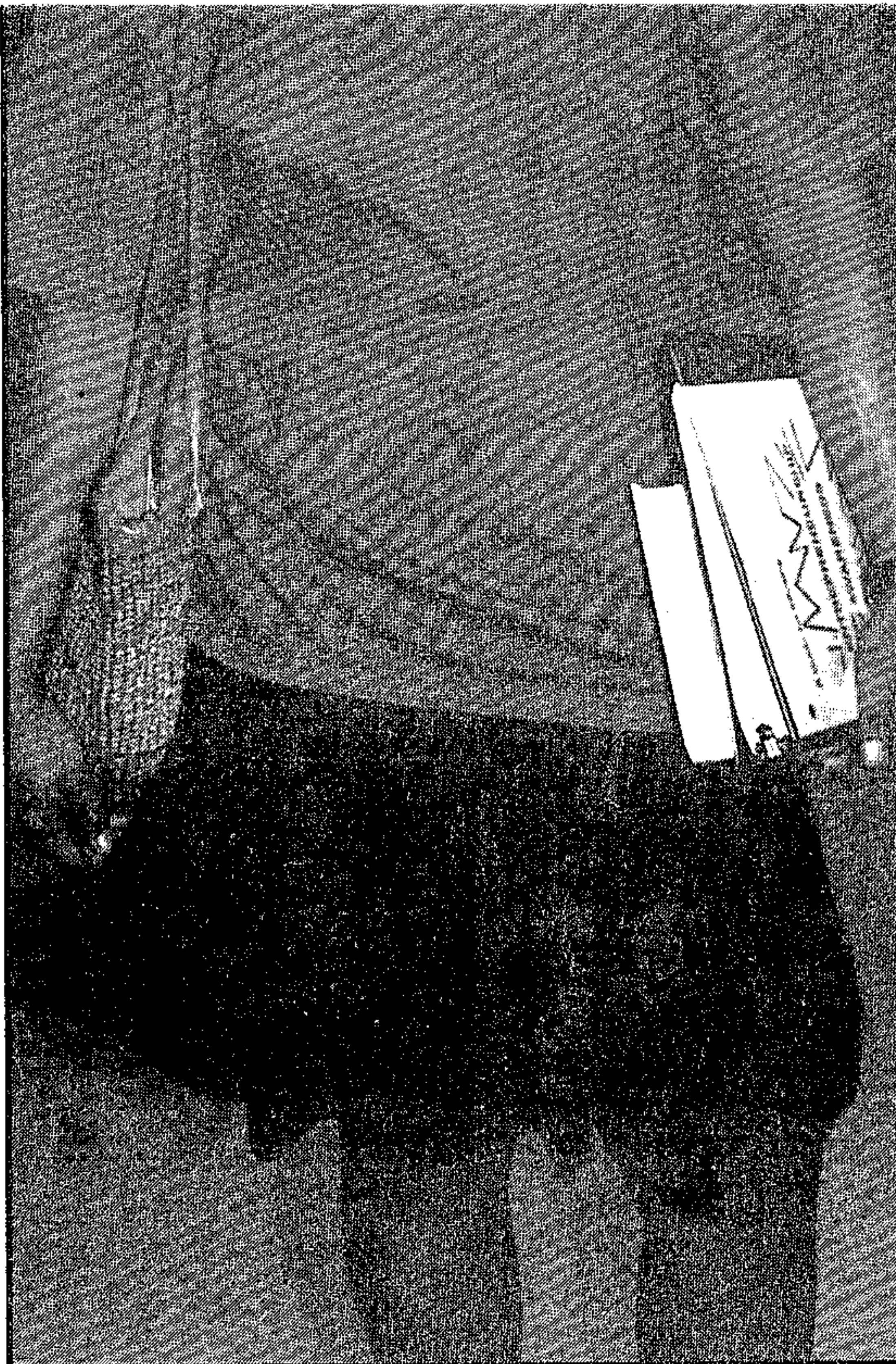
He said the university had been inundated with calls from concerned parents whose children were caught up in the fiery stand-off which was ignited by students who wanted to "espouse their political aspirations" at the expense of those who want to study and write exams.

Sponsor companies have also expressed concern at the disruption of classes, said Rezelman.

Meanwhile, the boycott of classes at M L Sultan Technikon also entered its third week and students, backed by some staff members, forcibly seized control of the institution.

Students boycotted classes two weeks ago, demanding the dissolution of the technikon council which they say was not democratically elected.

Staff decided at a meeting this week that they would not administer any examinations until the boycott was resolved.



GETTING STUCK IN ... Technikon student Phindile Chili has just started studying, but already she is investigating avenues for business opportunities. If she can identify something now, she's determined to get to it. Pic: BE-IN magazine

Phindile is an early riser

CPress 6/6/93

PHINDILE Chili, a first year chemistry student at Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi near Durban, is already thinking of starting her own small business rather than hoping to get a job when she qualifies.

And her school is behind her all the way.

The technikon is one of the first in SA to introduce an entrepreneurship course, called the Entrepreneur Development Programme (EDP) and aimed at first-year students.

Phindile said: "The main objective of this course is to assess students' potential to be entrepreneurs, that is, to work for themselves.

"As a matter of fact not a single person can have the assurance of finding a job after graduating."

Phindile was speaking to *Be-In* magazine.

"The EDP's aim is to help students to explore business ideas.

"If a student has an idea of establishing a mini business during the course, he or she can share the idea with the EDP lecturers and they will help the student to get the business going and organise a capital loan of about R1 000 depending on the type of business. This money is refundable.

"EDP helps us discover the factors necessary to start a business, and motivates us to prepare our own business plans while we are still at the technikon."

Research has shown that only one out of 10 school leavers in SA will find a job.

~~1883~~

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93***
(a)	R 18 057 366	R 20 954 566	R 6 200 060
(b)	R 4 038 112	R 3 762 681	R 1 756 777
(c)	R 21 376 956	R 23 394 489	R 23 505 663
(d)	R 52 358 890	R 62 895 204	R 55 870 649
(e)	R 7 814 881	R 5 133 444	R 1 098 359
(f)	R 161 173 591	R 170 415 803	R 162 830 590
(g)	R 35 236 471	R 31 927 854	R 12 181 469
(h)	R 15 226 764	R 13 379 039	R 14 501 426

* The combined amounts of R7 430 511, R4 915 455 and R932 648 for the respective financial years are allocated by CED to (e) and (h) as well as other equipment and is included in (e).

** Expenditure on (e) is included by (h) and is not reflected separately by TED.

*** For the 1992-93 financial year preliminary expenses are supplied; final figures will be available in August 1993.

Transfer of school premises

77. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Housing and Works:

(a) How many vacant school premises have been transferred from the Department of Education and Culture to his Department for disposal since the reply to Question No 16 on 27 February 1992 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and

(b) how many of these are not being utilized for education purposes? B864E

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS:

(a) 83 vacant school premises have up to 15 May 1993 been transferred from the Department of Education and Culture to the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works for disposal.

(b) Of the 83 vacant school premises:

30 school premises have been transferred to education departments and/or bodies.

The following 53 school premises are not being utilized for education purposes:

16 school premises have been transferred to non-educational bodies, seeing that there were no applications from educational bodies.

12 school premises have been transferred to donors in terms of rever-sionary clauses and it is not known for what purpose they are being utilized.

25 school premises—the allocation of these school premises are being processed at present.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Education expenditure

40. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What amount was spent by her Department in 1992 on (i) salaries of teachers and principals, (ii) salaries of administrative staff, (iii) salaries of inspectorate and executive officials, (iv) salaries of any other specified staff, (v) capital expenditure, (vi) supplies and services, (vii) equipment and (viii) other items and (b) what percentage of the total education expenditure by her Department in 1992 does each of the above amounts constitute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(b)
(i)	R852 009 910	76,82%
(ii)	R 37 984 124	3,42%
(iii)	R 16 570 453	1,50%
(iv)	R 5 992 461	0,54%

(salary expenditure of General Assistants employed by the State)

(v)	R 2 950 501	0,27%
(vi)	R180 007 084	16,23%
(vii)	R 13 599 592	1,22%
(viii)	Nil	Nil

Durban-Westville/M L Sultan: students/staff

41. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were registered as students at the (i) University of Durban-Westville and (ii) M L Sultan Technikon in 1992;

(2) what was the student/staff ratio at each of the above institutions in that year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(1)	(2)
(i)	(a) 449	(ii) 531
	(b) 171	(b) 225
	(c) 5 328	(c) 4 670
	(d) 3 706	(d) 1 827
(2)	(i) 25,4:1	(ii) 33,7:1

Amount spent on management training

39. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What (a) amount and (b) percentage of her Department's education budget was spent on management training during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a)	R55 606
(b)	0,005%

Call for more security

A GROUP of students at the ML Sultan Technikon in Durban is demanding that campus administration brings in additional security to allow them to write their examinations even though a student boycott is in progress.

The boycott at the technikon entered its 19th day yesterday following demands by students that certain changes be made by the governing council — one of the main reasons behind the students'

action.

About 90 students have signed a petition saying they disapproved of the disruptions on the campus. (S3)

None of the students wanted to be named. They said there was a high level of intimidation on campus.

One of them said: "Most of us are here on bursaries and are employed. We cannot afford to be on boycott, especially during examinations."

The group of dissenting students have called on parents to support their de-

mands to be allowed to write the examinations.

A spokesman for the SRC, Mr Mosheen Jeenah, called on the dissenting students to attend mass meetings to put forward their views.

Jeenah said the SRC condemned any incident of intimidation and harassment.

He added that an attempt was being made to get the rector of the technikon, Mr Ramanlal Soni, to write letters to bursars and employers advising them of the problems at the campus.

Students boycott exams

ONLY 24 of an expected 1 000 students turned up to write mid-year examinations at the University of Zululand near Empangeni yesterday, authorities said.

About 4 000 students began a lecture boycott three weeks ago to protest against the "undemocratic" appointment of rector Professor Charles Dlamini.

The students are demanding his appointment be set aside and the appointment process be revised on

■ 24 out of 4 000 turn up to write mid-year tests:

"democratic principles".

Examinations began on Friday in spite of calls from students that the tests be suspended because of problems at the university.

Ten percent

Fewer than 10 percent of entrants showed up, and there were even fewer

yesterday.

University spokesman Mr Carl de Villiers said: "The official view is that exams are continuing."

He said police and campus security officials were ready to protect those who chose to write.

Last week student demonstrators set fire to university vehicles and caused R100 000 damage on campus.

Student spokesman Mr Desmond Bhengu claimed six students turned up for yesterday's examinations. — Sapa.

WMO

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DAMELIN SURVEY

(53)

Damelin

MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

A Star advertising feature

At one time the name "Damelin" was associated chiefly with excellent metric results. But with the birth and growth of the Damelin Management School, the scope has been widened to include an astonishing range of courses.

Trainings breakthroughs

THE in-house training on offer since February through Executive Development Africa, the multi-day Damelin training division, has shown unprecedented growth which includes training for a large number of blue-chip companies.

Executive Development Africa general manager Lesley Boddington says: "The response to the launch of this new in-company training division in the current market shows the high level of acceptance of training amongst delegates.

"One of the advantages Damelin enjoys is that it is able to call on 700 part-time lecturers, many of whom are business professionals. These lecturers are able to impart value added information during lectures which are based on real-life experiences. In addition, Damelin has a nationwide training infrastructure with 17 campuses situated in all the main cities and towns in South Africa."

Further enhancing the training which Damelin is able to offer is the major coup Damelin Management School executed by landing the sole South African rights for the American Management Association (AMA) range of seminars. EDA course material has been customised from AMA training programmes to suit South African training needs.

Updated

AMA has been in training in the United States of America for close on 70 years and annually trains over half a million professionals.

IN RECESSION-HIT South Africa, companies are paying ever-increasing attention to cash flows and are keeping strict control over debt books. In 1992 over 2 000 companies went into liquidation, costing their creditors millions.

In such an environment, correctly assessing an individual's or company's financial position, before granting credit lines, is crucial. In addition, such checks have to be updated on a regular basis to account for changes in financial circumstances.

Another vital area of control is to ensure the credit line is not exceeded and that the regular and full payments are made against the account. Following the procedures that will ensure the appropriate

Big growth in credit courses

actions are taken means companies need to have highly trained staff.

Not surprisingly, therefore, this year Damelin has experienced close to 200 percent growth in student enrolment in the Damelin Certificate in Credit Management courses.

Damelin Management School national principal Nielen Brummer says: "Professional and effective cash collection has become the lifeblood of com-

panies." The Damelin course is the only officially recognised course approved by the United Institute of Credit Management. There are three levels of training: the 3-month part-time Intermediate Credit Management course; the four-month part-time Advanced Credit Management course; the four-month part-time Higher Credit Management Course.

Damelin uses top lecturers who hold senior positions in credit management to present the course. The result of this approach is reflected in the success which Damelin has experienced in training credit-management students. For more information call Sandy Burmeister (011) 403 5420.

Damelin helped Thierry land a R3-million deal

FACED WITH the highly competitive computer market, Thierry Boulanger, Hi Performance Systems corporate account representative, acquired a decisive edge through Damelin and in the process landed a R3-million deal for his company.

He recently completed a five-month Institute of Marketing Management approved Damelin Marketing Management course, passing as the top student in his class.

Says Boulanger: "I am convinced that the course enhanced the direction of my approach to this major client and allowed me to close the deal."

"The two challenges facing marketing and sales people in the South African market place are the protected nature of the market which has been insulated from the large international players, and the fact that in the computer industry, personal computers and printers have become commodities.

"To remain a relevant player you have to look at the product through the eyes and mind of the client. You must understand the client's psychological needs and adjust your marketing approach accordingly."

"The days of just moving boxes, based on what you as a company perceive their technological advantages to be, are long gone."

He says the dynamics in the South African market have changed and are changing. As a result, a more creative approach to selling is necessary.

Says Boulanger: "If large South African companies are going to be geared to meet the international newcomer's marketing challenge, we had better



Thierry Boulanger... Hi Performance Systems corporate account representative.

get our training going and move our minds out of the blinkered environment we have been in up to now.

"You cannot have a world-class company without people being trained and changing their limited environmental perspectives to understand the broader world view."

"The Damelin course which I attended was very intensive. In addition to spending 40 percent of weekends on project work there were at least two evenings a week, in addition to lectures which had to be put aside for syndicate work."

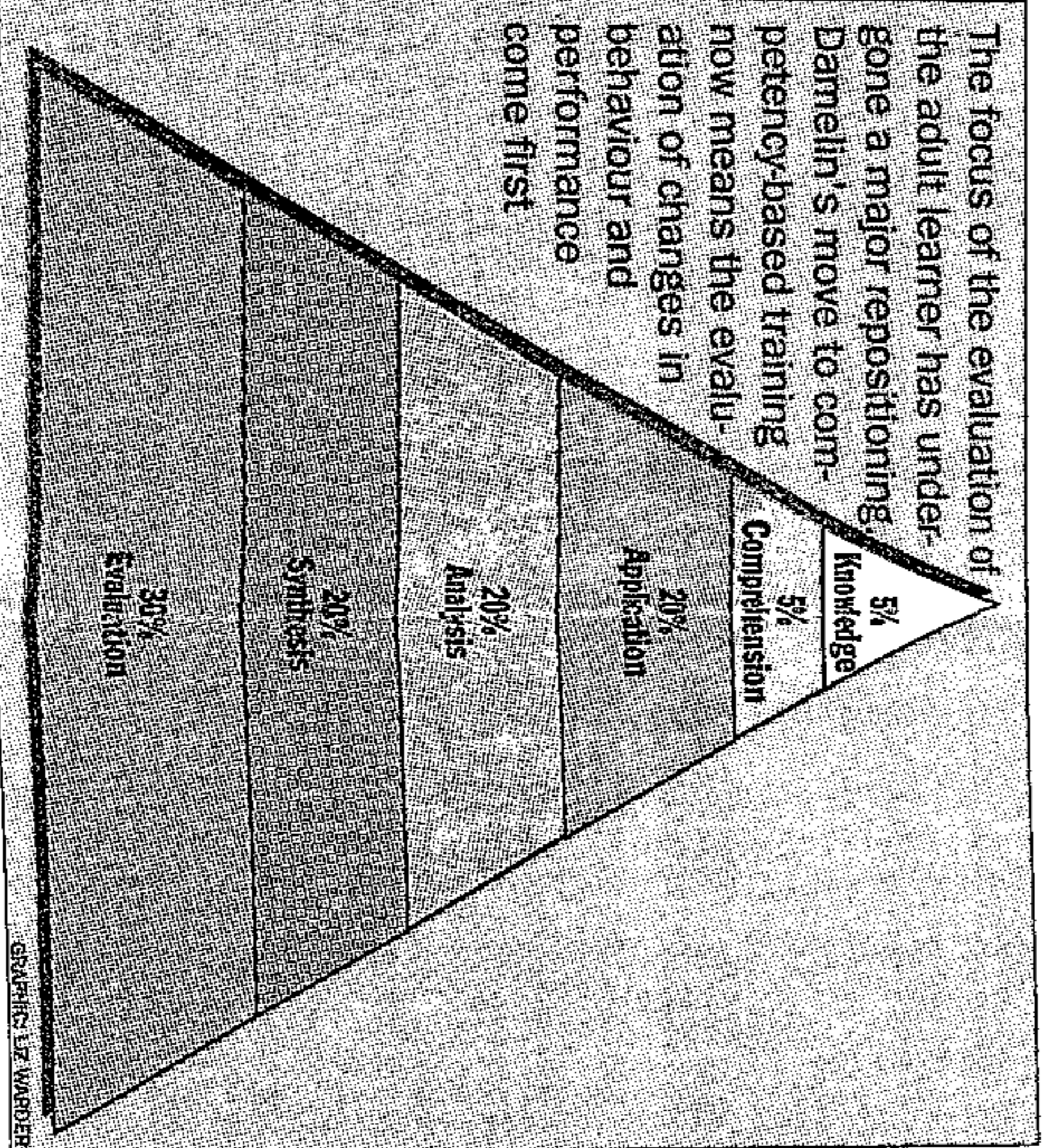
'waste' factor in training." Brummer says competency-based training is founded on the actual results expected from delegates when performing their jobs.

"Learning modules are designed for teaching complete job tasks, referred to as competencies, instead of isolated knowledge and skills which, in themselves, cannot achieve end results."

"The competency-based development approach ensures a modular course design where training modules are based on competencies and not on isolated skills or knowledge and where the focus of development is on teaching worthy accomplishments and enabling knowledge and skills."

The Manpower Training Amendment Act, promulgated by parliament during 1990, strongly recommended the Competency-based Modular Training Methodology as the answer to artisan training and other vocational training problems of the past. It has now become clear that Competency-based training will be the key methodology advocated by the National Training Board and training programmes will have to be competency-based to qualify for accreditation.

As a result Damelin Management School is standardising its course programmes to align with the National Training Board for



IMM ENDORSED 3-MONTH COURSE STARTS 18 AUGUST

THE DMS/IMM COURSE IN SALES

IMM ENDORSED 2-MONTH COURSE STARTS 11 AUGUST

THE DMS COURSE IN SUCCESSFUL SALES

emphasise on current hot topics and classic management skills. The seminar material is continually updated to meet the needs of the demanding and rapidly evolving international management environment. The courses offer intensive participant involvement and interactive discussion, and all training is based on practical workplace experience.

The seminars, ranging in length from one to four days, will be customised for South African managers.

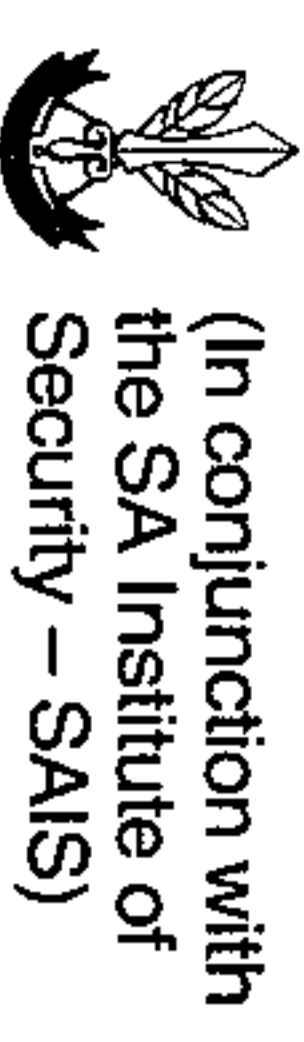
well designed and properly implemented, is far superior to any traditional, instructor centred, textbook-based, group paced approach. However, there are still many courses on offer in the training field which still use these ineffective techniques, says Nielsen Brummer, national principal of Damelin Management School.

Brummer adds: "Competency-based training is the key to empowering people over a short period of time. It cuts down on the

Competency-based Human Resource Development, as well as to standardise its courses on a national basis.

With competency-based training, learning objectives are designed to enable the lecturer to structure training sessions and evaluate delegates at various levels. The pyramid graphic on this page outlines these levels in summary form as well as the focus points for evaluation of the adult learner.

THE DAMELIN DIPLOMA IN SECURITY MANAGEMENT



(In conjunction with the SA Institute of Security - SAIS)

Qualify as an expert in modern security techniques and management

Security today plays an essential role in the day-to-day working of all important companies. Your personal success and development in this ever-growing industry depends on a thorough background in all areas of security management.

What Damelin will teach you:

- How to advise management on security personnel and assets
- How to implement training programmes
- How to conduct investigations
- How to control weapons and maintain discipline in the security department
- How to deal with bomb-scares and terrorism
- How to control industrial espionage and computer security.

Diploma: The DMS Diploma in Security Management will be awarded to successful candidates who may then use the letters (DMS) Dip Sec M after their names.

Duration and times: 3 months. You attend classes two evenings a week from 8:00 - 21:00.

Starting Dates: Johannesburg - 12 August

Phone 403-5420 or call in at Damelin Centre, Cnr Harrison & De Korte Ss, Braamfontein. After hours: 6:00-9:00 p.m. (011) 795-3929.

The centre for achievers Damelin MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

DMS COURSES ARE HELD IN JOHANNESBURG, ROSEBANK, PRETORIA, BENONI, ELIZABETHVILLE, MAMABATHO, NELSPRUIT, PIETERSBURG, DURBAN, PIETERMARITZBURG, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, UMHATA, CAPE TOWN AND GABORONE

THE DAMELIN DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

(Official 3-month course of the Association of Corporate Treasurers of SA - ACTSA)

Learn global monetary strategies

To function effectively in today's global economy, every Banker, Financial Manager, Accountant, Importer/Exporter - anyone involved in foreign trade or international transactions - must have a real grasp of the workings of international finance.

What Damelin will teach you:

- The international economic, monetary and financial system
- Managing foreign exchange risk
- International trade and foreign exchange
- Sources and cost of trade finance
- Financing instruments and documentation used in international trade
- Risk management and hedging
- The finance function in the multinational enterprise
- The balance of payments
- Exchange control

Diploma: The DMS Diploma in International Financial Management will be awarded to successful candidates who may then use the letters (DMS) Dip Int Fin M after their names.

Duration and times: 3 months. Saturday mornings from 08:15-12:30.

Starting Date: Saturday 7 August

Other Financial courses starting soon: Financial Management, Credit Management, Practical Accounting, Bookkeeping, ACCPAC Computer Accounting.

Phone 403-5420 or call in at Damelin Centre, Cnr Harrison & De Korte Ss, Braamfontein.

The centre for achievers Damelin MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

DMS COURSES ARE HELD IN JOHANNESBURG, ROSEBANK, PRETORIA, BENONI, ELIZABETHVILLE, MAMABATHO, NELSPRUIT, PIETERSBURG, DURBAN, PIETERMARITZBURG, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, UMHATA, CAPE TOWN AND GABORONE

MANAGEMENT

GAIN THE EXPERTISE TO INCREASE COMPANY SALES AND MANAGE SALES TEAMS

For sales management training to succeed, it must offer you a great deal more than routine lectures. It has to help you fully realise your potential... give you new insights into the real business world. At Damelin you'll find the lecturers who conduct this noted DMS course have the highest academic qualifications. But they're also professional, top level, practising marketers who know what must be done to get the best out of a sales team. They ensure that Damelin's dynamic, stimulating Sales Management course will equip you with the ideal blend of theory and practice for truly professional sales campaigns.

This DMS course is the only short course of its kind that enjoys the formal endorsement and recognition of the Institute of Marketing Management (IMM). Successful students will earn points towards membership of the IMM with the appropriate designatory letters.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

A comprehensive course for new and established sales managers who want to reach their departmental goals faster and to manage their salesforce more productively. The course offers in-depth instruction on tested management principles and will help you to build those vital leadership and management skills that got you promoted in the first place.

WHAT DAMELIN WILL TEACH YOU

SALES MANAGEMENT
Similarities and critical differences between selling and managing. Understanding the Marketing Concept and the relationship between marketing and sales management. The roles and responsibilities facing the sales manager in the 1990s. Leadership and management styles. Improving communication between sales and senior management. How to prepare for and conduct sales meetings and sales conferences.

MANAGING THE SALESFORCE
How to structure the sales department. Establishing the size of the salesforce. Managing territory and salesforce deployment effectively. Recruitment and selection - how to reduce the risks associated with hiring.

THE DAMELIN FORMULA FOR SUCCESS
 As a student you are backed by the vast educational resources of the Damelin Organisation, South Africa's largest private educational institution.
 Each lecturer is an expert in the field.
 The Faculty Council consists of top professionals, academics and businessmen who ensure that rigorous standards are maintained.
 You're provided with the most up-to-date textbooks and course documentation.
CERTIFICATE: The prestigious DMS Professional Certificate in Sales Management, countersigned by the IMM, will be awarded to successful candidates.
DURATION: 3 months. You have the choice of attending classes two evenings a week from 19:00 - 21:00 OR Saturday mornings from 08:15 - 12:30.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS associated with firing salespeople. Familiarising new recruits with products, territories and accounts.

TRAINING THE SALESFORCE - basic training methods that produce results. How to boost sales and increase market share through an effective compensation plan. Performance evaluation - maintaining a climate of excellence. Using counselling and supervision to improve performance. Motivating the sales team.

PLANNING AND BUDGETING
Integrating the sales plan with the marketing plan. Demand estimation and measuring sales potential. Establishing sales targets. The relationship between sales, cash flow and forecasting. Principles for successful forecasting.

Starting Course	Saturday Course
Braamfontein 19 August	21 August
Rosebank 18 August	21 August
Pretoria -	14 August

DMS courses are offered in the following areas: Business Management, Small Business Management, Office Administration, Accounting & Finance, Marketing & Sales, Public Relations, Personnel & Training, Industrial Relations, Purchasing, Warehousing, Production, Security, Project Management and Computers.

BRAAMFONTEIN: 403-5420. **DAMELIN CENTRE,** Cnr Harrison & De Korte Streets **ROSEBANK:** 880-6720. **SANLAM ARENA,** Cnr Baker & Cradock Streets **OUR SPECIAL NIGHTLINE** 795-3929 IS OPEN BETWEEN 18:00-21:00. **PRETORIA:** (012) 322-6710

The centre for achievers Damelin MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

DMS courses are held in Braamfontein, Rosebank, Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town, Benoni, Nelspruit, Pieterstburg, Mmabatho, Bloemfontein, Gaborone, Umhata, East London, Port Elizabeth and Gaborone.

BECOME A TRAINED PROFESSIONAL SALESMAN AND MAKE MORE MONEY IN GOOD OR BAD TIMES!

Damelin's powerful course in Successful Salesmanship develops your potential to the full... trains you to cash in on the time and energy you invest in selling. In just eight weeks of part-time study, the practical hands-on teaching system will help you to achieve real success in the field.

Not only do your lecturers have the highest academic qualifications, they're selected from the ranks of the top performers in the marketplace! As a graduate, you'll be a true selling professional armed with the knowledge and skills to stay ahead of the pack in any selling situation.

The Damelin Management School Course in Salesmanship is the only short course of its kind that enjoys the formal endorsement and recognition of the Institute of Marketing Management (IMM). Successful candidates will be awarded the DMS Certificate in Successful Salesmanship and earn points towards gaining membership of the IMM with the appropriate designatory letters.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

An intensive course that turns good salesmen into great salesmen. Offers live and video instruction on tested principles, methods and techniques, to help you develop a constant professional manner that significantly increases sales volume and earning potential.

WHAT DAMELIN WILL TEACH YOU

THE ROLE OF SELLING in the Marketing mix. Retail, industrial and service selling. Communication, the essence of selling. Prospecting - how to find and identify key prospects. Pre-call planning - separating prospects from suspects. Winning the confidence of prospects by uncovering their needs. Developing a value-focused offer. Preparing a winning sales proposal. The sales presentation: visual presentation and buyer behaviour. Negotiating skills - the

psychology of persuasion. Handling objections. The problem-solving salesman. Building long-term relationships by offering solutions and post sales service, not just products. How to close and reinforce the sale. Successful time and territory management. The power of the telephone - telephone etiquette, getting the customer's interest, qualifying prospects, getting appointments and closing the sale on the telephone.

THE DAMELIN FORMULA FOR SUCCESS

As a student you are backed by the vast educational resources of the Damelin Organisation, South Africa's largest private educational institution.
 Each lecturer is an expert in the field.
 The Faculty Council consists of top professionals, academics and businessmen who ensure that rigorous standards are maintained.
 You're provided with the most up-to-date textbooks and course documentation.
CERTIFICATE: The prestigious DMS Professional Certificate in Successful Salesmanship, countersigned by the IMM, will be awarded to successful candidates.
DURATION: 2 months. You have the choice of attending classes two evenings a week from 19:00 - 21:00 OR Saturday mornings from 08:15 - 12:30.

Starting Course	Saturday Course
Braamfontein 12 August	14 August
Rosebank 11 August	14 August
Pretoria 9 August	-

DMS courses are offered in the following areas: Business Management, Small Business Management, Marketing & Sales, Public Relations, Personnel & Training, Industrial Relations, Purchasing, Warehousing, Production, International Business, Security, Retailing, Project Management and Local Government Studies.

BRAAMFONTEIN: 403-5420. **DAMELIN CENTRE,** Cnr Harrison & De Korte Streets **ROSEBANK:** 880-6720. **SANLAM ARENA,** Cnr Baker & Cradock Streets **OUR SPECIAL NIGHTLINE** 795-3929 IS OPEN BETWEEN 18:00-21:00. **PRETORIA:** (012) 322-6710

The centre for achievers Damelin MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

DMS courses are held in Braamfontein, Rosebank, Pretoria, Cape Town, Benoni, Nelspruit, Pieterstburg, Mmabatho, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg, Umhata, East London, Port Elizabeth and Gaborone.

page 26
DAMELIN SURVEY

Reaching out to the sub-continent

DAMELIN is set to expand its operations far beyond its current capabilities and capacity.

The Damelin Education Group recently announced plans for a broad southern Africa expansion programme which will see the establishment of 21 Damelin campuses throughout the sub-continent.

Damelin is the largest privately owned education organisation in Africa and the expansion move follows the successful opening of Damelin in Swaziland in June this year.

The additional new campuses are to be established in Namibia, Mauritius, Zambia and Kenya. Damelin Botswana has been in operation for four years.

Damelin managing director Johann Brummer says:

"Training and education hold the key to a successful and prosperous southern African region. While no-one challenges this fact there is some debate over the way in which this education is to be delivered.

"Damelin's approach has proved to be successful over a 50-year period. In addition, Damelin has occupied such a strong position because it continually updates and fine-tunes its courses in line with market needs."

Growth

Since its establishment, Damelin has graduated 250 000 students. It offers training in full-time high school, three-year post-matric and university studies and computer training as well as distance education in

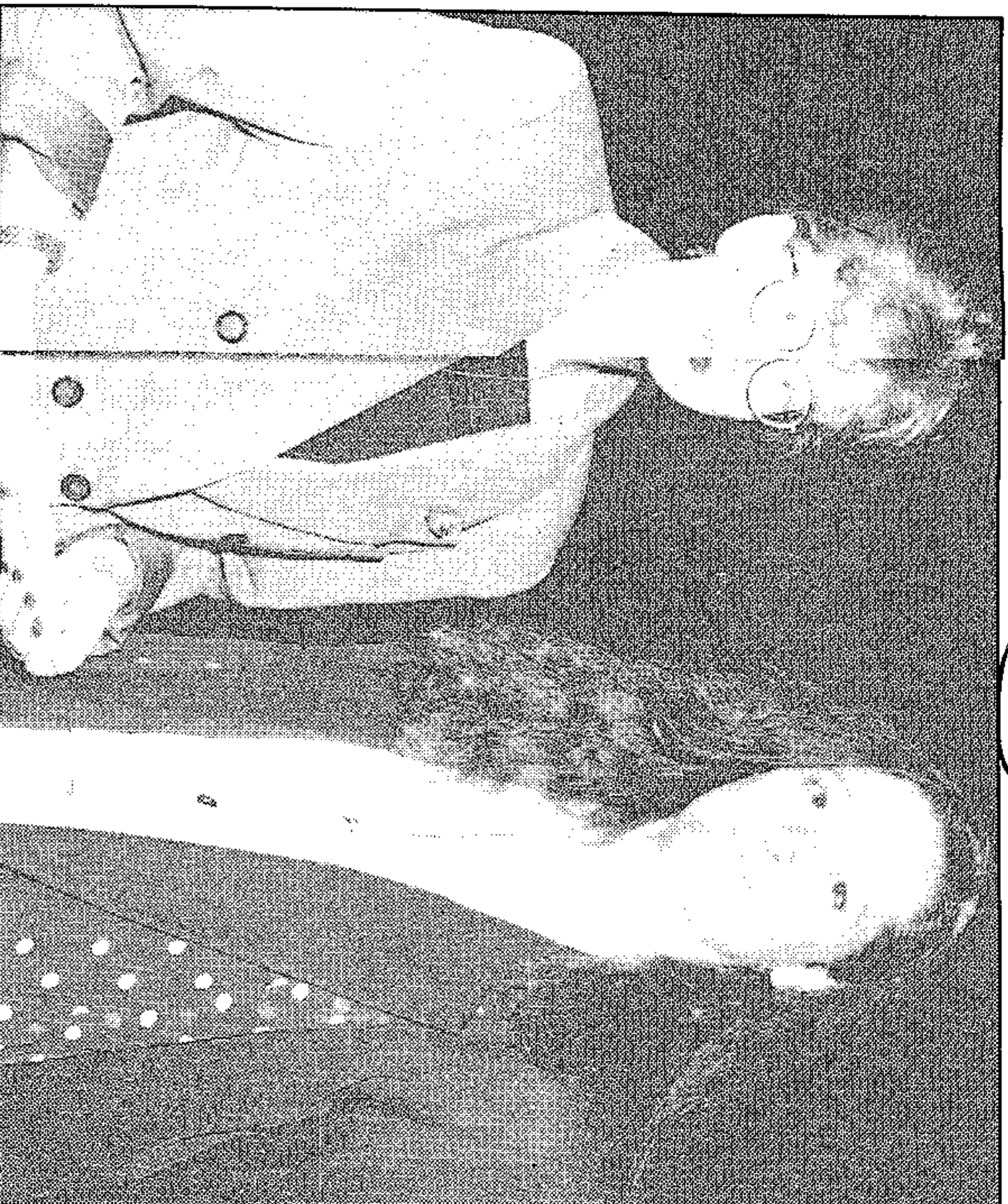
high school and management courses.

Says Brummer: "We are witnessing a strong growth in demand for education. Our long-established campuses are either under pressure to expand or have in the past few months moved to new premises."

Since the beginning of this year Damelin has put new lecture facilities into operation in Johannesburg, Durban, Gaborone, Mbabane and Bloemfontein.

Damelin's central Johannesburg operation relocated to an 11 000-sq-m, custom-built campus in Braamfontein.

Damelin has been forced to scrap plans to rent out the 3 000-sq-m wing of the campus because of demand for training, particularly in its Degree Campuses and Management School.



Bright spark... Ashley Inoote, the top Institute of Marketing Management School graduation this year. Berthina Sczewczuk, IMM registrar for education and development, presented the IMM award.

Offering export expertise

AS THE world drops sanctions against South Africa, local companies are looking abroad to market their goods and services.

Further encouraging local companies to look beyond the domestic market are trading conditions which have resulted in surplus capacity in many plants. But exporting is not a business for the unwary or the ill-informed.

Recognition of the challenges which face South African exporters long absent from international markets and the acknowledgement that highly trained export professionals are

essential for success has prompted many companies to train their personnel.

This reaction is proving beneficial for Damelin, which offers an Export Management course.

The Damelin Export Management course is approved by the Institute of Marketing Management. The three-month part-time course is aimed at chief executives, marketing directors and senior line managers who need to understand export practice and management. Students do projects of a very practical nature which can serve as a blueprint for an export management business plan.

Plan to help new voters

SOUTH Africa is facing a national election in the near future and its result will determine the make-up of the government that will steer this country over the next few years.

However, millions of the voters who will be participating in this election will be voting for the first time and many of them have no idea of the voting process.

Recognising that training is the solution, Damelin's Centre for Local Government Studies is providing first-time voter training aimed at company em-

ployees and community groups.

Already 400 students have participated in the one-day course. The training includes three simulated voting exercises including ballot papers, marking fluid, ultra-violet lamp and ballot box.

The training material includes a workbook which students are encouraged to share with their families and friends so that they can demystify the election process for those who have never voted before and Damelin training course.

Damelin Local Government

Studies director of studies Alan Dawson says:

"South Africa has 15 million people out of a voter corp of 20 million who have not voted in parliamentary elections. It is essential that we share not only the process but also the importance of the vote as we go into our first democratic elections.

"We believe that the strength of the Damelin training is that it is non-partisan and designed to be as close to the real thing as possible."

For more information call Alan Dawson (011) 403 5420.

Hands-on training as local government courses take off

LOCAL government is regarded as an attractive area of employment, but like any profession, better training means better promotion and employment opportunities.

With this in mind Damelin is providing local government training at certificate and diploma levels to assist those who wish to develop a career in this field.

Demand for the certificate training has been strong. The course is proving to be of value to newcomers as well as existing local government employees who wish to further their careers.

The broadening of participation in local government to include all South Africans means that there are large numbers of people looking for skills in this field. And the demands made on local government will be far greater than ever before.

Students participating in the Damelin Certificate in Local Government course are equipped with an understanding of local government as well as receiving a solid grounding in management skills.

Damelin's commitment to hands-on training is emphasised, with participants being required to identify, plan and run a project that satisfies the needs of the people in a community.

The Damelin Diploma in Local Government will be launched in the last quarter of this year. It is an advanced course aimed at management training and specialist career skills in the administrative arm of Local Government. It follows on the successes achieved in the Damelin Certificate in Local Government.

For more information call Alan Dawson (011) 4035420.

It's fast-track information Variety of courses

POLITICAL evolution in South Africa is bringing into the system an increasing number of people who have no previous experience with government.

At a local government level there are plans afoot to appoint community leaders, previously excluded from local government such as town and city councils, to councils around the country. However, the move will mean that many new councillors will need to gain fast-track information on how councils operate.

In response to this need Damelin has developed a one-week course for new councillors which will help them find their way around in this new environment.

The course will be available in October just as the five-year mandate for existing councils comes to an end.

The new course will enable would-be councillors to explore existing local government structures as well as their role and purpose, while considering ideas and models for new emerging local government structures.

For more information contact Alan Dawson on (011) 403 5420.



SAIM OFFICIAL 3-MONTH COURSE STARTS 18 AUGUST

THE DMS DIPLOMA IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT



SAIM OFFICIAL 4-MONTH COURSE STARTS 12 AUGUST

THE DMS DIPLOMA IN PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT



SAIM OFFICIAL 3-MONTH COURSE STARTS 12 AUGUST

THE DMS DIPLOMA IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Every year 1 000 students graduate with this diploma, which is sought after by business, and it has been granted official status by the South African Institute of Management. The diploma, with an enrolment of 14 students in the first class in 1969, was the first training course offered by what was then the newly established Damelin Management School. It is

SA MANAGER EARNER!

Important Production Manager. and and can often name their ma in Production Management for a successful career in this

the only one of its kind to be agement (SAIM). The Institute ent institutes.

ing and production managers, materials managers. Students on planning and control, how to duction requirements and how

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ning and control - proven ways te scheduling with more control tability; job scheduling; ng shopfloor congestion; work- s management.

MANAGEMENT
es that actually cut costs and higher profits; product and process control and solving quality problems.

HUMAN FACTOR
sought-after ideas on human management in the environment; productivity ent; motivation; training; of Industrial Relations and e labour relations.

CESS
sources of the Damelin Institution.

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course documentation.
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two evenings a week from

Saturday Course
14 August
7 August

ss Management, Small a, Personnel & Training, uction, International al Government Studies.

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). PRETORIA: (012) 322-6710

lin HOOL

Town, Benoni, Nelspruit, Port Elizabeth and Gaborone.

MU/PROJ/93

ACQUIRE THE SKILLS TO MANAGE PROJECTS SUCCESSFULLY!

Project Management is playing an increasingly important role in Commerce and Industry. No project today will be undertaken without the active participation of project managers or project teams.

The principles of Project Management are being applied with great success in building, mining, banking, engineering, data-processing - even in professional practice. This Damelin Management School diploma course in Project Management gives you the knowledge and confidence to handle projects of all shapes and sizes.

Because of Damelin's high standards, your diploma is the only one of its kind to be given official status by the eminent SA Institute of Management. The Institute links into a worldwide network of prestigious management institutes.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

All project management personnel, including those responsible for new projects, construction, corporate planning, corporate relocation, continuous process maintenance, and project management administration. This course will also benefit executives in functional departments who are potential candidates for project team and task force assignments.

WHAT DAMELIN WILL TEACH YOU

Defining the requirements of Project Management. The project life-cycle. How to plan the completion of projects in the shortest possible time. PERT/CPM scheduling. Containing costs within project budgets. Financial viability, pricing and estimation. How to ensure that quality specifications are met. Coordinating and controlling all activities necessary for the successful completion of projects. Project Management organisational structures. Selecting organisational structures. Selecting and building a successful team.

Effective leadership techniques. Effective project communication. Presentation skills. Project time management. Productive versus non-productive conflicts. Establishing good client/contractor relationships. Implementing the project plan. Managing the plan during work-in-process: trouble shooting, changing the plan, and how to take corrective and preventative action. Project reporting techniques. How to apply your newly acquired skills to all areas of management.

THE DAMELIN FORMULA FOR SUCCESS

- As a student you are backed by the vast educational resources of the Damelin Organisation, South Africa's largest private educational institution.
- Each lecturer is an expert in the field.
- The Faculty Council consists of top professionals, academics and businessmen who ensure that rigorous standards are maintained.
- You're provided with the most up-to-date textbooks and course documentation.

DIPLOMA: The DMS Diploma in Project Management, countersigned by the SAIM, will be awarded to successful candidates who may then use the letters (DMS) Dip Proj M after their names.

DURATION: 3 months. You have the choice of attending classes two evenings a week from 19:00 - 21:00 OR Saturday mornings from 08:15 - 12:30.

STARTING DATES		
Braamfontein	Evening Course	Saturday Course
Rosebank	-	14 August
Pretoria	12 August	-
	-	14 August

DMS courses are offered in the following areas: Business Management, Small Business Management, Marketing & Sales, Public Relations, Personnel & Training, Industrial Relations, Purchasing, Warehousing, Production, International Business, Security, Retailing, Project Management and Local Government Studies.

BRAAMFONTEIN: 403-5420. DAMELIN CENTRE, CNR HARRISON & DE KORTE STREETS
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The centre for achievers Damelin MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

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MU/PROJ/93

now the largest course offered by Damelin.

The diploma is aimed at middle and upper-level managers from all types of companies. It covers the vital MBA areas such as management accounting, finance, marketing human resource management, executive development, business policy and business law.

For more information contact Sany Burmeister on (011) 43 5420.

Responding to demand

THE Damelin Management School was established in 198 in response to strong demand from the market for a school which would provide management training.

In addition, companies and private students required a school which offered part-time, practically orientated and business related tuition.

The Management School has 38 different courses and in excess of 12 000 students enrol on its courses each year. The school offers its

courses from 17 campuses which are spread throughout Southern Africa. Furthermore, Damelin is planning to extend its interests into the rest of Africa.

The courses cover general management, finance an accounting, marketing and sales, public relations, logistics, security and local government.

Its lecturing staff of 700 business professionals have been carefully selected for their academic expertise and practical knowledge of the subjects in which they teach.

Says Damelin Management School national principal Nielen Brummer: "An important reason for students to select one of our courses is that they are recognised by commerce and industry and by even of South Africa's leading professional institutes."

Damelin Management School is a division of the Damelin Education Group, the largest private educational institution in Africa.

DAMELIN

IN RECESSION HIT SOUTH

Unit to tackle tricky problem

CHANGING attitudes and moves towards empowering disadvantaged South Africans has led to affirmative action being touted as a solution to address historical imbalances.

However, while affirmative action in this country has in most cases been accurate in principle, it has tended to be difficult to apply in practice.

Unfortunately, this has led many South African companies to believe that affirmative action programmes cannot be implemented.

In response to this problem Damelin Management School has set up a unit which will assist companies to achieve success by addressing issues related to affirmative action, whether they occur at grassroots or board level.

The Damelin approach to affirmative action will be the subject of a one-day workshop in September for human resource management.

Says Damelin Executive Development Africa general manager Lesley Boddington:

"We have designed a simple and practical strategy which can be implemented immediately. The programme is based on sound business and learning principles."

Damelin emphasises the need for the whole organisation to buy into the affirmative action process. It also insists that training without measurement is an unknown quantity and possibly a waste of investment.

Damelin is uniquely positioned to provide competency analysis, to ensure that the training strategies are achieved.

Says Boddington: "We will assist human resource managers to walk the affirmative action process through their organisation, obtain both shop-floor level and board approval, monitor the effectiveness of training and assist the key players within the organisation who will drive the process on an ongoing basis."

Damelin will help plan career paths and orga-

AFFIRMATIVE action may be the buzz phrase of the '90s, but results of active programmes have, in the main, been disappointing.

Damelin Management School national principal Nielen Brummer says: "There is undoubtedly a heightened awareness of the need for affirmative action, but in many cases organisations go through the motions, rather than working according to a strategic plan of action."

"Affirmative action strategies have also not been competency-based. Curricula have not been relevant to delegates' vocational needs and evaluation of delegates' progress has been problematic as a result."

During the past few months there has been an upsurge of inquiries at Damelin Management School for affirmative action bridging courses. Brummer says there appears to be very little comprehensive training planning.

Damelin is closest to the affirmative action vision which is most broadly supported and encompasses the advancement of those who were and are victims of race, gender and physical disability discrimination.

There is another group of people who are responding to an awareness that their ideologically induced privileged status will soon end and they have to turn to education more than ever before.

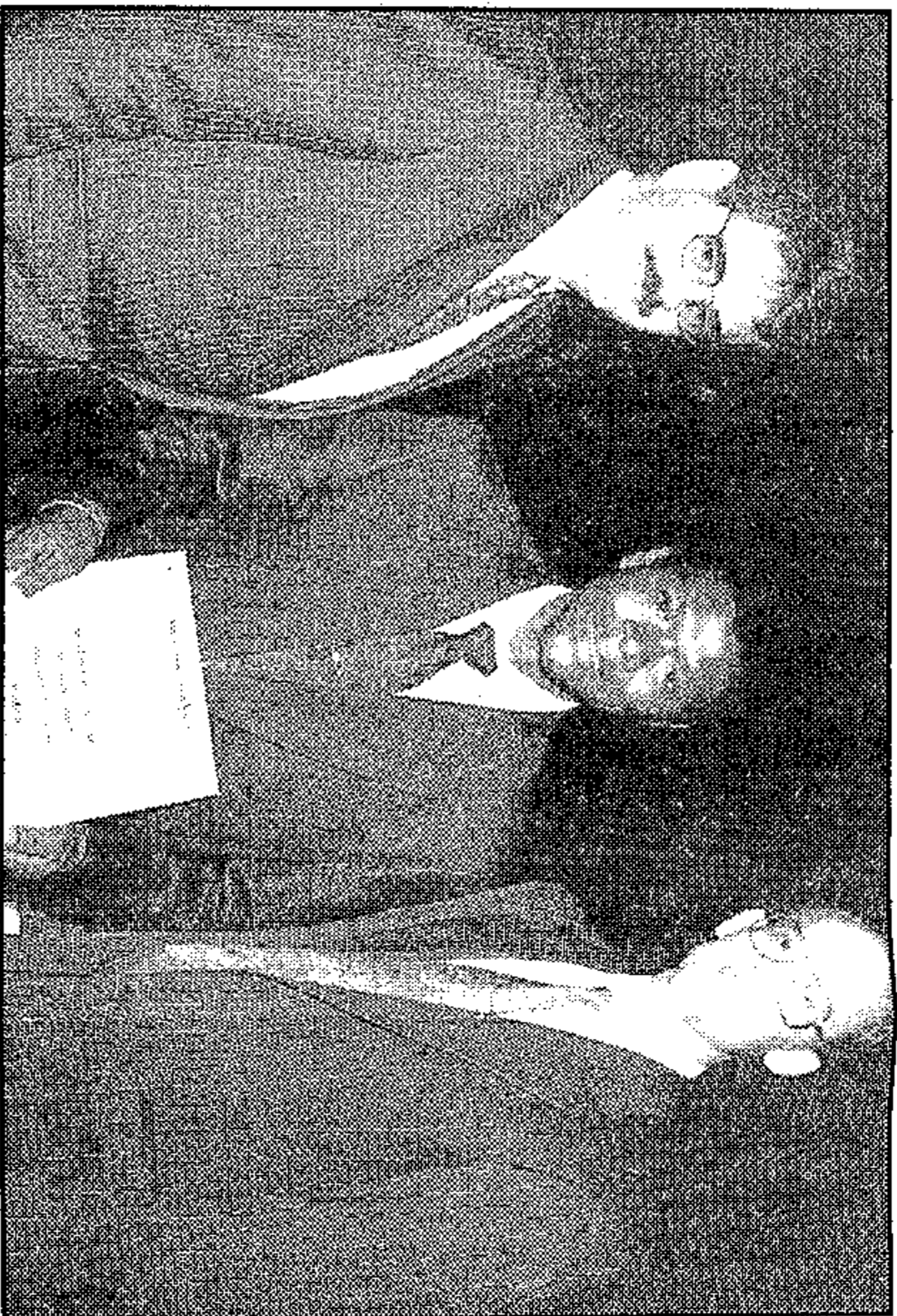
Notes Brummer: "South Africa is experiencing a chronic shortage of managers. By the year 2000, if nothing is done to curb the present trend, the ratio of managers to workers will be one manager to 110 workers. This is four times the desired level."

South Africa's anticipated shortage of 200 000 managers by the year 2000 can be viewed as an opportunity for affirmative action which is based on training, not tokenism, to rescue us from a crisis.

However, Brummer says South Africa must be careful not to just throw training at this management shortage challenge.

Says Brummer: "We must

Trainings, not tokenism ...



Excellence honoured... Bhekinkosi Phakathi was the top local government student to graduate in February. He is congratulated by Alan Dawson (left), director of studies for the Damelin Centre for Local Government Studies, and by Damelin Management School national principal, Nielen Brummer.

apply training strategically if we are to win through. To do this we have to abandon the attempts which trade unions, statutory bodies and companies are making to operate as affirmative action islands.

"At an international level we need to identify our resource both in terms of funding and training material. We know that international agencies, because of the international nature of many management skills, will be able to address some of our manager-training shortages."

"Indeed, they have elsewhere demonstrated this many times. Even private organisations can expedite the delivery of hot topics in management training through developing associations with overseas training organi-

sations and customising aspects of material to local needs."

Brummer's view is one of the motivations behind Damelin's Executive Development Africa (EDA) link-up with the American Management Association.

He says South Africa's strategy must be to develop a national mission which prioritises and aligns efforts, and emphasises the need to draw into those efforts employer and professional bodies, unions, statutory bodies, training and non-governmental organisations.

"To place a strategic plan at company level. He says policies must be developed on equal opportunity, awarding bursaries and scholarships.

"We must also address education and development pro-

He says the USA affirmative action model failed because racism and sexism were not properly confronted.

"The only way affirmative action will work is if recognition is given to all the issues. We cannot ignore macro issues and pretend that if we apply affirmative action, racism and sexism will disappear."

"The failure of affirmative action could lie outside its programme of action if we fail to incorporate these two factors."

Affirmative action is needed, but must not interfere with the current productive workforce and skills base.

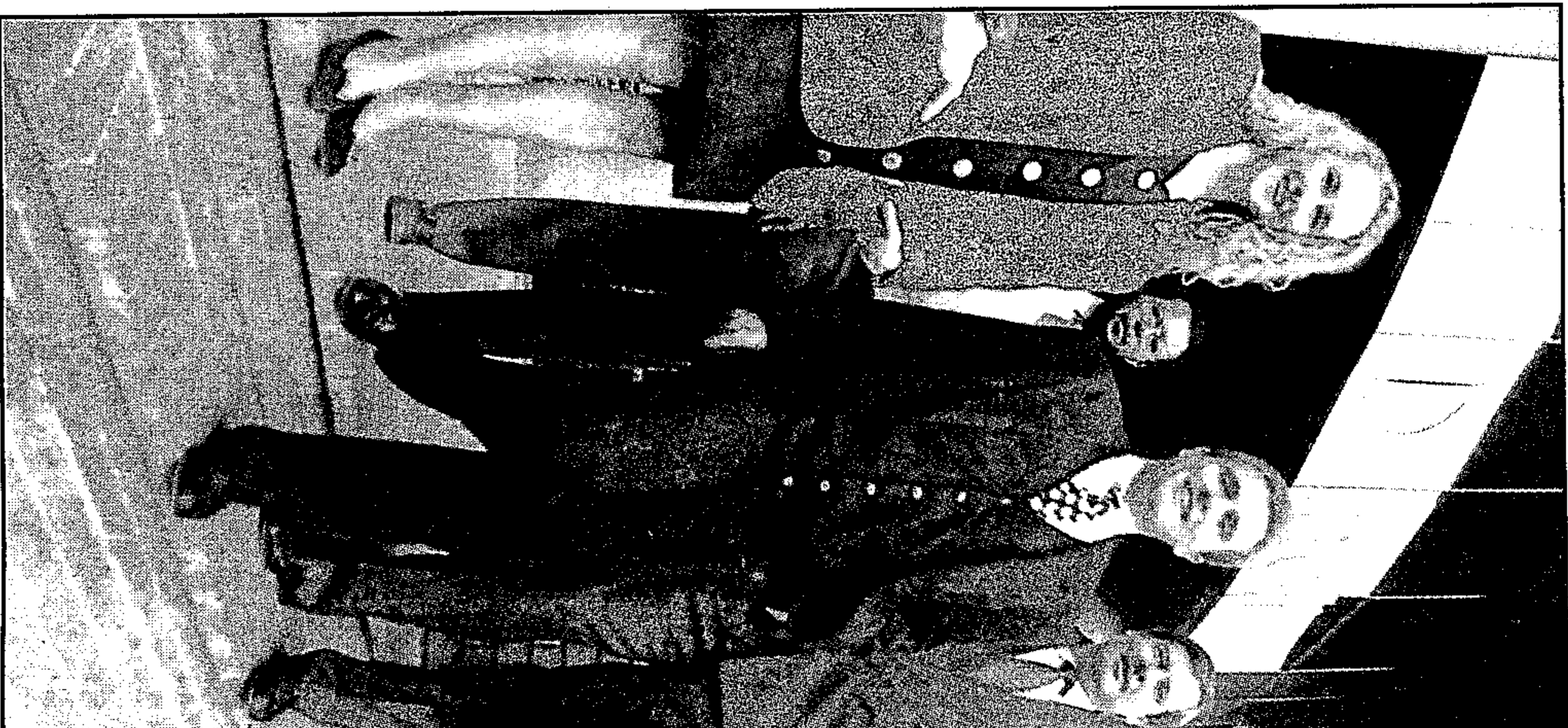
Brummer says affirmative action should not be the domain of political parties or organisations. Its planning and monitoring and intervention must be placed outside the party-political arena. This will minimise short-term exploitation of a process which must have short, medium and long-term components to its strategy and implementation. The last thing affirmative action needs is to be kicked around like a football by political parties.

"In the context of the need for a strategic approach to affirmative action, what can Damelin Management School and EDA offer South African organisations?"

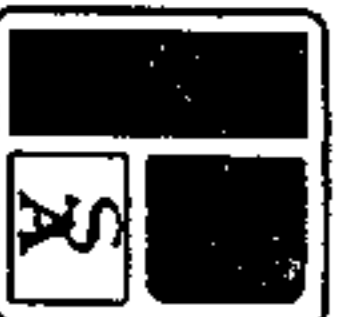
"Institutions that are providing courses or programmes that support affirmative action should be able to deliver high-quality training in a short lead time. This is essential in order to meet the changing dynamics of the market and workplace in an affirmative action-driven process."

"Damelin's history of non-racism and resistance to ideological interference in education positions it well as one of the organisations able to meet the affirmative action challenge."

"To avoid exploitation of students and available training funds, the training institutions should have a proven record in the people development arena. These institutions should be managed by people with the sensitivity, vision and commitment to a better South Africa."



On the way up... the Damelin group now offers an astonishingly wide range of courses, from business management to high-school courses, on both a full-time and part-time basis.



IPSA OFFICIAL 3-MONTH COURSE STARTS 19 AUGUST

THE DMS DIPLOMA IN

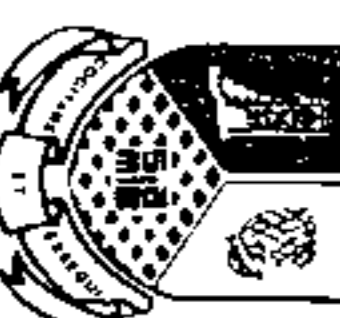
MANAGEMENT



UCIM APPROVED COURSES STARTING 18 AUGUST

THE DMS COURSES IN

MANAGEMENT



SAM OFFICIAL 3-MONTH COURSE STARTS 4 AUGUST

THE DMS DIPLOMA IN

MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT

BECOME A PROFESSIONAL BUYER... QUALIFY FOR A HIGHLY PAID CAREER!

Competent, trained buyers achieve top executive status with salaries to match. In large or small companies, they must understand how to make the maximum use of the financial resources at their disposal. And, to a large extent, company profits depend on the ability of the Purchasing Manager to buy the right quantities of the right commodities at the right price.

Because of Damelin's high standards, your diploma has been given official status by the highly respected Institute of Purchasing in SA (IPSA). Successful candidates will be awarded the Damelin Management School Diploma in Purchasing Management which counts towards IPSA's CPW (Certified Purchasing Manager).

WHO SHOULD ATTEND
This course is ideal for new or experienced buyers. It has been designed to provide the purchasing executive with all the management skills and techniques needed to handle the wide variety of responsibilities involved in profitable purchasing.

WHAT DAMELIN WILL TEACH YOU

- Nature and objectives of the purchasing function. Purchasing procedures and the purchasing system. The purchasing policy and procedures manual. Materials management. Logistics management. The JIT (just-in-time) system of materials management.
- Materials requirement planning (MRP). Purchasing management as part of the organisation's management. Planning, organising, leading and controlling as elements of purchasing and materials management. The management of quality - creating partnerships that will ensure customer satisfaction and improved quality.
- Storage and handling of materials. Negotiating skills - how to establish a win-win relationship with suppliers. Materials budgeting. Performance evaluation of the purchasing function. Research for purchasing and materials management. International purchasing. Purchasing of capital equipment. Retail buying. General principles of the Law of Contract.

THE DAMELIN FORMULA FOR SUCCESS

- As a student you are backed by the vast educational resources of the Damelin Organisation, South Africa's largest private educational institution.
 - Each lecturer is an expert in the field.
 - The Faculty Council consists of top professionals, academics and businessmen who ensure that rigorous standards are maintained.
 - You're provided with the most up-to-date textbooks and course documentation.
- DIPLOMA:** The DMS Diploma in Purchasing Management, countersigned by IPSA, will be awarded to successful candidates who may then use the letters (DMS) Dip Purch M after their names.
- DURATION AND TIMES:** 3 months. You have the choice of attending classes two evenings a week from 19:00 - 21:00 OR Saturday mornings from 8:15 - 12:30.

STARTING DATES	Evening Course	Saturday Course
Braamfontein	19 August	21 August
Rosebank	-	-
Pretoria	-	21 August

DMS courses are offered in the following areas: Business Management, Small Business Management, Marketing & Sales, Public Relations, Personnel & Training, Industrial Relations, Purchasing, Warehousing, Production, International Business, Security, Retailing, Project Management and Local Government Studies.

He notes that a symptom of past discrimination shows that the South African manager-to-worker ratio is 1:65 and will rise to 1:110 by the end of this decade. The desired ratio should be 1:25.

Says Brummer: "South Africa's anticipated shortage of 200 000 managers by the year 2000 can be viewed as a major opportunity for affirmative action which is based on training rather than the past tokenism."

He adds that such training interventions must be competency-based and that they must be related to the workplace realities and provide immediate benefits

Damelin

MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

DMS courses are held in Braamfontein, Rosebank, Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town, Benoni, Midrand, Pietermaritzburg, Middelburg, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg, Umhlanga, East London, Port Elizabeth and Gaborone.

MANAGEMENT

BECOME A TOP CONTROLLER OF COMPANY CREDIT SYSTEMS

Anywhere you go, businesses will gladly pay you a top salary for a crucially important job - credit management. Credit Managers play a key role in commerce and industry. Their function is to improve the company's cash flow ... to put more money in the bank through effective credit management.

The UNITED INSTITUTE OF CREDIT MANAGEMENT (UICM), the authoritative credit management body, has awarded official status to the Damelin courses in Credit Management. Damelin Management School is now the only officially appointed educational institution approved to provide face-to-face tuition for the UICM courses.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE
This course has been designed for students who require a thorough academic base in the field of Credit Management.

WHAT DAMELIN WILL TEACH YOU
-History, nature and definitions of credit •Cheques and basic law of Negotiable Instruments • 7 C's of Credit •Commerce and commercial functions • Consumer credit • Forms of business ownership • Sales and credit co-operation • Establishing new accounts and limits - trade • Establishing new accounts and limits - consumer • The theory and practice of credit terms • Collections principles and procedures - trade • Collections principles and procedures - consumer • Collection and credit bureau • Helping the debtor.

DURATION AND TIMES: 3 Months. You have the choice of attending classes two evenings a week from 19:00 - 21:00 OR Saturday mornings from 08:15 - 12:30.

STARTING DATES	Evening Course	Saturday Course
Braamfontein	-	21 August
Rosebank	18 August	-
Pretoria	12 August	-

ADVANCED CREDIT MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE

This course is suitable for students who have passed the Intermediate course. Students who have had extensive experience as credit managers may apply to the UICM for exemption from the intermediate course.

WHAT DAMELIN WILL TEACH YOU
•Forms of credit in South Africa - trade and consumer • Bank practices concerning advances • The credit sales policy - trade • Objectives and functions of Credit Management • The organisational structure of credit and collection departments • Investigating and approval of trade credit risk • Risk assessment and credit approval - trade • Credit control and authorisation • Investigation and approval of consumer credit • Basis of credit decisions and debtor interviews • Consumer credit management • Negotiable Instruments • Credit insurance • Effective supervision in the credit department • Supreme and Magistrates Court jurisdiction and procedures • The cost of providing credit services - interest and discount • The administration of instalment sales and credit procedures.

DURATION AND TIMES: 4 Months. You have the choice of attending classes two evenings a week from 19:00 - 21:00 OR Saturday mornings from 08:15 - 12:30.

STARTING DATES	Evening Course	Saturday Course
Braamfontein	Feb 1994	Feb 1994

BRAAMFONTEIN: 403-5420. DAMELIN CENTRE, CNR HARRISON & DE KORTE STREETS ROSEBANK: 880-6720. SANLAM ARENA, CNR BAKER & CRADOCK STREETS OUR SPECIAL NIGHTLINE 795-3929 IS OPEN BETWEEN 18:00-21:00. PRETORIA: (012) 44-3066

Damelin

MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

DMS courses are held in Braamfontein, Rosebank, Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town, Benoni, Midrand, Pietermaritzburg, Middelburg, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg, Umhlanga, East London, Port Elizabeth and Gaborone.

DEVELOPMENT

ENJOY THE REWARDS OF A CAREER AS A PROFESSIONAL MANAGER

Whatever your present role or status in management, this dynamic programme will equip you to become a top level manager. From beginning to end the focus is on developing your managerial skills. You will learn how to manage yourself, how to get things done through other people and how to manage the organisation.

Because of Damelin's high standards, your diploma is the only one of its kind to be given official status by the eminent SA Institute of Management. The Institute links into a worldwide network of prestigious management institutes.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND
A stimulating self-development course for individuals who have recently become managers - or will soon become managers. For self-directed people who are interested in equipping themselves with high-level management skills.

WHAT DAMELIN WILL TEACH YOU
MANAGING YOURSELF
Determinants of individual performance. Coaching and counselling for name. Projecting a positive executive image. Personal goalsetting and career development. Problem solving and decision making - good solutions, good decisions. Managing stress. Time management. A systematic approach to control time. Presentation skills: how to present ideas with confidence, conviction and poise.

MANAGING THE ORGANISATION
Leadership in managing change. Organisational culture. Power and politics. Managing cultural diversity. Organisational challenges and strategies in the 1990's.

THE DAMELIN FORMULA FOR SUCCESS
As a student you are backed by the vast educational resources of the Damelin Organisation, South Africa's largest private educational institution.
- Each lecturer is an expert in the field.
- The Faculty Council consists of top professionals, academics and businessmen who ensure that rigorous standards are maintained.
- You're provided with the most up-to-date textbooks and course documentation.

DIPLOMA: The DMS Manager Development Diploma, countersigned by the SAMI, will be awarded to successful candidates who may then use the letters (DMS) Dip M after their names.

DURATION AND TIMES: 3 months. You attend classes two evenings a week from 19:00 - 21:00 OR Saturday mornings from 08:15 - 12:30.

STARTING DATES	Evening Course	Saturday Course
Braamfontein	5 August	7 August
Rosebank	4 August	7 August
Pretoria	5 August	-

DMS courses are offered in the following areas: Business Management, Small Business Management, Marketing & Sales, Public Relations, Personnel & Training, Industrial Relations, Purchasing, Warehousing, Production, International Business, Security, Retailing, Project Management and Local Government Studies.

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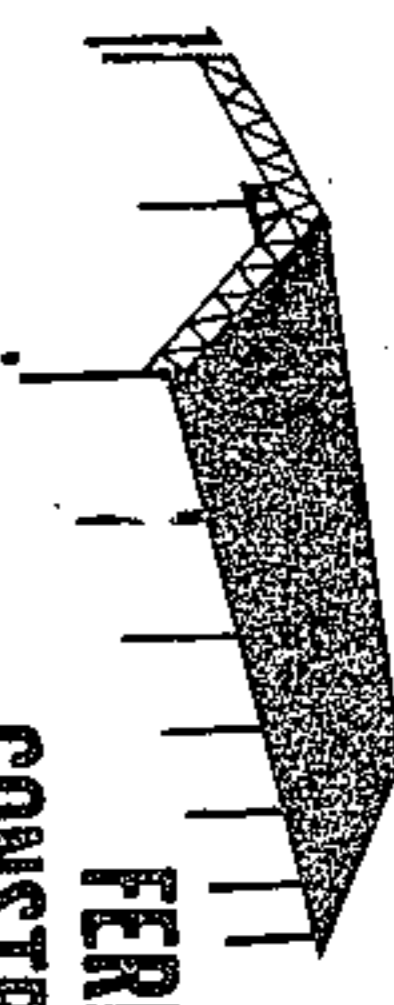
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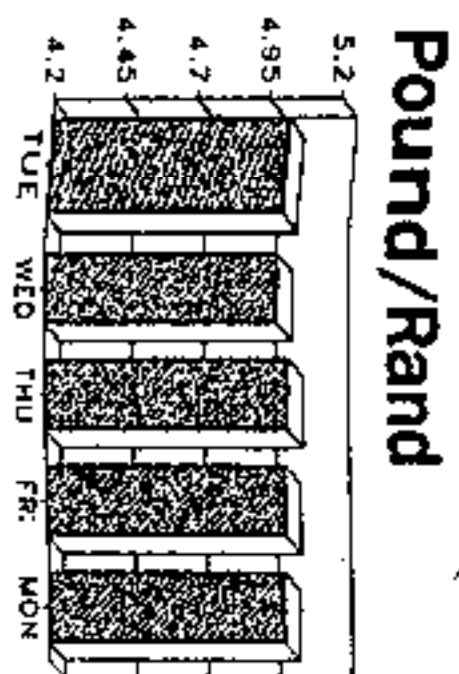
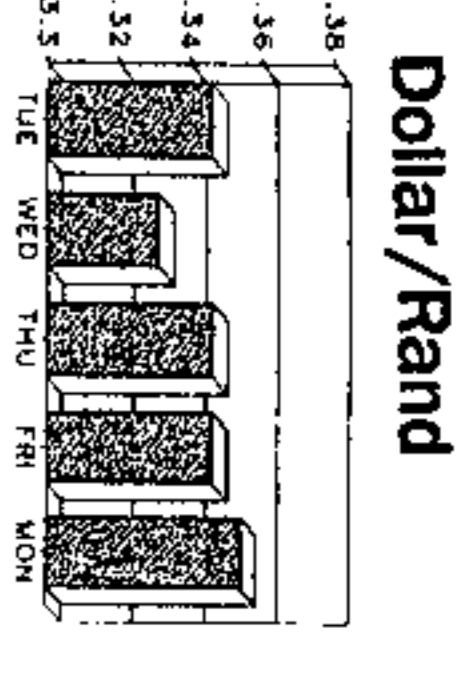
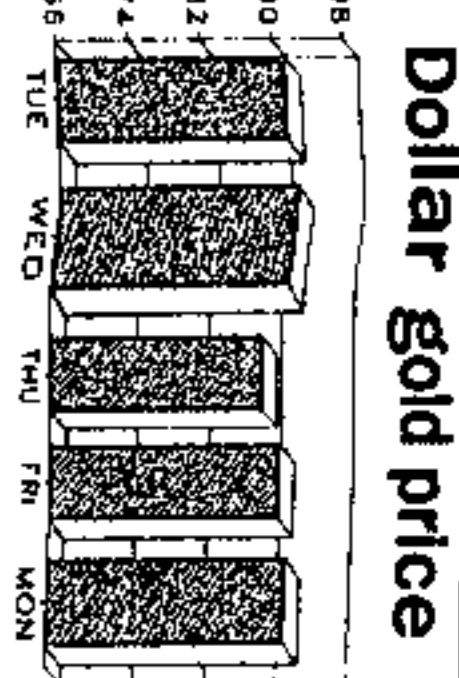
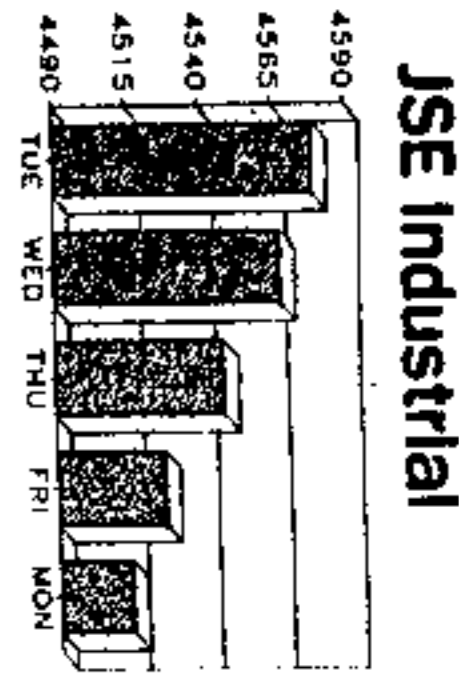
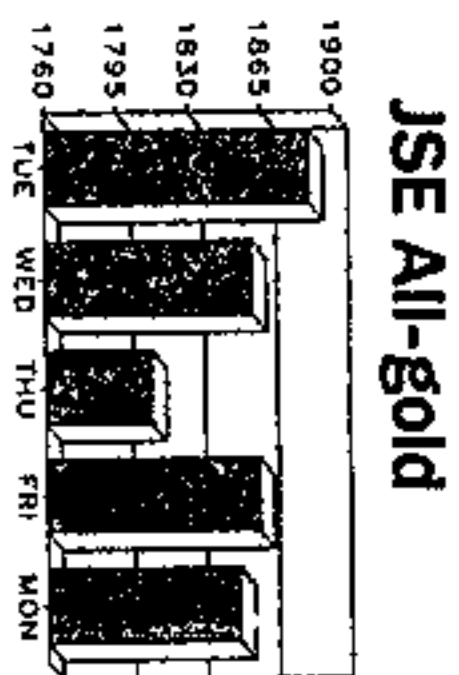
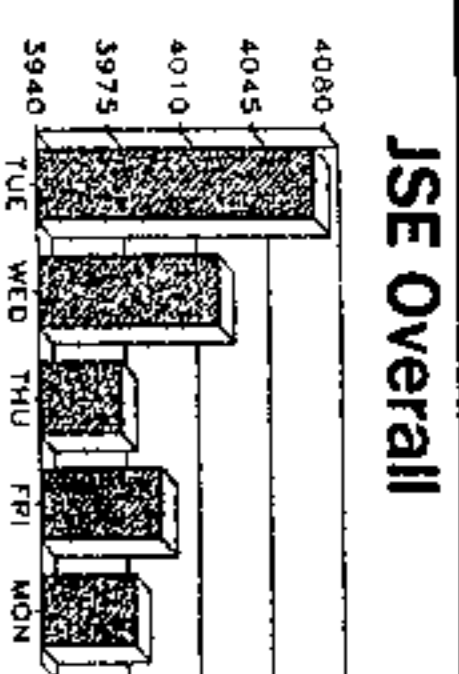
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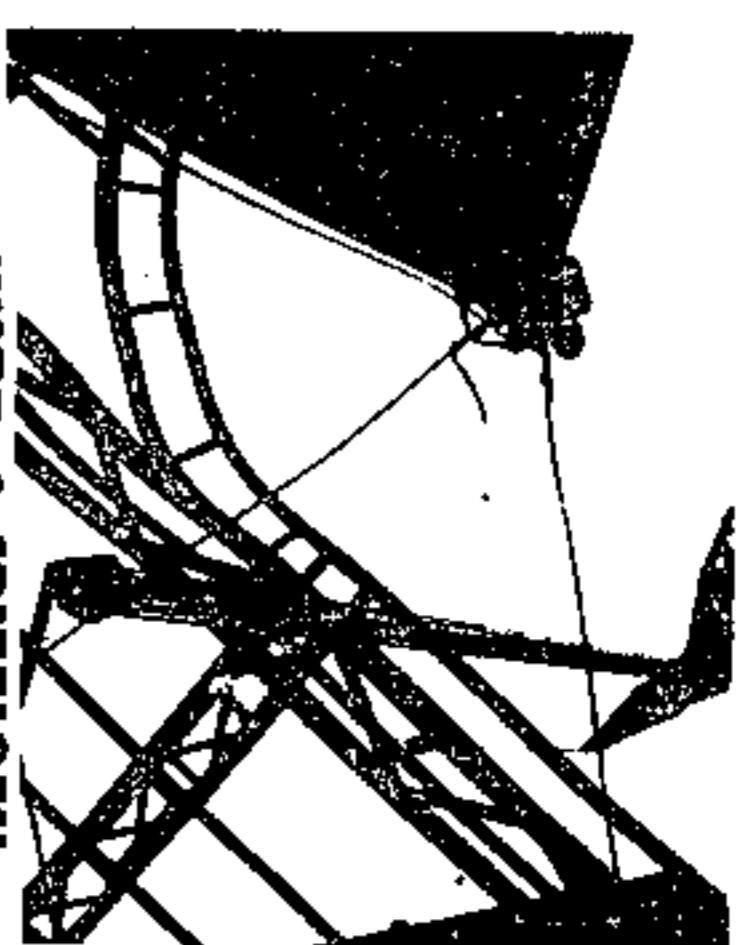


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Briefly

Acquisition

Unispin is to acquire the Bertrand group from its Dutch parent, Bertrand Holdings International, for R1 000 plus the payment of claims of R13 million against it. Unispin and Bertrand are both major suppliers of industrial and hand knitting yarn.

R2,8-m Czech deal

In its third major export deal this year, Pretoria-based Neisys International has clinched a R2,8 million contract with the Czech Hydro-Meteorological Institute in Prague for the supply of its locally-developed WeatherMan meteorological message switching system.

Avis in Zambia

Avis has established a car rental operation in Zambia, making it the first international car rental company to open in the country.

Electronic Time

Time magazine will be available electronically from September when its articles will be offered to customers of America Online, which provides information services via personal computer.

Banks in brokerage

Three Japanese banks opened brokerages yesterday in the first step toward increased financial deregulation promised in a law passed in April.

Reuters buy-back

International news and information organisation Reuters is planning to give a

Russia's diamond chief reassures world markets

By Derek Tomney

De Beers shareholders and world diamond traders will breathe a little easier after a recent report in the Russian newspaper Tass.

The earlier concern stemmed from a perception that Russian diamond production was suffering from a lack of control — a situation that could lead to un-scheduled Russian sales. This would disrupt the diamond market and, more seriously, hit their profits — perhaps sharply.

But the Tass report, featuring an interview with Andrey Kirillin, first vice-president of Diamonds of Russia, Sakha, should go a long way to reassuring diamond traders that they can count on the Russians not to do anything silly — or anything contrary to their interests.

Kirillin told Tass reporter, Vitaly Makarech, that his company controls 98 percent of Russian diamond production, that it is the only organisation in Russia allowed to export rough diamonds and that its diamond exports are undertaken only on the basis of his company's agreement with De Beers.

Agreement

Kirillin said diamonds are supplied to De Beers under a five-year agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and the company in 1990 and confirmed by the government in power in Russia in 1992.

President Yeltsin had issued a decree granting Diamonds of

and difficulties arising from the transition from being part of the Russian bureaucracy to a joint stock company. Diamonds of Russia, Sakha, had not lost control of the diamond industry, said Kirillin. Furthermore, diamond mining is taking place at all diamondiferous pipe deposits in Yakutia.

This company accounted for a considerable part of the world production of diamonds and was aware of its responsibility for the stability of the world diamond trade.

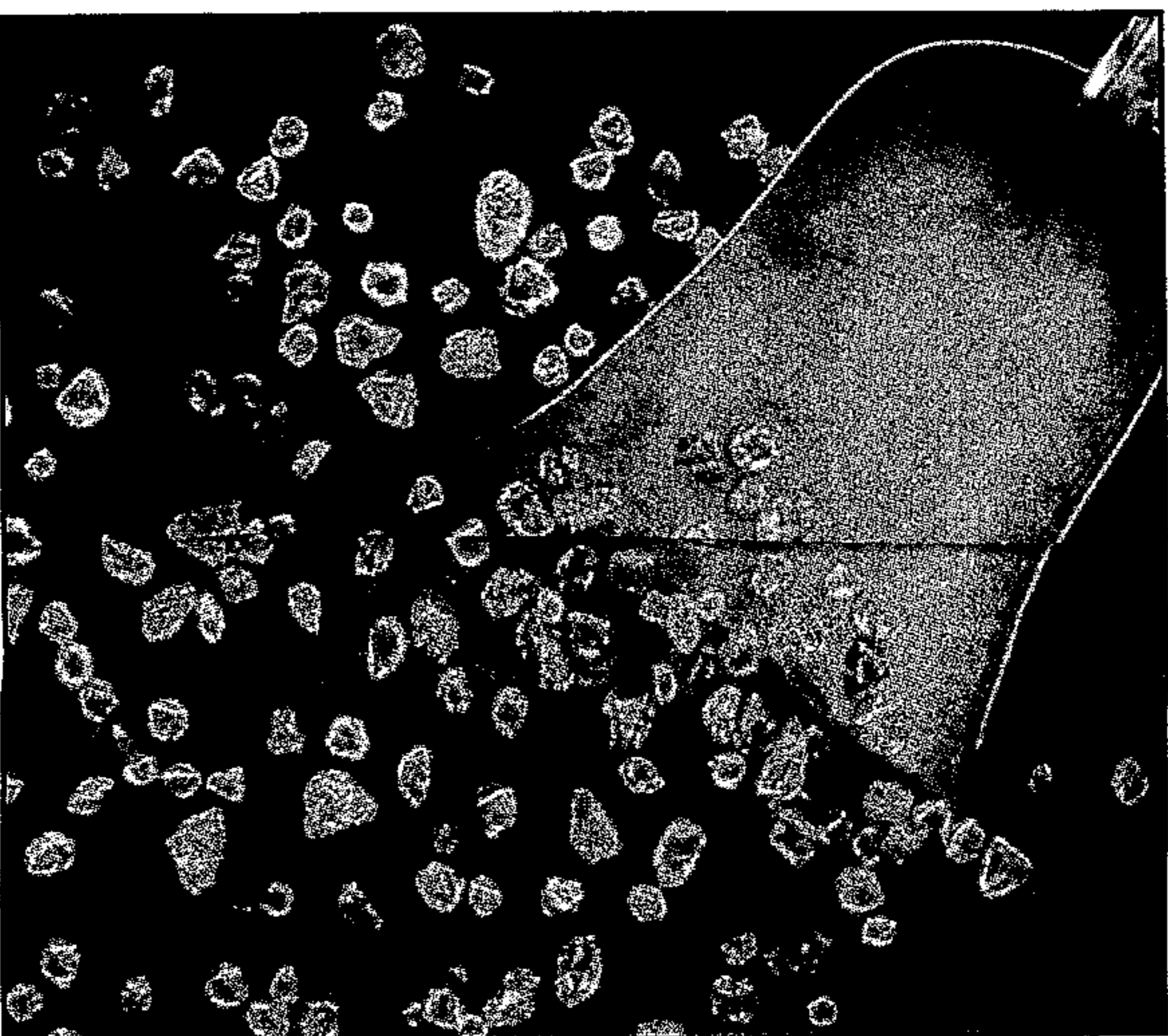
This is achieved in operations with other major diamond producers.

"We regard De Beers as our long-standing partners," he continued. But he added that his company would look after its interests. This applied primarily to the level of prices paid for Russian diamonds and the means of controlling these prices.

"We are prepared to show flexibility and expect the same from our partners," he said.

His company had just dispatched its third large batch of rough diamonds to the De Beers group since his company was founded at the start of this year. Each batch was worth hundreds of millions of dollars. He was now negotiating with De Beers about the price to be paid for these diamonds.

Kirillin's remarks help strengthen the view of Gary Ralle, De Beers' man in charge of relations with Russia, that the Russians are unlikely to flood the world diamond market, even though it needs cash to



Glistening... there will be no deluge of diamonds.

been more stable over the last three years than other Russian commodity markets, he told Reuters.

"Polished Russian diamonds, which are not being sold through the CSO, are not undercutting prices in Antwerp and Israel," Ralle said. "It shows competent and rational market-

ing.

"The gem diamond market is

Turnover of executive staff now running at record level

By Claire Gebhardt

High rates of staff turnover are contributing to the country's poor productivity record and delaying the prospect of an economic recovery, according to PE Corporate Services.

MD Martin Westcott says annual rates of staff turnover have increased over the past year to 8 percent, compared with averages of between 3 percent and 5 percent during the past decade.

Almost half this figure is the result of reappointments and redundancies as South Africa entered its fifth year of economic recession, he says.

"Senior executive turnover, which has also topped 8 percent during the past year, is now running at the highest rate recorded since PE initiated its national surveys during the mid 1970s."

Westcott says the overall cost to the economy is massive.

"Based on a highly conservative average cost of R10 000 per

new recruit and a current economically active population of around 10 million, the hidden costs of staff turnover probably exceeds R8 billion per annum."

At senior executive levels where the shortage of management skills has greatest impact on organisational performance, staff turnover is particularly acute, he says.

Consequences

Other consequences are that new senior executives invariably review and change corporate policies and strategies and this too can involve enormous costs.

According to the survey, the average length of service of staff leaving South African companies has increased nearly 50 percent to 2,9 years, compared with an average of 2 years experience per departing staff member over the past 5 years.

"Contributing to this average is the fact that nearly 50 per-

Workforce skills need to be rapidly improved

By Stephen Cranston

No country can expect to make rapid economic progress if 60 percent of its economically active population is functionally illiterate, as in South Africa says Isaac Sam, World Bank infrastructure division chief for Southern Africa.

Speaking at the Natco annual congress in Sun City yes-

terday and other sectors of the business community.

He emphasised the need for black entrepreneurs to step forward and lead the way in attracting both foreign and domestic investment, in initiating technological progress and in encouraging increased worker productivity and higher skills levels.

"Import substitution has run its course, and the policy framework needs to be changed to

cent of all staff leaving South African organisations during the past year have taken with them more than four years' cumulative experience with their former employer.

"Reasons for this alarming statistic may be found in the fact that companies have to impose drastic reductions in staff to stay solvent in the face of rapidly shrinking market demand for many products.

"The result is a serious loss of executive and management talent in companies that can ill afford this loss of skill."

Westcott says existing management skills will be critical to in-house education and training as companies gear up to implement affirmative action.

"The next three to five years will be a period when drastic improvements in productivity and some attempt to acquire world class manufacturing standards will become increasingly important for the survival of South African business."

stantial portion of its cash serves to shareholders by purchasing some of its shares.

Gucci court action

Investcorp, international investment bank based in Bahrain which owns 50 per cent of Gucci, is seeking to win control of the luxury goods maker through court actions in New York.

VW shares down

Volkswagen shares lost further ground as speculation grew that the motor group's controversial production director, Jose Ignacio Lopez de Arriortua, might be forced out of office.

Reports by Supra-Reporter-AFP, Business Staff and the Financial Times.

to export rough diamonds. In spite of financial problems

Small business sector needs a voice

By Stephen Cranston

The National Economic Forum is a classical conspiracy of cronies, says Ian Hetherington, MD of Job Creation. Hetherington says that the small business sector including the informal sector represents 30 to 40 percent of the total economy but has been allocated a mere 0.1 percent of the budget. "It appears that the allocation of these monies has been given to the NEF which doesn't have the appropriate expertise to do this." He argues that government retains decision-making powers and takes advice from all quarters - including taxpayers, consumers,

date out its struggling economy. The diamond industry, contrary to market speculation, has

Small business sector needs a voice

By Stephen Cranston

the unemployed and small business sector - none of whom are in any way adequately represented on the NEF." Hetherington has just returned from the US and UK where he investigated small business support groups. He says he has no problem with big labour and big business advising the minister, providing the minister also listens to other advisers. "The NEF appears to be agreeing that centralised bargaining continue through the industrial council system. The state then gives statutory support to these agreements between big labour and big business and imposes them on non-participants. He says the small business sector

stable market producers like to have to ensure a consistent and

Small business sector needs a voice

By Stephen Cranston

tor needs to be separately represented as interests differ from those of the corporate sector. "Ideally we should follow the British and American examples and appoint a small business minister and a small business commissioner to look after the interests of the most efficient job generating sector of the economy." He also urges the state to set aside a portion of state purchasing for small firms. In the US any state purchase of less than \$25 000 is reserved for competitive bids from small firms. This means that 34 percent of federal purchasing is from the small business sector.

percent higher than the second half of 1992.

Ashton goes diamond hunting

Star Foreign Service

MELBOURNE - Canada's potential diamond riches are proving an irresistible attraction for Australia's biggest diamond miner, Ashton, which has signed up for its fourth major project in the country. Ashton has just joined in a venture with the Canadian group, KWG Resources, to explore a large area in Ontario and Western Quebec at a cost of \$1 million. Ashton is already involved in three similar deals in Canada as well as a large scale project in Russia.

Help for black agents

Business Staff

The Institute of Estate Agents (Ieasa) is to launch a set of courses specifically to help black homeowners and agents protect themselves against some of the pitfalls possible in buying and selling property. The programme has the backing of First National Bank, which has donated R15 000 towards it. Ieasa president Colin Sleskys says the courses were compiled after lengthy discussions with community organisations. The programme will be run from the institute's head office in Johannesburg.

Help for black agents

Business Staff

Old Mutual is to invest R150 million in the first phase of a 32-storey office building developed in central Durban over the next three years. The picture is an aerial view of Durban's central business district with an artist's impression of Old Mutual Centre superimposed.

Help for black agents

Business Staff

were the link between innovation and production. To play this role, they need access to the latest technologies and this required a "permissive rather than prohibitive environment." "An open and enabling environment demands a government that is committed to the free flow of goods, capital, people and knowledge. South Africa's overly-protective trade regime had created substantial problems. "For one there is very little predictability in the tariff structure which makes it very difficult for exporters to plan and budget properly.

Help for black agents

Business Staff

move the internal diaspora. A new trade regime, simpler, more stable and to be set up, but would have to be carefully thought out to avoid shocking the economy and leading to further ships. "An abrupt liberalisation of trade could be disruptive, acceptable rates of unemployment. "But as an initial step exporters can use various options as free trade zones, bonded warehouses or duty draw schemes to achieve duty access to inputs."

Help for black agents

Business Staff

South African businessmen and financiers been urged to take advantage of investment incentives available in Gibraltar because of its modern facilities. The call was made by Colin White, director of the Gibraltar-based company Westex, at the annual meeting of the Gibraltar Information Centre in Johannesburg. He said the office is in Africa. He said the independent territory port facilities were convenient and cost-effective base for trading with huge European Community market and abroad. Gibraltar's Neighbours develop the infrastructure small assembly units free port facilities free tax advantages.

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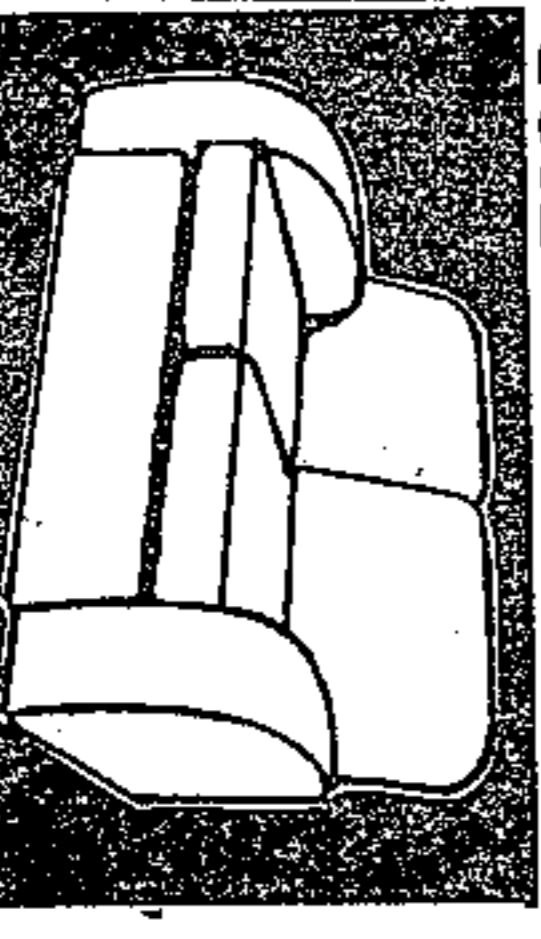
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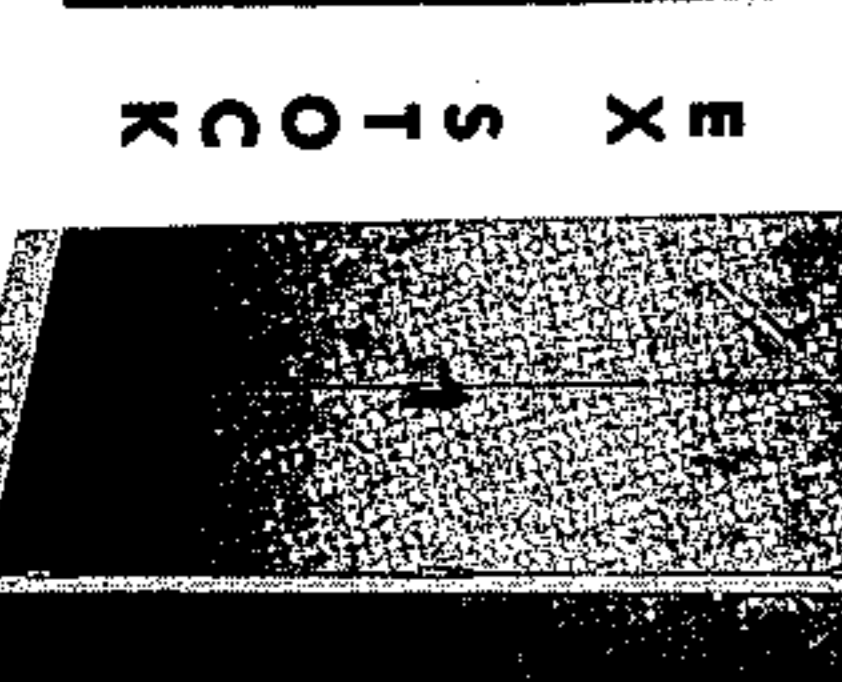
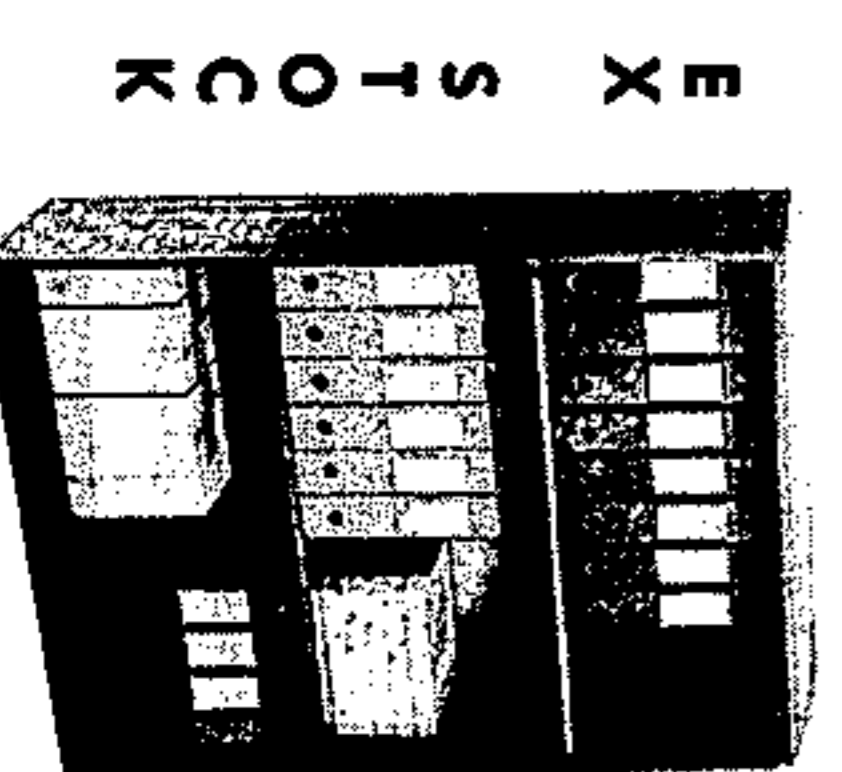
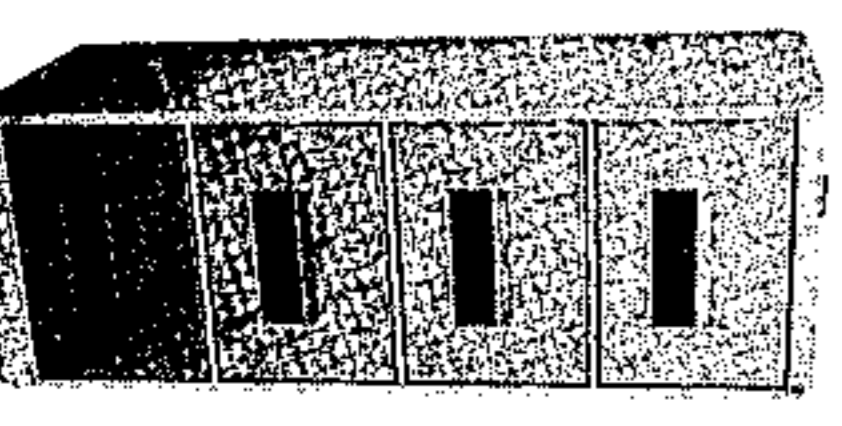
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To complete the national expansion programme, applications are now being considered for selection in these prime areas: Pretoria, Verwoerdburg, Kempton Park, Rosebank/Illovo, Melville/Audland Park, Rivonia/Bryanston, Sandton, Fourways, Edenvale, Benoni, Alberton, Roodoepoort, Vaal Triangle, Rustenburg, Morkkorsdorp, Nelspruit, Pietersburg, Tzaneen, Middelburg, Potchefstroom, Constantia/Tokai, Somerset West, Muizenberg, Hout Bay, Kaysna, Grahamstown, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Amanzimtoti, Newcastle, Kimberley, Windhoek, Harare

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Gibraltar opens office

By Thabo Leslho

South African businessmen and financiers been urged to take advantage of investment incentives available in Gibraltar because of its modern facilities. The call was made by Colin White, director of the Gibraltar-based company Westex, at the annual meeting of the Gibraltar Information Centre in Johannesburg. He said the office is in Africa. He said the independent territory port facilities were convenient and cost-effective base for trading with huge European Community market and abroad. Gibraltar's Neighbours develop the infrastructure small assembly units free port facilities free tax advantages.

move the internal diaspora. A new trade regime, simpler, more stable and to be set up, but would have to be carefully thought out to avoid shocking the economy and leading to further ships. "An abrupt liberalisation of trade could be disruptive, acceptable rates of unemployment. "But as an initial step exporters can use various options as free trade zones, bonded warehouses or duty draw schemes to achieve duty access to inputs."

Engineering course offered

A FULL-TIME 15-week mechanical engineering course which can take about 50 people at a nominal fee has been introduced by Peninsula Technikon. (53)

The practical hands-on course which will impart a low level of engineering skills will, among other things, include basic training in areas such as welding, cutting, marking, assembling and other basic workshop skills. (17)

The Peninsula Technikon-Caltex Community Empowerment Project will introduce participants to business skills required to run a small

business in the informal sector.

"This is a unique community empowerment project which will create an opportunity for marginalised youths and adults to acquire basic mechanical engineering skills which will assist them and their communities in the area of self-employment, job placement and career path planning," said Armien Nieftagodien, senior lecturer in the School of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Computer Data Processing.

The course, funded by Caltex Oil (SA) is being offered by the Mechanical Engineering Depart-

ment in association with the Centre for Continuing Education (CCE).

The CCE is involved in a broad range of community empowerment projects designed to help communities become self-reliant.

No formal qualifications are required. People with business aspirations in the field but who require the skills can also apply.

Closing date for applications is Friday July 16, 1993. The course is expected to start towards the end of the month. The nominal fee will cover materials and protective clothing. For more information telephone (021) 959 6412.

Colleges offer piggy-backing

ST Times [Buss]

1817193

STUDENTS undertaking Unisa correspondence courses might find it useful to attend one of the many "piggy-back" private colleges offering Unisa tuition. Such an institution is Midrand Campus, which opened in 1990 with 270 pupils and now has 1700.

Midrand Campus students still have to register with Unisa. They must also fulfil Unisa assignment and study obligations and write its examinations.

Midrand's offers direct comprehensive classroom and personalised tuition.

Public relations officer Lia Souris says the students may study either full or part. Internal examinations are held in June. They enable both student and teacher to assess progress, degree of understanding and amount of work still necessary for success in Unisa's end-of-year examinations.

Its academic skills programme provides students with tools for academic achievement.

Midrand claims a well-qualified staff. It is the only such organisation in SA to offer honours BCompt tu-

ition in conjunction with course-material provided, delivered and updated by the big five accountancy firms of Arthur Andersen, Coopers & Lybrand, Deloitte & Touche, Ernst & Young and Kessel Feinstein. (53)

These firms and others organise recruitment drives and arrange vacation work and articles for many students.

Midrand also offers courses for Unisa's BA, BCom, BProc and LLB.

Another piggy-back institution, Boston City Campus, has instituted an annual international student exchange programme for its students. It has done so in association with auditing firm Leveton Boner and its international affiliate Horwath International.

The exchange may last for between four and 12 weeks and countries taking part include America, England, Israel, Australia and Canada.

Boston offers 24-hour study centres, day-long lecturer availability and places a high emphasis on campus life.

Rector in dark about shutdown

Star 28/6/93

Danielle Gordon

The authorities have given further warning that Johannesburg's Rand College of Education is likely to be closed, but rector James Winnaar is still in the dark about when — and what will happen to its 350 students.

(53)
Winnaar last week received a letter from the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives, Pieter Saaiman, advising him that own-affairs institutions were being phased out.

"The physical facilities of the Rand College of Education were not specifically created for tertiary education and have become ill-suited to the purpose over the years.

In the light of the under-utilisation of extremely suitable facilities elsewhere in the region it has become necessary to consider a rationalisation programme," the letter said.

Winnaar and his students have no doubt that "rationalisation" means closure of the college, the only bilingual facility of its kind located in the Transvaal.

Most students interviewed felt the move would mean an end to their training as teachers, as they would be unable to afford the fees elsewhere.

Rand College tuition and residence fees are currently below R3 000 while the Johannesburg College of Education costs around R10 000. It is unclear if increased bursaries would cover

all additional costs.

Students expressed frustration at the authorities' approach to integrating institutions. Students' Representative Council chairman Vusi Chuta objected to "the way they want us to go with cap-in-hand to other institutions asking if we can be accommodated according to their rules. It is a perpetuation of apartheid".

Another commented: "We are being penalised for our inferior facilities but it is they (the authorities) who would not let us upgrade during all these years."

According to Ken Paine, executive director of the Transvaal Education Department, no official request has been received from the authorities to relocate Rand College students to other institutions.

Big business backs ranger training project

Star 10/7/93 Sending Rambo to school

THE rough 'n ready Rambo image of the game ranger is changing. Now rangers are expected to spend a few years in the classroom acquiring a range of motivational and management skills.

The third college in Africa training game rangers at management level will be up and running just outside Kruger National Park by early next year.

Financial backing

It intends to "provide protected area managers with the skills to manage their areas and associated wildlife populations sustainably, and in co-operation with local communities".

That is according to South African Nature Foundation (SANF) chief executive John Hanks. The foundation's

THE African Wildlife College will specialise in sustainable wildlife management, involving local communities, writes CHARLES WEBSTER.

African Wildlife College project has the financial backing of South Africa's largest corporations, including Rembrandt, Anglo American, De Beers and Gencor.

Plans for the college were announced at a news conference on the SANF's 25th anniversary. A publication, *Caring for the Earth*, was also introduced. A local version of an international book, it is a practical guide to an ecologically sound lifestyle.

The SANF also announced that the world's biggest wildflower show — Flora '93 — would be held at the

Good Hope Centre in Cape Town from September 10-15. It expects about 100 000 people to attend.

Hanks said: "Wardens and rangers from all over Africa will be enrolled (at the college) and taught practical management skills. Where students have trouble understanding English, bridging courses will be provided." These courses would also address educational backlogs.

Graduates fresh out of university were "often given large tracts of Africa to manage when they have had no practical experience in any facet of wildlife management", Hanks said.

The Hans Hoheisen Research Institute has been selected as the most desirable of four possible sites for the college. It could provide for 15-20 students, expanding later to cater for 60.

Hanks said students would rely on bursaries to cover tuition costs. International aid agencies and the FEC had been approached for funds.

Emphasis would be placed on involvement of communities surrounding protected areas and training locals as game rangers. Climate, soil, fauna and flora would be focused on, and law enforcement to protect endangered species by means of patrolling, use of firearms and arrest and court procedures would also receive priority.

Reliance on wildlife

The only two ranger colleges on the continent at the moment are in Cameroon (catering for French-speaking students) and Tanzania (English). Nature Foundation spokesman Bun Booyesen said Africa's reliance on its wildlife assets warranted many more.

● The announcements are part of a general environmental public awareness campaign. Members of the public wanting copies of *Caring for the Earth* should write to: SANF, Box 456, Stellenbosch 7599.

Technikon work plan for students

Education Reporter

THE Peninsula Technikon is launching a two-year programme to provide work and training opportunities on campus for about 500 students.

The work-study project is designed to enable students to become self-sufficient while gaining work experience.

It also will help the technikon to overcome a shortage of in-service training positions for its students.

(53)
The R2-million programme is sponsored by the US Agency for International Development through the Desmond Tutu Educational Trust. Its viability will be assessed after two years.

Technikon human resources head Mr Nic van Oordt said the project would increase productivity and accelerate growth at the institution.

While new to this country, such programmes have been successful in the United States.

Jobs will range from departmental assistants to tutoring posts for senior students.

Senior students will be paid R16 an hour and junior students R12.

ess21

Pentech plans

small business centre

Sowetan 26/6-30/6/93

A VISITING Canadian expert on small business management will be presenting a workshop on small business at the Peninsula Technikon next Wednesday. *(53) (10/30) **

One of the objectives of his visit is to lay the basis for a small business research centre at the Peninsula Technikon which will serve small business activities and programmes in the Western Cape. *(10/30) (10/30)*

Professor Ron Knowles is on a five-week visit to the technikon as part of an international linkage programme between the technikon and the Canadian Algonquin Community College.

The workshop is aimed at developing an appreciation for the small business mind, putting into practice a new set of thinking techniques in the creation of business ventures and generating simple tools to teach people to start their own business.

Knowles is also assisting Peninsula Technikon staff with research into the identification of entrepreneurial training needs among students and entrepreneurs.

Knowles said a recent survey involving six million South African coloured and African students found that they grew up believing that they have to work for someone else.

Young graduates, equipped with only traditional business skills coupled with a "vertical" manner of education are often unemployable by large firms, he said.

Knowles is a business consultant for 32 Canadian companies and is a professor in the Small Business Management department at Algonquin College.

To attend the workshop, contact Mrs L Adonis at 959-6290.

Mangope attempts to solve education crisis

STEPHEN COPLAN

STUDENTS from Setlogelo Technikon in Bophuthatswana met President Lucas Mangope yesterday in an attempt to resume lessons, which were disrupted last month and had not been attended since. (53)

In a separate development, it was decided at an emergency council meeting yesterday that the University of Bophuthatswana would be closed indefinitely pending the outcome of a judicial inquiry into student unrest, Sapa reported.

The meeting in Mmabatho between Setlogelo students and Mangope was disrupted by the arrest of an SRC member for alleged possession of an SA Congress of Students (Sasco) publication, Sasco spokesman Mokgoboto Mogodiri said.

Bophuthatswana government spokesman Alwyn Viljoen said the meeting was "a bit of a fiasco" as some students had not brought student cards to get in. The meeting was intended to reassure students and technikon management that the government would intervene to stabilise education, Viljoen said.

Another meeting was planned for July 7, but it was still unclear whether exams would be held or the academic Bophuthatswana's highest budget allocation was to education, and the government was anxious to get education back on track, Viljoen said.

He claimed there was no education crisis in Bophuthatswana. Mogodiri said the government was distorting the facts as all tertiary institutions had closed before the current holiday break. Exams had been boycotted.

Mangope had suggested at the meeting that SRC members were responsible for the disruptions on campuses and their terms of office should be restricted to three months, Mogodiri said.

Viljoen denied claims that police were present on campuses. However, Mogodiri said access to campuses was being restricted. There was a low-profile police presence at Setlogelo.

Soweto services at breakdown point

GAVIN DU VENAGE

SERVICES in Soweto are likely to come to a halt within two weeks unless the rent and service boycott is ended by the beginning of July.

Yesterday's meeting of the Greater Soweto Crisis Committee failed to reach agreement on ending the rent boycott. It will meet again next week.

Metropolitan Chamber CE Vic Milne said yesterday the meeting had gone "quite well", but a solution had to be found soon.

Soweto's financial position was desperate, he said.

Soweto's service deficit might be as high as R1,2bn, and payment levels were less than 5%.

He said parties were close to reaching consensus on tariffs, the only sticking point.

Another obstacle was the failure of the ANC to appear at the meeting. The organisation was consulting the civics on how best it could participate in the Metropolitan Chamber and the committee.

The chamber recently voted to allow political parties to take part as full chamber members.

The ANC also wants the issue of boycotts and service provision discussed in merged transitional executive committees — the organs it envisages will replace present

municipal structures and which it is hoping to have in place this year.

However, Soweto may have less than two weeks to come up with additional revenue to pay contractors and salaried staff, said Milne.

If this did not happen even basic services would break down and that could lead to further unrest in the township, which could spill over into Johannesburg.

Milne said he was expecting the ANC to take part in solving the Soweto issue next week. Its support was crucial to implementing an agreement and encouraging people to resume paying.

Plans to end the seven-year boycott are now in their 12th draft, and talks have been going on for at least a year. On several occasions the committee has come close to a settlement.

Last year settlement was put on hold while the people involved sought wider consultation on how to resolve the issue.

Earlier this year the Johannesburg City Council said it would take over service provision on an agency basis. However, it would do so only once the boycott had ended. The plan was delayed to bring in various political groups to legitimise it.

F W set to lobby Clinton on G-7

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk is expected to discuss with US President Bill Clinton the role of the Group of Seven countries could play in stimulating economic growth and development in southern Africa when they meet in Philadelphia on the eve of the G-7 summit in Tokyo.

De Klerk's visit to the US, from next Wednesday to Sunday, will include talks with World Bank president Lewis Preston and IMF MD Michel Camdessus.

De Klerk will visit Austria on Monday and Tuesday en route to the US where he and ANC president will jointly receive the Philadelphia Liberty Medal.

The Foreign Affairs Department said in a statement yesterday De Klerk would meet Austrian President Thomas Klestil, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and Foreign Minister Alois Mock during the two-day working visit.

He will also address an Austrian parliamentary group and prominent business leaders.

De Klerk and Mandela were nominated for the Philadelphia Liberty Medal by an international commission for their contribution to political change in SA.

Clinton is expected to present the award to the two leaders in Philadelphia next Sunday, July 4 — Independence Day in the US. — Sapa.

ing himself independent

Black CA pass

Southern 24/6/93

disappointing

ONLY eight of the 43 blacks who wrote this year's chartered accountants exams passed. (S3)

This brings the total of black accountants in South Africa to 62. Though the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants says the overall pass rate is better than last year, blacks are finding it difficult to pass the qualifying exams. (S3) (F16)

The practical proves to be the most difficult. The SAICA attributes this to the fact that most candidates are still fresh from university with limited field experience.

Last year fifteen out of 50 blacks who sat for the auditors exam passed. The Association of Black Accountants of Southern Africa is disappointed with the pass rate.

Abasa's president, Juneas Lekgetha, says the high failure rate could be attributed to the standard of learning at institutions from which most black accountants qualify.

Success is college's business

Star 23/1/93

With 65 years of experience in education in SA, Rapid Results College is well placed to help train South Africans to face the exciting challenges of the future.

(53)

Never before has South Africa been in such need of well-educated and well-trained citizens of all races.

The enormous challenges of the country have to be faced by a new generation of South Africans while the older generation need to be up-dated on the latest thinking, techniques and methods.

It is against this background that the role of the Rapid Results College (RRC) is particularly relevant.

The college is no new arrival on the SA scene. It was founded over 65 years ago and today is one of the most respected colleges of its kind, with a reputation that extends throughout southern African and overseas.

Its qualifications are widely recognised and have put thousands of students on the road to success.

Several branches operate countrywide, as well as a college in London which gives the institution an invaluable perspective on international education.

The college prides itself on the quality of its tuition and its "student friendly" facilities and teaching approach.

Courses are offered through different study methods — there is a choice between full-time, part-time or correspondence methods to suit the individual student's needs.

A similarly flexible approach applies to costs and students can take advantage of the college's easy repayments scheme whereby courses

are paid off by monthly instalments.

The very latest study material is always available — the tutorial department ensures that exceptionally high standards are maintained via new and up-dated courses.

The very latest study material is always available — the tutorial department ensures that exceptionally high standards are maintained via new and up-dated courses.

Indeed the college works very closely with various representative bodies to ensure courses are relevant to "real world" scenarios and are recognised by those outside bodies.

Examinations are conducted through various external institutes ensuring that your education meets the standards set by industry and commerce.

Some idea of RRC's standing in this respect is the fact that it is a founder member of organisations such as ACCOSA, ACESA, NCBTS, APCSA and ADEC — all of which are deeply committed to high ethical standards.

Creating the right environment is just as important to the success of the students and RRC provides a stimulating and professional atmosphere within a modern teaching environment.

The lecturing staff represent a wealth of executive experience backed by decades of expertise using tried and tested methods and materials.

Student advisers and career advisers at RRC pride them-

selves on the role they play in orientating the students towards their chosen careers and the relevant qualifications needed for those careers.

More specifically, courses offered by RRC include:

- Business Administration (CIS).
- Marketing (IMM).
- Management Accountants (CIMA).
- Management (SAIM).
- Credit Management (ICM).
- Bookkeeping (ICB).

Popular day-time courses are also offered for travel, executive secretaries, public relations and computer training and there are correspondence courses in technical skills, school-leaving certificates and banking and leisure.

RRC's record speaks for itself: over the years thousands of students have enjoyed examination success with RRC and the college prides itself on its excellent examination results.

Ever mindful of where its priorities lie, RRC has initiated an exciting essay competition for matric students at the Rosebank branch, with prizes amounting to R14 000 in the form of college bursaries.

Within the same context of care for the student, the Rosebank branch is currently expanding its canteen facilities and leisure areas in which students can enjoy a pleasant, relaxing interlude between studies.

Theuns Gerber, principal of RRC, says: "Our mission is to



RRC

The Rapid Results College

offer complete and well-rounded education of the highest standard and our aim is to enable students to develop their full potential in today's highly competitive job market."

If you would like to know more about RRC please telephone (011) 788-1771.

US aid a boost for Technikon

THE Peninsula Technikon has introduced a R2 million work-and-study programme which will create employment and training opportunities for students on the campus. (53) 12/16/93

About 500 students will benefit from the project, which is sponsored by the US Agency for International Development.

Jobs will range from positions for departmental assistants to tutoring posts for senior students. — Sapa

WHEN a Spanish businessman has a profitable year he does not invest in plant and equipment to expand his business and create jobs. Instead, he puts money aside to cover the cost of sacking workers when the market wanes.

Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez sometimes tells this story to illustrate how the high costs of labour protection have contributed to his country's 22% unemployment level, the highest in the EC.

For the leader of a socialist government to suggest reducing labour protection as a key to job creation is indicative of a new openness in the EC unemployment debate — which has spread to the European Commission as it prepares a study of the link between jobs and competitiveness.

The commission is examining whether the high cost of employment and high protection of European workers is one reason why so few people have jobs. For the past decade, much of the EC has been experiencing growth virtually without any net increase in jobs. Only 60% of people of working age have jobs, compared with more than 75% in the US and Japan, and half of Europe's 17-million unemployed have been without work for more than one year.

While the commission is not considering abandoning its commitment to minimum employment rights as enshrined in the social chapter, an increasing number of officials are searching for a new balance between protection and deregulation.

Debate across Europe is now focused on four main areas of reform: the high costs of firing and the restrictions on part-time and temporary work. It may seem perverse to make it easier to fire people when the aim is to increase employment levels. But in increasingly open and competitive markets, employers, large and small, will hire only if they know they can fire when the going gets tough.

The average cost of firing someone in the EC is 22 weeks' pay and most countries require statutory consultation with unions or the state. Denmark, Ireland and the UK have fewest restrictions; Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and the Netherlands have the greatest; Belgium,

Seeking a balance between job security and flexibility

B/Dag 19/8/93

53A

DAVID GOODHART

France and Germany lie in between.

Many southern European states with their low workforce participation rates and high long-term unemployment illustrate the point that the more regulation there is to protect full-time jobs, the fewer employers will offer. "The legacy of regulation in southern Europe stems from a time when product markets, too, were highly regulated, but with the liberalisation of markets the full-time employment guarantee has to be loosened too," says David Grubb, a labour market expert at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Spain and Italy, where it can cost more than two years' pay to sack someone from a large company, are in the process of cutting that amount. There has also been some reform of the tight regulations that southern European countries have inherited governing part-time and temporary work. In France and Spain, where temporary contract work was liberalised in the '80s, more than half the long-term unemployed found part-time work. In Spain, nearly 40% of all employees are now on temporary contracts compared with an EC average of 9%.

Some labour market economists argue that increasing part-time work does not increase employment overall but repackages a given number of full-time jobs into a larger number of insecure part-time or temporary ones. It may, indeed, be undesirable to allow temporary



□ GONZALEZ

work to reach the level it has in Spain. But the evidence from France and the Netherlands shows that part-time and temporary jobs are a useful way for employers to test out employees and that they can often lead to full-time jobs.

One of the most straightforward reasons for the EC's inferior performance on job creation compared with the US and Japan is pay. The pay of EC workers increased at an

average of 4% a year in real terms during the '80s while in the US and Japan it was virtually static. The French government has just come up with a novel scheme to offer subsidies to companies where the workers take a cut in real wages to preserve jobs.

But it is difficult, in the short term, for governments to have a direct impact on wage bargaining. They can more easily do something about the high health and social security contributions paid by employers, as well as reducing their own role in wage setting. The Italian government, for example, recently abolished the official linking of pay rises to inflation, while the French minimum wage scheme which, according to many studies, has reduced youth employment, is gradually being phased out. Payroll taxes on employers, which add on average 30% to the EC's wage costs, are coming under scrutiny everywhere.

As UK ministers point out, the model for many reforms is the low payroll tax, easier hire and fire, British labour market. For the low-productivity/low-wage economies of southern Europe the UK may hold lessons. Arguably, the UK has developed a highly deregulated labour market because of its historically open-market economy. Southern European countries have tended to mimic this pattern since joining the EC, and their once highly regulated labour markets are following suit. However, the British way is less

relevant to the high pay and high productivity northern European countries. In the Netherlands and Germany, long-term employer-employee commitments at the workplace and centralised pay bargaining, plus the regulations which accompany them, may have contributed to their high value-added economies. While employment in the UK has been riding a rollercoaster — up in the late '80s and down in the '90s — the three countries with the lowest unemployment — the Netherlands, west Germany, and Luxembourg — have been severely regulated.

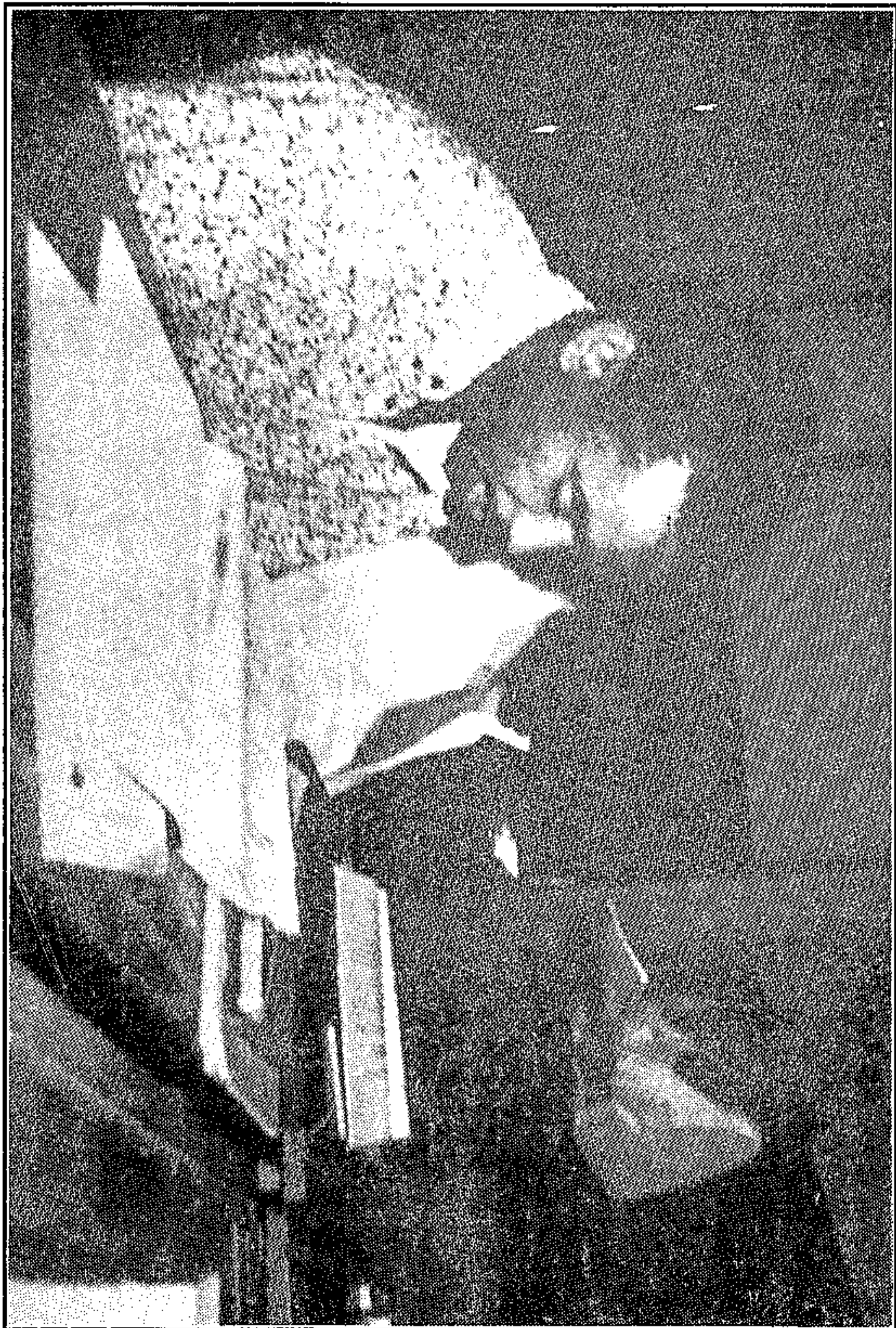
The OECD says there can still be an important role for the state through active measures such as spending on training the unemployed, and on financial support for job-sharing. The Dutch government has led the way on job-sharing by insisting that all new employees in the public sector are limited to a 32-hour week. The Belgian government has just agreed that workers over 55 can work half time, receiving a mixture of pay and pension, thereby releasing jobs for the unemployed. The UK, as the country with the highest overtime in the EC, could examine how to convert some of the overtime into new jobs without upsetting low-paid employees who need the extra money.

Where labour policy activism is higher, long-term unemployment tends to be lower, according to some labour market economists. For example, compulsory interviews and counselling for the long-term unemployed have had positive results in Britain and France, where nearly 30% of those interviewed found either a job or a training place.

Getting Europe back to work requires more than renewed economic growth. No EC government wants to emulate the harsher aspects of the US labour market, where two-thirds of employed workers are subject to instant dismissal and far fewer unemployed workers than in Europe qualify for benefits.

But all the signs are that the trend of the '80s towards deregulation is picking up speed. Governments as well as Brussels have grasped the importance of labour market reform and are groping towards a new balance between employment protection and flexibility. — Financial Times.

NEWS FEATURE *Mines are in the forefront of the battle to get rid of Fumakalo*



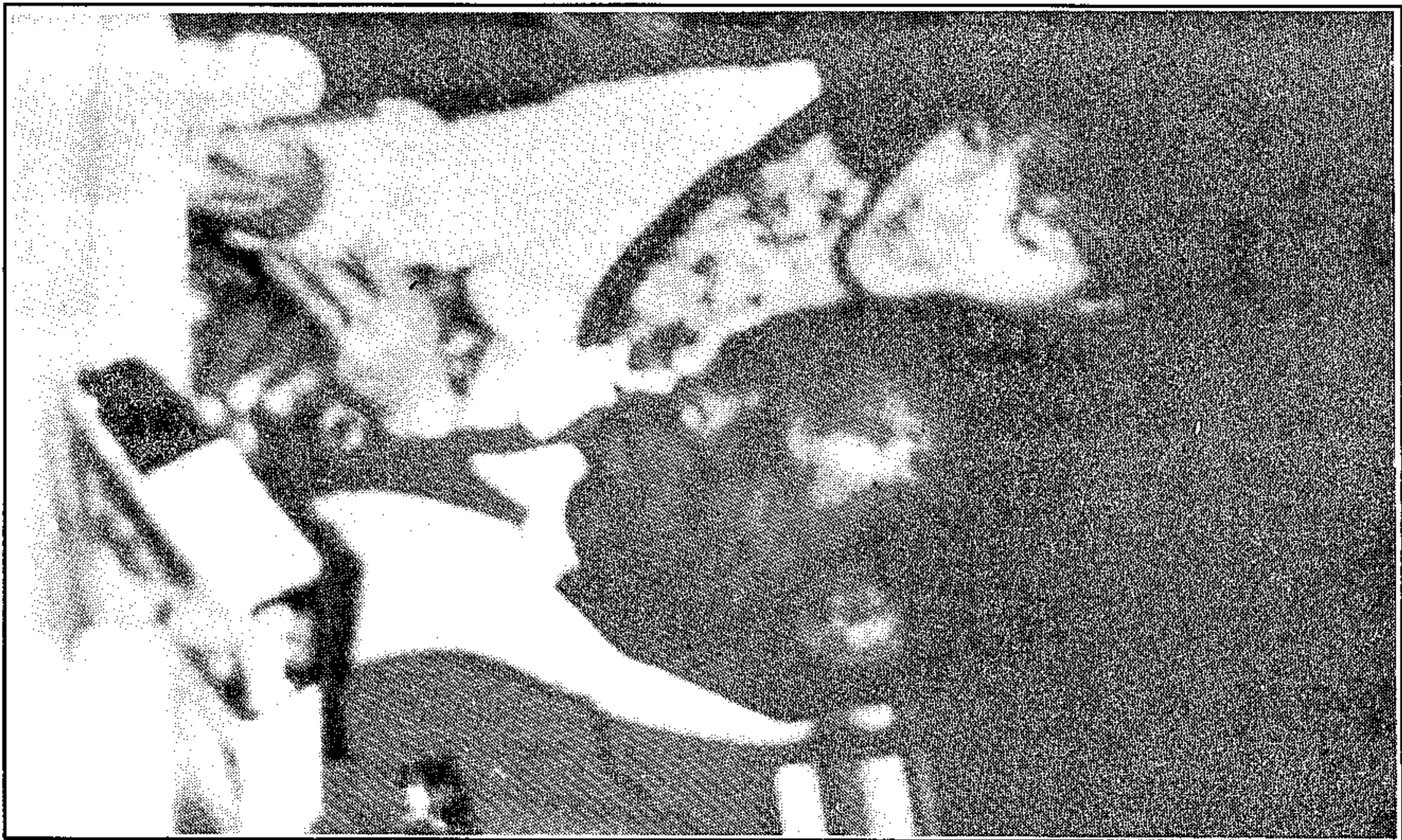
DOING IT AGAIN ... Employees at Western Deep Levels in class preparing for their examinations.

Migrant workers

searching for a

Sowetans

better environment



Taiwan to fund training centre

Star 218/93

By Esther Waugh
Political Correspondent

TAIPEI — The Republic of China (Taiwan) government has agreed in principle to fund a R33 million vocational training centre in South Africa once an interim government of national unity is established.

In a joint statement issued last night, the Taiwanese Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman, Ouyang Jui-hsiung, and ANC director of publicity and information Dr Pallo Jordan denied reports that the ANC had asked the Taiwanese government for R33 million.

However, the statement said ANC president Nelson Mandela had requested the government, after a visit on Saturday to a vocational training centre in Taichung, to donate a similar centre and to train its personnel.

Mandela also said yesterday that the first visit by an ANC delegation to Taiwan had laid a firm basis for developing closer relations.

The ANC president was clarifying the status of future relations between an

ANC government and Taiwan after a furore had erupted at the weekend in the Taiwanese press over remarks he had made on his arrival on Friday.

His remarks were carried as lead articles and one newspaper published a cartoon suggesting the ANC was "freeloading friends" (53)

On his arrival, Mandela explained that a new South African government would be a member of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity, which did not recognise Taiwan.

But, if the ANC had a contribution to make in solving the matter, it would do so.

He said an ANC-led government would review South Africa's international relations, but the country's foreign policy would be dictated by its national interests.

Asked whether his hosts had contributed to the ANC's election campaign, Mandela said: "We have found a readiness to assist which has made the mission successful from all aspects."

● African treat for Taipei admirers — Page 3

News in brief

Sowetan 4/8/93
Re-register at Technikon

HUNDREDS of students yesterday gathered to re-register at Garankuwa's Setlogelo Technikon which has been closed for about four months because of student unrest.

There was a strong police presence but no incidents were reported. Technikon acting rector, Professor JM Phala, said nearly 1 000 students turned up for re-registration, but he declined to comment on criteria being used for re-admission. (53)

Sowetan 4/8/93
Back to work for workers

A MONTH-LONG strike by 530 workers at the German multinational Bosch plant at Brits, near Pretoria, will end today after agreement was reached to refer the dispute between the workers and the company to arbitration.

The workers, all members of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, went out on strike to protest against the retrenchment of 26 of their colleagues. Workers to be retrenched are on unpaid leave pending the outcome of arbitration. (152) (53)

Sowetan 4/8/93
Court ruling on reporter

A JOHANNESBURG magistrate yesterday ruled that *Beeld* newspaper reporter Andries Cornelissen has to answer questions on remarks allegedly made by the African National Congress youth leader Peter Mokaba.

Cornelissen had refused to answer questions about a report that Mokaba had uttered the controversial slogan "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer" at a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand in May. Magistrate Mr R le Roux said Cornelissen's grounds were vague and speculative and based on what he and colleagues thought the consequences would be if he answered questions. (213) (53)



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The Chartered Association of Certified Accountants



A Star and Sowetan feature

RRC among the first to offer ACCA study

South Africa 5/8/93

ONE of the first colleges to offer the ACCA course in South Africa is the Rapid Results College.

The association between the college and the ACCA is, in fact, a longstanding one because the Rapid Results College in London has been offering this course for many years. It is interesting to note that in the late 1960s and early 1970s there were students writing the Association's examinations in South Africa and even then RRC was offering tuition.

Rapid Results College principal Theuns Gerber says: "Recently the Swaziland Institute of Chartered Accountants adopted the ACCA qualification as the entrance to Chartered Accountancy in the kingdom. RRC was appointed official distance education college

RRC, which was established in 1928, has extensive experience with distance education, a study method of considerable assistance to students who cannot attend classes.



CT 518/93
New boost for
adult education

JOHANNESBURG (63) A
secondary-level adult
education programme
(Aseca) is to be intro-
duced by the Sached
Trust next year with an
initial 3 000 partici-
pants, Sached said in a
statement yesterday.

It said Aseca would
provide a foundation for
further education, train-
ing and employment and
"adult learners" would
receive a certificate.

Sached, a non-govern-
mental education or-
ganisation, said most
adults who dropped out
of school struggled to
start learning again, a
difficulty compounded
by their having to study
the same curriculum as
children. — Sapa

Teaching adults new tricks

By SHARON CHETTY

IF ADULTS with a Std 5 education try to complete their schooling, chances are they will fail. *SI Times*

But now a "user-friendly" adult education programme emphasising skills rather than theory can help. *15/8/93*

Devised by the South African Committee for Higher Education, it will offer an opportunity to millions whose schooling has been interrupted by violence or a shortage of money. *(53) (2)*

Sached director Kumi Naidoo said the programme would offer the equivalent of a matric qualification, but participants

would not have to cover the same curriculum as high-school pupils.

A working mother participating in the programme, for example, would learn how to run her budget instead of mathematical theorems, and in rural areas students would be taught about soil treatment rather than formal geography, Mr Naidoo said.

Research commissioned by Sached has shown that at least five million adults need secondary education.

The pilot project with 3 000 students will be launched next year, allowing students to work by themselves from home, or in part-time group tutoring.

White-black battles at Vaal Tech

BY JUSTICE MALALA
and MELODY MCDUGALL

At least three students were injured in running battles between black and white students at the Vaal Triangle Technikon yesterday.

This came after protesting black students disrupted classes yesterday, for the second time in a week. 18/2/93

Stones and bricks were thrown through the windows of the technikon hall, the cafeteria and lecture rooms.

Several vehicles in the parking area were also damaged.

Security guard Pieter Greyling was hit by a stone. (53)

Students said tensions had been running high since last week, when black students disrupted classes. They were dissatisfied with the outcome of last Monday's elections for the students' representative council (SRC).

A technikon spokesman said

► To Page 3

Fighting erupts at Vaal Tech

◀ From Page 1

it had been agreed before the elections that four portfolios — vice-chairman, cultural, social and student services — would have two representatives each.

Black students would vote for their representa-

tives for the four portfolios, and the white students would vote for theirs. But on the day of the election, the SRC changed its mind and all students voted together for all the portfolios. Only two black candidates were elected. Another election was held and

four black-backed representatives were elected to the SRC. (53)

But a black student said they now demanded two separate student councils with equal say and status, representing about 2 000 black students and 7 000 whites.

Three black students hurt in racial clash at Vaal Technikon

Sowetan 18/8/93

53

By Mzimasi Ngudle

VAAL Triangle Technikon was tense last night following clashes between black and white students which left several black students injured.

At least three black students were treated for serious injuries at Hendrik Vanderbijl Hospital after they were allegedly assaulted by white students carrying AWB placards.

Other black students sustained minor injuries and received treatment on the campus after the clash. Black students said the clashes were the result of a long-simmering racial feud at the technikon.

The clashes started when black students were marching to the rector's office to demand the recognition of a newly-elected black SRC.

The students said the decision to elect

a black SRC was because they were under-represented on the predominantly white and "racist" SRC.

Black students alleged white students, assisted by policemen and AWB members from outside the technikon, blocked the march and assaulted them.

Vaal police spokesman Major Piet van Deventer has, however, denied the charge.

"That is absolutely not true. We went there to restore law and order. No arrests were made."

A black member of the SRC, Miss Thobile Ndala, said white students, armed with golf sticks, iron bars and cricket bats, blocked their way as they marched to the rector's office.

Mr Monema Ghatibwa, from Zaire, said a policeman hit him with a heavy object on the head and in the stomach.

CP warning on
8/1/93 19/8/93
technikon clash

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE CP youth wing, referring to Tuesday's clashes between black and white students at the Vaal Triangle Technikon, said yesterday it would not allow academic programmes to be disrupted by those using violence to achieve total control of campuses. (53)

CP youth chairman Anre Vorster said that, as in the past, the ANC would demand that white students be suspended, but warned that CP youth would not allow white students to be suspended to satisfy blacks.

They would have no other choice but to mobilise in self-defence groups if such demands were met.

Meanwhile, technikon spokesman Abie Kempen said the situation was calm yesterday, and differences about the process of electing an SRC, which had triggered the violence, had been settled.



Angry ... a student remonstrates with SADF members who were trying to keep white and black Vaal Tech students apart yesterday.

PICTURE: GEORGE MASHININI

Troops keep Vaal Tech students apart

BY JUSTICE MALALA

Tensions between black and white students remained high at the Vaal Triangle Technikon in Vanderbijlpark yesterday despite mediation by the Wits/Vaal Peace Secretariat.

The newly formed Black Students' Association, the Students' Representative Council and

technikon management agreed to reinstate four black students initially elected to the SRC, and that two black students co-opted by white students "be removed".

Two groups of about 200 white and 500 black students formed near each other after hearing reports from their representatives. SADF members formed a human wall between them.

The black group were persuaded not to toyi-toyi or sing freedom songs. They dispersed peacefully.

The militant white group, some carrying sjamboks and sticks, hurled racist insults at black members of the press. They were unhappy with the agreement reached, saying it was undemocratic.

1918/93
53

NEWS Black students reinstated to SRC ● Teacher claims to have been assaulted

Racial strife at Sowetan 19/8/93 tech averted

By Bongani Mavuso

A POTENTIALLY explosive situation at the Vaal Triangle Technikon was defused yesterday when technikon management, the Black Students' Association and the Students' Representative Council agreed that four black students who withdrew from the SRC last week would be reinstated.

The agreement follows clashes between black and white students on Tuesday which left about three students injured. (53)

Rector of the technikon Professor Pieter du Plessis said yesterday damage was caused when about 30 windows were broken and a vehicle slightly damaged during the clashes.

Yesterday, police monitored the technikon but kept a low profile while the South African Council of Churches, the Wis-Vaal Peace Secretariat, the

SRC and the BSA were locked in a meeting trying to settle the crisis.

Those who were reinstated following yesterday's meeting are Ntuma Bothoko, Kingsley Boloang, Tsholofelo Thabani and Lehloma Ramajo.

The SRC and the BSA agreed to work towards the formation of a single SRC which would be representative of all students irrespective of colour or creed.

The technikon management also agreed to reschedule, to dates "acceptable to everyone", tests which some students were supposed to write yesterday.

Shortly after the meeting ended, a group of white students protested about the outcome. Some prevented press photographers from taking pictures and made racist remarks about black students who had gathered a few metres away.



LOOK AT US ... These musical legends of the future performed during a ceremony to mark the official opening of the Inkanyezel Waldorf Early Learning Centre in Alexandra this week. It is the brainchild of winner of the Sowetan Woman of the Year 1992 Award Mrs Emily Moabelo.

PIG: JOE MOLEFE.

Different views on violence at technikon

Black, white worlds collide

Star 20/8/93

■ BY JUSTICE MALALA
and MELODY McDOUGALL

Two worlds collided on the campus of the Vaal Triangle Technikon this week and, after the violence between white and black students abated, the contrast in viewpoints on who was responsible for the trouble was stark. (53)

Racial clashes erupted ostensibly over the issue of representation on the students' representative council (SRC), which has four seats reserved for black students. Black students staged a march to object to the co-optation of two black students on to the SRC and they were attacked by white students armed with bars, sticks, chains and baseball bats.

On Wednesday the conflict was patched up when the two co-opted members were withdrawn and the original four elected black members rejoined the SRC.

But tension remains high.

One black student said the issue went much deeper than mere student politicking.

"The white students are racist and don't feel comfortable with the black students here. We were only marching to the rector's office and did not have any problems with them. Why did they have to attack us?" he asked.

But some of the white students saw the matter differently.

"We have had enough of this nonsense and that is why we decided to fight back. As far as we are concerned this is not a racial issue, and we are not anti-black rightwingers. We just want to get on with our studies and attend classes in peace," said an Afrikaans-speaking student.

Radicals

Another added that their aim was "only to drive the small minority of black radicals and instigators off the campus — those who are intent on causing trouble for political gain".

The white students said the conflict was started by the black students. They said 400 black students disrupted classes by staging mass meetings, toyi-toying and chanting political slo-

gans on campus.

Several of the white students said they were opposed to politics on campus and insisted they were not racist.

However, when a black reporter from The Star covered Wednesday's events on campus, he was subjected to abuse. One student shouted: "We don't want any toyi-toyi here. Yes, write that down so everyone knows. There won't be toyi-toyi here."

After the agreement was hammered out this week, one white student was clearly unhappy with the outcome.

"What will happen to us in the residences?" she asked a university official.

"How can you guarantee that we will be safe? They might attack us at night!" she said.

An English-speaking senior student refused to be drawn into the controversy or to take sides against any of those involved in the clashes. He agreed that many of the white students were conservative. But he said that before this week's conflict he had not been aware of any racial conflict or animosity.

Technically speaking

SECRET 21/8/95

(53)

THE Vaal Triangle Technikon teaches subjects requiring precision, like civil engineering, internal auditing and analytical physics. But this week it was a pretty difficult place in which to try to pin down some facts.

Common cause is that on Tuesday this week, black and white students clashed violently after protests against the outcome of a students' representative council election. Everyone also agrees there had been no racial friction before — “nothing” “letho”, “niks”. And here, more or less, is where consensus ends.

Shellshocked

Conspiracy theories abound — some of the blacks involved “were not technikon students”, says one; some white students are deliberately trying to “fuel the emotions of other whites”, goes another. The press, of course, has got it quite wrong. A dismayingly familiar South African story — with, it should be said, a few things in the tale.

By Thursday, the Vaalerbijlpark campus had returned — a little shellshocked — to its tranquil, quietly busy self. Some students sat on the lawns, chatting over the awnings of workers busy replacing broken windows. Others strode purposefully towards class — trial exams begin in less than two weeks, finals start in October.

Meetings have been held to find solutions, with some success. But as Elize Coni, a



HIDDEN TENSIONS: Students exchange friendly greetings after violent clashes at the Vaal Triangle Technikon. ● Photograph: MYKEL NICOLAOU

● Blacks 'were not technikon students'

field worker with the Wits/Vaal Peace Secretariat puts it, “the work at the technikon is not yet finished. This is just the beginning.”

Gulfs in perception are vast. The election that caused all the trouble, for instance, was complicated enough to start — and doubly so because not everyone agrees on what the rules were.

THERE is talk of conspiracy at a Vaal campus where black and white students fought against one another over the outcome of a student election. Chief Reporter JOHN PERLMAN visited the technikon.

● 'Whites fuel the emotions of others'

Bothako, was that “the numbers outvoted the choice of the people”.

One “choice of the people” who didn't get on was Bothako. And this, he says, is why black students wanted sole say over these four seats.

“With white students in a larger number, they would go and choose someone who they liked,” he says. “Those four portfolios are our

own affair.”

Bothako's language might have Connie Mulder chuckling in his grave — spoken as it is on behalf of a group that includes members of the ANC, PAC and Azapo — but he sees this as “a bridge that we have to implement”. It was also unacceptable that two of the four black students elected on an open poll were “so-called coloured

students. Who are they serving?” he asks. Both Van den Berg and Bothako say the other side took up arms first. “The black students were not prepared for a fight. How come only black students were injured?” Bothako asks. The whites, Van den Berg says, “wanted to protect their campus and their women. They were armed first and then the whites started getting sticks as well.”

Another fight like that, whoever started it, looks unlikely for now, but resentment simmers. “Whenever they toyi-toyi, their demands are met,” said one white student.

“The whites feel they are less privileged than black students,” says Van den Berg.

Respect

There is some optimism. “At the end of the day, this conflict will produce better communication and less misunderstanding,” says Kempen.

“Our common goals are greater,” says Lehuma Ramajoe, another of the four black candidates. “We are all here to learn, to respect each other. We can exercise our differences outside the gate.”

All of this comes a little late for Allsworth Jonathan, a coloured student from Klerksdorp, whose election black students found so objectionable.

“We were democratically elected. It's not black or white, you represent all the students of Vaal Technikon,” Jonathan says. “I think I did deserve it but I'm not going to fight for it anymore. I've been stabbed in the back.”

Race war at CIPRES Vaal 22/8/93 Tech

By MOSES MAMAILA

DIFFERENCES between black students and their white counterparts at the Vaal Triangle Technikon last week erupted into a bloody race conflict which left at least three black students seriously wounded (53)

The row, which had been brewing for months, started when black students expressed their anger at the SRC, accusing the body of being dominated by whites.

The "democratically" elected SRC had one black representative on its committee of fifteen.

"We acknowledge the fact that there are more white students on campus, but we cannot allow a situation where we are oppressed in all spheres simply because we are in the minority," explained student leader Kingsley Boloang.

Detailing how the conflict which developed into a race war started, Boloang told City Press that the black students demanded that three other SRC committee positions be occupied by blacks.

"We knew that if we all voted on a common voters' roll, there would be no way we'd secure those four positions, yet we wanted to be represented on the committee. That's why we decided that only blacks would vote for the four positions, while whites would vote for the remaining eleven.

"However, we were frustrated when the administration chose to ignore our demands, so on Monday we staged a protest on campus while student leaders were negotiating with the authorities," said Boloang.

He said black students were shocked when white students, the police and the white community in the area launched an offensive on the black students who were "very" peaceful.

Witnesses said that the whites, some carrying AWB flags, chanted racist slogans including "een kaffer, een koeël" during the siege.

Scores of black students were injured and three hospitalised.

On Wednesday efforts were made to resolve the situation when acting rector John du Toit met student leaders and agreed to the demands of the black students.

While black students reported victory to their constituency, white student leaders and the rector were shouted at by angry Afrikaans-speaking students who accused them of giving in to blacks.

"The SRC was democratically elected and we cannot allow a situation whereby blacks are included undemocratically," shouted one student in Afrikaans.

300 'Kill the Boer' policemen face action

PATRICK BULGER

POLICE had videotaped their colleagues chanting "Kill the Boer" outside John Vorster Square at the weekend and would take action against them, police spokesman Capt Wikus Weber said yesterday.

No arrests had been made yet, he said. He said the SAP viewed the action by 300 black policemen in a serious light and that they could face action ranging from criminal charges to internal departmental suspension.

According to the Sunday Times, some of the protesting policemen were armed with rifles. They were all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) and were marching to demand better service conditions. The newspaper said there had been arguments between black and white policemen and an SA Communist Party flag was displayed.

Financial statements 'false'

LINDA ENSOR

Masterbond could have banks and investors had Club Mykonos knowledge that suits in the resort members of the public, an Judge Hendrik

Ernst & Young part-had not published papers or contacted further reliance of financial statements provision for such in the SA Institute's guidelines.

In evidence, Snyman financial statements group of companies financial years con-

The financial statements Mykonos shareblock directors had issued a copy of the development. In fact, the project and the archi-

Directors had not issued a certificate. The invalidity of the lease meant the sales of shareblocks were invalid. Snyman also agreed with Nel that as the shareblock company did not have an issued share capital, non-existent shares had been sold to members of the public.

The 1989 Club Mykonos financial statements contained a note that a 99-year lease was in the process of being registered at the Deeds Office. This was a lie. Snyman said he had accepted Masterbond directors' assurances and did not check.

The note was included even though Ernst & Young had been advised that the non-registration of the 99-year lease and the subsequent registration of bonds over the Club Mykonos property invalidated the ownership rights of the shareblock owners.

Another falsity in the statements was the description of a Club Mykonos subsidiary as having been a dormant company since its inception, when it had, in fact, traded. Snyman said he had accepted the directors' assurances that the company was dormant.

Technikon SA reviews role

KATHRYN STRACHAN

COURSES in peace marshalling and election management are to be launched as part of Technikon SA's move to position itself as a more community-based institution and increase enrolment to 400 000 within seven years.

Speaking at a ceremony in Sandton last week, Technikon SA rector Prof Attie Buitendacht said the current education crisis could be solved only by accommodating practically all who wanted to continue their education.

To this end, the Technikon had pioneered a bridging programme providing alternative routes to a matric for those who had not finished school but wanted to enter tertiary education.

Buitendacht added that, to meet SA's needs, new courses had been devised which included voter education, community policing, and defence management.

The Technikon, the largest in southern Africa with 65 000 students, would need R30m to execute its five-year plan, he said.

Buitendacht added that funds would increasingly have to be procured from sources other than the state.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

JOHANNESBURG'S NEW
TELEPHONE NUMBER IS

Ordeal over for SADF soldier

MICHAEL HARTNACK

BULAWAYO — The eight-month ordeal of a sergeant in the SA Defence Force's No 5 Reconnaissance Regiment, stationed at Phalaborwa, ended late on Wednesday when he was freed by security police in Bulawayo.

Earlier, regional magistrate Sandra Mungwira had rejected charges that Lindelani Headson Miya, 32, was a SA agent sent to destabilise Zimbabwe.

She found that a "confession" Miya made to Zimbabwe's central intelligence organisation had been extorted under torture, and because he feared for his wife, who had been detained with him during a Christmas 1992 visit to his home outside Bulawayo.

Miya, a Zimbabwean who has served in the SA forces for many years, was released late yesterday following his acquittal, family members said.

State witnesses testified that they might have confused Miya with another SADF member of the same name who, they said, had brought explosives into Zimbabwe from SA in April 1992.

Miya originally pleaded guilty to charges under Zimbabwe's draconian Law and Order Maintenance Act which carries a maximum 25-year prison sentence.

But during his trial he changed his plea to not guilty.

The case threatened the thaw in relations between Zimbabwe and SA and the relaxation of President Robert Mugabe's 13-year ban on ministerial level contact with the De Klerk government.

Drought empties irrigation dams

BIDay

27/8/93

DIRK VAN EEDEN

PRETORIA — Irrigation water levels were critically low in large parts of the summer rainfall areas, SA Agricultural Union spokesman Koos du Toit said yesterday.

Water levels of irrigation dams, for the second year or longer, varied from almost empty to less than 40%.

Although fairly normal and widespread rains to a large extent had brought relief in the summer cropping areas where a total maize crop of 8,9m tons was expected, compared to a crop of only 3m tons in 1992/93, disaster drought conditions persisted in large parts of the country.

In the eastern Cape, the central parts of the Karoo, the northern and eastern parts of Transvaal and the entire east coast from the Ciskei as far north as Kwazulu, the situation was "extremely grave", Du Toit said.

Effects of the drought, which continued to spread and intensify, had assumed critical proportions, particularly in extensive stock grazing areas. About 80 districts and parts of districts were currently listed as disaster drought areas.

The unprecedented drought in the eastern high rainfall areas had resulted in enormous losses for producers in the sub-tropical, fruit, sugar, timber and vegetable industries.

An estimated 15 000ha of fruit orchards, 23 000ha of sugar cane and 13 000ha of timber plantations had been destroyed since the onset of the drought three years ago.

Land Bank MD Fanie Hugo said yesterday that his bank was doing everything in its power to accommodate clients in difficulties. The Land Bank had over the years only acted against 0,56% of clients unable to pay back long-term loans.

"When other creditors obtain a judgment against a client of the bank, the Land Bank is in terms of the provisions of the Land Bank Act, forced to act against such a client.

"Farmers can be assured however that when the Land Bank assumes the initiative to act against a client it is done as a last resort," Hugo said.

Law firm turns its attention east

THUNDI BOOI

SA law firm Webber Wentzel is turning its attention to Asia and will be a participant at SA's first trade exhibition in Singapore, which starts next week.

Webber Wentzel said there would be a growing demand for experts in international trade and investment law given SA's acceptance in Asia. The firm had opened a department specialising in the area and would be looking for developing opportunities as trade between SA and Southeast

Asia increased.

Webber Wentzel partner Peter Arthur said small to medium-size companies tended to look to Europe for mature markets, but found it hard to compete.

He said developing Pacific Rim economies would offer better opportunities now that sanctions had ended and SA could benefit from Singapore's expertise.

Adult learners get better education deal

BIDay 27/8/93

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — A new era in adult education began yesterday with the signing of a co-operation agreement between Pretoria University and National Colleges, the university said.

According to the agreement, certain distance education programmes offered by National Colleges would be recognised by the university, giving adult learners improved access to tertiary education.

The university said that everyone, including those who normally did not qualify for tertiary education or who received vocationally orientated edu-

cation in the informal sector, would be afforded the opportunity to prepare for the future via a combined university and college education.

The university would be able to make a greater contribution towards satisfying post-school demand for education by using its statutory and certification capabilities in conjunction with National College's infrastructure, personnel and distribution networks.

First-year BComm studies, certifi-

cate programmes for people without matric, diploma programmes for those with matric as well as academic programmes leading to university credits would be offered.

Pretoria University vice-chancellor and principal Prof Flip Smith said that with the number of new learners increasing by 4,3% per year, the formal education sector could not provide education for all children, and new models had to be found.

A model which would contribute to affordable education and training had been created through the agreement, Smith said.

It will be payable on the following basis for proven expenses that are incurred for security measures:

B908E

INTERPELLATION
The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.
Own Affairs:

Grasmere Toll Plaza: squatter camp

*7. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister for National Housing:†

- (1) Whether a squatter camp is being erected approximately 1 kilometre south of the Grasmere Toll Plaza; if so, (a) what is the exact situation of this camp and (b) how far is it situated from the N1 freeway;
- (2) whether he was informed in advance that a squatter camp was to be erected there; if so, what was his reaction to that;
- (3) whether there are any incidents of murder, assault and/or stone-throwing in this area; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether his Department intends taking steps to ensure the safety of motorists and residents in this area; if not, why not; if so, what steps? B908E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HOUSING:

- (1) No. Squatting has occurred for a long period of time within an existing town, known as Finetown, that has been designated for low cost housing development.
 - (a) The portion of the town designated for the development of housing for squatters is situated approximately 1 km south of the Grasmere Toll Plaza, west of the N1 freeway.
 - (b) 10 meters from the road reserve of the N1 freeway.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) and (4) Steps are being taken to assure the safety of motorists and residents of the area by means of increased patrolling and improved liaison between the SA Police and the Traffic Department of the TPA.

Further, an investigation is being undertaken into the possibility of erecting pedestrian bridges as well as road safety education for communities in the area.

irrespective of the size of the college. The Durban College of Education is no exception to this rule.

B928E

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, the reason for this interpellation was to elicit information as to what is intended with the Durban College of Education. The DP—let me make it clear—wishes it to remain open as a college of education. Hon members must have no doubt about that. That has been our position consistently with regard to other colleges as well.

However, that college and its new extensions, which are worth about R6 million or R7 million, are so tremendously underutilised that this department has to apply its mind very rapidly, otherwise there will be great pressure to close it. It has, for example, 224 students and 51 lecturers. Potchefstroom, which also falls under this department, has 552 students and 47 lecturers. If I were at Potchefstroom, I would be screaming blue murder about what was happening in Durban.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Or go to Natal.

Mr R M BURROWS: Or go to Natal, precisely!

We accept 100% the necessity of having an Afrikaans-medium college available in Natal. We also accept the linkage that has been established between Dolkies and the University of the Orange Free State. It is a very important linkage, but the same question must be asked. There is a demand for teachers generally, and figures indicate that simply to achieve a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:35 for the whole of Natal-KwaZulu would require an additional 11 000 teachers immediately. That is not going to happen, but what we have not seen in Natal is any effort at Dolkies to create a dual-medium college—which is what we are going to have to have—with broadly a non-White English-medium population.

This is a sensitive area. We accept that, but bearing in mind the situation at the House of Representatives college Becht, which is housed in what was an unacceptable building, or Springfield, which is under pressure, and at Edgewood, which is growing in numbers because of Zulu students coming in from the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, we would like to know from the department what they intend putting into place at Dolkies.

No, we do not want Dolkies closed, but we do want it fully utilised. It is because of that important relationship between student and lecturer that one can begin to bring in students in service this year to make full use of those lecturers. Certainly, from the beginning of next year, that college should be far better utilised than it is now.

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, the intention of the hon member for Pinetown is quite clear. The Durban College of Education, the only tertiary educational institution for Afrikaners in Natal, must be forced to accommodate so many people from other cultures that it will eventually lose its Afrikaner character.

I want to make it clear this afternoon that the Afrikaner community in Natal, like other communities, has a right to such a college of education. It would be an injustice to take that college away from them. The fact is that most of the student teachers who obtain their qualifications in other provinces are lost to Natal. They usually enter service in the area where they were trained.

I am sorry to say that the hon member for Pinetown and his party create the impression that they begrudge the Afrikaner everything. [Interjections.] Why the constant bickering about Afrikaner colleges and schools that are struggling to survive? Why does the hon member not rather request an interpellation about the standpoints of the University of Natal if the issue is the admission policy and discrimination? He is a member of the board of that university. That university's admission policy at the medical school and hostels operates according to a quota system on a racial basis. [Interjections.]

In 1989 a pamphlet was distributed that stated that admission to hostels would not be granted primarily on the basis of academic achievement, but on the basis of need. *The Daily News* reported on 5 March 1990:

The secondary factor of academic achievement would be applied differentially with greater stress on Whites and Indians than Blacks.

I now politely ask the hon member and his party to sweep before their own door. They must leave the Afrikaner educational institutions alone. They are scratching where it is not itching. The Afrikaner community in Natal has a

rightful claim to its own tertiary educational institution.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, what the hon member for Brits said, is true. However, it is also true that in the end an institution must also be economically viable in order to be retained. This department takes the view that everything in its power should be done to see to it that Afrikaans speaking students who wish to qualify as teachers will be able to receive their training there. That will only be possible if the college is made viable. (S3) (B21)

†I refer to the steps that have actually been taken to make the college more viable. I just want to elaborate on that. First of all, as the hon member knows, the college has been opened to all races. It has been converted into a bilingual institution, and the admission requirements have fortunately also been changed. I am proud to announce that the standards have remained intact.

It is no longer necessary to take Afrikaans as a subject, and it is also no longer necessary to have passed Afrikaans in the matriculation examinations. Despite this, however, there were 1 200 applications during the past year, primarily from the KwaZulu area. Only 120 were accepted, and of those only seven turned up at the end of the day. The reason for this is that apparently there are insufficient study loans available. I want to request the KwaZulu government to make these loans available in order to make the college more viable.

*Mr J A JORDAAN: Mr Chairman, earlier this evening we heard the NP and the ANC refer to their Rolls Royce here. That, of course, is the Roelf and the Ramaphosa show. When it comes to education in this country, I want to say to the hon member for Brits that as far as education in this country is concerned, we call the hon member for Pinetown the Rolls Royce of politicians.

At the same time I, as an Afrikaans-speaking person, want to say to him that if ever there was a person who was prepared to do his share in respect of Afrikaans medium set-ups, it is the hon member for Pinetown. He can go to any hon member for Pinetown. He can go to any person in education circles, the Federal Teachers' Council, the Hennie Marees, and ask them with whom they consult about the future of Afrikaans medium education in this country. He

will discover that it is the hon member for Pinetown to whom they talk rather than to him.

I want to refer to the college of education in Durban. That college has had problems with insufficient student numbers for a long time, and that is the crux of the matter. Since the college is transforming itself, etc, it is essential that it should become a dual medium college.

If hon members look at the students from Natal, where Afrikaans is not used as a medium at university level, they will see that there are students studying at the RAU and at the University of the Orange Free State that are committed Natalians. They return to Natal in great numbers because they are involved in Natal and are embedded in the set-up there.

The argument advanced by those hon members that we want to insult the Afrikaner and his institutions in Natal, is totally nonsensical.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, I must say I rather think of myself as a Volkswagen than a Rolls Royce. [Interjections.]

I must state categorically that I have no problem with the Durban College of Education remaining an entirely Afrikaans-medium institution. However, I want to point out to the hon member for Brits that the reality is that if one wants that, one has to fire 24 lecturers to achieve the same lecturer-student ratio that one has at Bloemfontein. That hon member does not want to fire 24 lecturers. Therefore, the only way to keep them in their posts is by bringing more students to that college. But there are no more Afrikaans-medium students in Natal. So what is one going to do? That hon member should give us the answer.

As far as the University of Natal is concerned, I much more than this hon member for Brits, have always stood for the medical school of the University of Natal being open to all races. I have said it on the council and I have said it publicly. The medical school and the council are examining the issue.

The fact is that there is still a Government restriction on admission, which is still racially based. That is the answer. [Time expired.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, in conclusion I would like to thank the DP for stressing the point that they also want this college to be kept

open at all times. We would like to thank them for their support. One can achieve that.

†I referred to the fact that this year as many as 3 000 applications from other groups may be received for consideration.

It must also point out that to a certain extent—perhaps the hon member for Pinetown will differ with me on this point—one must also guard against the overtrading of teachers. I know we are going to become one department. (S3)

One should proceed cautiously. I think that with the support of all the parties in this House it will be possible to keep this college open and to enable Afrikaans-speaking students to receive their training as future teachers there by taking the steps that we announced here this afternoon. Debate concluded. (B21)

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Henneman: Illegal march/evacuation of primary school (B21)

†1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether pupils of a certain primary school, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, had to vacate their school as a result of an illegal march by Blacks through Henneman on or about 7 May 1993; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, for how long were they prevented from returning to the school to receive tuition;
- (2) whether the Free State Education Department addressed a letter to this school beforehand in which it was requested *intra alia* that parents should not enter the school grounds while carrying weapons; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether parents are entitled to claim back any compulsory school fees in respect of the period during which their

children were prevented from receiving tuition as a result of the above-mentioned events; if not, why not; if so, what amount may they claim back;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? (B21) (B910E)

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, from 9.35-13.15;
- (2) no;
- (3) no, school fees paid by parents are intended primarily for the running costs of the school. The cost of the tuition itself is borne mainly by the state in the form of the salaries of the teachers;
- (4) no.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Indemnity granted to exiles/prisoners (B21)

220. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) What, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, was the total number of (a) exiles and (b) prisoners who had been granted indemnity in terms of the Indemnity Act, 1990 (Act No 35 of 1990);
- (2) whether any applications for indemnity by (a) exiles and (b) prisoners have been unsuccessful to date; if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what reasons;
- (3) whether there have been any disputes between the Government and any other bodies in respect of the granting of such indemnity; if so, what are the (a) names of the bodies concerned and (b) relevant particulars in regard to these disputes;
- (4) whether any of these disputes have been resolved; if not, why not; if so, what is the total number of exiles and/or prisoners involved;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER: A broad spectrum of the community was invited. The fact that there was a pamphlet war against that tea party was . . . [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! No, the hon the Minister must stick to the question. [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: As the function for the hon the State President's wife was going to be disrupted by intimidation, people were asked to . . . [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

†The MINISTER: Sir, I shall mention the amount. Additional arrangements had to be made for orders, preparation and security. Even the schools . . . [Interjections.] I shall come to that. [Interjections.] Musical instruments had to be hired from Paarl because the community of Atlantis . . .

†Mr D J DALLING: You are a crook!

†The MINISTER: Four hundred people were invited to the tea. [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Who wanted to raise a point of order?

†Mr J P I BLANCHÉ: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: The hon member for Sandton referred to the hon the Minister as a "crook". I want to bring that to your attention. [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I cannot hear the hon member.

†Mr J P I BLANCHÉ: The hon member for Sandton shouted to the hon the Minister, while the hon the Minister was speaking, that he was a "crook".

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Did the hon member for Sandton make such a remark?

Mr D J DALLING: Quite proudly, Sir. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Did the hon member make such a remark?

Mr D J DALLING: Indeed, yes.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Then the hon member must withdraw the remark.

Mr D J DALLING: I withdraw it, Sir.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Wynberg previously indicated that he wished to put a question.

†Mr R V CARLISLE: I just want to ask the hon the Minister whether a cultural tea is the same as rooibos tea and whether it is "Nat"? [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon the Minister may reply if he so wishes.

Ministers:

N3 toll road: Heidelberg/Pietermaritzburg

*1. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 325 on 14 May 1993 in regard to the N3 toll road between Heidelberg (Transvaal) and Pietermaritzburg, any portion of the amount of R75 267 550 collected in toll money during the period 1 April 1992 up to and including 31 March 1993 that had not been used to defray the operating costs of toll roads and/or the cost of road maintenance was made available to his Department to be used for improving road infrastructures; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details;

- (2) whether the principle of utilizing such unexpended amounts for the above-mentioned purpose applies in respect of other toll roads in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, to what extent;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B898E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) No. The amount of R75 267 550 was, with the exception of a small portion, used to pay back loans.
- (2) Yes. The principle applies to toll roads in the Republic. The principle which must be followed is that, in terms of the National Roads Act (Act 54 of 1971), each toll road is a separate accounting entity.
- (3) No.

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Chairman, I could not hear the hon the Minister at all, but I should

like to ask a follow-up question. I therefore trust that I shall be pardoned if I ask something to which he has already replied. I want to ask him if surplus income is used at all for cross-subsidization in respect of those toll roads that are not profitable, and, if so, whether all surplus income is used for that.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I shall repeat part of my reply, because hon members were making such a noise that they could not hear me, even if they wanted to. [Interjections.]

Yes. The principle applies to toll roads in the Republic. The principle which must be followed is, in terms of the National Roads Act (Act 54 of 1971), that each toll road is a separate accounting entity, which means that there can be no cross-subsidization.

Technical colleges:

*2. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:†

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on technical colleges under the control of the Department of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Assembly, and the Department of Education and Training, respectively; if not, why not; if so,

- (2) whether technical colleges under the control of these two Departments (a) follow the same curriculum and (b) set the same examinations; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether the same admission requirements apply to examinations in both cases; if not, why not; if so, what are the requirements;
- (4) whether he or his Department has made an investigation or will have an investigation made to determine whether these requirements are being applied strictly in both cases; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B901E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of National Education):

- (1) Yes, regarding matters which fall within my area of competence as Minister of National Education.

- (2) (a) According to the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, Act No 76 of 1984, the Minister of National Education is responsible for norms and standards of syllabuses and examination, and for the certification of qualifications. According to this authority he therefore determines the norms and standards for syllabuses followed by all the education departments. The various State departments responsible for education can develop syllabuses according to these norms and standards, separately or in co-operation with each other, in terms of the needs of their clients and/or communities.

- (b) The conducting of examinations does not fall within the area of competence of the Minister of National Education; it is the responsibility of the various State departments responsible for education, who in this case too can deal with the matter separately or co-operatively.

- (3) Minimum admission requirements are determined by the Minister of National Education; his general policy regarding norms and standards for syllabuses and examination, and for the certification of qualifications. Education departments are, however, free to set additional requirements.

- (4) No, the Minister of National Education does not have a legal mandate to investigate or have an investigation done regarding the implementation of his admission requirements by the different departments or institutions responsible for the provision of education. Certificates are, however, issued by one body, namely the South African Certification Council (Safert), and this is done in line with the Minister of National Education's general policy.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and in the light of the fact that the same curriculum is followed and the same examinations are written at technical colleges falling under the Department of Education and Culture of the Administration: House of Assembly and those falling under the Department of Education and Training, is the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

hon the Minister aware that those requirements were abolished by at least the Isidingo Technical College near Daveyton last year? Is he prepared to have this investigated and to act if examination admission requirements were not met at that technical college?

(53) The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I was not aware of that. I am prepared to have an investigation conducted into the matter. I will establish what the facts are and in the light thereof decide on further action.

Business interrupted in accordance with the Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Matric examinations: fees

*3. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether the payment of examination fees by matric pupils under the control of his Department has been suspended in respect of 1993; if so, for what reasons;

(2) whether he or his Department has approached bodies in the private sector or has been approached by bodies with regard to the loss that will be suffered by the State as a result of the suspension of the payment of examination fees being made good by such bodies; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether he or his Department has established whether tax concessions will be granted to bodies rendering such financial assistance; if not, why not; if so, what is the (a) nature and (b) extent of these concessions;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B902E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) Yes. The suspension of examination fees for 1993 has proved to be the only solution to defuse an explosive situation without sacrificing the principle of a user charge for educational services. If no solution had been found, no further teaching would have taken place in many schools this year. In addition to wide consultation which has already taken

place, the principle of examination fees has been referred to the National Education Forum, which is yet to be constituted, for advice before any further decisions on this matter are taken.

(2) No. Exploratory talks have been conducted on the recovery from private sources of the loss the State stands to suffer as a result of the suspension of examination fees for the Std 10 examination. The hon the State President's announcement on 26 May 1993 that the various departments of education would have to recover the additional costs involved from savings effected in their budgets does not exclude the further pursuit of possibilities of finding the money from private sources.

(3) Yes. If donations are made by taxpayers in terms of section 18A of the Income Tax Act (Act No 58 of 1962), these would be tax-deductible.

(4) No.

Public service: permanent posts

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration):

Whether any steps are being taken to permit persons occupying posts contemplated in section 7 (1) (c) (i) of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No 111 of 1984), and complying with certain requirements, to be appointed in a permanent capacity with effect from 1 July 1993; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) how many persons will be affected in this regard? B904E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration):

Yes,

(a) the steps taken imply that State departments must consider the fixed appointment of each person in their service with due consideration of specified requirements laid down by the Commission for Administration; and

(b) accurate figures regarding the number of persons involved are not available at present.

Government Service Pension Fund: temporary employees

*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration):

(1) Whether any steps are being taken to make it possible for certain persons who are currently members of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund to be admitted as members of the Government Service Pension Fund (GSPF); if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) how many persons is it envisaged will be so admitted to the GSPF;

(2) whether the admission of these persons as members of the GSPF will have any financial implications for the State; if so, what amount will be required for this purpose? B905E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration):

(1) Yes,

(a) steps are being taken for the promulgation of regulations by the Minister of Finance in terms of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund Act, 1979 and the Government Service Pension Act, 1973, so that—

(i) serving personnel who are members of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund (TEPF) will be transferred to the Government Service Pension Fund (GSPF) from 1 July 1993 with a reduction of 5% of their pensionable service, except if such members indicate in writing that they do not wish to become members of the GSPF; and

(ii) Public Service Act personnel who are members of the TEPF and who retire or are discharged with pension on or after 2 March 1993, but on or before 1 July 1993, and who have at least 10 years of pensionable service, may be transferred to the GSPF from the date of retirement or discharge,

provided that before such a transfer is effected, such members must elect in writing that they want to be transferred and in such cases also indicate in writing that they accept that their pensionable service will be reduced by 5%.

(b) Approximately 250 000 members will be affected, but the eventual number will depend on the choice made by them.

(2) Yes, but the amount cannot be calculated at this stage, because the actual financial implications for the State as employer can only be determined after it is known how many members have eventually elected to be transferred to the GSPF.

Farmers: police protection

*6. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any funds are to be made available by the State for the purpose of providing police protection for farmers; if not, why not; if so, (a) what amount, (b) when and (c) who will qualify for such aid;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B906E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

Protection of farmers forms part of the policing function of the South African Police and expenses for this purpose are met from the Police Budget.

(2) No.

Note:

An amount of R50,97 million was approved by the Cabinet for protection of certain farms and smallholdings within South African territory against the budget of the South African Police.

The amount will be utilized to pay subsidies to the owners of identified farms and owners who are 60 years of age and older of identified smallholdings for the protection of the property of the residents.

Senior staff held hostage by students

DURBAN — Four students yesterday held the rector, two vice-rectors and the registrar of ML Sultan Technikon hostage for about 10 hours on the Durban campus. (53)

Professor Ramanlall Soni, vice-rectors Hussain Abram and Professor Anthony Arkin, and registrar Johnson Naidoo were finally released at about 10 pm after prolonged, extensive negotiations.

Students have been boycotting classes for two weeks in protest against the "undemocratically elected council".

It is believed that although police were called to the campus, they were asked to leave because the situation was so volatile. Meanwhile an agreement was thrashed out to secure the men's release. — Own Correspondent.

It's a long way to Silicon Valley

Fm 11/6/93

53

Thanks to industrial and economic isolation, the recession and lack of business confidence, SA's two official university-aligned technology research parks are in no position to challenge California's Silicon Valley any time soon.

The Stellenbosch Technopark has attracted 20 organisations since its inception in 1986. These include the IDC and Barlows Group company Reunert Radar Systems. At the Pretoria University-aligned park, called

when Stanford University engineering graduates Bill Hewlett and Dave Packard rented a garage at Palo Alto to develop a US\$55 audio-oscillator. Their company, Hewlett-Packard, has grown into one of the world's top computer companies.

From the Sixties to the mid-Eighties, with the emergence of electronic and computing technologies using the latest developments in silicon chip circuitry, many more "back-yard" firms sprang up in the area south of San Francisco. Since then, Silicon Valley has mushroomed into a major computer R&D centre.

This concept of mutual co-operation between academic institutions and businesses is popular worldwide. The UK has more than 40 technoparks, each specialising in a particular field. In the US, the spirit of commercialisation has resulted in \$50m in annual royalties to

vides communal work space, secretarial services and facilities such as fax, photocopying, telephones and a discussion room. Experts from the universities' and technicians' law, accounting and business schools are also available for consultations.

The aim is to help small entrepreneurs and innovative university researchers who want to commercialise research results or new products but who don't have access to capital, business expertise or support services.

The newer Persequor Technopark is in a better position to succeed because of its proximity to private hi-tech industries in the PWV, as well as institutions such as the University of SA, the Atomic Energy Corp, Armscor, the Foundation for Research Development and, just up the road is the CSIR.

Typical commercial applications of university research at Persequor include the development of optical-fibre communications modules for telephone, data, voice and video transmission, and the development of electronic hardware and software for testing vehicle suspension.

Situated in tranquil park-like surroundings in the hills east of Pretoria, the low-density Persequor development spreads over 66 ha. More than R6m has been invested in the infrastructure and about R20m on building development, with the university investing much of this. A post office, roads and other services have been built but only nine buildings, accommodating the 25 businesses, have been occupied. Another 16 stands must still be sold for the completion of phase one.

A luxury hotel, service station and another 70 stands are on the drawing board. If the economy improves, this ambitious project may yet succeed. Meanwhile, an outlying parcel of land is made available to farmers for a fresh produce market on Saturdays.

Meyer, who expects more students will use the technopark, is negotiating to open an incubation centre early next year. He also sees the Pretoria University post-graduate business school moving to Persequor.



Persequor's Meyer ... holding on during tough times

Persequor, 25 companies have signed on since it was established two years ago, including Olivetti.

"The development has not grown as fast as expected but, given the economic circumstances, we are doing well," says Persequor director Hugo Meyer.

The idea behind technoparks is to provide an environment where academic researchers and their students can pool resources with private-sector entrepreneurs. The parks provide students with a way of commercialising their research and also give businesses the opportunity to stay competitive by having permanent access to the latest basic and applied research at universities.

One of the oldest technoparks is California's Silicon Valley, which started in 1939

universities from technopark inventions and products.

The local story has been different. Despite its ties to five academic institutions in the region — the universities of Stellenbosch, Western Cape and Cape Town, and the Cape and Peninsula technicians — the Stellenbosch park has attracted only 20 companies to invest in the 50 ha development.

There have been few investments in recent years; the large electronics group Altron was one of the first to buy land but decided not to develop it.

On the brighter side, however, the IDC's Innovation Centre has proved to be successful and will be expanded, says Stellenbosch Technopark director Johan Malan. Based on the popular "incubators" overseas, it pro-

Industry bodies offer improved education service

B Day 14/6/93

EDUCATION is the buzzword in property circles and most of the industry's representative bodies are upgrading and improving this service to members.

The Institute of Estate Agents is committed to offering members and non-members improved education alternatives.

This, in turn, will result in more knowledgeable, efficient and skilled estate agents, which will benefit the public and the broking community.

Munro Donen, chairman of the Commercial and Industrial Brokers Association — a division of the institute's southern Transvaal branch with 300 members — says the association is committed to providing a better service to commercial and industrial brokers.

"This will include providing ongoing education for our members. In the past we have been called elitist for offering our facilities only to members. Non-members will now also be welcome to attend our courses and make use of the services we offer," he says.

The need for continuing education has become more important in light of the recent decision by the Estate Agents Board to do away with the compulsory exam for estate agents.

Course

The institute, in conjunction with the business economics department at Wits University, has introduced a three-day property course covering aspects of the commercial and industrial property market.

The course will also be covered in evening classes over three weeks. Successful candidates will be awarded the Certificate of Commercial and Industrial Specialists.

"Other courses are offered in conjunction with the National Property Academy. The institute is currently considering a system whereby members will have to undergo some

ongoing education before being awarded an approved designation that will separate them from those who have not," Donen says.

Institute members are not only bound by the new stringent Estate Agents Board code of conduct, but also by the institute's own internal code, which goes a step further in trying to protect the public and the industry.

"We are also attempting to create a better relationship with the board and are already working together on some projects. The board is there to protect the consumer and the institute to assist the broker so there is no reason why we should not work together.

Effect

"Deregulation will also have an effect on our industry and the time may come when the two bodies are merged," he says.

While the board recently decided to scrap the compulsory exam, it says it cannot overemphasise the value of undergoing a formal education course.

Chairman Eskel Jawitz says the board will con-

tinue to urge all candidate estate agents with the "necessary degree of aptitude and background" to undertake a board exam course and write the exam.

As an added incentive, the board is to introduce an approved designation for those who have already passed a board exam, as well as those who intend doing so in the future," says Jawitz.

Extended

The SA Property Owners Association (Sapoa) has also extended its education programme for members by introducing a proactive education programme to encourage underprivileged communities to participate in the industry.

"The intention is to allow those students who excel to be introduced to our members to enable them to gain practical experience and become actively involved in the industry," says executive director Brian Kirchmann.

Sapoa has been a major supporter and funder of the three-year National Diploma in Real Estate course run by Technikon RSA.

language. It would be a very poor reflection on every hon member of this House if there were a repetition of the occurrence of a shopping complex or other property's being put on auction without the concurrence of the responsible Minister, particularly if one takes into account the mood of the country at the moment.

Mr D K PADIACHEY: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell us that all property that has been leased by tenants will be sold not at market-related prices, but at cost or less than cost price?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, this is a subject which is very topical at the moment. Notwithstanding my departmental involvement in this issue, together with that of the board, which in principle is the custodian of all our assets, I have taken a further decision, namely that in the light of their seriousness, these matters will receive my personal attention. Negotiations will be set in motion, and whatever settlement we come to in the process of negotiation must be to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Private schools: subsidies

58. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any subsidies were paid to private schools in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years; if not, why not; if so, (a) to which schools, and (b) what amount was paid to each such school, in each of these financial years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes *(53)*

91-92 Financial Year	Amount
(a) Lockhat Islamia College	R404 715,00
92-93 Financial Year	Amount
(a) Lockhat Islamia College	R560 224,80
Roshnee Islamic School	R204 805,80

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

State-aided schools: grants-in-aid

59. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any grants-in-aid were paid to State-aided schools in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years; if not, why not; if so, (a) to which schools, and (b) what amount was paid to each such school, in each of these financial years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes *(54)*

	1991-92	1992-93
AI Kajee	—	13 151
Anjuman Islam	19 091	26 504
Ashville	40 810	3 000
Doornkloof	5 850	—
Emona	5 680	5 850
Harding	6 287	6 070
Illovo	7 358	3 662
Ikopo	5 044	5 043
Juma Musjid	11 414	345 688
MLS Blackburn	6 901	6 185
MLS Colenso	5 214	6 100
MLS Krantzklouf	4 968	30 699
Moosamy	4 443	—
Mountain View	4 484	—
Natest	9 840	4 882
Northdene	8 032	8 614
Ntumeni	5 034	5 036
Pomeroy	8 754	—
Parukabad	2 207	—
Radha Roopingh	8 370	8 204
St Anne's	12 344	7 473
St Xavier's	11 535	11 017
Surat Hindu	21 815	—
Sewpaul	15 749	—
Sezela	8 451	9 036
Stanger Madressa	15 562	14 138
St Anthony's	21 526	52 907
South Coast Madressa	12 085	99 536
Pumispruit	—	12 595
L Bodasingh	—	30 000
Woodgrange-On-Sea	295	7 037
Darnall	25 459	14 827
Orient Islamic	162 587	38 754
TOTAL	483 189	776 008

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Failure to report for national service/camps: prosecutions

169. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether all persons who were required to report for (a) national service and (b) camps in 1992 but failed to do so, have been prosecuted; if not, (i) why were not all of them prosecuted and (ii) what percentages of such persons had been prosecuted as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B383E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b) (i) The amendment to the Defence Act (1992) has made provision for persons with conscientious objection against military service. This has had the result that prosecution of national servicemen who failed or refused to report for military service was suspended to give them the opportunity to apply for classification as conscientious objectors under the new dispensation.

(a) (ii) Of the January 1992 intake 15% before prosecutions were suspended on 31 August 1992. Persons who were not prosecuted were called up again for the January 1993 intake. Prosecution for failure or refusal to report for the January 1993 intake, is still in process.

(b) (ii) 20,3% as on 31 August 1992. Persons who were not prosecuted have been rescheduled for later service periods, (camps).

Medicines: theft from State hospitals/clinics

144. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any instances of theft of medicines from State hospitals and clinics occurred during the course of 1992; if so, (a) from which hospitals and clinics and (b) what is the value of the medicines stolen;

(2) whether her Department is investigating these thefts; if not, why not; if so, with what result;

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B784E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes,

Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State:

(a) Medicine Depot and (b) R25 695,65

Provincial Administration of Natal:

(a) Provincial Medical Supply Centre and (b) R5 425,00

Provincial Administration of the Transvaal:

(a) HF Verwoerd Hospital R10 272,89
Lydenburg Hospital R 322,46
Soweto CHC R 22,48

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope:

(a) Dora Nginza Hospital R13 508,36
Groote Schuur Hospital R 6 011,00

Administration: House of Assembly:

(a) Psigmed Pharmacy and (b) R11 576,00;

(2) no, all the cases have been referred to the South African Police for investigation;

(3) no.

Information as received from the provincial administrations.

Provincial hospitals: cost/income per patient

356. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(a) What is the (i) cost and (ii) income per patient per day for each hospital falling under the control of each of the provinces and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B821E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 2/16/93

FRD post for Nevhutalu

(53) (24) (212)

Dr Prins Nevhutalu of the department of Medical Sciences, University of the North, has been appointed as the first director of the schools division at the Foundation for Research Development (FRD) in Pretoria.

The schools division was established to help address the problems of pre-tertiary education in science, mathematics and technical subjects.

Nevhutalu will join the FRD after spending three months doing re-

search at the California Medical School, San Francisco, on a Rockefeller Science Fellowship. He is a senior lecturer in immunology, anatomy, clinical chemistry, medical microbiology and pathology.

He declined several job offers in the US after completing his PhD at the Northern Illinois University in 1991 because of a desire to contribute to the communities of southern Africa.

— Staff Reporter.



Dr Prins Nevhutalu . . . to tackle teaching of sciences in schools

R2m work programme

THE Peninsula Technikon has introduced a R2m work study programme which will create employment and training opportunities for students on the campus. *B/DAY 22/6/93*

A spokesman said the technikon had a shortage of in-service training positions for its students and the project would assist the technikon in this regard. (53)

From police to people's college

JOHN VILJOEN
Education Reporter

53
ARC 4/9/93

AS the country's seats of higher learning face demands for rapid change, one tertiary institution is in the process of a dramatic metamorphosis.

The former Technikon RSA has transformed its image. Now known as the Technikon of Southern Africa, it has dispensed with its old crest in favour of a new image of blue and green arrows set on a postage stamp.

Blue represents heaven and the striving for excellence, and symbolises peace, water, truth and democratic freedom. Green was chosen because it represents the fertile earth in which academic learning grows as well as hope and nature.

The stamp symbolises distance learning and the arrows the interaction between the technikon and its students and partners.

But the remodelling goes much deeper than mere appearances.

Technikon RSA came to be seen as virtually a police corre-

■ The country's largest correspondence technikon proves that radical change need not be accompanied by violent protest.

spondence college, Afrikaans-male dominated with strong government-imposed control.

But, as an indication of how times have changed, at its recent national launch ANC guests outnumbered those from the National Party.

The government's influence over the technikon's council is being relaxed and this shows in its progressive objectives.

The revitalised technikon is committed to "playing a leading role in the transformation of education by addressing the imbalances created by an inequitable dispensation".

It conservatively predicts that the present enrolment of 65 000 will grow to 400 000 within seven years. Eventual enrolment could exceed one million.

According to rector Attie Buitendacht, the technikon's council decided two years ago to tackle

the education crisis in the face of predictions such as projected unemployment of eight million by the year 2000.

The transformation is the result of this commitment.

Professor Buitendacht said distance learning would be the education form of the next century.

The technikon was perfectly placed to play a big role in the affirmative action process, he said.

It had devised a programme to provide entrance to post-school education to those who had had to leave school prematurely for political or economic reasons.

It still has about 30 000 policemen on its books, but a new course in community policing — widely viewed as the way ahead for this country — will be added from next year.

Technikon RSA plan for education crisis ⁽⁵³⁾

Staff Reporter CT 6/9/93

TECHNIKON RSA, the largest correspondence technikon in Southern Africa, plans to increase its student enrolment from 65 000 to 400 000 by the year 2000 to relieve the education crisis.

The technikon has also changed its name to Technikon SA (Southern Africa).

Rector Professor Attie Buitendacht said foundation courses would be started for those without a matric or senior certificate to qualify for entrance.

Courses in community policing, voter training and crowd control were also planned.

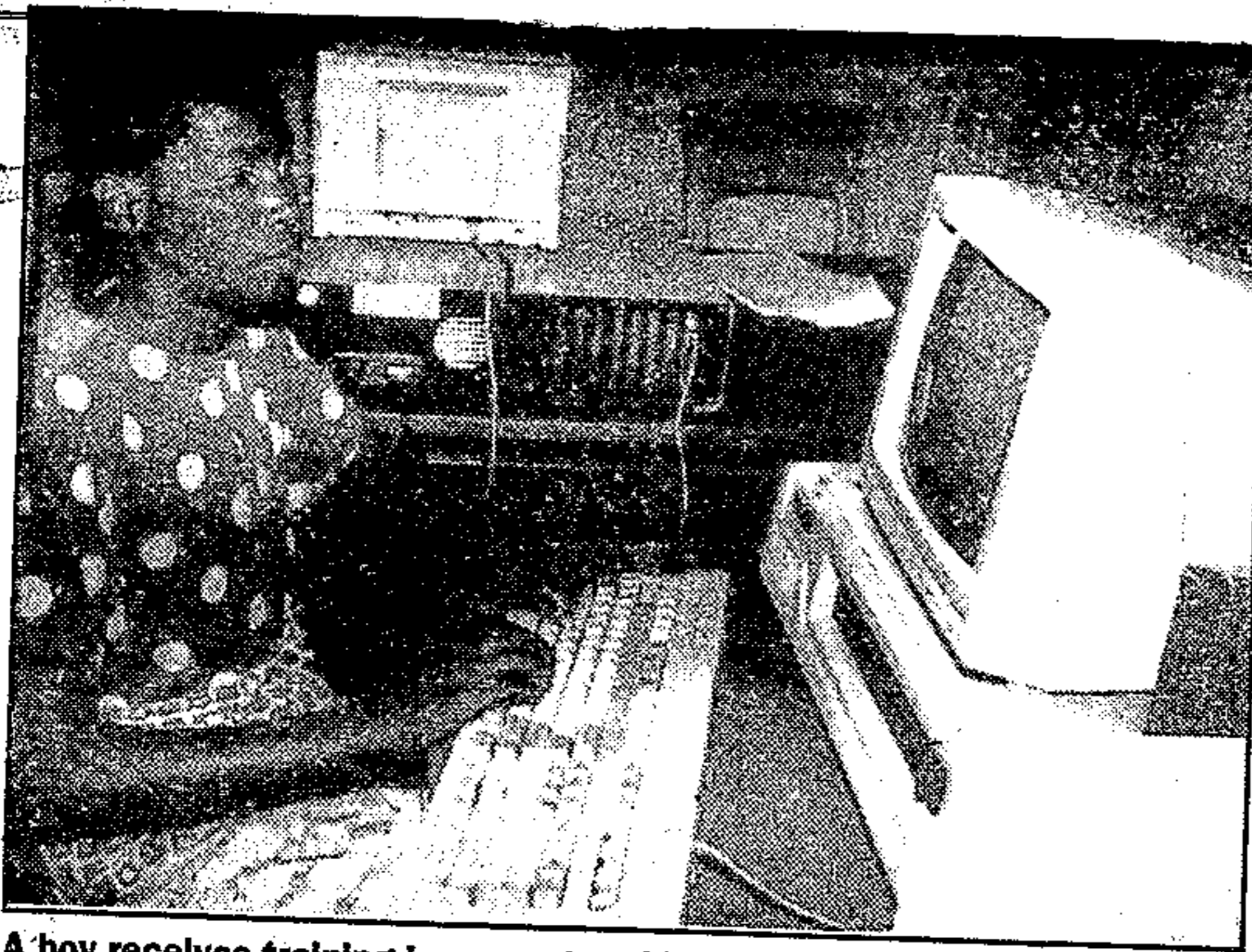
He said study centres would be opened nationwide. Also, R30 million was needed over the next three years for the five-year plan.

Better deal for ^{Soweto} children 6/9/93

THE age of 18 will no longer bring the blues to children under the care of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

The JCWS is helping these children, who are no longer eligible for financial assistance by the State, get skills to enable them to find employment. The trainees are predominantly from Soweto, Noordgesicht, Westbury and Eldorado Park. They are trained in hair-dressing, dressmaking, motor mechanics, welding, pre-school education training, computer and secretarial skills.

The association is also raising consciousness in the business community to assist in securing employment for the youths once they have received training.



A boy receives training in computer skills.

H
Kimm

(53)

Star 10/9/93

Scrap authorities – students

53

■ BY JUSTICE MALALA and SAPA

Student organisations at Technikon Northern Transvaal (TNT) and the Daveyton College of Education yesterday demanded the dissolution of their governing bodies.

And at the University of Cape Town, the students representative council condemned the UCT council's statement on Wednesday that it refused to disband.

Students and staff at Davey-

ton College of Education, under the banner of an organisation called the United Front, said the college's governing council "should disband forthwith".

They appealed to the community to support their campaign and urged the Department of Education and Training not to close the embattled institution.

Several students at TNT were arrested yesterday on their way to a protest in Pretoria.

■ A pupil was shot dead and

another injured in two attacks on schools in Vosloorus on the East Rand this week.

Police said a scholar was shot in the head and died at the Vosloorus Comprehensive Secondary School on Wednesday, and another was wounded in the leg at the Fortune Kunene Primary School, also in Vosloorus, on Tuesday.

In both attacks an unidentified gunman entered the school and opened fire on children.

Toyi-toying four guilty of disruption at Vaal Tech

Star 16/9/93

■ BY MELODY McDOUGALL
VEREENIGING BUREAU

A panel conducting disciplinary hearings into recent student unrest at the Vaal Triangle Technikon found four students guilty of disruptive behaviour yesterday. (53)

Kingsley Boloang, Ntuma Botlhoko, Lehomma Ramajoe and James Radebe were, however, acquitted on charges of damage to technikon property, threats on personnel and derogatory language.

The hearings were a sequel to racial clashes between white and black students last month following the students' representative council election.

Another two students, Nico van Dyk and Anton Swanepoel, were acquitted on charges of disrupting the academic programme and derogatory language.

Vaal Triangle Technikon director of public relations Dr Abe Kempen said the panel — consisting of P Nkaiseng and JP Landman — would hear mitigating evidence from the four before presenting their recommendations to technikon management.

The action to be taken against these students, whose toyi-toying had had a "disruptive effect" on both academic and administrative activities, would be announced next week.

ADVERTISEMENT

TECHNIKON SA, southern Africa's only distance tuition technikon was established 13 years ago (as Technikon RSA) with less than five thousand students.

Today it is the largest technikon in southern Africa with 65 000 students and more than seventy programmes, ranging from community and applied sciences to applied law, economics and management sciences.

The technikon has twelve regional offices throughout South Africa, more than 200 exam centres and prescribed books and other study materials are available at more than 500 libraries all over the country.

Although Technikon SA is primarily a tertiary education institution, it has also devised a programme for South Africans who had inferior education or who had to leave school prematurely for political or economic reasons.

In this way alternative routes to a matric or senior certificate are created for entrance to post-school education.

With the number of students accepted at residential technikons severely limited because of limits on class size, Technikon SA provides an affordable, accessible alternative for people

Technikon study from the comfort of home

(52)

who want to improve their qualifications. The technikon is continually developing new programmes that will meet the needs of commerce and industry, as well as the general public. Examples are programmes for peace marshalls who should be well versed in crowd control, voter training, the training of electoral officials and community policing. Other more formal qualifications that will soon be available include mechanical and electrical engi-

neering, import and export management, plus a number of other courses ranging from Public Relations to a Higher Diploma in Nature Conservation.

If you are interested in furthering your career, invest in a nationally recognised qualification through Technikon SA.

More information can be obtained from the technikon's regional office at (021) 949-1425/6 or write to The Registrar, Technikon SA, Private Bag, X69, Bellville, 7535.

Southern 1719 - 216193

Pentech SRC suspended

By Barbara-Ann Boswell

PENINSULA Technikon students are without leadership after the entire executive of the Students Representative Council (SRC) was suspended by a mass meeting recently.

The suspension came as a result of allegations of mismanagement of funds and a lack of leadership by the SRC.

The SRC was provisionally suspended by the general council, the highest decision-making body of students, and a commission of

South 1/10 - 5/10/93
five students was instituted to investigate allegations (53)

According to Mr Peter Abrahams, one of the five, it found the SRC executive was not accountable to the general council and was deeply divided.

"We found certain members of the executive were strong-willed and not functioning as a collective. They were releasing funds and organising functions without the knowledge of the chairperson and without using the proper channels," he said.

Mr Tobie Titus, acting regis-

trar for Student Affairs at the technikon, said: "The commission did not find any irregularities with funds — no embezzlement had taken place, but the commission was concerned that the SRC was not getting the general council's permission for expenditure.

"There were also personality clashes within the executive."

Abrahams said an interim SRC would be chosen at the students' parliament in October.

Until then, the commission would function in the place of the SRC as a "caretaker body".

Students on carpet

By Mpikeleni Duma

ABOUT 20 students at the Thaba'Nchu College of Education outside Bloemfontein will appear before a disciplinary committee today on charges of misconduct. (53)

In a circular addressed to the students by the college administration, the students' parents or guardians have been asked to accompany them and produce their identity documents.

Their appearance follows an incident in which students allegedly showed disrespect by wearing caps and

hats while being addressed by the college authorities.

They allegedly shouted insults at the authorities and tried to disrupt proceedings by making a noise and stamping their feet. The actions were allegedly committed during an address by Bophuthatswana Minister of Education Mr KC Sehume, who was accompanied by the homeland's leader Chief Lucas Mangope on August 19. The circular warned the students that should they fail to comply with the two requests, they would be expelled from the college.

Canada
St. Times
to give
(C/Metro)
millions
24/10/93
to Boland
college

By JESSICA
BEZUIDENHOUT

THE Canadian government is to spend millions on a five-year programme to establish a unique communication centre at a teaching college in the Boland.

Worcester's Sohgne College will become the first tertiary institution in Africa to be equipped with this specialised communication facility, Mrs Margareth Waterboer, lecturer and co-ordinator of the project at the college, said this week.

A representative of the Canadian government visited the college recently to determine the viability of such a facility and the project is expected to start early next year, she said.

The centre will provide a wide range of specialised audio-visual equipment to the teaching community in the area.

The project will enable lecturers and students to visit Canada to acquire the skills needed.

Canadian representatives with skills in this particular field will also visit the college to provide proper training in audio-visual techniques to those who will eventually run the programme.

The Canadian government will supply all the technological equipment.

53

Promat College may close

Stou 2/11/93

Unless urgent funding is made available, the Promat College of Education near Pretoria will close at the end of the year.

Board of trustees chairman Murray Hofmeyr said yesterday it was no longer possible for an independent college of education to continue solely on private sector funding. (53)

He stressed that all other activities of the Promat organisation would continue.

"The State has made it clear that no funding will be available for the college for 1994 and there is also uncertainty whether Promat could be incorporated in the future policy for teacher education," he added.

Hofmeyr said the trustees would welcome proposals from any person, institution or organisation if they guaranteed funds that could keep the college running. — Sapa.

NEWS Foreign Minister Botha lashes colleagues ● Promat urgently needs funds

College likely to be closed

Sowetan 2/11/93

UNLESS urgent funding is made available, the Promat College of Education near Pretoria will close at the end of the year.

Making the announcement yesterday, Mr Murray Hofmeyr, chairman of the board of trustees of the college, said it was no longer possible for an independent college of education to continue solely on private sector funding.

The political, social, economic and educational situation in South Africa was changing.

And in particular the opening of all formerly white colleges to people of other races, and the consequent reluctance of donors to view pre-service teacher training as a funding priority, had made it clear it was no longer possible for an independent college of education to continue on the basis of private sector funding, he said.

"The State has made it clear no funds will be available for the college for 1994 and there is also uncertainty whether Promat could be incorporated in the future policy for teacher education," he added.

Hofmeyr did, however, make an indirect appeal for private funding for 1994 by saying:

"If any person, institution or organisation were to guarantee funds which on the advice of auditors and in the opinion of the Board of Trustees are sufficient to keep a College of Education operating effectively in 1994, the Trustees would welcome such proposals and would co-operate with any resulting endeavours."

He said all other activities of the Promat organisation, the matric colleges, science project, Distance Education College, and In-Service Training project, were not affected and would continue normal operations. — Sana

Students run riot at college

Star 3/11/93

■ BY JUSTICE MALALA

At least R200 000 damage was caused at Promat College of Education outside Pretoria yesterday when about 200 students went on the rampage, burning a college car and building (53)

The college's administration block and an administration building for Promat's matric classes were extensively damaged in the riot, with all the property inside the matric programme building destroyed.

Filing cabinets were hacked with a pickaxe, telephone lines were cut and computer equipment was set alight.

Smouldering

The scene after the riot looked as though a tornado had ripped through the campus. Papers were strewn over the yard and some bonfires set by the students were still smouldering. Windows were broken in many of the buildings.

The rampage began at about 8 am and was quelled by student representative council (SRC) members about two hours later. Police arrived on the scene soon afterwards but by then the situation had been brought under reason-

able control.

A teargas canister was fired into the air to disperse the students. No one was arrested. A police spokesman said a docket of public violence had been opened.

The riot followed a unanimous decision by the Promat board of trustees on Saturday to close down the college at the end of the year owing to lack of finance. Only the teacher training programme was to be affected by the closure.

A meeting between the college administration and the SRC soon after the disruptions decided that normal classes would resume after a two-day "cooling off" period. The meeting also resolved to hold further talks today.

Examinations for trainee teachers were put on hold and students have been barred from all college premises except for residences.

Matric candidates are writing at the Promat Mamelodi campus and management said these examinations were continuing normally.

SRC media officer Steve Malebe said the riots were the "manifestation of students' anger at seeing their futures being gambled with".

No funds for Promat

KATHRYN STRACHAN

GOVERNMENT said yesterday there were no funds available in the current education budget to subsidise the strife-torn Promat College of Education, near Pretoria, which is threatened with closure. *Biday*

The crisis at the private college worsened on Tuesday when angry students went on the rampage, setting buildings and cars alight. *5/11/93*

The Promat board of trustees announced earlier this week that unless funding was made available, the college would close at the end of the year.

Students believed the crisis was "precipitated by the intransigence" of the institution's management. *(53)*

Education and Training director-general Bernhard Louw said if the institution closed, the state would investigate ways to accommodate Promat students at other colleges of education.

Meanwhile, National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) southern Transvaal secretary Amos Msane said in Johannesburg that the Save Promat committee, including student and community representatives, believed the crisis at the college was a national issue.

The country was in dire need of further teacher training colleges, and the committee would seek an urgent meeting with the trustees to try to avoid the closure.

He said the committee regretted the damage caused on Tuesday.

College campaign launched

Sowetan 5/11/93

Shutdown is opposed

By Bongani Mavuso (53)

THE Expanded Save Promat College of Education Action Committee yesterday said it was against the closure of the college as South Africa needed more colleges of education. The committee represents students, workers, parents and the Mamelodi Civic Association. Accusing college management of "intransigence" for the crisis on campus,

the committee said it regretted the damage caused by students when they wrecked buildings and property on campus on Tuesday. The committee said it believed the situation on campus could be normalised. Meanwhile, Director-General of Education and Training Dr Bernhard Louw said yesterday the Government was willing to investigate the possibility of accommodating Promat students at other colleges.

Sowetan Standard Bank Stick-A-Pie competition

More than a college Star 10/11/92 goes up in smoke

53

Larry Robertson had a dream. Appalled at the mediocre education being dished out to black children because of apartheid education, this teacher nurtured the idea of producing teachers of outstanding quality to help their pupils achieve better results.

Robertson collaborated with a few individuals who shared his dream, and in 1982, six years after the 1976 student uprisings, they launched Project Matricula-tion (Promat).

The project was aimed at upgrading the skills of under-qualified teachers by putting them on an intensive one-year course which would enable them to acquire a matric.

Funding for the project initially came from the private sector, but as its successes became more visible, trusts, individuals and foreign governments started pouring in money.

With a modest intake of 97 teachers in its first year, all housed in a disused furniture store outside Mamelodi near Pretoria, Promat went from strength to strength in the following 10 years.

From an initial budget of a mere R90 000 in 1982, the budget this year was R17 million.

THERE was violent protest last week at Promat College of Education with students causing extensive damage. Justice Malala sketches its history

The cherry on top for Robertson's dream was the opening of a unique, private teacher training college by Promat in 1990.

The independent college's aim was to increase the number and quality of primary school teachers who would be able to lay a solid foundation in mathematics and science at primary school level.

The college concentrated on mathematics, science, English and an African language for each student.

It was not destined to have a long life. Its demise began almost at its birth.

In the year it started operating, South African politics was turned upside down by President de Klerk's historic speech in which he announced the release



Larry Robertson ... unfortunate it came to this.

of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of political organisations.

"The college was overtaken by political events," says trustee Hans Strydom.

"We had fought long and hard with the Government for an open, non-racial private teacher training college to be established. But with the scrapping of apartheid laws the college lost its unique nature as the formerly exclusively white colleges were open and were moving towards a

more democratic system of education."

Donors began steadily slipping away, many citing the fact that the idea of the college was no longer worth funding and there were other projects in need of aid. (Other Promat programmes will continue as before because they continue to receive aid.)

After issuing a warning two months ago, the board of trustees announced on October 30 that there was no option but to close the college.

The students became angry, and last Tuesday's sad events followed when students went on the rampage, causing more than R200 000 in damage.

At the scene of the carnage a few hours later, a visibly disappointed Robertson said: "It is an ironic situation really that, with the demise of apartheid, this college, which was aimed at reversing some of that system's effects, also had to go. It is unfortunate that the situation had to come to this, that the students had to react in such a manner."

But when the flames of destruction spread on that clear day, it was more than just smoke that went up in the air. More than a few people's dreams went up, too.

College 'back to normal'

Soweto, 10/11/93

By Bongani Mavuso

STUDENTS at Soweto's George Tabor Technical College will sit for end-of-the-year examinations on Friday although there has been no effective schooling for about two weeks. A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Ms Kim McEvilly, said yesterday that the situation at the college was "back to normal". (53)

Schooling at the college was disrupted for about two weeks after the college's principal allegedly decided to lock some classrooms and workshops.

Angry students accused the principal, Mr Ulbe Deronde, of being "racist and arrogant" and failing to address their demands and grievances.

The hunt for a job

12-18/11/93
53



The job hunt involves more than just knowing where to look for job vacancies. These days when jobs are so scarce, you have to be well prepared to grab any job opportunity. This means knowing how to write a CV, a letter of application and how to conduct yourself in an interview

Where to look for a job

Here's a list of places and people that can help you when looking for a job:

- Advertisements in newspapers and magazines
- Yellow Pages directory
- Vacancy boards
- Community organisations
- Industrial federations/- employer organisations
- Trade unions
- Employment agencies
- The Department of Manpower
- Teledata
- Company recruitment campaigns at universities, technikons or colleges

Advertisements

Most people who are looking for work turn to the employment pages of daily and weekly newspapers, where jobs in every field and industry are advertised. Daily newspapers are a good source of information for people seeking any of the following positions: secretary, typist, receptionist, switchboard operator, clerk, personal assistant, public relations officer, credit controller, personnel officer, accountant, shop assistant, waitress, electrician, mechanic, sales representative, hotel manager, chef, barman, driver, estate agent, hairdresser, maid, consultant, oral hygienist, laboratory technician, nurse, computer programmer, auditor, bookkeeper, market researcher and teacher.

Weekend papers, like the *Sunday Times*, *Rapport*, *Weekend Argus*, *Weekly Mail* and *New Nation* advertise middle and senior management positions such as those of managing director, chairman, senior partner in a law firm, advertising accounting executive, marketing manager, sales director, headmaster, editor, personnel manager, financial manager, legal advisor, mining engineer, electrical engineer, microbiologist as well as a range of academic posts.

Trade magazines advertise specialist posts. Refer to *de*

Rebus for the legal field, the *South African Medical Journal* for mental, dental and surgical fields, *Marketing Mix* for marketing, *The Journalist* for jobs in the media and the *Textile Dyegest* for positions in the clothing industry.

There are many such trade journals. All those that carry advertising are listed in the South African Rates and Data (Sarad) publication. The *Sarad* is regularly updated and is aimed at the advertising industry. But you can use it to identify those journals that are relevant in the field in which you are interested and which may carry appropriate employment advertisements. You will find copies of *Sarad* at the state libraries in Cape Town and in Bloemfontein, Pretoria and Pietermaritzburg. You could also order a copy from the publishers: Sarad Publishers Co (Pty) Ltd, PO Box 260616, Excom 2023. Remember you'll have to pay for this copy.

Carefully go through the list of people and places where you can get information about vacant jobs. You can apply for jobs advertised in newspapers. Or you can make a list of companies where you would like to work. Visit them or write to them and ask for application forms. Remember to mention which job you want to apply for! In Cape Town, about 75 percent of job vacancies are not advertised.

Finding out more about the companies where you'd like to work

Identify at least three companies you would like to work for. Then find out as much as you can about them. You could begin by questioning friends, family or colleagues who have either worked for these companies or have had dealings with them. You could also write to the company's information officer or company secretary, asking her/him to

send you information about the company, for example annual reports and back copies of newsletters. If it is an established company you may find articles on it in the business section of the newspaper. You could also go to the newspaper's library and ask to see their clippings file on that particular company. The librarian will usually be willing to let you read and photostat any articles that you wish to take away.

Preparing a CV

A CV or curriculum vitae is a personal history that you prepare to tell prospective employers more about yourself. It's important that you put a lot of effort into planning and writing your CV. It will not guarantee you a job, but it will help you secure a job interview.

Remember that your CV will not be the only one that lands on the desk of the personnel officer. Major companies receive up to 40 CVs daily, so yours will have to look good. To ensure that your CV is not ignored, the first page must be eye-catching. The entire document must state your qualifications, experience, capabilities and ambitions.

Here are some points a prospective employer would like to see on the first page of your CV:

- Your name
- The date
- The position you seek
- The date on which you are able to start work

This should be followed by the following information:

1 Personal history

- Surname
- First names
- Identity number
- Sex
- Address
- Telephone number
- Date of birth
- Age
- Place of birth
- Nationality

- Home language
- Whether you can read/write/-speak any other languages
- Sports/hobbies
- State of health
- Whether you have had any serious accidents or illnesses
- Whether you have a driver's license

2 Education and training

- High school
 - dates
 - qualification
 - subjects passed
- Tertiary education (university/technikon/college)
 - dates
 - qualification
 - subjects passed
- Other courses
 - dates
 - qualification
 - subjects passed
- Inhouse company courses/-training
- Membership of professional organisations

3 Work experience

Start with your first employer and work towards your present or most recent employer. School leavers should include information of part time or holiday jobs. Give the following details:

- Company
- City/town
- Dates of employment
- Position held
- Length of time in each post
- Achievements, successes, highlights
- Responsibilities/duties
- Skills learned
- Part-time or community work
- Remuneration
- Reason/s for leaving

4 Summary

- Outline your main responsibilities and duties in

your current and most recent positions.

- Mention the work skills that you are good and weak at.
- Say which additional skills you would like to acquire in your new job.
- Describe your personality. Say something about your character strengths, weaknesses and your ability to work with other people.

5 References

Ask your teacher, principal sports, political or religious leader or a respected member of the community to write a reference for you. A reference is a letter that states what kind of person you are and explains why you should be employed. Names of referees should be in full, together with the positions they held in your company, and a phone number or address where they can be contacted.

Example

Here's a CV of a school leaver applying for an advertised sales person position.

Page 1

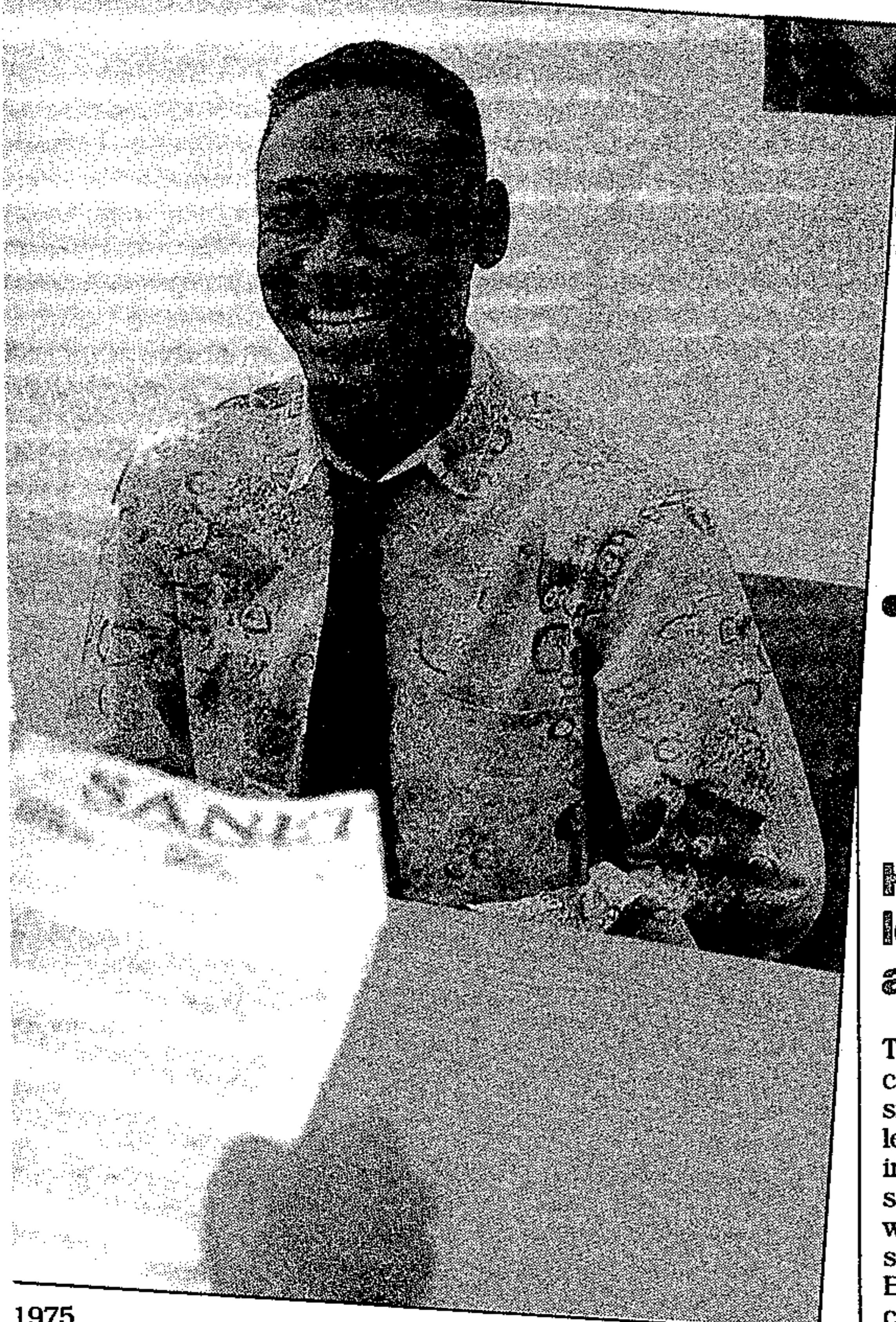
Sandy Miller
January 1993

Career Objectives
1 I wish to obtain a post as a sales assistant with the shop True Blue.
2 I can commence work immediately.

Page 2

1 Personal history
Surname: Miller
First names: Sandy Jean
Identity number: 7512300664080
Sex: Female
Address: 34 Thornton road, Belgravia 7764
Telephone number: 637 8976
Date of birth: 30 December

PHOTO: STEVE HILTON-BARBER



Guidelines for making a good career decision

- Know about yourself and what you want in a career.
- Know what your options are. What are all the different careers you are suited to?
- Find out more about your career options. Collect information about all the jobs you are interested in. You can do this by visiting your careers library, speaking to people who are already in the job of your choice, visiting a company which offers the job or being placed in a work experience programme.
- Find out whether you need to train or study for the jobs. Where can you study? How can you apply?
- Know what your strengths are, eg what skills you already have and useful school subjects that will help you in your career and what your obstacles are. What are the things that will help or hinder you from achieving your career goal?
- Make a shortlist of your three most realistic careers.
- Plan what action you need to take to follow these careers.

● Put all your documents in a large envelope. Don't send original documents. Make copies and ask your priest, doctor or commissioner of oaths to sign them. You'll find a commissioner of oaths at every bank or Post Office.

companies as possible. That way, you won't be devastated if one of your applications is rejected.

How to write a letter of application

The letter that goes with a CV is called a covering letter. It is similar to a business letter. The letter indicates that you are interested in the job and briefly says why you are applying or why you think you are a suitable candidate for the job. Below is an example of a covering letter.

Prepare for the interview

Once you have sent off your job application form, you must start preparing for an interview. An interview is a meeting between you and the company or institution you have applied to for a job. In the interview, the employer will ask you questions to find out if you are suitable for the job.

It is important that you prepare well for the interview. You will need some information on the company for which you want to work and have answers to the questions you may be asked.

● What benefits are offered with this job? For example, does the company have a medical and pension scheme? How does it work?

● What are the prospects for training?

What to take with you to the interview

Make copies of the following documents and take them with you. Leave the originals at home in a safe place.

- Birth certificate or identity book
- Matric certificate
- College diploma, graduation certificate or any other certificate
- Driver's licence
- Letters of reference
- Samples of work you may have done, eg a copy of the school newsletter you helped put together or an illustration you drew for a youth newsletter.

Here are some questions they may ask you

- Why do you want this job?
- What are your qualifications?
- What skills do you have to offer us?
- Do you mind working overtime?
- What are your interests?
- What were your three most outstanding achievements at school/university/ in your previous job?
- Do you enjoy teamwork or do you prefer working on your own?
- Where do you see yourself in 5/10 years' time?
- How do you spend your free time?

The interview

- Arrive five to 10 minutes before the scheduled time. If you're too early, you'll sit in the reception area looking nervous.
- Dress neatly. Don't wear anything you feel uncomfortable in or that will distract the interviewer's attention. Your appearance should show your intention to be taken seriously and the fact that you regard the occasion as an important one.
- Don't show that you are nervous. Try to relax and sit comfortably in your chair.
- Take all your references and documents in a neat folder.
- Speak clearly. Think carefully before answering. Avoid giving one-word answers.
- Try to be polite and friendly.
- Always be honest. A skilful interviewer will recognise when you are twisting or changing the truth.

Some tips:

- Think about how you would answer these questions. Practise answering them with a friend or your family.
- Ask them if your answers are clear and good. If not, ask them to help you improve your answers.

Here are some questions you could ask:

- If I get this job, what would be my areas of responsibility?
- Who will I report to and work with?
- What training will you provide?
- What scope would I have for advancement and promotion?

Do not

- Arrive late
- Smoke unless you are invited to
- Criticise the people you worked for before (if this is not your first job).

The material on this centrespread is from Innovative Guidance, the latest publication of the Careers Research and Information Centre (Cric)

How to fill in an application form

Some companies may ask you to collect and fill in a standard company application form. Here are some tips on filling in an application form:

- Read the application form carefully before answering it.
- Write neatly and clearly. Make sure you haven't made spelling or grammar mistakes. Ask your teacher or someone else to check it for you.
- Make sure you send your form away on time.

needs of different job advertisements.

- Some tips**
- Write neatly, simply and clearly.
 - Prepare a rough copy and ask someone else to check it for spelling or grammar mistakes.
 - Use a clean sheet of paper and set out the letter neatly.
 - Check that your envelope is addressed correctly.
 - The letter shouldn't be longer than one page.
 - Sign your letter and attach it to your CV with a stapler.
 - When sending off a letter of application, you may feel a sense of achievement, but don't let this lull you into a false sense of security. It is wise to apply to as many

1975
 Age: 18
 Place of birth: District Six
 Nationality: South African
 Home language: English and Afrikaans
 Marital status: Single
 Hobbies: Reading and hockey
 State of health: Good
 Driver's licence: Learner's licence

Education and training
 High school: Alexander Sinton
 Dates: 1988-1993
 Qualification: Matric
 Subjects passed: English, Afrikaans, History, Geography, Biology, Business Economics
 Special achievements:
 Chairperson of the Drama society in 1991 and 1992.
 Captain of the school hockey team in 1993.

Summary

1 For the past three years I have worked as a sales assistant at Woolworths in Adderley Street, Cape Town over weekends and during the December holidays.

2 I am friendly and easy to talk to and enjoy working with people.

3 As soon as I have full-time job, I would like to enrol for an evening course in Business Management in order for promotion to manager.

Applying for jobs

Before you apply for a job make sure that you have all the documents that you will need. Find your:

- Birth certificate
- Identity document
- Matric certificate (or your last school report)
- References

Some hints

This is a general CV. You may need to adapt it to the specific

34 Thornton Road
Belgravia
7764

14 January 1993

Miriam Brey
True Blue Boutique
65 Klipfontein Road
Athlone
7764

Dear Miss Brey

Application for employment

I would like to apply for the position of sales assistant, as advertised in the South of 7 January 1993.

I think I am suitable for this position as I have worked as a sales assistant at Woolworths during the school holidays and over weekends. I enjoy working with people and have a keen interest in fashion.

I matriculated in 1992. Please refer to the CV attached for more information.

You can contact me for an interview at the above address.

Yours sincerely,

Sandy Miller

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EDUCATION
Fm 12/11/93
Snails from school

The emphasis of research into the under-preparedness of SA students for tertiary education has tended to concentrate on blacks. It now emerges, however, that whites attending universities and technikons, while better prepared than their disadvantaged counterparts, are not coming up to scratch either.

Not only are the all-round pass rates poor, but unacceptably large percentages of students are failing dismally to complete their courses on time. Internationally, the time taken to complete degrees is considered a

~~(53)~~ (53) Continued on page 59

Continued from page 55

Fm

12/11/93

CURRENT AFFAIRS

more significant indicator than pass rates on their own.

This emerges from research carried out by the US Agency for International Development, which has recently been published by the SA Institute of Race Relations. The issue is fraught with political implications and needs to be addressed, since it represents a significant drain on resources in an increasingly cash-strapped system.

Pretoria University rector Flip Smit estimates that the 30% of students who fail a year at university cost taxpayers more than R580m a year in State subsidies.

The problem is not new. University attempts to remedy the failure rate date back to the Sixties. Now, however, the tenor of the debate has changed, partly because of pressure on universities to reflect the racial composition of society and the need for increased efficiency in tertiary education.

The emphasis now is on the following: safeguarding and improving educationally disadvantaged black students' access to higher education; increasing tertiary output in sciences and technology; and addressing the problem of widely divergent standards between institutions.

Statistics of the general university and technikon pass rates for 1990 indicate that technikon rates were lower than for universities and that pass rates at black universities

were lower than white ones.

Furthermore, according to a National Education Policy investigation, predominantly white universities showed that 64% of black students who enrolled on a three-year science degree in 1986 either dropped out or were excluded from courses on academic grounds. Only 8% had graduated by 1990 and 28% were still studying in 1991.

Figures from 1988-1990 show that, excluding the Technikon RSA (correspondence), the pre-diploma pass rate at the seven white technikons was 72% compared with 57% at the two black technikons outside the homelands, 58% at the coloured technikon and 62% at the Indian one.

Similarly the undergraduate pass rate at the 10 white universities between 1985 and 1989 was 78% compared with 64% for the two coloured/Indian universities and 65% at the black ones ~~(53)~~ (53)

Though the emphasis of the research relates primarily to racially based inequalities, it also shows the general under-preparedness of all tertiary students. A four-year Human Sciences Research Council study shows that most students fail to complete their courses in the minimum allocated time.

Only 27% completed courses in the minimum allocated time and 57% took longer than four years to complete three years of study. Moreover, according to Natal philosophy professor James Moulder, white stu-

dents in the Eighties took an average of five years to complete three-year BA and BSc degrees. And recent statistics at the University of Cape Town show that the average time taken to complete four-year engineering degrees was five-and-a-half years.

Black enrolment at the universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal has increased since the mid-Eighties. According to Wits University vice-chancellor Robert Charlton, the current overall failure rate for blacks at the university, in spite of a strong academic support programme to help students bridge educational gaps, is three times that of other students. However, he stresses that these results are hardly surprising, given the load imposed by these gaps while no concessions are made on required minimum standards.

Nevertheless, all is not doom and gloom. In many instances, the bridging courses and curricular restructuring at predominantly white universities and technikons have boosted pass rates.

At the University of Cape Town, adjustments to curricula and teaching methods resulted in the pass rate improving to 89% in 1989 with blacks performing as well as others. At Port Elizabeth Technikon, black engineering and science students benefiting from carefully designed bridging and support programmes out-performed whites in first-year mainstream courses.

Local campus sets up international network

Star 26/11/93

■ BUSINESS STAFF

Midrand Campus, originally an academic institution offering tuition towards Unisa degrees, has broadened its horizons to England, America and Europe.

Mark Rohald, Midrand's director of studies, says: "Our goal has been to introduce the concept of a multicultural student base, coupled with an internationally accepted standard of education, to South Africa. This has now been achieved."

Midrand, through its agreements with Schiller International University and London City College, now offers the opportunity of transferring to and from Florida, London, Madrid, Paris, Berlin, Heidelberg, Engelberg and Strassborg.

All courses are taught

in English.

For South African students Midrand Campus becomes the springboard to other campuses worldwide, while foreign students have the opportunity to experience South African culture at first hand.

Degree and diploma courses at undergraduate and graduate levels include international business administration, economics, marketing, imports-exports and business studies.

Practical

In many of these courses, lectures are supplemented by practical experience in the work environment.

"The Midrand Campus-London City College association marks the beginning of true internationalisation in South African education," Ro-

hald says.

In certain cases, diploma graduates are able to transfer many of their credits towards international university credits.

"Students who have completed the two-year diploma programme in South Africa may transfer into third year of university at certain foreign universities.

"In terms of cost, this is a major advantage to SA students, since the tuition cost of the diploma programme in SA is around R5 000 a year against R40 000 at a university overseas."

Bill Leader, principal of London City College, says he selected Midrand as associate institution in SA because of its "high degree of professionalism, excellent academic standards and proactive and dynamic approach."

Law career?

DAVID YUTAR
Staff Reporter

620

THINKING about a career in law but unsure whether to commit yourself to university studies?

The full-time one-year diploma in paralegal studies being offered for the first time in South Africa by a Cape Town paralegal school may be your solution.

Increasing demand for paralegals has prompted the school to introduce the course which runs for the first time in February 1994.

School of Paralegal Studies director Colin Fortes said the school had had "overwhelming support" for the course from the business community.

Mr Fortes said the diploma course was aimed not only at students hoping to find employ-

Check out the paralegal studies diploma

AR 29/11/93

ment as legal support staff in firms of attorneys but also those hoping to work in the legal departments of banks, financial institutions and private corporations.

"The course will also be of immense value to students who are contemplating professional careers in law but who would like to spend a year investigating this option before committing with university legal studies.

The diploma course will require students to attend morning lectures for a period of 10 months before sitting for an exam. Successful candidates will be awarded the diploma.

Students have to complete eight "core" courses and elect four out of eight optional courses, giving them a total of twelve credits.

The core courses include an introduction to the study of law, litigation procedures, contracts and computer literacy.

Family and business law, wills and estates and criminal, labour and tax law are among the optional courses.

No previous knowledge of law is required by candidates wishing to enrol for the diploma but only students with matriculation (university exemption not required) will be admitted.

Paralegals are legal assistants who, although not qualified to represent clients or give legal advice, perform invaluable administrative and quasi-legal functions.

First introduced in the United States in the late 1960s, paralegalism is rapidly becoming one of the fastest growing oc-

cupations in that country.

In South Africa, until very recently, paralegal training was largely limited to secretarial programmes and on-the-job training.

In August last year the School of Paralegal Studies was established in Cape Town, its aim being to provide paralegal training for aspirant and mid-career legal assistants.

Since then more than 270 students have attended part-time certificate courses at the school.

Mr Fortes said the school was confident the newly-offered diploma course would fulfil an important and growing need in the private sector.

Further information can be obtained from the school's student adviser at 45 1329 on weekday mornings.

Students find tech is not registered

By Nana Nzimande

STUDENTS at Vusisizwe Technical College in Montana are up in arms after discovering the institution is not properly registered and the teaching staff untrained.

They claim the director, Mr Thabo Khoiseng, employs former students who have not completed their training.

"We went to the Department of Manpower to ask if the school was registered, and all they said to us was that the school is being approved," one student said.

Students pay R250 a month and now face an uncertain future because they are not even guaranteed certificates at the end of the course.

Students of Vusisizwe who completed courses last semester did not receive certificates promised by Khoiseng.

They picketed last month in protest and claim Khoiseng laid charges against them afterwards.

Miss Noncedo Mayambela, a student at the college, was employed as a teacher for two months and then dismissed.

"I was a student at Vusisizwe for three months. Then Mr Khoiseng took me and another student to Boston College in Bellville for an eight-week course," Mayambela explained. (53)

"We did not finish the course and went back to Vusisizwe in May. We found that our teacher, Mr Themba Godfrey, had left because of a quarrel with the director about salaries.

"We started teaching the students who were completing the course."

Mayambela said in July she was employed as a full-time teacher at R800 a month.

"On September 1 Khoiseng expelled me and two other teachers, Ms Nokuzola Kwaza, and Ms Zukiswa. When we asked the director why we were expelled without notice he said the school was running at a loss and that it was bankrupt."

Khoiseng was contacted on Monday but refused to comment.

South 29/10 - 2/11/93

Bans their heads together

WITHOUT
PREJUDICE

Denis
Beckett

Star 30/11/93

(53)

The brochure promoting Promat College of Education is finely printed, elegantly designed, and far from shy. The frontispiece has founder Larry Robertson promising that "this campus will be a symbol of hope". The text boasts that the college is unique on 15 counts.

If "fosters democratic debate", its "students are exceptionally well-motivated and enthusiastic", it is a "model of constructive multicultural education", and more — all these things, rubbed home in proud capitals, "IN CONTRAST TO THE ... STULTIFYING AND DEMORALISING ... STATE INSTITUTIONS".

Then come glowing tributes, redolent with wonder at a dream come true. One is from Margaret Thatcher, another from Peter Kuttumela, ex-student, who certifies that Promat "is a place of healing".

Very inspiring. Very ironic. The college is locked now, part of its grand new campus set on fire by its enthusiastic students.

Democratic debate is a no-speak standoff between management led by Larry "Symbol of Hope" Robertson and a committee chaired by Peter "Place of Healing" Kuttumela. Dream has become nightmare.

And all because apartheid died. Irony is hardly the word.

The factions are the trustees, the college's legal owners, and the Save Promat Action Committee (Spac), backed by most staff and students.

The two do not speak to each other, do not trust each other, and agree on nothing at all other than that if apartheid was still going strong, the cracks would not have happened.

The trustees' spokesmen are Robertson and his deputy, Helmut Bertelsmann. By their account the problem is financial, and simple.

The college was set up in 1989 to be the jewel in Promat's startlingly successful firmament of educational initiatives (the rest of which are still going strong, so far unaffected by the college bust-up). It would be the place to give black teachers a top-class send-off.

Hardly had it opened its doors than apartheid crumbled and the doors of learning opened all over, like the textbook said. Black trainee teachers could sign up at half-empty white colleges; an embryonic private college became a luxury donors could not sustain. The jewel became a thorn.

This year, R3 million was applied for; R300 000 arrived. Management saw the end was nigh and started to explore emergency exit routes. But Spac got hold of the wrong end of the stick and whipped up student anger which culminated in a riot. Even now, Spac is inciting students to cling to the false hope of resuscitation, thereby ensuring another round of fury when these hopes are dashed. There is no way to continue the college. You can't fight economics.

That is how management sees it. Spac sees differently.

Closing the college is more an ideological matter than a financial one. In the apartheid era it was easy for anti-apartheiders to be brothers together, but when the common my disappeared and people started figuring out what this democracy they'd been

talking about really meant, cracks emerged. Robertson, says Spac, had become used to a status as the Schweitzer of Promat — he had after all created it single-handed, from scratch. Now the staff were deliberately teaching students to question, to criticise, to protest, and management found it hard when the protest was directed at them.

A year ago, the college appointed a permanent principal, after running through three temporaries in its short life. The new man was Michael Gardiner, former head of English at JCE. In no time, Gardiner was closely allied with the cause of transformation, and a hero to the students. Robertson and Bertelsmann worried about a white-anting of authority and the Spac people insist, lost faith in the college.

As you see, interpretations vary. When you get down to detail it gets worse. There have been six months of mistrust so total that it makes the Freedom Alliance and the ANC, who at least talk to each other sometimes, look like blood brothers.

Each side has a case in respect of each issue. Take the first blow-up. Robertson and Bertelsmann drew up an emergency memo, confidential and containing drastic proposals. One July morning, college staff arrive to find that someone — nobody knows who — has dropped the memo on their desks.

The staff, flabbergasted, meet with Robertson and Bertelsmann. In an hour of discussion, neither man mentions the contents of the memo. Only then do the staff reveal that they have the memo and ask why it has been kept from them.

Robertson and Bertelsmann say it was a discussion document, which had to be put to the trustees before causing all-round consternation. Staff and students say they've been hoodwinked, particularly as even the principal has been kept out of the picture.

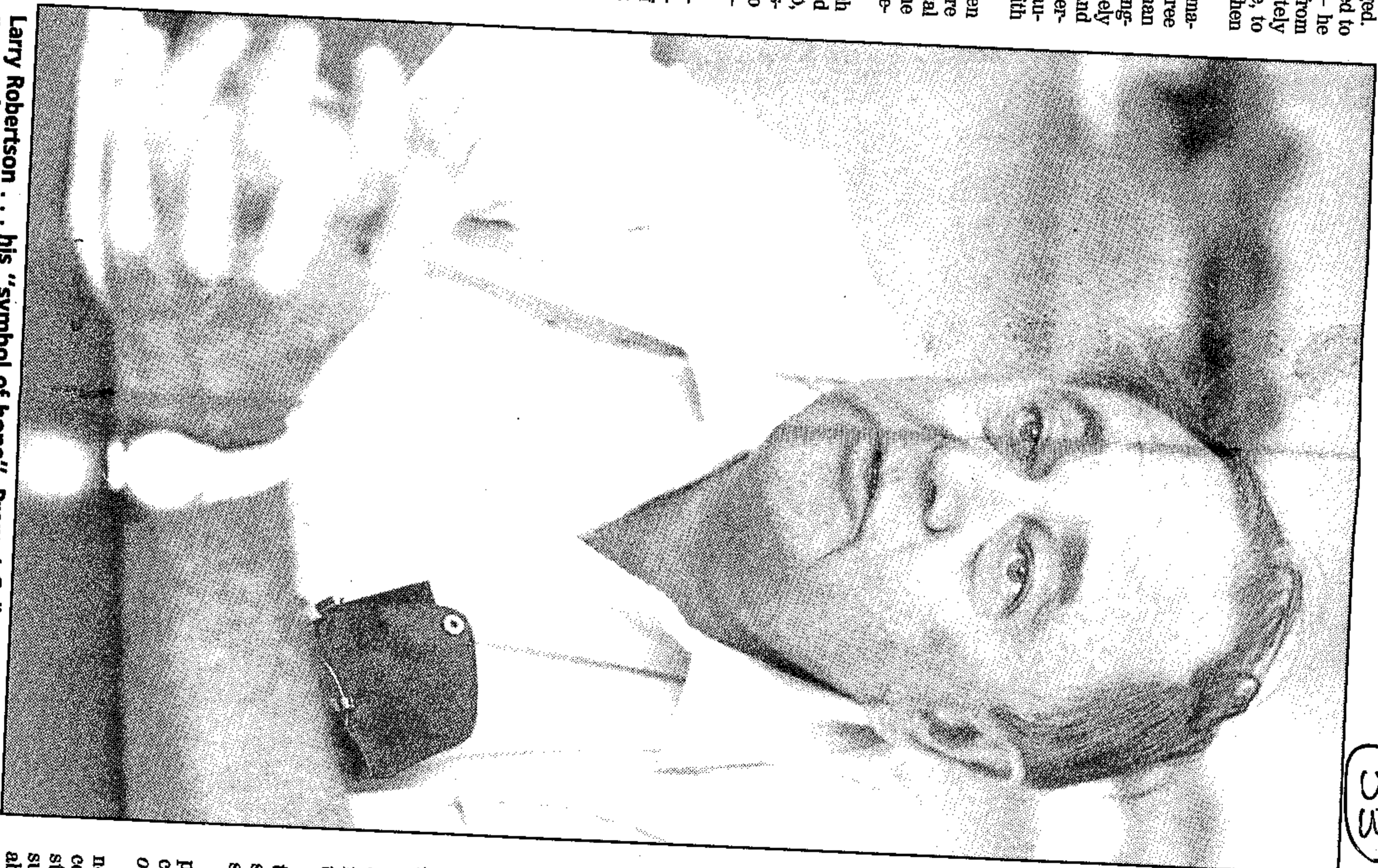
A series of tense meetings follows. One, on September 25, turns to virtual warfare. Students brand Robertson an "ally of Verwoerd and Hitler". Trustee Hans Strydom, a diabetic, is barred from leaving for medication. (In hindsight, it seems that the barring was an unintended part of the pandemonium, but at the time some people thought Strydom's life was being wantonly put at risk.)

The chairman, industrialist Murray Hofmeyr, is effectively imprisoned for some three hours until he agrees to re-explore options. Throughout, abuse is hurled at the few trustees who have dared to show up.

More irony: in name, there are 35 trustees, most of them black. In reality, only a handful turn up for the unpleasant, and often last-minute, feud meetings, and of these there is usually a sum total of one black person, Rams Ramokgopa.

The students are bitter that the college is white-run. When the management points to distinguished black trustees who couldn't make it, the absentees are shouted down as tokens and/or as "whites in black skins".

While insults raise the rafters, no student leader or lecturer raises a hand to say "enough". Each meeting has the trustees walking the plank. It's hell, and a terrifying hell, and the trustees are distressed and dis-



Larry Robertson ... his "symbol of hope", Promat College, is closed. No money, he says. But the students are certain that something will turn up.

gusted that the Spac leadership turns a blind eye while they run the gauntlet.

For Spac, it was not easy. "It was horrible," says one, "all that aggression. But I don't know that it was anyone's place to try to switch it off. These students have put years of faith — three years, some of them — into what they believed was a special place giving them a special education, for

Perhaps the anger didn't get far enough out. The answers certainly didn't get found. A nucleus of those trustees who were respected by both sides nearly saved the day, partly by arranging a last-ditch appeal for Government help. Huge hopes were vested in a meeting with the Government, set for 3 pm on October 31. Six hours beforehand, Bertelsmann pulled out.

"Spac had stacked their side with 15 people, including so-called 'community representatives', political activists who had nothing to do with the school. It wasn't a delegation, it was a pressure group. It was totally compromising. I could not go."

Two days later, Promat college was set on fire. Two buildings and a car were burnt out. Innumerable computers, faxes, printers, and phones were chopped up like firewood.

The vandalised campus, vivid on TV, promptly put the college on a broader map than it had known either in the dream-complunged the debate into a new round of re-tribinations.

Obviously, management was upset. Robertson was livid and said in interviews that "people who can behave like this do not deserve to be students."

Less obviously, students were also upset, claiming that "only bricks and steel were hurt". Moreover, the riot was stopped by student leaders themselves — the SRC president was seen taking a stick to rioters — long before the ISU arrived.

"We were done down by the media," says one student. "It was made to look as if all of us were involved, as if we were about to go on a massacre, and as if we were only stopped by Casspirs, and none of that is true."

The day after the riot, Promat college closed. For ever, says Robertson. "It's finished, it's dead. There is no money and that's that."

For a while, says Spac, confident that their ideas for transformation will bring forth support that was not available for the old system's approach.

Each rival faction offers a million words to prove that it is going to superhuman effort to communicate and accommodate, and the other side are the saboteurs.

What could have been the spearhead of a new and exciting educational order has become a symbol of wreckage. Its distraught students face a vacuum, and are being sucked into a whirlpool of violent conflict about who is to be allowed to write (re-scheduled) exams, who is to be permitted to transfer to other colleges.

Everybody sees themselves as under threat. In many cases all too literally. Promat's admin staff have received numerous death threats. An angry husband is said to be planning a pre-emptive attack on (presumed) threateners in Mamelodi.

This in consequence of a squabble between two sets of new-age educationists, democracy and open dealing. They need their heads banged together.

College opens for final exams

Sowetan 8/12/93

By McKeed Kotlolo

SCORES of students at the bankrupt Promat College of Education near Mamelodi, Pretoria, are to sit for their last examinations at the institution from today.

The three-year-old private college was closed on November 10 due to lack of funds.

(53)
A week before closure, students went on the rampage, destroying furniture and setting the administrative buildings and a car belonging to a staff member alight.

Promat deputy executive director Mr Helmut Bertelmann said the institution,

including the hostels, were reopened to students on December 1 to allow them time to prepare for their year-end exams.

He said the institution's management committee was assisting students to find placement at other colleges.

Students are requested to contact Mrs Cecilia Hiemstra for application forms and placement at other colleges. She can be contacted at the college during the day or at (011) 705-1159 after hours.

Hiemstra said: "Unless students give me the green light to apply to colleges of their own choice, they may not be accepted because it is already late for applications."

Between school and the grown-up world

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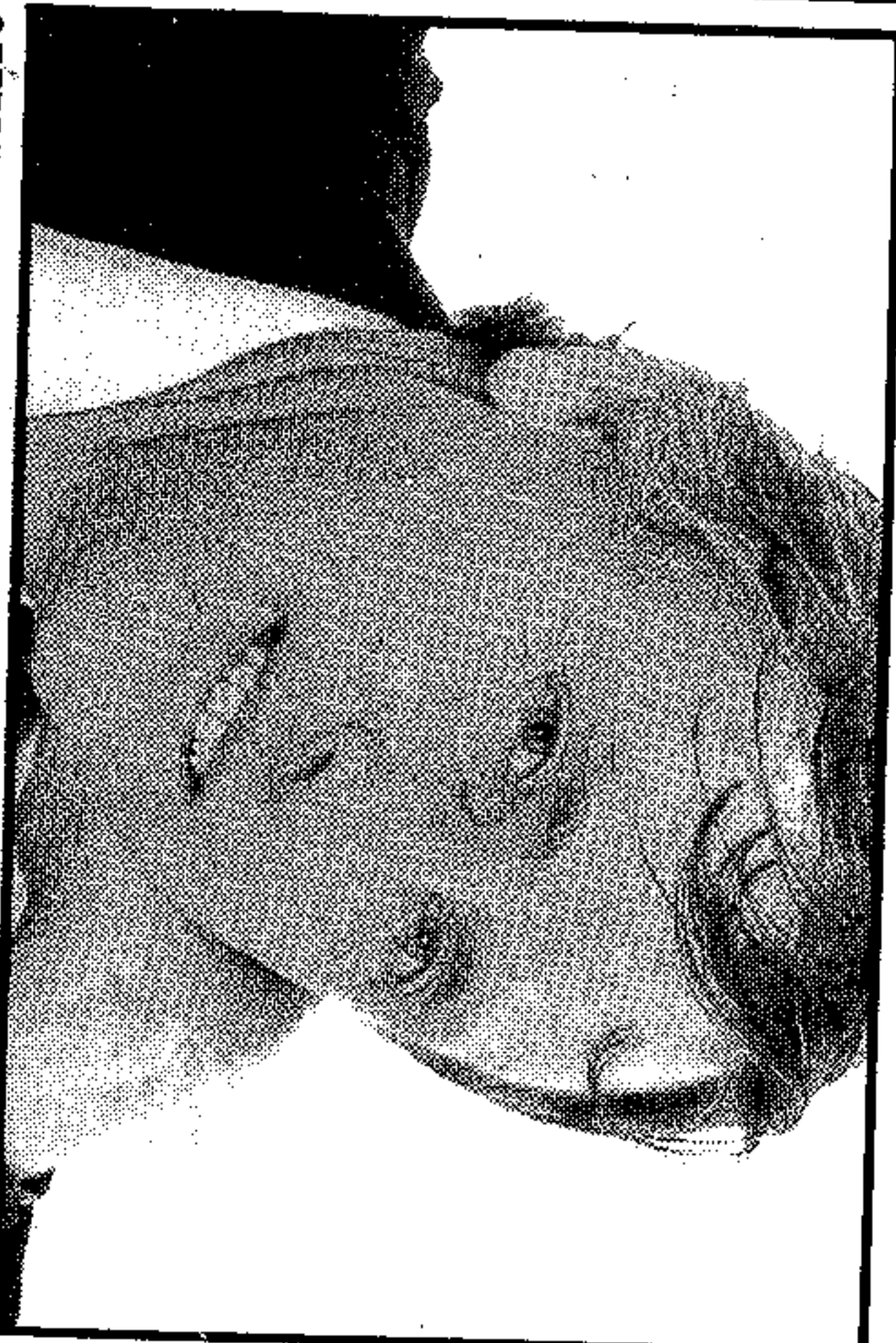
KINGSWOOD College in Grahamstown offers a bridging year for post-matric students during which they can learn everything from public speaking to typing.

After Kingswood headmaster David Wilkinson guided me through the contents of the course, I found myself wishing I had had such an opportunity after I left school. Mr Wilkinson says that often, a school-leaver's matric results are disappointing, and many have no

By JULIE WALKER

idea what to do next. The bridging year offers many options. Perhaps most importantly, it allows students to leave home and board in a secure environment.

"School-leavers need to be one of two things. They must either be employable or be able to employ," says Mr Wilkinson. The aim of the bridging year is to equip students adequately for tertiary education or work.



OFFERING OPTIONS... Kingswood headmaster David Wilkinson

Kingswood has agreements with Rhodes University such that students meeting entrance requirements can study up to three subjects through Rhodes and receive credits for advancement to the second year of a degree course or possible transfer to another university or technikon (53). Certain Unisa courses can also be studied, as can repeats of some matric subjects — maths, science and English are the commonest.

But the objective of the bridging year is far wider than brushing up on academic standards. Mr Wilkinson describes it as a growth year. A co-educational environment as well as living away from home help the development of social skills.

Other accomplishments may be achieved through courses in computer literacy, word-processing and typing. Tutors help nurture appearance and presence skills, self-discipline and self-confidence, a work ethic, self-motivation, thinking skills, leadership, driving and — not to be forgotten — a sense of fun.

Time management, study techniques and public speaking are compulsory. The Grahamstown Toastmasters' Society contributes expert tuition in public speaking techniques, even elementary ones such as chairing a meeting and

introducing a speaker. The college has also adapted an idea established in the Kingswood Junior School and offers a course on how to run a business.

"It covers such issues as motivation, ideas, what kind of business, partnerships, how a profit is arrived at, and so on. With so few jobs in the formal sector, more and more people will need entrepreneurial skills to employ themselves and others," says Mr Wilkinson.

Career guidance is another feature of the course and outside speakers are invited to describe various employment options. Although Grahamstown has virtually no industry, it is a legal, academic and cultural centre.

"Bridging-year participants are treated more like students than pupils," says Mr Wilkinson. "They have greater freedom of access, private rooms, are allowed to run their own domestic budgets out of allowances within the fee structure, can cook their own meals and enjoy a social drink provided they are over 18. However, smoking is not allowed."

They are able and expected to join in the college's activities such as plays, sports and a host of societies from bridge to photographic and orchestra.

OUR R300000 bursary plan

By Bongani Mavuso

IN A BID TO EASE the cash crunch faced by tertiary students each year, *Sowetan*, the International Campus and the Technikon of Southern Africa have made available bursaries with a combined value of R300 000 for the 1994 academic year.

To be run in the form of a competition, the bursaries will assist in addressing the serious financial problems encountered by prospective students from disadvantaged communities.

International Campus is offering a number of high value bursaries for qualifying students to study for degrees or diplomas.

The school is an independent educational institution providing full-time, part-time and flexi-time study tuition in Johannesburg for international degrees and diplomas.

Three full bursaries of more than R30 000 each are offered over four years totalling R100 000. In addition, 100 part bursaries of R1 000 each are offered for next year.

The school will offer two undergraduate diploma bursaries of R32 000 each, one undergraduate degree bursary of R46 000 and one postgraduate diploma or degree bursary worth between R25 000 and R35 000.

These include Bachelor of Science degrees in economics, management, banking, accounting, among others, and diplomas in management with credits towards an MBA degree.

The principal, Mr Eric Stillerman, says the bursaries aim to extend the benefits of an international education to deserving students with the potential to contribute to development in the "new" South Africa.

Applicants are required to write an essay of no

Sowetan 24/12/93

more than 350 words on the topic "Key considerations for the education of leaders for the new South Africa". Technikon SA, which is the only institution which presents career-specific distance education in Southern Africa will offer tuition bursaries worth R100 000 to students who have a senior certificate.

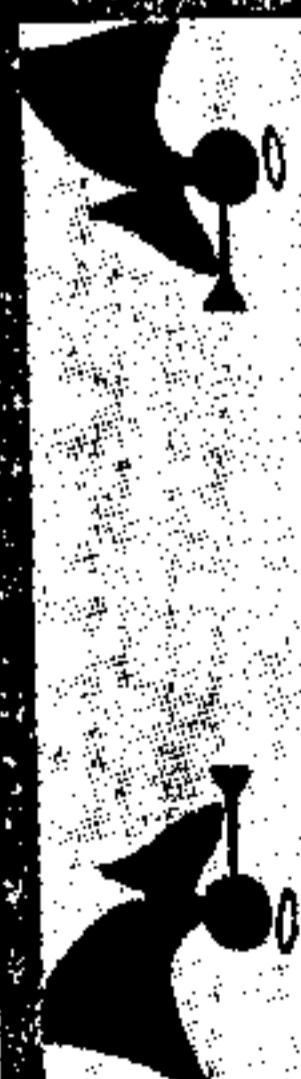
Students may study from home or while they work. The technikon's objective is to establish foundation courses to equip those who do not possess a matric or senior certificate to qualify for entrance.

Applicants will be required to complete a simple entry form which will be published in *Sowetan* from the beginning of January to mid-February next year.

Sowetan marketing manager Mr Ali Mokoena said, "We are calling on companies and individuals to contribute towards providing further bursaries to prospective students." For more information, get your own copy of your favourite newspaper, *Sowetan*, daily from January 3 1994.

'Christmas tells us we can be confident that we will build a new South Africa.'

So says Desmond Tutu in a special pull-out supplement exploring the magic and meaning of Christmas.



Nile giants head for SA

Top Egyptian teams Zamalek and Al-ahly and a Confederation of African Football delegation will be in South Africa next month for showcase soccer event

See page

16

EDUCATION - TECHNICAL & VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

1995

Technikon reopens

53

source Jan 25/1/95

By Josias Charle

THE KwaMhlanga campus of the Technikon Pretoria will reopen today after being closed for more than a week because of student disruptions.

Liaison officer for the institution Mrs Willa de Ruyter confirmed yesterday that selection and registration for first-year students will take place from today until Friday.

Senior students can register from tomorrow until Friday. Late registration of all students will take place from January 30 until February 3.

About 1 000 students, including 400 new ones, will start lectures on Monday next week.

De Ruyter said everything was back to normal at the campus and the special examinations that were disrupted were under way.

The school was closed last Monday

following disruption of activities by students, who claimed that they were being discriminated against by management at the main campus in Pretoria.

Witbank campus

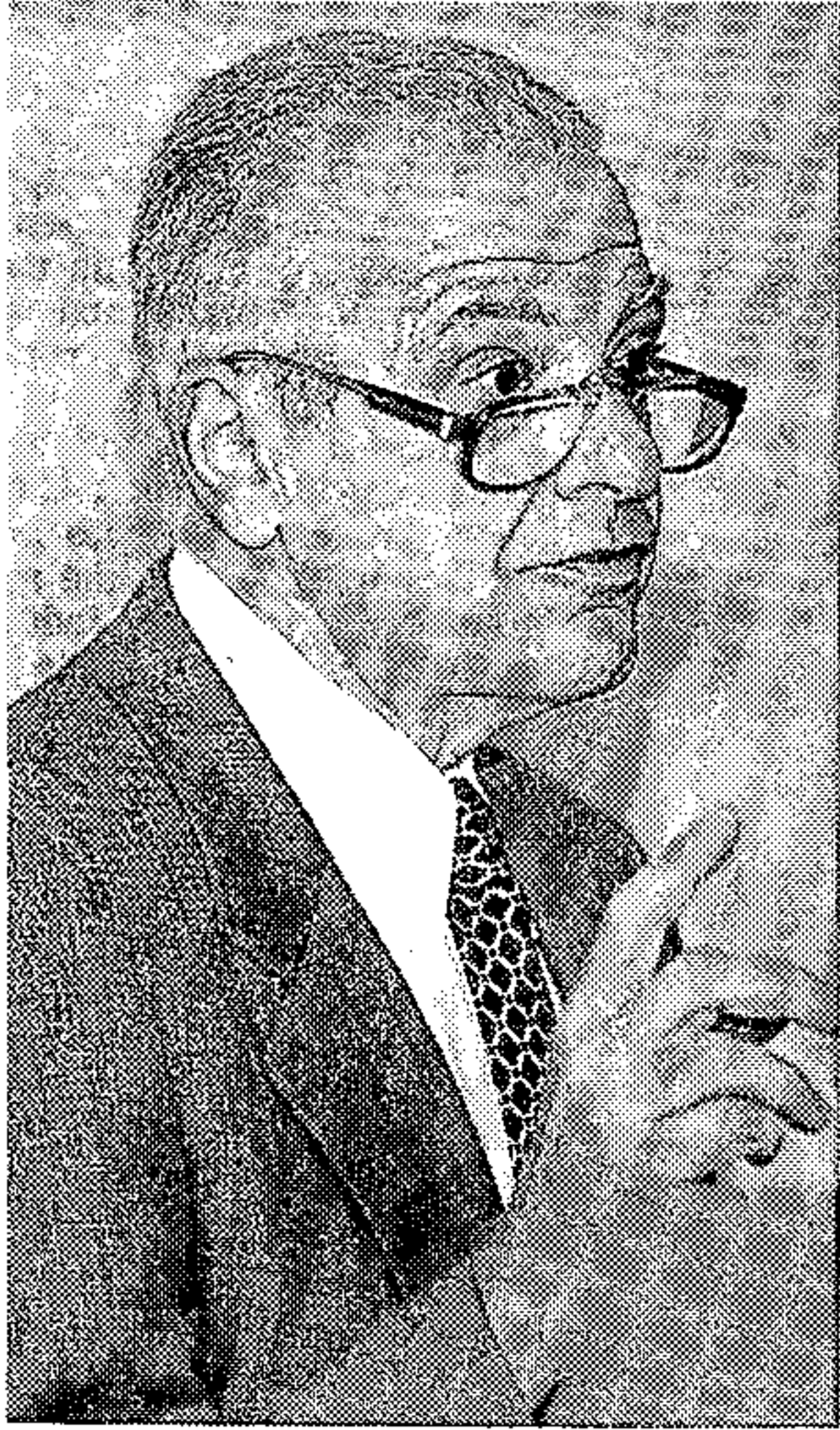
De Ruyter said registration at other satellite campuses of the technikon had been going well.

Lectures for more than 500 students will start on Monday at the Witbank campus, but the academic year will be opened on March 3.

Orientation for 220 new students will be held on Friday. The academic year for 650 students at the new Pietersburg campus will start on February 16.

The Nelspruit branch, which has 1 000 students, will start lessons next Monday. De Ruyter said lessons at the main campus in Pretoria started on Monday.

The campus may offer degree courses in 1996.



International Atomic Energy Association assistant director-general for nuclear energy and safety M Rosen addresses the Nuclear Information Conference in Midrand.

Picture: NICKY DE BLOIS

Warning on technology

MUNGO SOGGOT

SA HAD to stay in touch with the world's leading nuclear technologies and with nuclear applications more suited to developing countries, Atomic Energy Corporation Applied Radiation Technology GM Don Mingay told the Nuclear Information Conference in Midrand yesterday. **53**

"SA has to maintain an appropriate bridgehead with the world's leading nuclear technologies while also providing the basic infrastructural knowledge required in a developing country in support of the many non-power based nuclear applications."

These included colour transformation of semi-precious gemstones, medical use of radio-isotopes, radiopharmaceuticals, geological research, agricultural applications, and food irradiation. **BD26/1195**

"Food is a critical commodity in Africa and all methods to reduce spoilage are of vital interest. SA is a leading country in the use of food irradiation."

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Foundation gets R140 000 grant

Sowetan 31/1/95
(3)

By Isaac Moleli

THE GET AHEAD FOUNDATION has secured more than R140 000 from the Japanese government for the building of a training centre for black entrepreneurs.

The grant, signed by Japanese Ambassador to South Africa Mr Kasumi Sozaki and Get Ahead Foundation chairman Dr Nthato Mollana, will also be used for the training of entrepreneurs.

The foundation's small business clients will be trained in financial management, marketing, business administration and technical skills. Loans will then be offered to them to start their own businesses.

Get Ahead Foundation managing director Mr Don MacRobert says the grant will help in training more than

■ JAPANESE AID Entrepreneurs

to be trained in technical skills:

300 entrepreneurs in technical skills such as welding.

"What is more important is that an estimated 3 500 people operating small businesses will be trained in basic business skills over the next three years," says MacRobert.

Successful individuals will also receive specialised training in Japan.

MacRobert says a Mamelodi businessman, Mr Lucas Mokoena, is one such successful person and is undergoing a three-month training course in welding through the Japanese sponsorship.

Mokoena will use his skills after the training to teach at the newly established

centre.

"Mr Mokoena's continued success as a small business person over the past year in his backyard welding operation resulted in his selection for this training opportunity overseas," says MacRobert.

Mokoena has been elected chairman of the Mamelodi Metal Workers' Association, which was formed by the foundation to enable business people to market their wares at local trade exhibitions and fairs.

Meanwhile, Japan has put aside about R2 million this year to be distributed in grassroots development organisations in their educational, medical and developmental projects.

Higher education: The search for a new way

53 AR4 8/2/95

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

BRIAN FIGAJI

YOU cannot speak of higher education in South Africa today without speaking about how people get there, says the Peninsula Technikon's new rector, Brian Figaji.

This is one of the main problems in contemporary South African education, he maintains.

"We've also had a practice in the past of higher education for higher education's sake. There has been very little direction. A friend of mine says there have been wall-to-wall sociology students and very little else."

But, as far as higher education goes, says Mr Figaji, not enough research has been done to stretch human resources in the various disciplines so that enough professionals are produced in fields where they are really needed.

"Some people don't like that and call it social engineering, but I don't know of a successful country that has not targeted its human resources development."

Mr Figaji believes it is important to take cognisance of the training and resources needed in South Africa, and of how technicians respond to that.

His technikon is approaching the problem by talking to staff about focusing training more closely on the needs of the country, "and I don't think we're doing badly".

"We have a 52-48 split between the humanities and technology — in other words engineering and science — which means we are holding our own in terms of that.

"I'd like to make that shift a little greater towards engineering and science."

But, says Mr Figaji, even humanities at Pentech are career-specific courses and that is also needed.

"All our programmes are fairly career specific. We should simply guard against

Higher-education institutions are faced with the difficulty of transcending old-style thinking in the new South Africa to come up with new, innovative approaches to education which will benefit society as a whole. Education Reporter ESANN DE KOCK spoke to the new rector of the Peninsula Technikon, Brian Figaji, about the challenges facing him and his technikon this year.

the shift moving away from scientific and technological programmes.

"We need to find ways to shift in that direction. The target should be a 60-40 split."

To prove this can be achieved, Mr Figaji points out that last year 48 percent of Pentech engineering students were African — significant in the South African context.

Mr Figaji also wants to give greater impetus to the notion of staff development.

"This means enabling staff not only to do the job right the first time, but to think beyond the job.

"In the past we've been so busy dealing with crises that we now have to start looking at our people."

This year, he says, Pentech will place a central focus on increasing staff qualifications.

"For this, we'll have to go to the internal budget committee and find resources. We are already trying to tie our internal links and external programmes to the notion of staff development, so that activities we engage in are all focused in one particular direction."

Mr Figaji believes this ap-

proach will directly affect the quality of teaching staff will deliver to students.

"Not that I am questioning quality now, but if we are an educational institution, we must be about improving."

Referring to the National Commission of Higher Education appointed to advise the minister of education, Mr Figaji says the task of the commission is a "daunting one".

"It is something which we have to get right the first time, or we will mess up our lives forever."

On his own task as a member of the commission, he says it carries with it great responsibility and is a task that frightens him a little.

"The expectation out there of the commission is increasing every day."

His particular concern within the commission would be to give technological education respectability.

"That is one of the problems in South Africa."

Mr Figaji says the goals of higher education as set out in the draft White Paper are fairly noble, "but I'm concerned about how we will achieve them".



Picture: ROY WIGLEY, The Argus.

FACING THE CHALLENGE: The Peninsula Technikon's new rector, Brian Figaji, is facing the challenges of higher education.

The challenge in higher education was at the level between school and higher education.

"Clearly large parts of the school system have been dysfunctional for a long time, but we expect that system to deliver in the new democratic society."

"This change could take up to 12 or 13 years. The problem is what happens in the interim. We are talking of affirmative action and admitting more African students and improv-

ing their ability to compete."

Mr Figaji believes the establishment of community colleges is the way to do that, and to respond to the gap between compulsory education and higher education.

Explaining the idea of a community college, he says they are quite common in America and Canada.

"It is a college established within a community that will offer a range of programmes to enskill people to be able to do a job at the end of the day."

Mr Figaji says the American model also has a university transfer programme, which he's vehemently opposed to because it divides students between "us" and "them".

South Africa needed to create career opportunities for people and in the process allow students to take additional modules so that, at the end, they could either go to work or go on to higher education.

And higher education should be compelled to allow that qualification as equivalent.

Racially exclusive unions have six months to reform

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BD 9/2/95
UNIONS with racially exclusive clauses in their constitutions would have six months in which to revise this requirement or face being deregistered in terms of the draft Labour Relations Bill, released for comment last week.

SA Iron, Steel and Allied Workers' Union general secretary Len van Niekerk-Venter said the union was concerned as it had a long tradition of restricting membership to white workers.

He urged the Labour Ministry to follow the example of the government of national unity and allow minority groups to have a say in labour matters. "This is the moral ground on which labour relations should be moulded," he said.

He felt minority groups — including the SA Council of Labour Unions (Sacol), which represented about 100 000 white workers — would be left in the lurch if their rights were not enshrined in legislation.

Van Niekerk-Venter said Sacol and its affiliates had circulated a copy of the draft Bill to all regions and would respond once

ERICA JANKOWITZ

all members had had their say on the issue. "Some members wouldn't mind the racial restriction removed, but ultimately it is the majority who will decide."

All-white Mine Workers' Union (MWU) general secretary Peet Ungerer said the MWU would not change its racial exclusivity, but would not be affected by having its registration withdrawn.

The MWU's 76 existing recognition agreements would still stand and membership would continue to grow despite this requirement.

"The MWU's future role is to protect the white worker as the target of discriminating practices and future legislation against unfair discrimination," Ungerer said.

Van Niekerk-Venter expressed his concern about Sacol's possible exclusion from the National Economic, Development and Labour Council at which the Bill would be discussed as there were other problems with the legislation.

Barred pupils readmitted

MDUDUZI KA HARVEY

TWO hundred male pupils expelled from Voice of the Black Nation school in Orange Farm, were reinstated after the Congress of SA Students demanded their readmission.

They were expelled after school director Mzwandile Khumalo ruled they were ill-disciplined. He claimed some pupils carried guns, sold drugs and were guilty of rapes at the school. "Teachers and pupils felt very intimidated and the school was losing a lot of girls because of fear."

But the pupils argued they had not been informed in advance about plans to convert the institution into an all-girl school and that Khumalo had not refunded their fees. They also felt it was unfair to expel all male students when only a few were guilty.

Khumalo agreed to accommodate the pupils at the school while he built another school for boys. This was expected to be completed in two weeks.

Pupils taught to run own small businesses

MDUDUZI KA HARVEY

PUPILS are being taught to make a living even while they are still at school through a business management course devised by a Midrand education centre.

The course, run by the Sagewood Education Centre, has already produced success stories.

A pupil at Richards Bay Hoerskool runs a tuck shop and has employed his mother to manage the shop. After paying his mother his net profit is in excess of R1 500 monthly.

Evan King from Empanjeni High School set up a chocolate manufacturing venture which has made a R500 profit a month over the past year.

The Sagewood Education Centre has introduced an entrepreneurial course for school children aimed at identifying young entrepreneurs, developing their business skills and helping them set up shop.

This idea is the brainchild of Ian Heatherington of the National Industrial Chamber and Peter Morri-

son of the Business Advice Centre. BD 9/2/95
Entrepreneurship educator Gary Morrison says: "If parents give money to start a business, pupils have to repay their parents with interest."

"Our duty is to teach the children how to draw up a business plan and how to run the business," said Morrison.

The aim is to enable pupils to come up with their own business ideas whether they want to shine shoes, manage a tuck shop or even a lemonade stand, they will be taught how to do it.

Sagewood director John de Jager said: "Not only is it necessary for pupils to acquire skills for the formal market, but they should be in a position to set up their own businesses."

Introduced three years ago in KwaZulu/Natal, the course will soon be introduced at 25 schools in Pietersburg and at 20 schools in Rustenburg.

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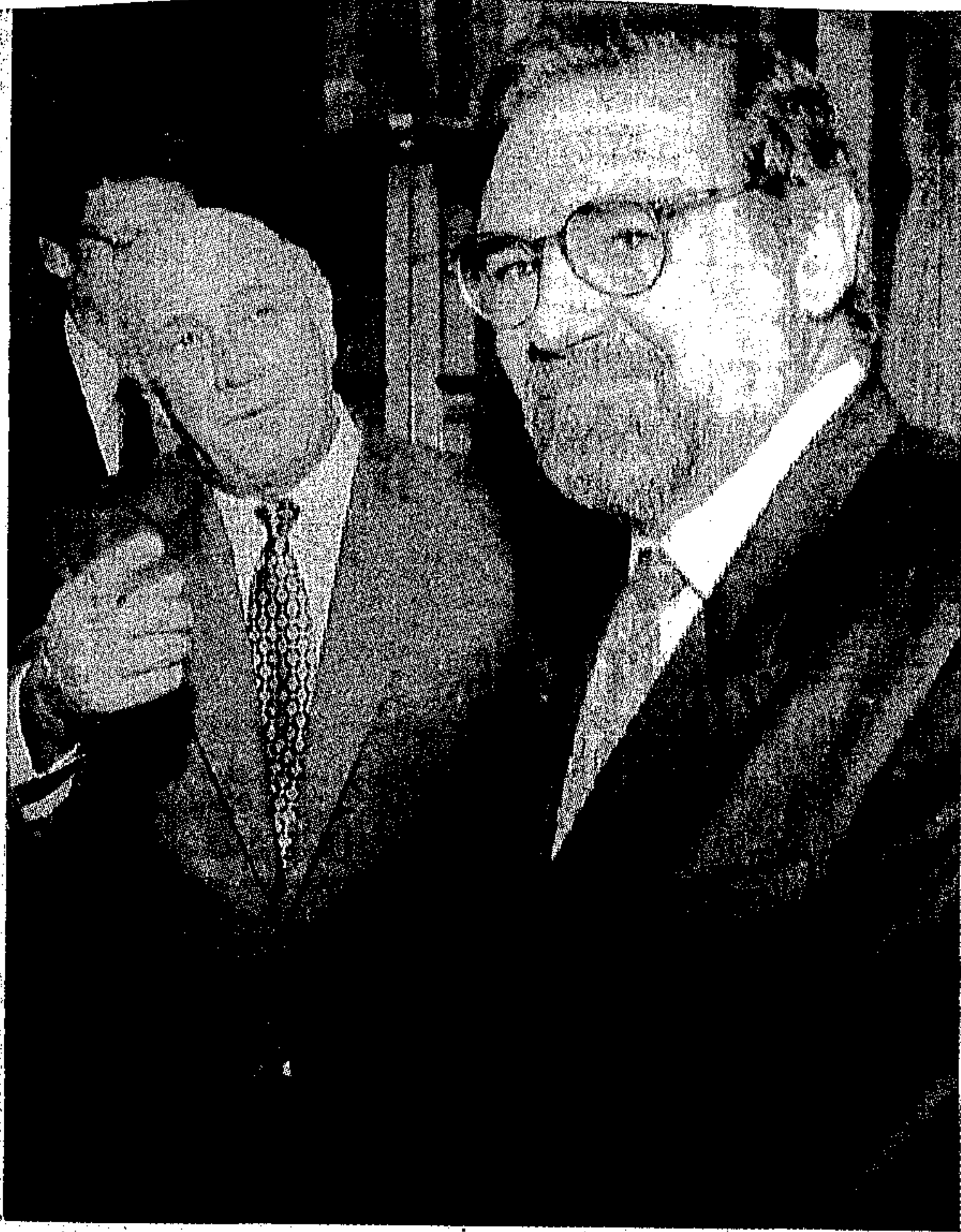
OFS demos to be probed

BLOEMFONTEIN. — An independent commission of inquiry will probe the five-day student protests at the Technikon OFS here earlier this month.

ET 10/12/95
This was decided after a meeting between the SRC, Technikon OFS African Students Unity (Tofasu), Technikon Students Union and technikon management. (53)

The commission will sit on Wednesday.

Problems arose last Thursday when Tofasu, held an unauthorised meeting on the campus. On Friday they held a demonstration and demanded the resignation of the rector. — Sapa



MUCH TO OFFER . . . Spanish Minister of Industry and Energy, Juan Manuel Eguiagaray, with Deputy President FW de Klerk at their meeting in the city yesterday.

Picture: AP

Spain sees possible ventures with SA

CT21/2/95 (53)

By AUDREY D'ANGELO

SPAIN — which has modernised and transformed its economy in the past 20 years — has much to offer SA in terms of technology transfer and joint ventures leading to increased employment, its Minister of Industry and Energy, Juan Manuel Eguiagaray, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Among other things it may help to revive SA's ship-building industry by providing technology for building trawlers in Durban in a deal which would include fish exports to Spain.

The minister pointed out that Spain is currently the largest importer of SA coal, for its heavy engineering industry, and fish.

These imports could be increased substantially and there were many other opportunities for joint ventures and trade.

Although most people in SA thought of Spain mainly in terms of tourism, this was no longer the major industry.

Twenty years ago Spain had been dependent mainly on agriculture and tourism. Now only 10% of the popula-

tion were employed in agriculture and about 70% in industry including high-tech industry.

Agreeing that it could provide experience in the development of a tourism industry, the Minister pointed out that infrastructure including sophisticated communications were necessary for this.

Spain had a system for communication to remote areas. It had other technology that could be of value in carrying out the RDP.

This was the first high level political contact between the two countries. The next step would be for companies to contact each other and exchange information.

The last trawlers built in SA were at the Dorbyl yard in Durban which now concentrates on repairs. Fishing industry executives pointed out last night that companies buying trawlers and other ships look for the best value available worldwide and normally buy from countries where the labour-intensive shipbuilding industry is subsidised, such as Spain and Poland.

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Science agreement for SA, Britain

From LINDA ENSOR

LONDON. — South Africa and Britain are to sign an agreement aimed at creating close and effective relationships between scientists and technologists in the two countries.

The agreement will be signed when British science and public service minister Mr David Hunt visits South Africa from February 26 to March 2. While in the coun-

try Mr Hunt hopes to consolidate existing scientific and trade links and establish areas for future joint scientific work.

He said he would also be announcing new, practical ways to enhance bilateral collaboration which he regarded as an investment in the future of both countries.

Mr Hunt will be accompanied by Sir William Stewart, the chief scientific adviser to Prime Minister Mr John Major, as well as by a high-level delegation of British sci-

entists and business people. They include representatives from the Atomic Energy Authority, British Nuclear Fuels Ltd and King's College School of Medicine.

Mr Hunt and members of his delegation will participate in a number of conferences dealing with science policy and its impact on agriculture, the environment and biomedicine, with the aim of identifying national scientific priorities and future areas of collaboration.

CT2/2/95

53

Tech to tackle transformation

By Claire Keeton

THE VAAL Triangle Technikon has set up 10 student forums with equal race representation to tackle transformation at the technikon.

"In keeping with a changing culture at tertiary institutions, the technikon has taken bold steps to deal with new expectations, new developments and change," said public relations officer Ms Marieta Herselman.

The forums arose from the first transformation forum established in October 1994. This is a broad forum involving stakeholders and community representatives.

A student transformation forum of eight members has replaced the former students' representative council and two conveners, Mr Nico van der Merwe and Ms Peggy Mabena, have representative status at council level. Other students leaders are

Sowetan 24/2/95
represented at rectorate level, management level, the academic board and the Rector's Advisory Council.

Herselman said the technikon could make a major contribution to sound race relations.

"This is vital for this technikon as the racial composition of students is currently 49 percent white and 51 percent black."

A disciplinary and grievance procedure forum for students has been established, and will concentrate mainly on developing an appropriate code.

Students will also be trained in conducting disciplinary hearings. A code of conduct against sexual harassment has already been approved by students.

The remaining forums include an academic, sport, hostel, culture, media, broadcasting and publications, and entertainment forums.

The academic and sport forums will assist with student development.

The entertainment forum will promote tolerance.

Technikon's racial clash investigated

*Sowetan
24/2/95*

53

■ **TWO INJURIES** It is 'regrettable' that students did not follow route as agreed:

By Mpikeleni Duma

A DOCKET HAS BEEN OPENED in connection with the racial clashes between black and white students at the Technikon Free State in Bloemfontein, in which a police officer and a student were injured.

Free State Police Commissioner General Tertius Calitz told journalists in Bloemfontein yesterday that police were investigating a charge of public violence.

During the fighting between the students a police officer, Major Obie Oberholzer, and a black student were injured.

The incident occurred during a demonstration by students as part of the countrywide campaign by the South African Students Congress.

Calitz said police took full responsibility of their actions on Wednesday.

It is regrettable, he said, that the organisers of the march did not follow the route as agreed and denied media reports that the police were taking sides.

Calitz said the docket, after completion, would be sent to the Free State Attorney-General for consideration.

He added that Free State premier Mr Patrick Lekota had been briefed on what happened on Wednesday.

Technikon Free State has been in the headlines several times, with a number of reports of racism and a lack of discipline among students.

During Sasco's national campaign on Wednesday, thousands of students marched on the Union Buildings in Pretoria, to Parliament in Cape Town, and on campuses in KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Transvaal provinces.

Sasco president Mr David Makhuru said the campaign was aimed at speeding up the establishment of a national Loan and Bursary Scheme.

College building workers' skills

RENEE GRAWITZKY

INCREASED worker participation in decision making, as envisaged in the draft Labour Relations Act, required the building of worker capacity so workers could assume leadership positions and deal with complex issues, Workers' College director Yunis Shaik said last week. (53)

The Workers' College was established in Durban in 1991 to provide education for workers, worker leaders and trade unions to develop their academic theory and practice.

This would ultimately produce a more confident, responsible and informed trade union movement, he said.

"We have found that there has been a change in student behaviour on the shop floor after having participated in our training," he said. BD 27/2/98

"Workers obtained a deeper understanding on a whole range of issues such as economics, labour law and organisational skills, which enabled them to participate in a more co-operative manner."

Shaik said it was "sinful that education was not given to the critical players". Employers should recognise the need for education and encourage it by providing paid time off and funding for further education.

With changes in the political order, the college's role had become more important.

No one had anticipated the extent and depth of leadership that would be lost to the union movement. "It took everybody by surprise."

SA, Austria in industrial co-operation deal

A GROUP of technocrats is to be appointed to begin work on a memorandum of understanding on long-term industrial and technical co-operation between SA and Austria.

This was disclosed by Austrian Public Economy and Transport Minister Victor Klima's spokesman Csaba Szekely after a week-long trade mission to SA. (53)

The programme would include a grant of about R15m over two years to assist in training and the transfer of technological know-how to SA.

An air transport agreement was signed with Transport Minister Mac Maharaj to pave the way for a direct flight from Vienna to Johannesburg in April, Szekely said.

Klima also held discussions with Deputy President FW de Klerk. The advantageous positions of the two countries as gateways to larger regional markets — SA to southern Africa and Austria to the emerging markets of Eastern Europe — were stressed. RD 27/2/95

The mission will be followed by a state visit by Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky in the second half of the year.

Klima also met Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, Post and Telecommunications Minister Pallo Jordan, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel.

A Spanish trade delegation led by

Industry and Energy Minister Juan Manuel Eguiagaray ended its mission last week by announcing R5bn worth of projects aimed at buoying trade between the countries.

Meanwhile, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce's trade mission ended a two-week visit on Friday.

Mission manager Collin Sheperd said at least five supply contracts valued at more than £400 000 were concluded. These included a £340 000 contract by a British construction company to supply building equipment to an SA importer, and a £60 000 contract to sell computer software products to KwaZulu/Natal provincial government.

Britain, SA sign post-apartheid deal

BRITAIN and South Africa have signed their first post-apartheid science and technology agreement, including a R3,5 million aid package.

The British High Commission said in a statement the agreement was signed in Stellenbosch today by Britain's Minister for Science and Public Service David Hunt and South African Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Ben Ngubane.

Mr Hunt said the agreement would provide a framework for closer co-operation between Britain and South Africa.

"This agreement highlights our

willingness in the United Kingdom to help South Africa with its important reforms. (53)

"The United Kingdom has a very strong science base and we can assist South Africans in their desire to become part of the world scientific community," he said. ARG 27/2/95

The agreement includes a British pledge of R3,5 million in research funding to South Africa over three years and a R57 500 prize for the best joint research project.

Mr Hunt, who will be visiting major universities and research

centres this week, is also scheduled to visit the South African Astronomical Observatory in Sutherland tomorrow.

The South African Foundation for Research and Development said Mr Hunt would formally transfer ownership of a one-metre British telescope to South Africa in return for guaranteed observing time over the next five years.

The Sutherland observatory, built as a joint project with Britain in the 60s, is one of the best observing platforms in Africa, but needs new equipment to stay competitive. — Reuter.

Star 28/2/95

Britain and SA sign landmark agreement

(53) *RE*
 Cape Town — Britain and South Africa signed their first post-apartheid science and technology agreement, including a R3,5 million aid package, in Stellenbosch yesterday.

The British High Commission said in a statement the agreement was signed by Britain's Minister for Science and Public Service David Hunt and South African Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Ben Ngubane.

Hunt said the agreement would provide a framework for closer co-operation between Britain and South Africa following the virtual suspension of joint ventures during the years of apartheid.

"This agreement highlights our willingness in the United Kingdom to help South Africa with its important reforms," he

said. "The United Kingdom has a very strong science base and we can assist South Africans in their desire to become part of the world scientific community."

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Technikon suspends increase in (53) tuition fees

CT 21/3/95

THE Peninsula Technikon in Bellville has suspended this year's tuition fee increase as part of its transformation process, in line with its general principle of involving students in arriving at a reasonable fee rise, rector Mr Brian Figaji said yesterday.

Students had contested the increase on the basis that there had not been adequate consultation.

As most students came from disadvantaged communities the technikon had made every effort to ensure fee rises were reasonable.

Mr Figaji said the technikon considered the students' original demand to be reasonable, but had found it unacceptable that the students' demands changed "almost by the hour".

The technikon had shown its willingness to negotiate but had difficulty "with the constant moving of the goal-posts".

"If, after the conclusion of each round of discussions, the institution is faced with additional unreasonable demands which we in all reasonableness cannot respond to, then clearly we will have difficulty making any progress."

Last night city councillor and ANC member Mr Dawood Khan lambasted the ANC for failing to act against rioting students. He said the police should be called in.

"It's no good warning the students," Mr Khan said. "The ANC must not speak, it must act."

He said bursary donors, especially from the business sector, were "getting fed up with students who don't want to study". A number of donors had told him they were no longer interested in providing students with financial assistance. — Sapa, Staff Reporter

attack on schools ● Workers want adult education

(53) ~~SOWETAN~~ sowetan 22/3/95

Tighter security at technikon

By Mpikeleli Duma

SECURITY around Technikon Free State in Bloemfontein will be tightened to curb further student unrest on campus when lectures resume today.

Spokesman for the technikon Mr Cas Vorster said yesterday the police, assisted by various private security companies, will patrol the premises.

The technikon was closed last Thursday after a racial fight broke out between black and white students.

Several students were injured during the fighting.

Vorster said the unrest at the campus had led to various donors threatening to pull out their resources.

However, he said the institution had managed to convince the donors that concerted efforts were being made to resolve the crisis.

Rally behind colleagues

In another development, a large number of black students at the technikon said they would rally behind four of their

colleagues who were barred from disrupting classes and attending lectures.

Last Friday's temporary magistrate's court interdict prevents Mr LS Mokgethi, Mr DL Gaomphe, Mr SG Cezula and Mr LM Sebolai from disturbing the administration of the institution and the smooth running of classes.

The court also ruled that they should not incite other students to boycott lectures.

The four students have until April 6 to give reasons why the court should not make the interdict permanent.

Technikon students injured as guards shoot birdshot at protesters

(S3) (53)

LEVEN Free State Technikon students are wounded, two seriously, when security guards fired birdshot at protesters campus yesterday.

The action highlighted the deepening crisis at tertiary institutions countrywide. Technikon spokesman Cas Vorster said black students had marched to the students' bureau where they were confronted security guards who tried to stop the march. Warning shots were fired, but students continued to march.

The guards fired birdshot into the ground and the shots ricocheted off the

ground, injuring students. Two were admitted to hospital.

Racial tensions flared between black and white students at the Technikon campus last week, with white students demanding to continue with their studies undisturbed, while black students were calling for the speeding up of transformation. The institution was closed last Thursday and reopened yesterday.

Sapa reports that late yesterday the Bloemfontein Supreme Court granted the Technikon a temporary interdict against protesting students which prohibited the

MDUDUZIKA HARVEY

disruption of academic and administrative activities. Thousands of rands' damage was caused when the students rioted, breaking washbasins and toilets. They were demanding more funds for needy students, as well as the resignation of the Technikon's student bureau head, George Nel. Nel returned to the campus on Monday after being absent since February after receiving advice that he was not safe at the Technikon.

In another development yesterday, po-

lice prevented about 700 students from entering a hall at Port Elizabeth's Vista University where a luncheon was being held for Queen Elizabeth.

The students tried to force their way through a police cordon, demanding to "dine with the queen". They rejected an explanation that Vista Hall was too small to accommodate them. ANC leaders and police addressed the unruly students.

Vorster said after the Free State Technikon shooting yesterday that legal action was being considered against those who had damaged campus property.

Free State police services minister Papi Kganare said he would establish a public commission to investigate police actions against the Technikon students.

Meanwhile, Vista University's staff union called yesterday on Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu to crack down on intimidation at tertiary institutions. They objected to the fact that Bloemfontein campus staff had been threatened by students wanting them to join a march.

Vista councillor Alan Tonkin said he had received reports of intimidation. The uni-

Technikon

(S3) (53)

versity would support anyone who wanted to take legal action against intimidators.

Students at Vista campuses are demanding the resignation of the Vista council, claiming the council is a Broederbond council. They have also complained that 85% of students are black, yet about 80% of senior management positions are occupied by Afrikaners.

Tonkin said the council would not bow to student pressure and resign.

Bloemfontein Vista students also marched to the office of Free State education minister Sakhwo Belot yesterday, accusing the provincial government of bias in handling matters at tertiary institutions. They also blamed the national government

BO 23/3/95 From Page 1

of giving first priority to white-dominated universities, such as Wits University, in solving the education crisis.

At Vista's Soweto campus students have embarked on a class boycott to demand speedy transformation. In Sebokeng, students have embarked on protest action to demand the reinstatement of campus-rector Simon Kekana. Kekana was suspended pending an inquiry into missing funds.

Bengu yesterday responded to demands for his intervention in the crisis, saying the Vista council and some stakeholders had reached consensus on democratising the institution. A proposal would be presented to his office at a meeting between the stakeholders and his Ministry on March 29.

To Page 2

Pentech classes resume after talks succeed

Staff Reporter

CLASSES at the Peninsula Technikon will resume today after successful negotiations between students and the technikon's administration about a fee increase for this year.

Student representatives and the administration agreed on a 10 percent across-the-board fee increase for 1995, while the original five percent increase in residence fees remains unchanged.

Students had called for a class boycott on Monday after a disagreement over the proposed academic fee increase for the year.

Last year, the technikon had decided on an average increase of 17 percent for first years and 11 percent for senior students for 1995.

Students demanded that these increases be scrapped and that they be allowed to have a say in determining fees.

They called for a class boycott until negotiations on the matter were complete.

Technikon spokesman Henry Ludski said agreement had also been reached on a number of measures aimed at providing support for students requiring financial assistance.

Acting vice-rector Brian O'Connell praised the student team for negotiating constructively.

(53) (54) BARLY 24 | 3/95

Appeal for career aid

801015195
THEO RAWANA

BLACK business and professional organisations should get involved in career guidance at schools, technikons and universities to "counter the criminality" offered as guidance at these centres, Public Enterprises Department head Siphon Tshabalala said yesterday.

Speaking at the Black Business Summit at Fourways, Tshabalala said SA needed black professionals at macroeconomic level to make an input, "aggressively bringing their own policy direction".

At some SA educational centres, he said, students were advised not to pursue certain career options because they were either black or female or because the "counsellor" felt these choices would not lead them anywhere.

Tshabalala said the type of "criminality" that abounded at educational institutions resulted in black students pursuing careers not suited to them.

"It is your responsibility to go out to schools and universities and demand your participation in counselling," Tshabalala said.

National Congress of Trade Unions general secretary Cunningham Ngcukana told the conference his organisation was willing to enter into partnership with black business on a broad range of issues.

This included linking efforts to "mobilise" provident and pension funds for housing with co-operation with small housing contractors, he said.

The condition for this would be affordability, and respect of basic trade union activity, he said.

Diploma in adult education at Pentech

53
APR 30 15 1995
Education Reporter

ADULT education has been given a significant boost with the introduction of the Adult Basic Education and Training Diploma by the Peninsula Technikon.

The course, which was officially launched at Pentech last night, was developed in conjunction with the School of Education, Centre for Continuing Education, and Uswe, a non-governmental body involved with literacy programmes.

Brian O'Connell, acting vice-rector of Student Affairs, said thousands of underqualified South Africans currently teaching adults would now have the opportunity to acquire a professional qualification in adult education.

He described the three-year course as a "creative response" by the Technikon movement in transforming South African education.

The programme responds to a wide range of significant education challenges, particularly the adult education challenge.

Mr O'Connell said he was convinced the course would, in time, become a degree course and that diploma holders would eventually be able to obtain specialised degrees in the teaching of adults.

The materials designed for the course would also be adapted for distance education.

There will be exit points at all three levels of the course.

Students will be credited for work done and will be able to study up to the level that serves their needs.

For this reason, the curriculum has been designed to give students a sound general base after one year and to deepen their knowledge progressively during the three years.

People's Technikon graduates are spreading the message abroad

JACQUELYN SWARTZ
Staff Reporter

THE Domestic Workers' Association (DWA) Training Centre in Salt River, which has produced 900 graduates since revolutionising domestic work through a specialised training course several years ago, has been re-named the People's Technikon.

The change has been made because of the institution's high standards and the increasing range of training offered there.

The upgrading has been made possible through a partnership with Caltex, in which the corporate giant assists both financially and with human resources.

Such has been the success of the People's Technikon that several of the institution's graduates are working abroad in countries like Israel, Spain, Italy, the United States and England.

Courses of instruction include training in first aid, car driving, caring for elderly and disabled people, child and infant care, basic cooking and cleaning skills, leatherwork, shoe repair, domestic and industrial sewing, and basic



OPENING CEREMONY: Maggie Oewies-Shongwe and the Cape Melody Entertainers at the opening of the new People's Technikon in Salt River.

ARG 8/6/95
cleaning skills.

Students — who are mostly from poor third world conditions — are also taught how to operate electrical appliances such as microwave ovens and washing machines.

The Domestic Workers' Association also has an employment agency for its graduates and members, which operates nationally and internationally.

And the organisation runs a creche in Green Point which

cares for members' children while they go out to work.

"It is a professional job," said DWA chairperson Maggie Oewies-Shongwe.

"We are dealing with professional people — like women executives — and have to go up to their levels."

Most of the students are unemployed and pay only the enrolment fee of R35.

For information, contact the technikon at ☎ 47 8327, which is also its fax number.

Cape Technikon to create professors

Education Reporter

THE Cape Technikon has become the second technikon in South Africa to grant professorships to staff members.

Greater academic status and acceptance had resulted in the need to recognise the achievements of teaching and research

staff at the technikon, according to Cape Technikon rector Theo Shippey.

ARC 22/6/95

"The large number of publications in well-known journals as well as a significant number of papers delivered at local and overseas conferences,

made the technikon decide to appoint a certain number of professors." (53)

The 13 staff members, carefully selected through academic merit and other criteria such as research activities and teaching experience, can use their titles from this month.

'FIVE PERCENT WILL FIND JOBS'

Matrics urged to beef up technical skills

er 26/6/95

(53)

SOUND TECHNICAL TRAINING will improve first-time job-seekers' prospects, big business has advised matriculants and college graduates. **CAROL CAMPBELL** reports.

JOB prospects for matriculants are brighter than they have been in some years, but big business has warned youngsters to get a sound technical training if they want a chance of finding employment.

In an independent survey, the management consulting company, FSA-Contact, found five percent of first-time job-seekers would be able to find employment in the formal sector this year.

Last year, less than three percent of job-hunters were successful.

The deputy director of the Cape Chamber of Commerce, Mr Colin Boyes, said although there was a definite "uptick" in the econ-

omy, there was limited movement in jobs in big business.

"School career guidance has to be improved and counsellors should consult the business community to find out which fields offer realistic job prospects."

Artisans

There was a dire shortage of skilled artisans and this could slow down economic growth in the long-term.

The hospitality industry was also a big growth area.

"We are pushing to get the government to offer companies tax incentives to train apprentices as a way to boost employment and

help people get experience," Mr Boyes said.

Ms Heather Cookson, regional director of Kelly Perm, advised matriculants and college-leavers to improve their computer skills as much as possible.

"People are still too fussy about the type of jobs they will and won't accept. To get experience first-time workers must be flexible."

Job researcher Ms Terry Brindle said matriculants who could not find jobs were entering the informal sector and many were running their own fleamarket stalls or producing their own merchandise.

"First-time job seekers are in a catch-22 situation — they need experience to get a job but they can't get experience because there are no jobs. To overcome this problem many are offering to work free just to get a foot in the door."

Plea for more funds for technical training

53
STAFF REPORTER

CT 29/6/95

TRUSTEES of the African Scholars' Fund, the largest fund in the Cape providing bursaries for school pupils and technical college students, have urged the government to give greater emphasis to technical training.

Ms Margaret Elsworth asked Minister of Education Professor Sibusiso Bengu this week for R500 000 to match R500 000 from her organization.

The purpose was to ensure that nobody under 18 stayed out of school or technical college for lack of money.

Saying it was an anomaly that technical training must be paid for while secondary schooling was free, she suggested that technical college courses should be free up to N3, which is the equivalent of senior certificate.

The standard of academic schooling should be maintained by refusing admission to senior secondary pupils with marks below 40%. These pupils should be redirected to technical colleges.

Not enough black people were learning practical skills, Ms Elsworth stressed. SA should not have to import artisans to implement the RDP.

Technikon peels off its old SA skin

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ARL 1/7/95

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KURT SWART
Own Correspondent

TECHNIKON SA, once perceived to be the educational mainstay of apartheid government, has taken steps to improve its image after a damning report labelling its police practice course as racist and designed to entrench white domination of the police force.

Policemen and women studying for promotion qualifications form the largest enrolment at the institution, which has a virtual monopoly on police student education.

Belfast criminologist Professor Mike Brogden was commissioned by Technikon SA to investigate the appalling pass rate of students in the programme.

His report was released late last year and was scathing in its criticism of the programme and its staff, one of whom, he said, had deliberately obstructed the investigation.

He criticised Technikon SA for merely shifting incompetent staff to different positions.

Technikon officials said this week that the transformation of the course was being hampered by lack of funds, but that it had already implemented several recommended changes.

While four-fifths of its 35 000 students were black, all but two of the lecturers, tutors and script markers were white and predominantly Afrikaner, Professor Brogden noted at the time of his report.

"Many black students had inferior educational backgrounds. This meant that, independent of innate ability, proportionately more white students were likely to pass than black ones. Blacks

■ A professor's report has jolted Technikon SA into the new South Africa.

were faced with a major linguistic problem and the pass rate of one in four was, bluntly, appalling.

"It contributes to a police organisation in which white students are promoted faster and dominate the higher ranks," said Professor Brogden.

"Several of the teaching staff have police backgrounds and it is evident that traditions and practices in the programme reflect SAP cultural values."

Many of the staff came directly from the SAP which meant they had more in common with SAP culture than with that of an educational institution.

Several of the technikon's courses were not synchronised with new training courses in the SA Police Service, especially in police management.

An initial, highly critical police report on the programme was effectively buried by the then programme director Johan Pretorius, Professor Brogden stated.

There was also prima facie evidence of a degree of connivance at higher levels of the SAP.

"The report re-surfaced only at the end of June last year at the initiative of middle-ranking officers in the new SAPS concerned that no action had been taken."

Professor Brogden slammed Technikon SA officer Ernst Kilpert, who has been moved to another position on the campus, for shortcomings in the programme.

Day-to-day responsibility of the programme was encharged to Dr Johan Smit, a former police officer with a doctorate in police interrogation techniques.

He was removed from his post as executive director of the po-

lice practice programme to assume a similar function in Technikon SA's correction programme.

"It seems to me to be remarkable that an individual who has failed dramatically in one key programme area should have been re-allocated to a similar position of responsibility," said Professor Brogden.

He also criticised Mr Pretorius for conducting "several documented actions of deliberate obstruction" to his investigation.

Since the report was released, Mr Pretorius has been moved out of the police programme to take up a position as registrar: operations.

Professor Brogden recommended English as the central medium of instruction, that it be made compulsory for white, Indian and coloured students to learn a black language and for black students to learn English or Afrikaans.

It should also be compulsory for staff to learn a black language.

He also recommended that other institutions offer police courses.

Technikon SA chairman of council Hennie Klerck said the Technikon had immediately implemented the professor's recommendations.

He defended Mr Kilpert.

"He was never really part of the educational part of the programme. He was a caretaker and liaison between police top brass and Tech SA."

Acting principal Dermot Moore said staff appointments were being made according to the institution's affirmative action policy.

Technikon SA had established a committee to determine a language policy for the institution, with a report expected next month, Dr Moore said.

'Technology vital for RDP plan'

Staff Reporter

~~299~~ (53)
AR 657/95
THE greatest risks facing South Africa are increasing unemployment and the real danger that economic growth might revert to a negative figure, says Ben Ngubane, Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology.

If South Africa was to have any chance of overcoming such problems it would have to reduce the fiscal deficit, reverse the brain drain and maintain and market its own technology.

Speaking at the opening of the 40th annual conference of the South African Institute of Physics at the University of the Western Cape, Dr Ngubane said technology was essential for productivity and economic growth, and vital to the government's reconstruction and development programme.

Physics had a crucial role to play.

"The application of physics could improve South Africa's ability to devise, maintain and market its own technology," he said.

Referring to the uranium enrichment programme, the minister said that "had the international market for enriched uranium not collapsed, this partially physics-based process could have offset the country's economic demise".

The Support Programme for Industrial Innovation marketed developed products and "indicated that South Africa has the potential to export such products," said Dr Ngubane.

Demand for Cape ⁽⁵³⁾ Technikon graduates

Education Reporter

APR 10/9/95
CAPE Technikon graduates are in demand — 95 percent of those who completed their studies in the last three years have been offered jobs.

This is according to a Cape Technikon Alumni Survey conducted by the institution's academic data department and released recently.

The survey results are based on a 16 percent response rate to a questionnaire completed by past students.

More than 73 percent of the graduates were working in the fields in which they studied.

Leading the way were architecture and building graduates, closely followed by life sciences, physical sciences and civil engineering graduates.

Salaries earned by 55 percent of the graduates were to be between R40 000 and R80 000 annually, with fringe benefits.

The top-earning graduates proved to be the mechanical, electrical and engineering students.

More than 91 percent of the graduates expressed a desire to enrol for further studies.

New technical education drive ⁽⁵³⁾

CT 26/7/95

CAROL CAMPBELL

TWENTY schools in the Western Cape are to take part in a three-year technical education project aimed at paving the way for a new, more practical school syllabus that will eventually be taught to all pupils from Sub A to Std 7.

The Western Cape Minister of Education, Mrs Martha Olckers, said yesterday the project would be run in all nine provinces.

She was addressing delegates of the Ort-Step Institute, an international education initiative which specialises in training maths, science and technology teachers.

The technology drive in schools would help pupils to slot into the working environment more easily and successfully, she

said. Entrepreneurial skills should also be developed.

Employers wanted school-leavers to possess skills like productivity awareness, planning and problem-solving, communications and the ability to work in a group situation.

Not relevant

"Technology education can develop and enhance these particular skills."

The current academic-based education in South African schools was not relevant to present needs which was why the school curriculum was being revised by a special Curriculum Co-ordinating Committee, appointed by the department in November last year.

Technology management catching on in SA

CT(MR)18/8/95

53 (131)

By ROY COKAYNE

PRETORIA BUSINESS EDITOR

A training programme on the management of technology is increasingly being supported by South African industry.

Called the Technology Leadership Programme, it started in 1990 as an in-house course for Eskom but has since expanded to cater for students from across the country and from a variety of companies.

Kelvin Kemm, the technology strategist and director of Stratek, who runs the course, said there was an international move towards managing technology, which was previously typically seen as the domain of the chief engineer. But he said the rate of change of technology

today was so rapid that more technical people needed to be sent higher up the strategic planning level of companies.

Kemm said the year-long course provided an alternative to an MBA, which was not technology based, but which engineers believed was the only way for them to move into management.

The increased focus on managing technology is reflected in the fact that this year Stratek will be presenting a second course to cater for surplus applicants from its course starting in February.

Kemm said that, unlike university courses, the programme was industry-led and in the course of a year the class was exposed to more than 100 lecturers and commercial and industry leaders.

He said the course was aimed at experiential learning, not teaching in the classical sense.

The programme has three patrons — Allen Morgan, the chief executive at Eskom, Aidan Edwards, the president of Mintek and Martin Creamer, the publisher of Engineering News.

Kemm said negotiations with a university about recognition for the programme were "quite far advanced". The Engineering Council of South Africa has also invited the programme to submit a request for formal recognition.

If recognition is granted, the course would count towards professional engineers and professional technologist status, but the recognition process took about nine months, Kemm said.

Wits Tech's SRC resigns

By Claire Keeton

THE students' representative council at Wits Technikon vacated office prematurely this week amid accusations by students of financial mismanagement during its term.

"They did not resign because of these allegations but to facilitate the process of transformation," head of student development Mr Fanie Buys said yesterday.

"The general feeling is that the students did not steal money. I'm sure we would have picked up such problems."

A spokesman for the local branch of the Pan African Students Organisation, Mr Ben Makgakga, claimed the SRC had stepped down early rather than account for their spending to a student general meeting.

"They wanted to avoid a mass meeting which they said would raise emotions and could make campus

ungovernable. The former SRC accused us of having a political agenda," he said.

In the absence of the SRC, a general council meeting was called this week with representatives of all organisations, societies and clubs.

The general council set up three sub-committees to organise the elections, to draw up an interim constitution and to investigate the activities of the previous SRC.

(53) (SR) somehan 18/8/95

Breaking a barrier

By WALLY MBHELE and ALI MPHAKI

Motlana set to bring the rainbow to TSA

THE INAUGURATION of black civil rights and business leader Nthato Motlana as chancellor of the predominantly Afrikaaner-run Technikon South Africa is seen as a breakthrough in the battle against racial prejudice at the institution.

Dr Motlana's historic installation will take place at Gallagher Estates near Johannesburg on Tuesday.

With him at the helm, hopes are high - especially among black staff and students - that he will turn the technikon around.

Motlana will inherit an institution beset by controversies - ranging from alleged nepotism, "broed-

erskap", kickbacks, racism, sexism and blatant inefficiency.

Some of the black staff even refer to the institution as a "volksstaat".

In a rare interview with City Press, the technikon's top brass conceded this week that transformation was long overdue.

Rector Professor Attie Buitendacht was embarrassed to learn from City Press, for instance, that a black male employee had been on the same salary for the past 14 years.

Among the technikon's disturbing aspects are:

■ The majority of senior management came from the former South West Africa (Namibia);

■ Most of the white academics have been drawn from predominantly Afrikaner institutions like Potchefstroom University, RAU, Pretoria and Stellenbosch;

■ While affirmative action is purported to be high on the technikon's agenda, only one of the 30 staff members appointed at its recently created Centre for Curriculum Development and Design is not white. She is an Asian - and City Press understands she recently resigned;

■ The chairman of the technikon's council is also chairman of Saatchi and Saatchi Klerck and Barrett - the technikon's official advertising company;

■ The employment of white staff, some members of the same family and in some cases working in the same department, is dominant;

■ It took a while before the technikon hoisted the new South African flag after Nelson Mandela's inauguration as President. Buitendacht's reason was that the technikon "was not sure from which department the nearly R100 for the flag would come from." This despite the fact that the technikon's budget runs into millions each year;

■ The technikon is situated in a white area and is relatively inaccessible to its black students, the majority of whom travel by public transport;

■ Although the technikon has bought surrounding land valued at more than R3 million for "possible future use", there are no adequate study centres for students countrywide.

Buitendacht, flanked by vice principal Professor Nicholas Morgan, senior advisor Dr Hugh Africa and director of communications Gerard Grobler, conceded that the technikon could no longer carry on "with the traditional way".

"But I have no doubts of our commitment to do something. We definitely need an intervention," Buitendacht said.

CP 20/8/95

view Committee has been set up;

■ Courses are being restructured; and

■ More blacks are being appointed.

To facilitate change, the technikon recently appointed Dr Africa as advisor.

He has a wealth of academic expertise and insight gained abroad.

While most institutions grappled with the economics of change, the technikon has been accused of retreating into the academic laager.

"This would have ruined us financially," vice principal Dermot Moore warned recently.

A course in ethnology which was perceived to be reactionary was scrapped - shortly before the publication of a harsh report by a British expert, Professor Mike Brodgen,

who had been commissioned to investigate the "appalling black failure rate".

The report slammed the TSA's Police Practice course - and the general racism at the institution.

According to Brodgen, the course was designed to give white students counterparts by promoting them unfairly.

The technikon has also taken a new stance in making appointments. According to Africa, nine regional directors have been appointed - most of them in terms of affirmative action.

The technikon has started applying human rights, community policing, evaluation of practices and a more coherent approach in the marking of subjects - thanks to Brodgen.

(53)

Technikon leads way

DURING THE RUN-UP to last year's historic elections, the country saw many organisations, especially in education, engaged in major debates on the transformation of institutions.

Dominating debates about the transformation of institutions is the need to give all South Africans equal access to education without any prejudice.

The transformation process at universities, technikons and colleges has become imperative if we are to start addressing the imbalances created by the past regime's apartheid in education.

One such institution is Technikon SA (TSA), a predominantly white establishment in Florida which has realised the importance of falling in line with the current political mood.

To this end, TSA believes it can lead the way in achieving the goal of transformation – a tall order indeed for the establishment, which in the past thrived on the fruits of apartheid.

Transformation move

One wonders whether the transformation move was prompted by fear that unless there was drastic change at TSA, it would find itself marginalised and without funds. However, TSA principal Professor Adriaan Buitendacht disagrees.

"Just as we approach the millennium, so are we certain that we cannot turn back, no matter how comfortable the old road seemed," Buitendacht said this week.

As a starting point, the predominantly white-controlled institution this week defied history by inaugurating a black person as its first-ever chancellor. The man is Soweto businessman Dr Nthato Motlana.

Motlana, who is also chairman of various business and community concerns, has been in the forefront of education struggles. He does not mince his words when he criticises those he believes put the education of black children at risk. However, if judgment is based on the utterances of Buitendacht, also TSA's vice-chancellor, Motlana and the council members will find it easy to realise their dream.

Encouraged by the dramatic changes sweeping the country, Buitendacht says TSA decided that the political and socio-economic changes needed to be reflected positively and dynamically in its approach to education.

The changes made it evident, according to Buitendacht, that the transition from correspondence education to proper distance education was the first step towards unshackling education and redressing past imbalances.

In 1994 the TSA formulated the Integrated Learner-Centred Distance Education model, with three focal areas: quality learner support in a

A mainly white education institution this week took a major step towards transformation when it appointed a black chancellor, reports **Khangale Makhado**

(S3) Sowetan 25/8/95



Charting the future ... TSA's new chancellor, Dr Nthato Motlana, and vice-chancellor Professor Adriaan Buitendacht.

PIC: PAT SEBOKO

decentralised way, quality course material and service excellence in the delivery of distance education.

The main elements of this delivery system are to establish regional offices in every province and geographically dispersed study centres, to engage part-time subject advisers and to have decentralised academic staff members acting as tutors. In addition TSA hopes to provide career guidance and counselling services as well as providing learning facilities for local communities.

In sum, this means TSA plans to be sensitive to changes in the environment and learner needs, to be flexible and to cooperate with communities.

"Since the decision was taken, TSA found itself involved in a process of transformation which affects our organisational culture," said Buitendacht in his address at Motlana's inauguration.

"A basic shift away from the bureaucratic and autocratic approaches of the past had to take place."

According to TSA Council chairman Mr HP Klerck, they have held several workshops which included all role-players – from students to the council – to determine the range of tasks to be performed and how best to implement them.

No easy road

For Motlana, the council and other role-players in TSA, it appears the road to proper and genuine transformation will not be an easy one. Real spadework, sensitivity and understanding – instead of just talkshops – will have to be the order of the day if his dream is to be anywhere near realisation.

One glance at the names of the 22-member Council shows that the road to transformation and transition will be a long one. Of the 22 members, there are only four black faces supposed to represent more than 84 000 students. Without effective change, their voices will be drowned.

Young hands at the helm On way to the new frontier

ANITA ALLEN

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— One of South Africa's new director-generals, Roger Jardine, has chalked up a first with his appointment as head of the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology.

At 29, he is the youngest director-general yet appointed, two years younger than Niel Barnard, who at 31 was appointed to head National Intelligence in 1979.

Quietly-spoken Mr Jardine says his youth is an advantage. "The job requires energy and creativity. Also, I'm not steeped in any old traditions. This is a new South Africa and it needs new ideas."

The lad who grew up in Riverlea and matriculated at Woodmead, has come a long way. Science was always his career choice and, after a year at the University of the Witwatersrand, he left to study in the United States.

His undergraduate B Sc in physics was from Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and he



Roger Jardine

went on to get a Masters in radiological physics from Wayne State University in Detroit.

While in America he married an American citizen, Christa, whom he had met previously in South Africa. They now are the proud parents of three-month Nadia.

In 1992, Mr Jardine returned to South Africa and took up the position of science and technol-

ogy co-ordinator with the African National Congress.

The three years with the ANC were an enormous growing experience, he says. "I am not the same person that took up a position of science-technology co-ordinator," says Mr Jardine. "I've developed a greater feel for the issues involved in policy making. I've grown in the sense that I feel liberated and able to serve my country."

As director-general, Mr Jardine straddles two sections — Arts-Culture and Science-Technology, with a deputy director-general in each.

He says the first step will be to create new structures and attitudes among staff. The second will be to ensure a proper vision of the future for science and technology in South Africa.

"Minister (Ben) Ngubane is extremely interested in embarking on a research foresight project," Mr Jardine elaborates. "Basically, that means getting information to enable us to choose the future road to go down. We have studied the

UK model where this research-foresight study has just happened." This process, he believes, will take about 18 months.

Mr Jardine believes science and technology education is a priority that can't wait. He also acknowledges that his department will have to be involved in any debate on the future of the military industry.

"It is too early to say what will happen, but one thing that is clear to me is that there is mounting public concern about Armscor activities, particularly past activities."

Personally, he holds that the value of a technology is measured by the degree to which all peoples needs — social and economic — are met. This includes the present as well as future generations. But, he says democratically, "we will have to workshop this question".

When asked what motivated him during the long working hours, Mr Jardine's answer was unhesitating: "The thought that something I might do could make a better life for someone else."

Technikon SA taking bold steps to move with changing times

By KURT SWART

(53)

Star 26/8/95

Technikon SA is poised to shake off its long-standing and controversial conservative image.

The recent signing of a landmark agreement with distance learning experts was a significant step in this process, educationists said this week.

The agreement, signed last Wednesday between the country's largest distance education institution and the South African Institute for Distance Education (SAIDE), will, it is believed, bring Technikon SA into line with modern education strategies and practices. SAIDE provides expertise, resources and training for distance education, and has contacts with distance educators and professional bodies, including the Commonwealth of Learning, both here and abroad. SAIDE last year compiled a report on Technikon SA in which the slow rate of change in education methods on campus was criticised. Educational material was poorly developed and outdated - in stark contrast with international trends - and was practically all in print.

There was little use of modern technology such as video and audio-learning aids. Technikon SA has also been slammed for the poor success rate of its predominantly black student population of 85 000.

Commitment

The institution then announced the launch of Project Right Size, designed to bring the campus in line with modern long distance educational methods, and last week representatives of the technikon signed the agreement with SAIDE to underpin this commitment.

According to SAIDE consultant Jack Foks, the agreement signified Technikon SA's commitment to change and to move away "from the old way of doing things".

At the signing ceremony, SAIDE was represented by Foks and director Jennie Glennie, Technikon SA by rector Professor Attie Buitendacht and other senior staff, including adviser Dr Hugh Africa.

According to technikon spokesman Gerard Grobler, the institution had last year formally endorsed policies and strategies committing it to integrated learner-centred distance education, of which Project Right Size was a vital component.

Nurture potential, urges Motlana

By KURT SWART

Before crying out for capital investment for economic growth, South Africa should take a new approach to its most crucial resource - its people, new Technikon SA chancellor Dr Nthato Motlana said at his inauguration this week.

"The rich human potential of our country has to be nurtured and developed as the most precious asset that it is," Motlana told hundreds of guests at a ceremony at Gallagher Estate in Midrand.

The acronym RDP had been bandied about so much in the media that it had become just another journalistic and political cliché. To develop the country, reconstruction had to be approached with the same urgency as it had been tackled by post-war Germany, Japan, the US and Britain.

"But we have based all our thinking on the old idea that the best possible academic education is the ivory tower that the gifted should aim for. As a result, in South Africa we have a total inversion of the statistics relating to graduates and technologists as they exist in Asia."

The dismal failure of apartheid education systems to educate the masses and the practice of job reservation had resulted in a workforce which believed in entitlement without effort and promotion without merit, Motlana added.

BTF gets on campus go-ahead

By McKeed Kotlolo

THE steering committee of the Broad Transformation Forum at Technikon Pretoria met for the first time this week and decided that the BTF should proceed with its activities.

A media statement described the gathering, which was attended by representatives of various interest groups

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both on campus and from the business sector, as "open and honest".

The meeting was chaired by Mr Nico Stofberg, who gave the BTF the green light to proceed with its activities on campus.

The meeting also decided in principle to create supportive transformation structures. Satellite campuses are expected to establish their own struc-

tures that will liaise with the BTF.

Parties that participated at the meeting included the SRC, Concerned Student Group, staff, Management Staff Association and Nehawu.

The following role-players are expected at the next full meeting: the Technikon Council, Greater Pretoria Metropolitan Council, donors, alumni, national Government and business.

Pinetown centre aims to fill technikon training gap (53)

BY JON BEVERLEY

The first phase of a R3 million expansion of the Natal Training Centre (NTC) at Pinetown is nearing completion.

There will be a roof-wetting of two new workshops next month

which should be ready for full use next year. Each workshop has five units and the plan is to divide the two buildings to accommodate a training facility for each of the plastics, printing and motor industries.

Gerry Kemp, the director of the NTC, said the training centre was

started to provide training for people who would not be able to get it at technikons. The concept of the centre is to provide facilities. There are staff to administer the centre but each industry provides its own trainers and plays a role in determining the type of training offered.

CJ(MR) 5/9/95

(53)

Taking SA science into the future

(53) STW 7/9/95

■ BY ANITA ALLEN
SCIENCE WRITER

Nominations for the steering committee to drive South Africa's Science and Technology Foresight Programme are being invited by Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, Dr Ben Ngubane.

His announcement of the official launch of the programme was made at the inaugural conference of the Association of Black Scientists, Engineers and Technologists (Abset) in Pretoria at the weekend.

The programme has enormous implications for the future priorities of science and technology research and development because it is aimed at identifying specific fields and market opportunities most likely to generate benefits for South Africa and on which effort and funding will be concentrated.

The programme is modelled on a similar exercise in the United Kingdom, which resulted in a revitalised science and technology (S & T) system focused on achieving breakthroughs of global importance.

"In world terms, South

Africa's S & T research effort will remain small, even if we realise our visions of scaling it up. Foresight will be essential to ensure that the effort is well focused," Ngubane said.

He said the formation of the Foresight Programme steering committee marked the start of an estimated two-year process of consultation with stakeholders.

In a wide-ranging address, he outlined the challenges ahead and various initiatives by his department.

He said many studies confirmed that S & T was absolutely essential for growth and development.

"South Africa's expenditure on research and development is approximately 0,75% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For S & T to realise its potential, the figure should be closer to 2% of GDP," he said.

In addition, while South Africa had quality S & T personnel, the numbers were too small.

"This leads us to the question of the attractiveness of the professions. In a recent survey on whether young talent is attracted sufficiently to engineering, science and technology, South Africa

came 39th out of 41 countries surveyed," he said.

In a related survey on whether science was taught adequately at schools, South Africa ranked 37th out of 41.

Ngubane said government-supported initiatives to meet the challenges included:

- The restructuring of governing bodies of research councils to represent different communities more equitably;

- The formation of a Science and Technology Forum, representing all stakeholders, where proposed S & T policy and other initiatives could be debated;

- The establishment of a National Advisory Council for Science & Technology; and

- The formation of a Ministers' Committee for Science and Technology, comprising cabinet ministers with a close involvement in S & T, where matters were reviewed before being taken to the full Cabinet.

Ngubane also disclosed that the process aimed at developing a White Paper on S & T policy had been initiated.

The draft Green Paper would be published later this year, he said.

His department was also in the process of planning an S & T audit.

It would provide a technology inventory of South Africa, describing locally developed technology, transferred technology as well as wholly imported technology, Ngubane added.

"It will map, on a regional basis, indices such as capital, value of the particular technology, profit generated by it, growth over the past 15 years, and employment generated.

"It will also examine the relevant education and training, government interventions, imports and exports.

"Research will be examined, covering patents resulting from the research, papers published, and research and development clusters in industry," Ngubane said.

He said it was also his intention to calculate an innovation index for sectors of the South African economy, to do benchmarking against other countries, and to construct a model of South Africa's technology competitiveness.

These projects would be completed by the middle of 1996.

School race clash report completed by mediators

■ EDUCATION REPORTER

Details of investigations into clashes between black and white pupils at Mondeor High School, southern Johannesburg, in which one pupil was stabbed and another assaulted, were presented to parents at a meeting last night, education authorities said. The report, compiled by the Independent Mediation Services of SA (IMMSA), was handed to education authorities on Wednesday night after

clashes at the school last Monday.

Nine pupils were temporarily suspended after the clashes. Their fate is expected to be decided by the findings.

Trouble broke out at the Model C school when five white pupils allegedly beat up a coloured pupil, causing blacks to square up against whites.

A 17-year-old pupil was stabbed with a screwdriver and several others were beaten up in the fight that followed.

The trouble caused large numbers of parents,

most of them white, to keep their children out of school last week for fear of another clash.

The tension at the school was resolved only after the education authorities intervened and appointed IMMSA to investigate problems at the school.

At the time of going to press, the contents of the report were not known as Education MEC wished to consult with education authorities.

The report is expected to be made available today.

Students stone police at college

(53) (84) Star 8/9/95

Durban - Police fired rubber bullets and teargas to disperse protesting students at the Swindon Technical College in Durban yesterday.

KwaZulu-Natal police said the chaos began when students pelted police with stones after two students were arrested for damaging property.

The students became aggressive and police then fired teargas and rubber bullets.

A lecturer's car was gutted during the riot.

Police said students were apparently unhappy

because lecturers were taking too long to mark their exam papers.

The arrested students were charged with malicious damage to property after they allegedly smashed two glass doors in a lecture room.

While police were monitoring the campus they heard two shots being fired at the nearby Swindon taxi rank.

On arrival at the scene police found a 49-year-old man who had been shot in the back and left leg.

The wounded man was taken hospital. - Sapa.

Findings on Tech due soon

(53) ~~52~~ STW 9/9/95

By TEFO MOTHIBELI

The ministry of education is expected to make public the findings of a commission of inquiry into alleged financial mismanagement and racial discrimination against black students at the Vanderbijlpark Vaal Triangle Technikon early next week.

According to Minister Sibusiso Bengu's spokesman Lincoln Mali, the commission of inquiry has completed its investigations and has submitted the findings to the ministry.

"The ministry is in possession of the

report and will issue a statement next week after studying it," said Mali.

Meanwhile, the *Saturday Star* has learnt of mounting concern among black students at the delay in releasing the findings.

"We are getting frustrated by ... postponements and being left in the dark about developments," said one student.

He also said black students were greatly disturbed by last week's march by white students at the campus.

The white students demanded the reinstatement of suspended rector P W du Plessis pending the findings of the commission.

Students protest over coverage

■ BY DAISY JONES

A group of disgruntled students took to the streets early yesterday morning to stage a demonstration at the SABC.

An estimated 200 members of the Azanian Students' Convention (Azasco), from college, technikon and university

campuses all over the country, converged on the Auckland Park headquarters at 1.30am to hand over a memorandum detailing their grievances.

The decision to demonstrate followed the absence of the broadcasting corporation at Azasco's national conference on Saturday.

Azasco spokesman Console Tleane said the

students were embittered by the SABC's generally "distorted" coverage of the movement.

Students spent two and a half hours in the darkness, singing and chanting.

Police monitored the situation and SABC security prevented about 50 protesters from proceeding to the upstairs TV studios.

(2130) (53) (99) Star 11/9/98

Student chief pledges accord

(53) CT15/9/95

INNOVATIVE ways would be found to co-operate with technikon management, Mr Solly Lamani, president of the new SRC at the Peninsula Technikon, told students when the SRC was inducted yesterday.

Election officer and student affairs head Mr Eric Sebokedi said 29% of students had voted.

Report on racial clashes at technikon

~~54~~ 53
Investigations into racial clashes at Vaal Triangle Technikon which left several students injured earlier this year have been completed and will be released tomorrow.

Education Ministry spokesman Lincoln Mali confirmed last week that the report concerning allegations of mismanagement which led to the running battles between black and white students was on its way to the

Star 25/9/95
chairman of the technikon's council.

The report, which is said to confirm that irregularities had taken place and to make recommendations for disciplinary action, is to be released to the media tomorrow after the technikon's council had had an opportunity to study it.

However, Vaal Triangle Technikon spokesman Marietta Herselmann said last week that she had not

received any notice that the report was to be presented.

She said that she had no idea what was to happen tomorrow, but cautioned that the Education Ministry had no sway over what the council would do with the report.

The cause of the clashes was believed to be the alleged mismanagement by several Vaal Triangle Technikon officials.- Education Reporter.

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The cause of the clashes was believed to be the alleged mismanagement by several Vaal Triangle Technikon officials. — Education Reporter.

Department looks at how to spend cash

~~52~~ 53
The Department of Public Works is considering other ways of using its R36.3-million community-based National Public Works Programme after it withdrew the funds from the control of KwaZulu-Natal MEC for Finance and Public Works Senzele Mhlungu.

Speaking in Durban on Friday, Public Works Minister Jeff Radebe emphasised that the R36.3-mil-

lion would not be withdrawn from the province.

"We will not let the people of KwaZulu-Natal down," he said, adding that the department had decided to transfer the funds from Mhlungu to other organisations in the province.

It was not clear on Friday why a proposed meeting between department Director-General Sipho Shezi and Mhlungu,

scheduled in Ulundi, failed to materialise.

The meeting was intended to discuss the problems that have led to the delay in the implementation of public works' labour intensive projects aimed at reducing unemployment.

In addition to the R36.3-million, the department has given R12-million to the Sugar Association. — Political Reporter.

Technikon 'should dismiss' professor

Star 27/9/95 (53) (54)

■ BY LEE-ANN ALFREDS

Vaal Triangle Technikon Professor Pieter du Plessis's excessive drinking, favouring of white students and failure to fire incompetent top officials directly fuelled racial tensions there earlier this year, a commission has found.

The commission, led by Advocate Johan Gautschi, recommended in a report published yesterday that Du Plessis be dismissed and disciplined. Gautschi has been looking into allegations of mismanagement on the part of top management officials for the past three months, following run-

ning battles between white and black students at the campus in May.

The report is being studied by the technikon's council.

The council has indicated that it will act on the recommendations as quickly as possible. Du Plessis could not be contacted for comment.



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was start in three weeks' time."

Conflict at the campus
Wendelispark flared up during a
protestions against the rector
Pieter du Plessis, who was accused
of racial mismanagement and obstru-
ction of a transformation and obstru-
tion of all responsibilities for the
level of an independent investiga-

Flashback

LEFT: Police
separate students at
Vaal Triangle
Technikon in May.
The cops were called
in after bloody/racial
clashes among the
campus.
ABOVE: The scene as
reported in the
at the time.

Rector condemned

By McKeed Kotholo
and Claire Keeton

The rector of the Vaal Triangle Technikon, scene of bloody racial clashes among students in May - should be dismissed for drunkenness and racist conduct, a commission of inquiry into conflict and irregularities at the institution has recommended.

The technikon's council meets today to decide what action to take following the commission's recommendations.

The investigation, led by Advocate Johan Gauchsch, found the rector, Professor Pieter du Plessis, to have been incompetent and recommended that he be disciplined, dismissed and replaced.

The commission found that Dr Plessis' alleged discriminatory attitude towards black students and his failure to dismiss incompetent senior officials was directly responsible for the clashes in which at least 13 students and a policeman were injured.

Dr Plessis' secretary, Mr Patricia Viljoen, said yesterday he would not comment.

The technikon's funds were found to have disappeared and Dr Plessis to have misled donors. The commission's report said he practised nepotism, used technikon staff for private jobs at home during working hours and had a serious drinking problem.

It said his excessive drinking interfered with the proper execution of his functions as rector, including conducting meetings and attending social functions. He sometimes arrived late and intoxicated at meetings and failed to participate.

The commission, which investigated the causes of this year's unrest between black and white students on campus, was satisfied that the violence might have been avoided had the rector listened to and addressed the grievances of black students instead of favouring white students.

The report recommends the dramatic election of a students' representative council (SRC) and the establishment of a transformation forum which would include all stakeholders.

A new SRC has recently been elected with a record poll of 33.4 per cent and Wesley Kgomotso received the highest number of votes. The newly-elected SRC replaces an interim student body and is in line with the new Technikon Act of 1995.

Gauchsch called for mechanisms to ensure student and worker representation at all managerial levels to improve theoretical and interpersonal relations of campus. Management was urged to keep an open door policy in order to have an effective administration.

A code of conduct should be drawn up and a comprehensive administrative-anti-racism policy adopted as a matter of priority, the commission recommended.

Council chairman Andrew Mokoena said the 515-page report was released to the council on Tuesday to allow members to study it before the meeting. He said the council was concerned its authority was compromised by the early release of the report to the media, before they had communicated its contents to the staff and students.

Benoni informed the Council that they have the authority to give effect to recommendations of the investigation team. He said the team had received cooperation from specialists and submissions from all interested parties.

Reporter 28/9/95

(53) (24)



... do in their P
to catch up on the work missed. Early
week start in three weeks' time.

Conflict at the campus
Vanderbijlpark flared up during the
considerations against the rector
Peter du Plessis, who was accused
of financial mismanagement and obstructed
transformation. Du Plessis has been
levelled of all responsibilities for the
tion of an independent investigation.

Flashback

LEFT: Policemen separate students at Vaal Triangle Technikon in May. The cops were called in after bloody racial clashes among the students.

ABOVE: The news as reported by Sowertan at the time.

Rector condemned

Sowertan 28/9/95

(53) (80)

By McKeed Kottolo and Claire Keeton

THE RECTOR of the Vaal Triangle Technikon — scene of bloody racial clashes among students in May — should be dismissed for drunkenness and racist conduct, a commission of inquiry into conflict and irregularities at the institution has recommended.

The technikon's council meets today to decide what action to take following the commission's recommendations.

The investigation, led by Advocate Proffan Gautschi, found the rector, Professor Pieter du Plessis, to have been incompetent and recommended that

he be disciplined, dismissed and replaced.

The commission found that Du Plessis' allegedly discriminatory attitude towards black students and his failure to dismiss incompetent senior officials was directly responsible for the clashes in which at least 13 students and a policeman were injured.

Du Plessis' secretary, Ms Patricia Viljoen, said yesterday he would not comment.

The technikon's funds were found to have disappeared and Du Plessis to have misled donors. The commission's report said he practised nepotism, used technikon staff for private jobs at home during working hours and had a serious drinking problem.

It said his excessive drinking interfered with the proper execution of his functions as rector, including conducting meetings and attending social functions. He sometimes arrived late and intoxicated at meetings and failed to participate.

The commission, which investigated the causes of this year's unrest between black and white students on campus, was satisfied that the violence might have been avoided had the rector listened to and addressed the grievances of black students instead of favouring white students.

The report recommends the democratic election of a students representative council (SRC) and the establish-

ment of a transformation forum which would include all stakeholders.

A new SRC has recently been elected with a record poll of 33.4 per cent and Wesley Kgomotso received the highest number of votes. The newly-elected SRC replaces an interim student body and is in line with the new Technikon Act of 1995.

Gautschi called for mechanisms to ensure student and worker representation at all managerial levels to improve interracial and interpersonal relations on campus. Management was urged to keep an open door policy in order to have an effective administration.

A code of conduct should be drawn up and a comprehensive affir-

mativie action policy adopted as a matter of priority, the commission recommended.

Council chairman Aubrey Mokadi, said the 515-page report was released to the council on Tuesday to allow members to study it before the meeting. He said the council was concerned its authority was compromised by the early release of the report to the media, before they had communicated its contents to the staff and students.

Education Minister Mr Sibusiso Bengu informed the Council that they have the authority to give effect to recommendations of the investigation team. He said the team had received cooperation from specialists and submissions from all interested parties.

Students call for rector's dismissal

By Claire Keeton

THE SOUTH African Students' Congress yesterday called for the immediate dismissal of the rector of the Vaal Triangle Technikon, Professor Pieter du Plessis, implicated in misconduct by the Gautschi Commission.

The inquiry into unrest at the technikon, led by Advocate Johan Gautschi, this week found the rector should be dismissed for drunken and racist behaviour. The technikon council met yesterday afternoon to discuss the commission's report.

Technikon spokesman Mr Sugan Nair said the council would consider two options at the meeting. They may decide to adjourn for further time to study the 515-page report before deciding what to do about its recommendations or they would meet late into the night to discuss what action to take.

Sasco general-secretary Mr Charley Nkadimeng said their national working committee held an urgent meeting in Johannesburg yesterday to call for the removal of top officials implicated in misconduct at Vaal Tech.

"We can only resolve that the rector's disappearance, discipline and substitution is in the best interest of not only the Vaal Tech but the entire transformation process across the country," Nkadimeng said.

He said the Gautschi Commission had vindicated Sasco's contention that "the crises and violence at tertiary institutions are deliberately orchestrated by conscious rightwing conservatives in an attempt to detract attention from the real issues of transformation".

Sasco said it supported intervention by the Education Ministry in situations where the administrations of tertiary institutions were intransigent about transformation

Sowetan
29/9/95

Human rights advocate to head technikon's police dept

By KURT SWART

Star 30/9/95 (53)

Technikon SA has appointed prominent human rights advocate Dr Danfred Titus as academic head of its controversial police practice department in the latest move to shake off its conservative past.

Titus was previously director of the South African Human Rights Institute and one of the advisers involved in formulating the concluding chapter on international human rights in the South African legal system.

The technikon - one of the educational mainstays of the apartheid government - has embarked on extensive efforts to transform both its staffing practices and services to students, and last month inaugurated Dr Nthato Motlana as its first black chancellor.

Technikon SA has taken the steps to improve its image following a damning report labelling its police practice course as racist and designed to entrench white domination of the police force.

Policemen and women studying for promotion qualifications form the largest enrolment at the institution, which has a virtual monopoly on police student education.

Northern Irish criminologist Professor Mike Brogden was commissioned by Technikon SA to investigate the appalling pass rate of students in the programme. His report was released late last year and was scathing in its criticism of the programme.

Brogden said there was a clear-cut disparity between a student population which was four-fifths black and a predominantly white Afrikaner teaching staff, several of whom had police backgrounds reflecting the old SAP's cultural values.

This ensured "that the dominant culture of the teaching staff had more in common with SAP culture than with that of an educational institution, and contributes to a police organisation in which white students are promoted faster and dominate the higher

ranks", Brogden said in his report.

Since its publication, Technikon SA, which commissioned the report, has made several of the recommended changes. Acting principal Dr Dermot Moore said staff appointments were being made according to the institution's affirmative action policy.

In the police practice programme alone, two black males and three black females had been appointed as permanent staff, and 95 part-time "affirmative action" appointments had been made, he said.

Titus assumes the post as academic director of the police practice programme group. His brief includes heading an academic research programme, working on an academic committee to enhance the opportunities for student success, quality control of study material and assignments, and forming new academic alliances for the programme group.

Titus said his mission at Technikon SA was to contribute to the South African human rights culture, by providing academic foundations "for the crucially important area of human rights and the police."

"This is the area where the State's commitment to human rights is vigorously tested."

Titus will also work with technikon staff to produce a training regimen recognised within South Africa and abroad.

During a six-year absence from South Africa, Titus studied at the Rijksuniversiteit in Leiden, Holland, and at the Netherlands Institute of International Relations. He has lectured extensively both here and abroad on the subject of human rights, and has addressed Parliament on the same topic.

After an approach from Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, he served first as deputy-director and then as executive director of the South African Human Rights Institute, where a particular area of concern for him has been human rights training in government ministries.

Technikon appoints human rights expert (53)

Staff Reporter

TECHNIKON SA has appointed human rights advocate Danfred Titus as academic head of its controversial police practice department.

This is the technikon's latest effort to shake off its conservative past.

Dr Titus was director of the South African Human Rights Institute and an adviser on the concluding chapter on international human rights in the South African legal system.

The technikon, once seen as the educational mainstay of apartheid, has embarked on extensive efforts to transform its staffing practices and services to students, and last month inaugurated Nthato Motlana as its first black chancellor.

"We are proving our commitment to change in terms of our senior appointments. The academic training division of police practice, which has been fraught with controversy in recent years, is now set to make its rightful contribution to a police service in line with the affirmation and protection of human rights according to the country's institution," technikon spokesman Gerard Grobler said.

The steps to improve its image followed a damning report by Belfast criminologist Mike Brogden released last year.

The report, commissioned by the technikon to investigate the poor pass rate of students, labelled the police practice course racist and designed to entrench white domination of the police.

Policemen studying for promotion qualifications form the largest enrolment at the institution, which has a virtual monopoly on police student education.

Professor Brogden said there was a clear-cut disparity between a student population which was four-fifths black and a predominantly white Afrikaner teaching staff, several of whom had police backgrounds reflecting the old SAP "cultural values".

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ed several of the recommended changes.

Acting-principal Dermot Moore said staff appointments were being made according to the institution's affirmative action policy.

In the police practice programme two black men and three black women had been appointed as permanent staff and 95 part-time affirmative action appointments had been made, he said.

Dr Titus assumes the post of academic director of the police practice programme group. He will head an academic research programme, work on an academic committee to enhance the opportunities for student success, do quality control of study material and assignments and form new academic alliances for the programme group.

He said his mission at Technikon SA was to contribute to a human rights culture by providing academic foundations "for the crucially important area of human rights and the police.

"This is the area where the state's commitment to human rights is vigorously tested. On one hand a police function is to protect the human rights granted by the constitution, but on the other they are granted powers by the same constitution to infringe those rights.

"The balance between rights and limitations and the particular role of the police needs to be made clear to a wide range of actors in South Africa." He will also work with technikon staff to produce a training regimen recognised in South Africa and abroad.

During a six-year absence from South Africa Dr Titus studied at the Rijksuniversiteit in Leiden, Holland, and at the Netherlands Institute of International Relations. He has lectured extensively here and abroad on human rights, and has addressed parliament on the same topic.

He served as deputy-director and then executive director of the South African Human Rights Institute.

ARG 30/9/95

Technikon to ignore opposition

Staff Reporter

(63) ARG 30/9/95
THE Cape Technikon in District Six has vowed to continue its development in District Six within the "next week or two", in spite of vigorous opposition from community organisations.

Ferdinand Pieterse, director of the Technikon campus planning, said contracts for a sports field and a parking area had been signed and a "lot of money would be wasted" if development was halted.

"We have always included the position of our sports field on our master-plan," he said.

The chairman of the District Six Civic Association, Anwah Nagia, said organisations aligned to it would have no choice but to mobilise with protests.

"The development of its sports fields is insensitive and infringes on the redevelopment of the whole area," he said.

While Mr Pieterse stressed the sports field could be shared with the community, Mr Nagia said there were open fields already available in District Six.

"When the technikon has its sports days, do you think the community will have access to the field?" he asked.

The chairman of the Cape Town Community Land Trust, Supreme Court Judge Siraj Desai, said the technikon's refusal to accept the freeze on development in District Six was "totally insensitive."

"The technikon has grown in size with appalling arrogance — but that does not mean that it has any greater right to the land than the community which was uprooted," he said.

However, Western Cape Housing Minister Gerald Morkel said in an interview with Saturday Argus yesterday he would "really encourage" the technikon to continue with the development of its sports field.

"I don't see how you can stifle sporting development, which will enhance and clean up the area with grass and greenery," he said.

The Western Cape government has also come under fire for a land exchange it is planning with the technikon — which the District Six Civic Association considers "unacceptable."

At a meeting convened by the Cape Town Community Land Trust — which plans to redevelop District Six — more than a dozen organisations demanded local and central government call for a freeze on all development in District Six.

The organisations further called for a moratorium to be placed on the sale of all land in District Six until the establishment of a "proper development forum" where the issue can be raised.

Odd one out at the meeting was the Cape Technikon, which failed to support the motion and claims it had previously enjoyed support for its continued development in District Six.

Mr Pieterse said it was not possible to halt development as there was a high demand for tertiary education and the technikon was experiencing huge growth.

The sportsfield would be the size of two hockey fields and a parking area had been planned near it, he said.

The technikon had agreed to swop land with the Western Cape government to avoid District Six being cut in half during its redevelopment, said Mr Pieterse.

"The process is near completion. The portion we are giving off has already been negotiated. The exchange hasn't happened yet but it is in the final stage," he said.

The negotiated land exchange would make the development of District Six "more sensible," he said.

However, Mr Nagia said the District Six Civic Association would never approve of any land swop — and could consider urging the government to relocate the technikon.

According to Mr Pieterse, the Technikon bought 17,8 hectares of land in District Six in 1979 for R5 million.

Mr Pieterse said the sports field would be used for hockey, cricket and social informal sports, he said.

suspended official told a ... They said the man had ... A DECISION by the Zimbabwean government ... Popperu, Captain Roy past and for what reason?

Titus set to speed up Tech reforms

CP 11/10/92

By WALLY MBHELE (53)



IN YET another major leap in the transformation of Technikon SA, the former director of the Human Rights Institute of South Africa, Dr Danfred Titus, was this week appointed head of the technikon's controversial Police Practice programme.

A respected and leading human rights advocate, Titus's appointment comes just over a month after the inauguration of another respected black leader, Dr Nthato Motlana, as the technikon's first chancellor.

Motlana's appointment on August 22 to the TSA - which is battling to rid itself of its past image as a Broederbond institution - followed an outcry over the institution's slow pace of reform.

It also followed the closing of ranks by "apartheid die-hards" against the rising tide of affirmative action.

This was bravely conceded by technikon principal Professor Attie Buitendacht during Motlana's inauguration when he told of "members of staff who are reluctant to accept change".

Like Motlana, Titus faces a mammoth challenge. He has been asked to formulate the technikon's policies and to restructure academic programmes for the training of police recruits.

The technikon's police programme has been harshly denounced by British policing expert Professor Mike Brodgen as racist and designed to give an unfair advantage to white students over their black counterparts.

He reported that the Police Practice course was structured to secure early promotions for white students, while it sought to keep black students in inferior positions.

Commissioned to investigate, "the appalling failure rate" in the Police Practice course, Brodgen recommended its total restructuring and the removal of some police officers responsible for the course.

Titus' appointment is seen as a first real step in addressing Brodgen's concerns, although the technikon at first tried to sweep Brodgen's report under the carpet.

Titus's main responsibilities will include heading an academic research programme, helping to enhance the opportunities for student success, quality control of study material and assignments, and forming new academic alliances for the programme group.

Titus this week promised to contribute to the human rights culture by providing sound academic foundations for the crucially important relationship between human rights and the police.

The technikon is South Africa's only distance learning technikon and has the highest number of student police members, especially blacks.

Dr Danfred Titus.

Vaal Technicon rector and four officials suspended

(53) ~~54~~ Sowetan 3/10/95

By Claire Keeton

THE RECTOR of Vaal Triangle Technikon, Professor Pieter du Plessis, and four top officials were suspended by the institution's council with immediate effect from Thursday pending the outcome of a disciplinary hearing.

Council chairman Mr Aubrey Mokadi announced that the council had decided on the suspensions, acting on the recommendations of the Gautschi report into problems at the technikon.

The inquiry led by Advocate Johan Gautschi into unrest at the technikon earlier this year, recommended the rector should be dismissed for drunkenness and racist behaviour.

At least 13 students and a policeman were injured on the campus in bloody clashes in May.

Pending decisions

Mokadi said the following individuals implicated in the report were also suspended with immediate effect, pending decisions at a special coun-

cil meeting on Friday October 6: Dr Abe Kempen, Mr Eddie Gunter, Mr Ntuma Botlhoko and Mr Lehloma Ramajoe.

The council decided to instruct the rectorate to report in full to them on the other 16 recommendations at the next ordinary meeting to be held in November.

Du Plessis has declined to comment on the allegations against him.

The council met to discuss the report on September 28 following its disclosure to their members and the public today.

Suspended rector to face hearing

VEREENIGING: The Vaal Triangle Technikon council is to uphold the suspension of its rector, Professor Pieter du Plessis, public relations director Dr Abe Kempen and financial director Mr Eddie Gunter.

Announcing this at the weekend, council chairman Mr Aubrey Mokadi said the decision had been based on a report on maladministration at the technikon.

Student adviser Mr Ntuma Bothloko has also been suspended pending disciplinary procedures.

The report accuses Professor Plessis of borrowing R100 000 without authorisation from a department of education and training fund and of unacceptable conduct while under the influence of liquor.

Other allegations are that he put undue and improper pressure on a subordinate to make a false explanation to a donor and used technikon resources for his personal needs. (53) (54)

The report claims that Dr Kempen gave false explanations to a donor. CT 9/10/95

It alleges Mr Gunter had a disruptive influence on effective financial management.

Mr Mokadi said a tribunal would conduct disciplinary pro-

Technikon finance man is suspended

May 17/10/48

Technikon South Africa's vice-principal of administration and finance, Emil Kilpert, has been suspended indefinitely after an investigation into alleged financial irregularities.

According to the technikon's director of corporate communication, the amount involved in the investigation "is likely to run into millions". - Staff Reporter.

(53) (S)

New centre for township

STAFF REPORTER

AN adult education centre that will offer courses in brick-making, building and weaving was opened in Harare, Khayelitsha, yesterday.

The centre, which was opened by Khayelitsha mayor Mr Vuyani Ngcuka, is a joint venture between the Red Cross, Lions Club of Kirstenbosch, Lions International and an insurance company.

Courses will also include garment making, wire work and cardboard furniture.

● The Salvation Army has appealed to the public for donations of blankets and mattresses for people who were left homeless after an extensive fire in Kayamandi in Stellenbosch this week.

The fire destroyed 65 shacks and left 200 people homeless.

(53) CT 20/10/75

Technikon's vice-principal suspended in ongoing bid to ensure clean administration

(53) (57) Star 21/10/95

By KURT SWART

Technikon Southern Africa had suspended its vice-principal because of a commitment to clean administration, openness and accountability, the technikon said this week.

More staff members may be investigated, according to spokesman Gerard Grobler, as the institution strives to shake off its apartheid past with extensive programmes designed to transform its staffing practices and its services to students.

Administration vice-principal Emil Kilpert was suspended with immediate effect after an emergency Technikon SA council meeting last Friday, according to council chairman Hennie Klerck.

Kilpert was harshly criticised last year in the independent Brogden report which labelled the technikon's police practice course as racist and designed to entrench white domination of the police.

His suspension followed the alleged discovery by an internal

audit committee of financial irregularities in the administration of technikon contracts with a "certain supplier", said Grobler.

If further irregularities were uncovered, involving other members of staff, they would be "dealt with and rooted out", he said.

The investigation would be conducted by a legal and auditing team which would present its results to the technikon council for a decision on what action to take.

Grobler said council had decided to investigate the alleged irregularities with the "utmost urgency". Kilpert had been suspended to ensure that the investigating team would not be "obstructed in any way".

Kilpert's duties have been taken over by Technikon SA registrar Tony Links for the duration of the investigation, which could last for up to eight weeks.

Publicly announcing the investigation as a "very positive and necessary step", Grobler told the *Saturday Star*: "It indicates the tech's commitment to clean administration."

"This is part of the approach of the new leadership", he said.

"The investigating team is representative of the Tech SA community - the unions, staff, management, council, and legal and financial experts."

Kilpert was slammed by British criminologist Professor Mike Brogden, who was commissioned by the technikon to investigate the appalling pass rate of students taking the police practice course.

Policemen and women studying for promotion qualifications form the largest enrolment at the institution, which has a virtual monopoly on police student education.

Brogden criticised Kilpert as the man ultimately responsible for major failings in the course, including "massive failures of generations of police students" and waste of the technikon's human and physical resources.

"Despite the fact that he now occupies a different role, his incompetence in the previous task raises a major question over his continuation in the institution," Brogden wrote in the report.

Technikon SA staff object to consultant's earnings

(S3) Star 1/11/95

■ BY TROYE LUND

Senior staff of the Roodepoort-based Technikon South Africa have objected to a former colleague, Danie Kok, earning more than R80 000 a month as a private consultant with the institution.

The men, who do not wish to be named for fear of jeopardising their jobs, have requested that Kok's earnings be investigated by a team of auditors currently probing unrelated allegations against suspended vice-principle Finlie Kilpert.

The Star has in its possession documents and invoices detailing

Kok's earnings. Invoices from Danie Kok and Associate for May, June and August back up claims that Kok has been receiving more than R39,000 a month to establish his business.

In addition, one of the documents specifies that Kok has received a monthly retainer of R11 400, topped by a 10% commission on all money raised for the Technikon.

It further reimburses him for all expenses, including presentations, postage, computers, stationery and a personal secretary. Kok also qualifies for the Technikon's pension scheme. Each month he invoices the

Technikon for 10% of donor monies. His invoices list the donors, the amount and his share. In August, he collected R20 508 in commission.

Kok possibly stands to pocket an additional R1-million over the next 24 months, having agreed to a fundraising target of R10-million.

According to Technikon SA rector, Athie Buitendacht, these donor payments were an "honorarium incentive, based on a certain percentage of funds raised". He said that commission is "paid from operational costs on a sliding scale". Responding to concerns

raised by senior staff, Buitendacht said Kok was employed as a "fundraising consultant to strengthen the institution's fundraising capacity".

According to the assistant director of the Department of Welfare, Pieter van Schalkwyk, a fundraiser may claim up to 40% of what he raises, but he may not claim any other fees in the form of retainers or overhead costs. The fundraiser is allowed to claim less than 40% and then claim his other costs "as long as his earnings do not exceed 40% of what he is raising," said Van Schalkwyk. About the R39 109 monthly

setting-up cost, Buitendacht said: "We were prepared to assist to establish his consultancy. Kok will have to repay some of these fees if he does not achieve specified targets. This is also a form of return for the risk we took by talking on the contract."

He said allowing Kok to join Technikon SA's pension and medical funds was a "gesture of goodwill and good faith."

According to Kok, "although there are many things at the Technikon that need to be brought into the open", his attorneys had instructed him not to comment. He refused to discuss his earnings.

R13,5 m Australian aid for SA varsity education

(53) (5) ARG 21/11/95
CANBERRA. — A new R13,5 million aid programme, assisting South African universities and technikons and the reconstruction and development programme, will be announced by the Australian government tomorrow.

This follows today's meeting between South African Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu and Gordon Bilney, Australia's Minister for Development Co-operation.

Welcoming the Australia-South Africa Institutional Links Programme, Dr Bengu said it would lead to "sustainable links between a number of Australian and SA institutions with mutual benefit for both countries".

The programme would fund up to 20 projects over the next four years and joint submissions would be sought from South African and Australian institutions in early 1996, he said.

Australia had much to offer in the field of higher, technical and vocational education and many South African universities and technikons were keen to form partnerships with their Aus-

lian counterparts, he said.

Dr Bengu pinpointed community education development as the main target and said historically disadvantaged institutions would receive aid for their outreach programmes.

Proposals for joint research projects and institutional strengthening would also be considered.

The programme had its foundation in this year's successful pilot project which linked the University of South Australia with Fort Hare University, an institution badly neglected under the apartheid regime, Dr Bengu said.

The project used Australian distance education expertise to design a teacher in-service programme targeting the large numbers of untrained and under-trained teachers in the Eastern Cape.

The education sector was a high priority for Australia's development co-operation programme, already in action in some areas, for South Africa, said Dr Bengu. — Sapa.



Peter Swartz

ARG 6/11/95 (53)

Technikon gets its first chancellor

ARG 6/11/95
Staff Reporter

BUSINESSMAN Peter Swartz has been named the Cape Technikon's first chancellor.

Mr Swartz, 54, will take up his duties from December 11 when he will be inaugurated at the Huguenot Hall in Cape Town.

He said he was "absolutely delighted" with his selection.

"Never in my wildest dreams had I ever imagined that I would return, 34 years later, to the site of my first teaching post at St Mark's Primary School — but this time as chancellor of a prestigious institution of education."

The position came into existence through the new Technikon Act of 1993.

Mr Swartz will confer diplomas and degrees on students on behalf of the Technikon.

Mr Swartz said he would encourage the development of a culture of learning.

"Above all, the Cape Technikon must become the educational home of all the people of Cape Town who share its vision of creating a better equipped and progressive society."

Mr Swartz is vice chairman of the South African Tourism Board and a member of the Cape Technikon Council. He holds directorships in various public companies including the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront and Sanlam.

TSA deputy faces charges

(53) (53)
Sowetan 20/11/95

By Claire Keeton

SUSPENDED Technikon SA vice-principal Mr Emil Kilpert faces 10 charges of misconduct under the Technikon's Act and will appear before a disciplinary committee on December 12.

Kilpert was suspended by the TSA council on October 13 for an indefinite period after investigations revealed alleged financial irregularities in the administration of the technikon's contracts with a certain supplier.

TSA spokesman Mr Gerard Grobler said at the weekend: "Most of the charges relate to the awarding of contracts and the payments of large sums of money."

Grobler said TSA had decided to call for a disciplinary hearing in the light of the allegations which had been investigated by a legal and auditing team.

TSA vice-chancellor and principal Professor Attie Buitendacht said the

hearing would take place "in a spirit of fair play and justice".

TSA was committed to sound administration and "the principles of transparency and accountability will be adhered to" in the hearing.

Disciplinary measures

Earlier this month TSA issued a statement dismissing reports of a link between the charges against Kilpert and its fundraising agreement with Danie Kok and Associates (DK&A).

Buitendacht said the technikon would take internal disciplinary measures against employees "responsible for spreading malicious rumours regarding DK&A".

He said he had been authorised by the council to sign the contract with DK&A in the presence of the TSA's legal representatives.

The contract provided for a monthly retainer of R11 400 for two years on condition DK&A raised R4 million within 18 months of signing the agreement and R10 million within two years.

PEOPLE

NEWS

PETER SWARTZ is all go. You get the impression that the Cape Technikon's first chancellor would like students to run on the spot when he doles out diplomas and degrees.

But he certainly does not lack humour. Life as an impoverished child was harsh, but it flowered glamorously. The result: A practical individual who appears to relish the absurdities of the human condition. What's the point of wasting energy on bitterness about the past?

Mr Swartz radiates the avuncular authority of a good schoolmaster. It's been a long time since he had to scribble on a miserable teaching salary, but the versatile business entrepreneur remains very much aware of cause and effect in the game of survival.

He says: "If you pay a man by the hour, then of course he's going to while away his time. But if you pay him according to what he produces, you'll see a big difference."

Reports of his recent appointment to the technikon chancellorship mention that he is concerned to promote the culture of learning. How?

"The process should certainly start at an early age, with the opportunity to attend a school which encourages learning. When I started teaching in District Six, and then in Bonteheuwel — a brand new community which had simply been dumped on the Flats — it was very difficult to create a suitable environment."

And now?

"It is easier to do this now in a more stable environment. With children, once the groundwork is laid, the rest is simple."

Life seems more manageable from the Swartz perspective. This is a sensible man propagating sensible ideas.

"Students must realise that they have to make a contribution to society and learn to make a living for themselves. They need to develop skills if they're going anywhere. After that, it's a question of the level at which you wish to achieve."

"I think morale in the coloured community — which is what I know best — is high. Certainly, in the past two years, there has been insecurity in the ranks of teachers. I hope the Department of Education will have settled their concerns by March next year, under new legislation. There are too many teachers in the wrong places. Everybody wants to be in the cities."

Does the new chancellor have views on the attitudes of contemporary students?

"Young people are far more radical in their views and habits, and a lot more adventurous, than we were. They seem less burdened."

"The coloured community, for historic reasons, has never been able to establish a distinct identity for itself. But I don't be-

Putting savvy

into education

Believe that it is necessary to do so now — we should all merge in a common South Africanism.

"In the bad old days I often asked myself what I would have to do to qualify as a South African. Today, I qualify legally — but there are still allegations about a lack of opportunities for certain communities. Nevertheless, I believe our standards of education are reasonably high. They are Western standards. People used to think that if it wasn't white, it wasn't good."

Mr Swartz is a strong advocate of technikon education.

"The big advantage is that technikon students can teach others. You have an enormous multiplier effect, which could be salvation for the Third World component."

A fluent Xhosa speaker — he grew up in the Transkei — Chancellor Swartz is blessedly free of any "them-and-us" feelings about coloured and black people.

"When I look at the campus, I don't see any racial tension."

He is keen on the teaching of Xhosa, but



INTERFACE
LEN ASHTON
talks to
PETER SWARTZ



concedes that adults find it difficult.

"Nevertheless, those who have difficulty with the grammar should at least try to learn a little conversational Xhosa. Most of my employees are Xhosa-speaking and I have very few labour problems because we communicate directly."

"What sort of businessman am I? Well, I was unaware that my entrepreneurial flair existed until I actually put some ideas into practice when I became depressed over the poor salaries teachers received in those days. At the time I left the profession in 1969, I was earning about R90 a month." Not much for an ambitious family man

with two kids.

Newspaper files tell the tale from there on — without formal training in management or accountancy, he launched ventures into a vast range of amenities in coloured areas, and became a property developer with directorships in a whole gaggle of blue-chip companies.

"We must encourage young people at technikon to tackle entrepreneurial courses — management courses. That is a platform from which they can launch initiatives to satisfy our basic need — employment. Without employment, there is crime," Mr Swartz says.



PETER SWARTZ ... a sensible man propagating sensible ideas.

Three fully networked PC's, business software and a colour printer for

Australia aids SA universities

Theo Rawana

53
22/11/95
THE Australian government has announced a R31,5m aid programme to assist SA universities and technikons to take part in the reconstruction and development programme (RDP).

Australian Development and Co-operation Minister Gordon Bibney announced the Australia-SA institutional links programme in Canberra after meeting SA Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu.

Bengu said: "The programme will lead to sustainable links between a number of Australian and SA institutions with mutual benefit to both countries. Australia has much to offer in higher, technical and vocational education and many of our universities and technikons are to form partnerships with Australian universities and technical colleges."

The Australian high commission in SA said the programme would fund up to 20 projects over the next four years. Joint submissions would be sought from Australian and SA institutions.

The programme's priority was the development of community education, and specifically help for historically disadvantaged institutions in developing community outreach programmes.

Proposals for joint research projects would also be considered.

BOOST FOR EDUCATION PROJECTS

R13,5m Australian aid for SA techs, universities

CT.22/11/95

53

CANBERRA: Community education and outreach programmes are to be the chief targets for development in SA in a multimillion-rand aid venture announced yesterday.

AR13,5-MILLION aid programme for South African universities and technikons was announced yesterday by the Australian government.

The Australia-South Africa Institutional Links Programme is to help universities and technikons to take part in the Reconstruction and Development Programme and overcome their international isolation.

The announcement follows a meeting yesterday between South African Education Minister Dr Sibusiso Bengu and Australia's Minister for Development Cooperation, Mr Gordon Bilney.

Dr Bengu said the programme would lead to "sustainable links between a number of Australian and South African institutions, with mutual benefit for both countries".

The programme is to fund up to 20 projects over the next four years.

Joint submissions would be sought from South African and Australian institutions early next year, said Dr Bengu.

Proposals for joint research projects would also be considered.

Australia had much to offer in higher, technical and vocational education and many South African

universities and technikons were keen to form partnerships with their Australian counterparts, Dr Bengu said.

He pinpointed community education as the main target for development and said historically disadvantaged institutions would receive aid for their outreach programmes.

The programme had its foundation in this year's successful pilot project which linked the University of South Australia with Fort Hare University, which had been severely neglected under the apartheid regime, Dr Bengu said.

The project used Australian expertise in distance education to design an in-service programme for the large numbers of untrained and undertrained teachers in the Eastern Cape. — Sapa

Technikon defends sports grounds move

STAFF REPORTER

(53) (S)

THE Cape Technikon yesterday defended its decision to build sporting facilities on ground that had previously formed part of District Six, saying it had consulted all interested stake-holders.

Technikon rector Dr Theo Shippey said discussions had taken place with all concerned in the redevelopment of District Six, including the District Six Steering Committee and the Community Land Trust.

The facilities will include sports fields and tennis courts, which will be used by students as well as the greater District Six community.

He said the opportunity to comment on any significant historical structures which might be affected by the development had been given to all interested parties.

No historically important area would be destroyed.

CT 23/11/95

Technikon SA vice-head in hearing over alleged financial irregularities

(53) (54) Star 25/11/95

Emil Kilpert, suspended vice-principal of Technikon Southern Africa, is still in hot water, writes
KURT SWART

Technikon Southern Africa is to convene a disciplinary hearing against suspended vice-principal Emil Kilpert following an investigation into alleged financial irregularities in the administration of technikon contracts.

This follows the submission of findings to the technikon council by an investigating team, Technikon SA spokesman Gerard Grobler said this week.

Kilpert was suspended from his duties by the council's executive body on October 13.

He now faces 10 charges of misconduct in terms of section 27 of the Technikon SA Statute, promulgated in terms of the Technikon Act.

Most of the charges relate to the awarding of contracts and the payment of large sums of money, Grobler said.

In a statement, vice-chancellor and principal, Professor Attie Buitendacht, said Technikon SA was committed to sound administration, adding that the hearing would take place "in a spirit of fair play and justice".

The hearing would start on December 12.

Last month, the technikon issued a statement saying that Kilpert had been suspended because of the technikon's "commitment to clean administration, openness and accountability".

Kilpert was last year harshly criticised in the independent Brogden report, which labelled the technikon's police practice course as racist and designed to entrench white domination of the police force.

British criminologist Professor Mike Brogden, who was commissioned by the technikon to investigate the appalling pass rate of police practice students, slammed Kilpert as the man ultimately responsible for major failings in the course, including "massive failures of generations

of police students and waste of technikon resources, human and physical".

"Despite the fact that he now occupies a different role, his incompetence in the previous task raises a major question mark over his continuation in the institution," Brogden wrote in the report.

The report was released amid rumours of Broederbond control of Technikon SA and protection of staff members, including Kilpert, who had been criticised for resisting changes.

At the time, council chairman Henkle Klerck dismissed the Broederbond allegations and strongly defended Kilpert.

"He was never really part of the educational part of the programme - he was a caretaker and a liaison between police top brass and Tech SA."

Brogden may have had a hidden agenda and was overly severe and unfair in his criticism of Kilpert.

Kilpert, however, had no blemish on his record, Klerck said at the time.

Broederbonders linked to power struggle

By **KURT SWART**

Attempts by Technikon Southern Africa to shake off its apartheid-supporting past were being sabotaged by "old guard" academics and officials, plied in a behind-the-scenes power struggle against staff striving for change, staff members have claimed.



SYMBOLIC POST:
Nthato Motlana

The allegations were followed by last week's announcement by the technikon, the country's largest distance education institution, that it was convening a disciplinary hearing against its administrative vice-principal Emil Kilpert.

Kilpert was suspended last month and the decision to hold a

disciplinary hearing came after the submission of findings by an investigating team to council last week on alleged financial irregularities in the administration of technikon contracts.

Technikon SA seemed to have made great strides recently with the implementation of a new education strategy designed to bring it up to date with modern distance education trends, and the apparent defeat or sidelining of staff resistant to change.

Symbolic of the Roodepoort-based technikon's determination to embrace a changed society was the appointment of Dr Nthato Motlana as its first chancellor.

"This is highly significant for an institution which had previously been labelled right wing and as being under Broederbond control," Technikon SA spokesman Gerard Grobler said.

But recent events at the technikon suggest that the war between old and new is continuing behind the scenes. A group of senior staff members, who said they declined to be named for fear of losing their jobs, voiced concern about the remuneration

arrangements for a private consultant commissioned to raise funds for the technikon. The group also suggested the action taken against Kilpert was part of a "dog eat dog" power struggle among the vice-principals.

The group claimed one of the technikon's three academic vice-principals had been appointed "at the insistence of the Broederbond". Naming senior academics as Broederbonders, the group claimed these staff members felt principal Attie Buitendacht was "too willing to make concessions to the new South Africa" and were working against him and vice-principal Dermot Moore.

They claim that thousands of students were inconvenienced when they received their study material late and that this had been done deliberately to embarrass Buitendacht and Moore.

Grobler commented: "It is true that study materials arrived late. But resistance to change is normal for an organisation in transformation and transition, and one needs more evidence that there is a deliberate policy to sabotage management."

Green Paper is set to be unveiled to public

~~SA~~ ~~SA~~ ~~SA~~
THE science and technology Green Paper, Preparing for the 21st Century, is to be unveiled this week.

Speaking at the IT policy conference, science and technology department chief director Dr Robert Adams said the Green Paper focused on the department's view of IT underpinning the future of culture and development. (53)

"The Green Paper is a discussion document to be followed by a White Paper, which will outline the vision and legislative intentions of government," Adams said.

"There must be a broad indication from government on its plans for future legislation, and we are thus providing an overarching framework from which all policies for the next few years are hung."

The Green Paper identifies the main questions which need to be addressed, and asks the public for its views.

The process was important because SA had not yet had a coordinated science, engineering and technology policy, and there was now an opportunity to create an effective policy with input from many stakeholders. BD 30/11/95

Foundation laid for national policy

Reports by
Melanie Sergeant

SA IS in search of a new IT policy, and the groundwork for this was laid at a conference this week.

Centre for the Development of Information and Telecommunications Policy director Andile Ngcaba said the formalisation of IT policy would probably be a similar process to that which started in 1993 to conceive the National Telecommunications Forum.

"A similar process is needed for IT," he said. "Issues which affect the industry, users, and ordinary people need to be addressed."

He said that during the last few months there had been several discussions about the direction IT policy should take. It was vital that all players involved in IT were involved from the start and that issues such as IT in education, health and government, and the effect of the Internet, should be addressed.

Asked why an IT policy was needed for a sector which had done well left alone, he said other countries' experiences showed that a co-

hesive policy was essential.

"Other countries have IT programmes to ... make government more efficient, for example."

While there were already a number of government and private sector initiatives, it was vital that the policy-makers complemented these efforts.

Because IT was so pervasive, the IT community should not be seen as an "exclusive process". There should rather be interaction between telecommunications and other information-related processes.

"We have already had discussions with the trade and industry department on its role."

While it was difficult to define the boundaries of IT, Ngcaba said policies still needed to be in place to make the most of the existing infrastructures and to further the use of IT to benefit SA as a whole.

"JIS statistics show that new communications technology will cause a 10% to 30% shift to home shopping, so the gross savings of teleshopping will amount to \$8bn a year when it comes to time and transport costs."

(53) (RB) BD 30/M/95

Why should the information infrastructure be of concern when SA has a backlog of basic services to provide?

"It is vital that technology is used to help close the gap between the haves and have-nots," he said.

SA ranked 16th worldwide in terms of the number of host computers on the Internet. "We believe that if the Internet can be developed further, it can stimulate electronic commerce, home shopping and a variety of other services to improve the quality of life."

Looking at countries like Singapore, he said that one concept put forward was that a 10-year programme should be introduced with clear objectives laid out.

"These are programmes which involve communities and government. Government and the private sector can provide the core structure for developments by forming legal and regulatory frameworks, while IT companies can engage in programmes to assist in research and development, for example."

Ismail Mohammed, parliamentary portfolio committee member

whose one portfolio is science and technology, said the IT industry should be used to empower government and the public.

Trade and industry deputy director and IT strategic leader Neville Goodchild said SA was attracting steadily less foreign direct investment and technology. The country lacked a leading-edge communications infrastructure.

With this and the necessary electricity, communities could be brought into the mainstream of society, he said.

"An aim of the policy should be to make IT affordable and accessible to all sectors. The public sector is a huge user, and we should try to improve the awareness of IT and its use for training employees and for other functions."

The conference closed with a resolution to set up a national IT forum, with a steering committee comprising representatives from Cosatu, universities, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Business Equipment Association. The plan is to establish the forum by end-March.

Disciplinary hearing at Vaal Tech

By Claire Keeton

THE disciplinary hearing at the Vaal Triangle Technikon against four suspended officials begins in mid-January and will be spearheaded by top legal expert Mr Acting Justice Louis Skweyiya.

The first democratically-constituted council, chaired by Mr Aubrey Mokadi, on Monday confirmed the suspensions and resolved to go ahead with the disciplinary inquiries.

Professor Peter du Plessis, Dr Abe Kempen, Mr Eddie Gunter and Mr Nthuma Botlhoko are facing charges arising from the Gautschi Commission of Inquiry into problems at the technikon earlier this year.

More than a dozen students were injured and damage estimated at thousands of rands was caused to the campus following violence which flared at the technikon in March.

Mokadi said yesterday that he

could not specify the charges at this stage since they had not yet been presented to the suspended officials. They expected the charges to be ready by mid-December to allow the officials time to prepare their defence.

Lawetan
"Council trusts that this painful experience would come to an end sooner rather than later," he said.

Skweyiya will appoint two assessors to assist him in his position as presiding officer of the hearings.

30/11/95

Tech project put on hold

ARC 1/12/95
Staff Reporter

THE Cape Technikon has decided to suspend the development of sports facilities on the eastern side of the campus and will "again" negotiate with interested stakeholders before undertaking any further construction.

At a recent meeting of its council, the Technikon also decided to withdraw immediately an application to the Cape Town City Council for consent to use the sports facilities.

This development follows the recent outcry by District Six community organisations who alleged that — contrary to the Technikon's claim — they had not been consulted before the development of the site.

Newsletter is launched

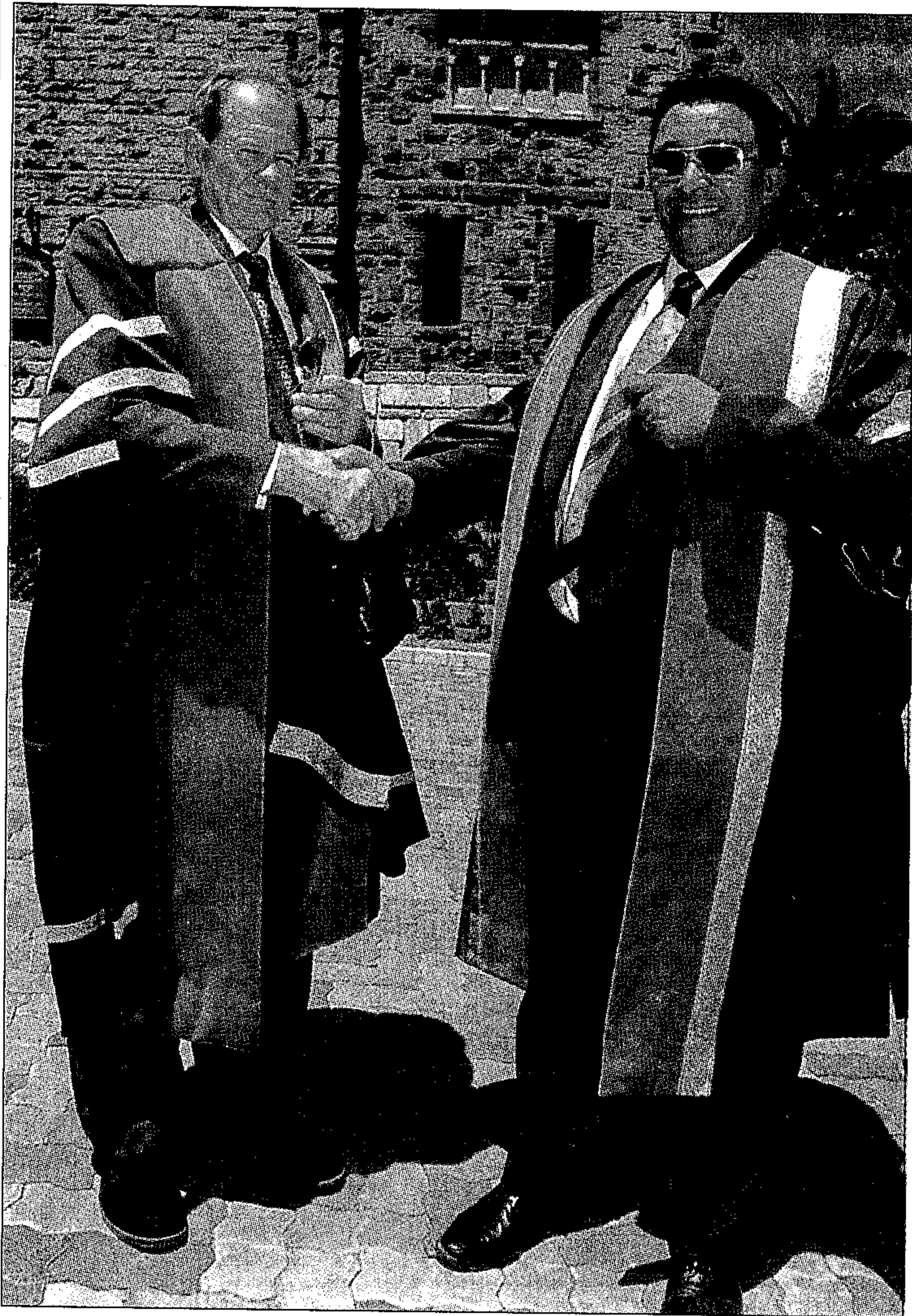
BD 5/12/95
Mduuzi ka Harvey

53
THE first specialist technology education newsletter, called Technology for All, will be distributed to schools, tertiary institutions and businesses to try to stimulate debate on science and technology.

The publication is a joint project between the educational division of the Lego group and the Ort-Step Institute.

It will attempt to stimulate debate on various issues which include whether SA should develop its own curriculum or comply with global standards and norms, and if there should be a national core technology curriculum or whether each province should develop its own separate curriculum.

It will also try to encourage debate about whether SA should go through a learning curve involving all the stages which had led to the development of today's technology, or strive to make shortcuts wherever available.



'Merit sole criterion for Cape Tech'

53

EDUCATION REPORTER

ET 12/12/95

ACADEMIC merit would be the sole criterion for admission to the Cape Technikon in future — never again would any student be discriminated against because of race, gender or religious conviction, new chancellor Mr Peter Swartz said at his installation last night.

Mr Swartz became the technikon's first chancellor at a special ceremony in the old St Mark's Church on the campus, and in his address promised to lead the way in bringing top level transformation to the institution.

In an interview yesterday he said a transformation forum would be established for the technikon over the next few months and would include representation from the community, students and technikon staff.

"The Cape Technikon must become the educational home of all peoples of Cape Town and its environs, who share its vision of a better equipped and progressive society."

Mr Swartz committed himself to working towards healing the wounds in the community of District Six, some of whom saw the technikon as an extension of the government which forced thousands of former residents to move out of the area.

Tonight and over the next few days Mr Swartz will confer diplomas and degrees on nearly 2 000 graduating students.

Today the architecture and building, electrical, civil, mechanical and process engineering students will receive their degrees at the morning ceremony. Students from the design, life sciences, hotel and catering studies and teacher education will graduate in the afternoon.

COMMITTED TO CHANGE: The Cape Technikon's new chancellor Mr Peter Swartz (right) was congratulated by vice-chancellor and rector Dr Theo Shippey yesterday. Behind them is the old St Mark's Church of District Six, where Mr Swartz once taught and where he was installed as chancellor last night. **PICTURE: ALAN TAYLOR**

Technikon's chancellor 'committed to healing'

Staff Reporter

MOST students at the formerly whites-only Cape Technikon in District Six will eventually be people of colour, the new chancellor has predicted.

Peter Swartz, a former schoolteacher and business entrepreneur, has been installed as the first chancellor of the technikon.

The well-known businessman was installed at a ceremony at St Mark's Church in District Six.

Mr Swartz, who attended school in District Six and later taught there as a music teacher, said he had strong emotional bonds with the area.

In his installation address he said he would encourage the development of a culture of learning and academic excellence. He said emphasis would be placed on turning out graduates who are "job creators".

"Entrepreneurship has be-



MAKING HISTORY: A congratulatory kiss from his daughter, Sonia, was in order for Peter Swartz, installed as the first chancellor of the Cape Technikon in District Six. Mr Swartz's wife, Elaine, and son, Nigel, are on his left.

come very important in developing our economy and as an educational institution we should encourage it, but we cannot do it ourselves. We need the involvement of commerce, industry, labour and government."

Mr Swartz said there were many people who perceived the Cape Technikon as an extension of a government that

forced thousands of residents from the area. He committed himself to healing wounds in the community of District Six.

"There has been a perception that Cape Technikon was a white elitist institution, but I intend to change all that. Looking further down the road, I see the Cape Technikon with a student composition of more than 50 percent non-white students.

There will also be a better staff balance with more qualified coloured and African people in senior and key posts."

Mr Swartz has extensive business interest and holds directorships of Absa Bank, Sanlam, Market Toyota, Romatex, the Victoria & Alfred and Plessy Corporation. He is also a trustee for a number of community organisations.



CAPPED: Cape Technikon students Mr Lungi Klaas (left) from Langa and Ms Thomaza Gaya from New Crossroads were among the first students in the country to be awarded degrees from a technikon yesterday. Both received Bachelor of Technology degrees in chemistry.

PICTURE: ANDREW BROWN

First degrees awarded by Cape technikon

EDUCATION REPORTER

CT 13/12/95

ALL participants in higher education have to assume responsibility for mapping out a more democratic and relevant higher education system in South Africa, the executive director of the national commission on higher education said yesterday.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony at the Cape Technikon, Dr Teboho Moja added that they should not wait for the pronouncements of the commission.

For the first time in South Africa, degrees were awarded to 158 students at the technikon, following a change in legislation earlier this year which allows technikon to offer degree courses as well as diplomas.

"It is essential that negotiations become the central vehicle of transformation and that the task of transformation is not derailed or distracted by other unlawful and disruptive activities," Dr Moja said.

Lawlessness

The right to peaceful protest was enshrined in the constitution, but the right to lawlessness was not.

Dr Moja stressed the need to train more technologists in chemistry, microbiology, plastics and textiles, which are vital for manufacturing and industrial growth.

● At the University of Cape Town graduation ceremony yesterday, music and medical students were addressed by medical school head Dr Solly Benatar and outgoing director of the Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology Professor Roy Siegfried.

In his address, Dr Benatar warned that the "soul" of medicine as a healing profession was under threat, as health care was contracted, traded and rationed in the market place under the dominating influence of health economists and managers.

Today students from the faculties of law, social science, humanities and engineering will be capped.

Change in science funding

PRETORIA: Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Dr Ben Ngubane said yesterday that his ministry would adopt a new approach in allocating funds for 1996-97 to the country's eight science councils and to other national projects in science and technology.

The method used in the past had followed an inflexible baseline funding formula, Dr Ngubane said. Under the new system each science council would be guaranteed at least 94%, in nominal terms, of its 1995-96 budget.

The rest would be bid for competitively with weighted criteria designed to favour RDP projects.

(53) CT 14/12/95
Sapa, Special Correspondent



Deputy principal of Progress Nursing College Mrs M Sibeko is led into a police van in central Johannesburg yesterday after it was discovered that the college was not registered with the South African Nursing Council.

PIC: LEN KUMALO

Bogus nursing college busted

Sowetan 14/12/95

~~SP~~ 53 ~~SP~~

By Themba Sepotokele and Sibusiso Zondo

CLASSES came to a halt at Progress Nursing College in Johannesburg yesterday after police arrested the principal and deputy principal in connection with alleged fraud.

Mrs Joyce Mkhawane and Mrs M Sibeko were arrested after investigations by the SA Stop Abuse (Sasa) organisation, which claims the college is "bogus" and not registered with the South African Nursing Council.

The two were taken to Moroka police station in Soweto but police would not comment.

Police spokesman Warrant-Officer Andy Pieke said yesterday that the arrests had not been brought to his attention.

Mr Mpumela Mthombeni of

Sasa told *Sowetan* yesterday that investigations were instituted because it was discovered that the college was not registered.

About 60 students, some of whom come from as far afield as Swaziland, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga, have incurred heavy losses after paying R100 for an aptitude test, R100 for registration and R350 a month for an 18-month-long course. Some students claim they had paid up to R700 for registration.

A member of the college's board of trustees, Mrs Thandi Shongwe, said yesterday the authorities had agreed with the students' parents over a tuition fee of R200 a month. Some of the students had started playing truant since July.

"Some students stopped paying the fees since July. Some would pay R20 and later add a zero on the

receipts. This was detected by our auditors," Shongwe said. Students said they had enrolled with the college after seeing an advertisement in a newspaper in December last year.

They later became suspicious when they were told they were doing their in-service training and would not be paid because they were not regarded as nursing trainees but as "care-helpers".

Sowetan also learnt that the college, which started about three years ago, had changed premises several times because it has been under investigation. It has also been alleged that students were issued with forged certificates after completing the course.

During *Sowetan* team's visit to the college yesterday students were gathering to witness the arrest of the authorities.

Lessons for science

SA should learn from international experience, says top black scientist

MXOLIXI MGXASHE

Staff Reporter

THE first black person to earn a doctorate in nuclear reactoral physics has strongly challenged the notion that the education crisis in the country could be resolved by, among other things, maintaining a student-teacher ratio of 25 to one.

Dr Gordon Sibiya says this view is "frightening and rubbish" and reflects the opinions of people who do not have a clear understanding of how mass education works.

"Countries such as China and Japan have had a very rich experience in mass education and they can teach us how it has produced the large numbers of scientifically and technologically qualified professionals.

"There is no way we in South Africa can, after 50 years of apartheid, afford to talk of a 25 to one teacher student ratio. I think this view is being proposed by people who have no understanding of what the education requirements in this country are."

Dr Sibiya, who heads a successful black electrical engineering business in Johannesburg, said even in some established and accomplished universities like Stanford in California and the Harvard School of Business in Massachusetts, large classes of 300 to 400 students were normal practice.

He said it was a "sheer luxury" to talk of teaching a few students when the country has an extremely high number of youths — about 50 percent of the population — who are dying for education.

"All it means is that our teachers have to be taught more about teaching and they must gear themselves to teaching at least 200 to 300 pupils every year," Dr Sibiya said.

He said what was needed was to create a classroom environment with an effective public address system, ventilation, good acoustics, and good, firm teachers who would be

■ Countries such as China and Japan have had a very rich experience in mass education and can teach South Africans how they have produced the large numbers of scientifically and technologically qualified professionals.

ALG 16/12/95

(53)

able to maintain a high level of discipline.

"Unfortunately, we don't have teachers who can enforce discipline in class. I don't think you can teach unruly kids. If a child has a problem that's extraneous to the subject you are teaching, then that child must seek special assistance. The classroom is a place for learning and our teachers and students must realise that."

Dr Sibiya said some of the problems in schools today were inherited from the days of the anti-apartheid struggle when teachers spent most of their time discussing politics and labour matters with students who were not yet equipped academically to deal with these problems.

A group of about 11 scientists and engineers founded the Science and Engineering Academy of South Africa, SEASA, in 1986 in appreciation of the enormous problems faced by the black pupils and the need to development a core of professionals in science and technology. Dr Sibiya is the current chairman.

SEASA, he said, was formed to fill a vacuum in the black professional community that had existed because of exclusively white academic associations like the Royal Society of South Africa and Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns. These groups were sectarian in character and only addressed the concerns of English and Afrikaans speaking South Africans.

After the new government was elected, SEASA members began agitating for the establishment of a body that embraced all racial groups. This was how the Academy of Science and Engineering of South Africa came into existence in August this year, with an undelinking to ensure fair and balanced representation on its executive committee.

But, Dr Sibiya says their aims of a non-sectarian academy were "too ambitious and unrealistic". He claims that some white academics, mainly from the the University of Cape Town and the University of Witwatersrand, have hijacked the leadership and turned it into a predominantly white body.

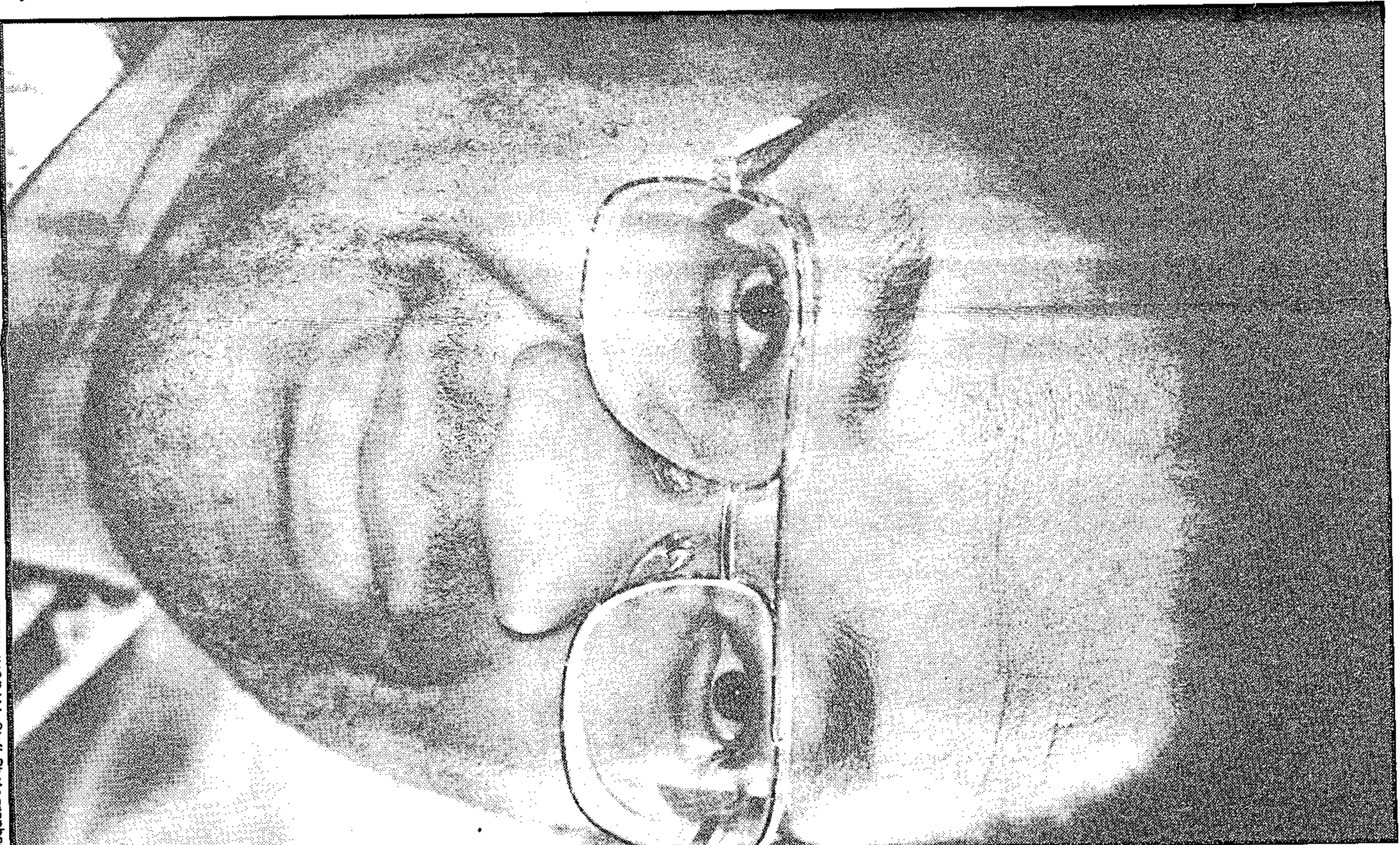
"We agreed in a recent SAEASA committee meeting that perhaps what we needed to do was to free ourselves from these sectarian associations and their elitism, sometimes tailored along Buckingham Palace traditions as in the case of the Royal Society.

"As far as we are concerned the challenge for SAEASA goes on. We are going to continue as we have done in the past 10 years to work as an independent association that will focus only on black interests, including those of the so-called coloureds and Indians."

SAEASA will cater for the needs of black people in science and technology and will not go back to the academy. "We will paddle our own boat, after all we are larger in numbers, strength and experience. Even big business has come to realise the problems we are addressing exist and need urgent attention."

Dr Sibiya returned to South Africa in 1981 after studying in England for three years and Germany for five years. He has worked for Eskom and other electrical and engineering companies. In 1989 he decided start his own business and formed G Sibiya Engineering Consultants.

The success of his business, he says, is clear proof that black people have the same brains and business acumen as their white counterparts. Black people can always triumph as long as they are given the necessary training and exposure.



Picture: ANDREW INGRAM, Staff Photographer.

□ **BLACK SCIENTISTS:** Physicist Gordon Sibiya says the creation of opportunities for black people to assume their rightful place in science and technology is an urgent need for the country's rapid development.

Cape Town to open private tech

By FRANÇOISE BOTHA

(53)

CT(BR) 21/12/95

Cape Town — This city is set to become the first in South Africa to get a private business school accredited by a technikon.

The principal of the new Boston Business School, Kelly Winckworth, said the establishment of the school was a response to the burgeoning demand for technikon business diplomas. He said students had also expressed interest in studying in a more personal environment.

The school, which opens in February, will only accept 145 students for the three-year course. Part-time study over a four-year period will be offered from 1997.

"This is the first time that Boston will

have introduced a comprehensive range of diplomas for students who have shown management potential during their matriculation year," he said.

National technikon diplomas offered include human resources management, cost and management accounting, marketing, accounting and management.

As in the case of technikon education, students are required to take up temporary employment with corporations that were co-operating with the college as the practical experience is a requirement for the qualification. Winckworth said past experience had shown that almost all students would go on to be placed in permanent employment once they had graduated.

Budget carriers cha

'RDP aims will fail without technology'

CT 13/12/94 (53) ~~53~~

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA would not attain the objectives of the Reconstruction and Development Programme unless the country made better use of technology, Science and Technology Minister Dr Ben Ngubane said yesterday.

Speaking at a Cape Technikon diploma ceremony, he said success would also depend on South Africans strengthening the values of diligence, integrity and thrift, as well as encouraging entrepreneurship.

"Our country needs entrepreneurs. The phenomenal economic success story of the Republic of China (Taiwan) can be described in one word: entrepreneurship," he said.

Dr Ngubane said that technikons should play a leading role in the drive

to strengthen technology development and transfer.

"It is my intention to work closely with the educational authorities, science and technology institutions, and the relevant corporations to try to foster better understanding of the relationship between the promotion of technology for development and the contribution of education and training."

Dr Ngubane said he had decided "as a start" to invite representatives of the committee of technikon principals, university principals and the heads of science councils for regular discussions to promote these issues.

"It is past debate that South Africa should increase its numbers of natural scientists, engineers, technologists and technicians. We are lagging far behind the industrial world in this regard."

EDUCATION — TECHNICAL & VOCATION

1996 — 1997

Science and technology advisory body mooted

(53)
BUSINESS EDITOR

ARG 6/5/97

Parliament is to be asked to approve the creation of a National Advisory Council on Innovation, designed to advise the Government on science and technology policy.

In terms of the National Advisory Council on Innovation Bill now before Parliament, the council will consist of 16 to 20 members appointed by the Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology including the department's director-general and an officer of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The council, first mooted in the White Paper on Science and Technology, is designed to fill the gap left by the dissolution in 1994 of the Scientific Advisory Council.

It will advise the Minister and the Cabinet on a national system of innovation and on the development and implementation of science and technology policy, including funding of research and development.

In an explanatory memorandum, Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Lionel Mtshali said most countries had independent expert advisory structures at their disposal to advise governments.

He said South Africa's policy was to use science and technology to boost international competitiveness and to improve the quality of life of all South Africans. This meant integrating science and technology strategy in a national system of innovation where all the relevant institutions co-operated to solve real problems.

EU launches new programme in SA

BD 13/5/97

Ingrid Salgado

THE European Union (EU) will launch an information technology programme in SA today, designed to support joint projects between European and SA business.

The introduction of the Esprit programme follows a recently concluded science and technology agreement between SA and the EU which was signed in Brussels.

Esprit comprises industrial research and development projects and technology take-up actions in a single programme, and aims to facilitate collaboration between users and suppliers to stimulate innovation. It offers collaborative research with universities and other institutes.

Functional within Europe since 1988, Esprit was introduced only recently to other regions, such as Japan, Australia and Eastern

Europe. Negotiations to introduce Esprit into the US were in progress, European Commission industry department spokesman Erik Habers said yesterday.

The SA launch is due to take place at an EU-SA electronics business forum in Johannesburg, attended by about 40 European and 100 SA companies.

Habers said SA's large markets and advanced human capital resources ensured sufficient opportunities for European business to form partnerships with local companies. In turn, the programme would provide SA business with access to the European market.

The programme had been successful in drawing on the expertise of universities and research institutes to introduce new technologies into business — and hence aid global competitiveness and the growth of small, medium and microenter-

prises, he said.

A third of Esprit users were small businesses, whose participation was actively sought.

Another third comprised large companies and the remainder research organisations.

Habers said the EU provided funding for accepted European members using Esprit in joint research projects. SA companies that wished to participate would have to find sponsors. Although SA's trade and industry department had no regulations guiding such funding, it was possible a mechanism would be found.

Companies that have benefited from Esprit's collaboration initiatives include Daimler-Benz subsidiary AEG Electrocom, a supplier of postal sorting systems, plastic cards manufacturer Gemplus and the world's second-largest electricity producer, Enel.

US to boost technikons

PETER FABRICIUS
FOREIGN SERVICE

ARC 11/6/97

The United States has pledged more than R3-million to help improve engineering education at Peninsula Technikon and five other South African technikons, the US embassy announced.

The money will be used to help American universities, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Washington's Howard University, to help the technikons.

The other institutions that will benefit are Technikon Northern Transvaal, Mangosuthu Technikon, Eastern Cape Tech-

nikon, ML Sultan Technikon and Technikon South Africa.

"This project will assist the South African government in its goal to encourage and increase proficiency in maths and science among the majority population by strengthening the capacity of historically-disadvantaged institutions," said Aaron Williams, South Africa mission director of the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

The curriculum project will develop course material for eight engineering courses in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering at the technikons, concentrating on training for instructors.

the external South African Tourist Board (SARTOUR)

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

FM
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SA sciences face the

Theoretical research withers in SA as government makes science politically correct

Research in key areas of theoretical science in SA is starving to death as government, funding agencies and universities shift their focus to applied research to help meet the country's immediate socio-economic needs.

Pure, fundamental research or experimentation might not seem to have any immediate practical purpose, but in failing to direct sufficient resources to that sector SA is eroding its science base, says Foundation for Research and Development (FRD) spokesman Eugene Lottering.

It also poses the danger that more top scientists, engineers and technologists will emigrate — a phenomenon that has already damaged SA's standing in the international science arena.

While the FRD (a statutory channel for government funding) supports both types of research, it has made only R18,6m available for fundamental research compared with R38,6m for applied research this year.

Once contributions from the private sector and university budgets are included, applied research gets R66,9m — three-quarters of the cake — to support about 500 scientists while fundamental research gets only R22,6m to support about 321 scientists, 39% of the scientific community.

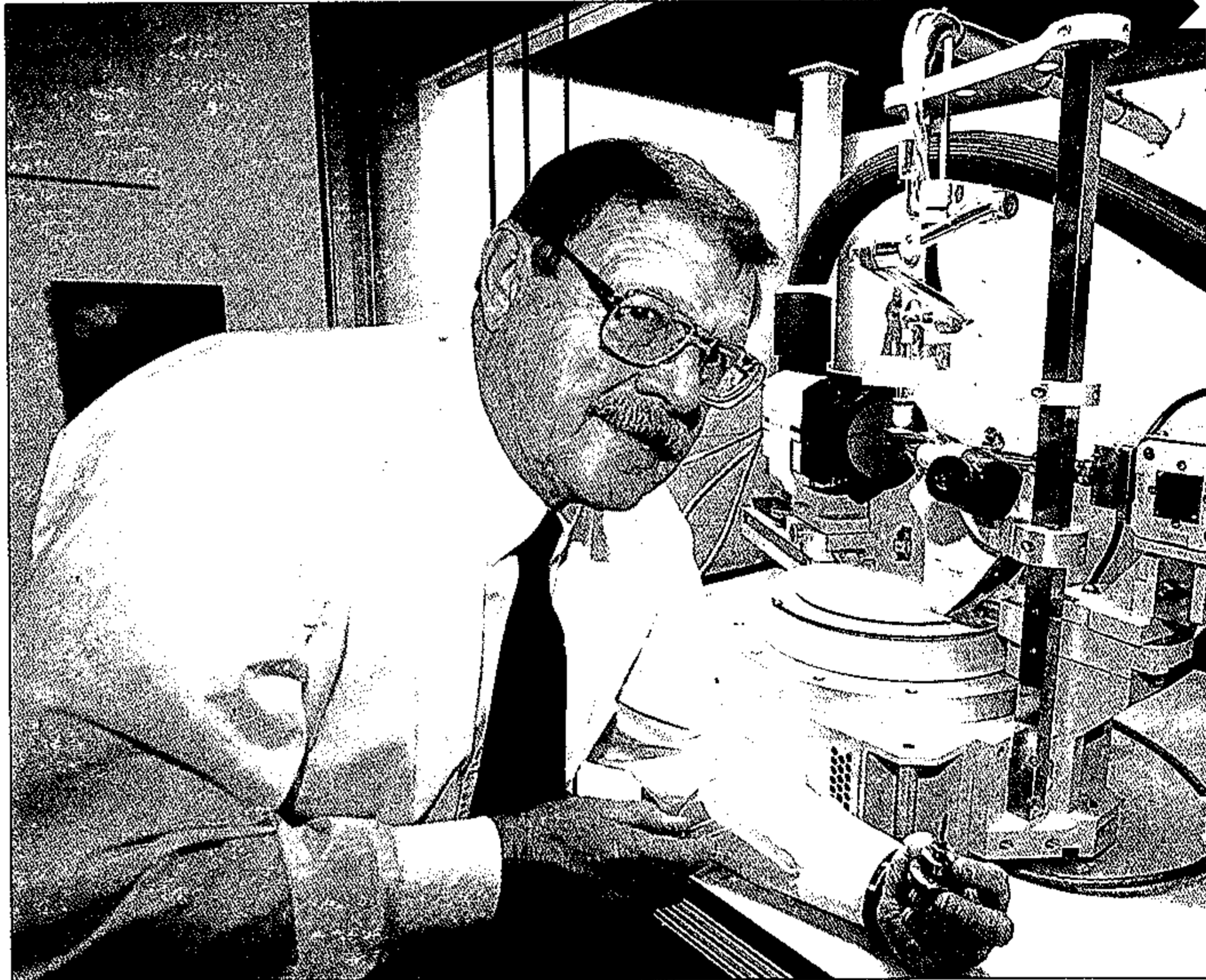
"A significant minority of scientists at Wits University are unhappy about the FRD's attempts to direct them towards applied research," says University of the Witwatersrand research spokesman Iain Burns.

He quotes a former deputy vice-chancellor for research who was fond of saying "if we had spent all our time improving the paraffin lamp we would never have discovered the light bulb."

Burns says Wits' policy has always been that there is good research or bad research, not relevant or irrelevant research.

Rhodes University vice-chancellor David Woods (an A-rated scientist) says what's important is "good, innovative, long-term research that is at the cutting edge of a discipline — not whether it is applied or fundamental research — because this produces the independent and capable thinkers SA needs."

He cautions against "killing off" disci-



Wits' Prof Jan Boeyens . . . with the R1,5m machine government refused to buy

plines that don't lend themselves towards applied research, such as astronomy or English literature.

Lottering — who manages FRD funding for fundamental research — argues that since applied research can attract private funding relatively easily, the FRD should be directing more funds towards theoretical science.

"The engine room of science and innovation comes from pursuing the unknown. The economic benefits may become apparent only further down the line. The problem is that politicians and legislators sometimes can't relate this research to immediate societal benefits and hence feel it is of no benefit. That is highly erroneous."

FRD board chairman Ahmed Bawa thinks it is possible to have the best of both

worlds. "We need to ensure that research projects are conducted in such a way that they do have a social impact but also contribute to a new generation of knowledge. The SA system is beginning to move in that direction."

Until January 1996, the FRD made no distinction between fundamental and applied research.

Its new policy is in line with the White Paper on Science and Technology and the Green Paper on Higher Education, which emphasise the importance of research in improving SA's living standards and economic competitiveness.

Research proposals must satisfy two new criteria to qualify for FRD funding.

Previously, excellence was the only criterion; now, proposals must demonstrate links with industry and incorporate "cor-

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rective action" — women, students or blacks must be involved in the research team.

The shift in favour of applied research has been given added impetus by the fact that the new government is widely engaged in policy formulation. With many departments lacking the necessary research skills, universities are beginning to play a more supportive role.

University of Cape Town deputy vice-chancellor Prof John Martin says the shift does not signal a reduction in the importance, level or impact of fundamental research.

He concedes, though, that while the pool of researchers at UCT has grown because of the sharp increase in contractual work (nearly always applied research), areas which rely solely on agency funding — such as theoretical physics and astronomy — are starving for lack of funds.

"This is critical," says Martin. "Excellence in fundamental research is the platform on which the excellence in immediately productive research is built."

He says total research funding and research output at UCT has actually increased and its international standing is not threatened.

This may be so, but UCT's preliminary 1996 research figures reveal an alarming trend: the total number of journal articles published has fallen 11%, from 1 280 in 1995 to 1 140 in 1996, having remained fairly constant the previous two years.

In contrast, the number of university publications (including policy documents, creative work and consultancy and developmental activities) has risen steadily from 659 to 785 between 1993 and 1996.

A US Institute for Scientific Information survey published in 1995 revealed a con-



UCT's Ramphele . . . scientists value research capacity over world-class salaries

siderable decrease in the number of citations of UCT's and Wits' work in the world's top science journals. Between 1988 and 1993 the number of UCT articles cited fell from 837 to 527 while Wits citations nearly halved from 840 to 452.

An FRD survey published last year found that all SA's tertiary institutions lack sufficient research funds, incentives and laboratory facilities.

Despite the FRD's request for R198m from the government science vote for 1997-1998, only R103m was granted. This is a 1,5% increase over the previous year and "is in no way sufficient to adequately support research and development in science, engineering and technology at universities and technikons," FRD president Khotso Mkhele said at the time.

Natal University deputy vice-chancellor Prof Eleanor Preston-Whyte feels that the shift in research focus is "necessary" given the needs of society. But she predicts that if the trend continues, within five years universities will have to begin protecting fundamental research by raising their own funds.

This could pose a heavy financial burden

on universities that elsewhere in the world is borne by governments, given the enormously expensive equipment needed for research at the forefront of science.

This year the FRD has only R3,3m to meet demands from tertiary institutions for R34,6m worth of equipment — a woefully inadequate budget, says the foundation's Anthon Botha. A realistic budget would be R10m-R12m.

Wits professor of theoretical chemistry Jan Boeyens is disenchanted with the FRD for failing to contribute towards SA's only diffractometer — it cuts the time needed to determine the molecular structure of crystals from weeks to hours.

When the FRD turned down a sponsorship request for the diffractometer because Wits couldn't guarantee that it would have any practical application, the university imported the R1,5m machine from Germany at its own expense. In the six months since then, however, Sasol, De Beers and the Atomic Energy Corporation have all jumped at the chance to use it — and pay for the opportunity.

Given all the constraints, universities are battling to retain top academics tempted by attractive overseas research posts.

Ten of the 50 Presidential Award winners in science, engineering and technology have emigrated since 1984. That is 20% of SA's future A-rated scientists under the age of 35. Between 1987 and 1996 SA lost seven A-rated scientists — people judged

by international peer review to be leaders in their fields.

UCT has 19 of SA's 46 A-rated scientists. Hanging on to them is a top priority for UCT vice-chancellor Mamphela Ramphele.

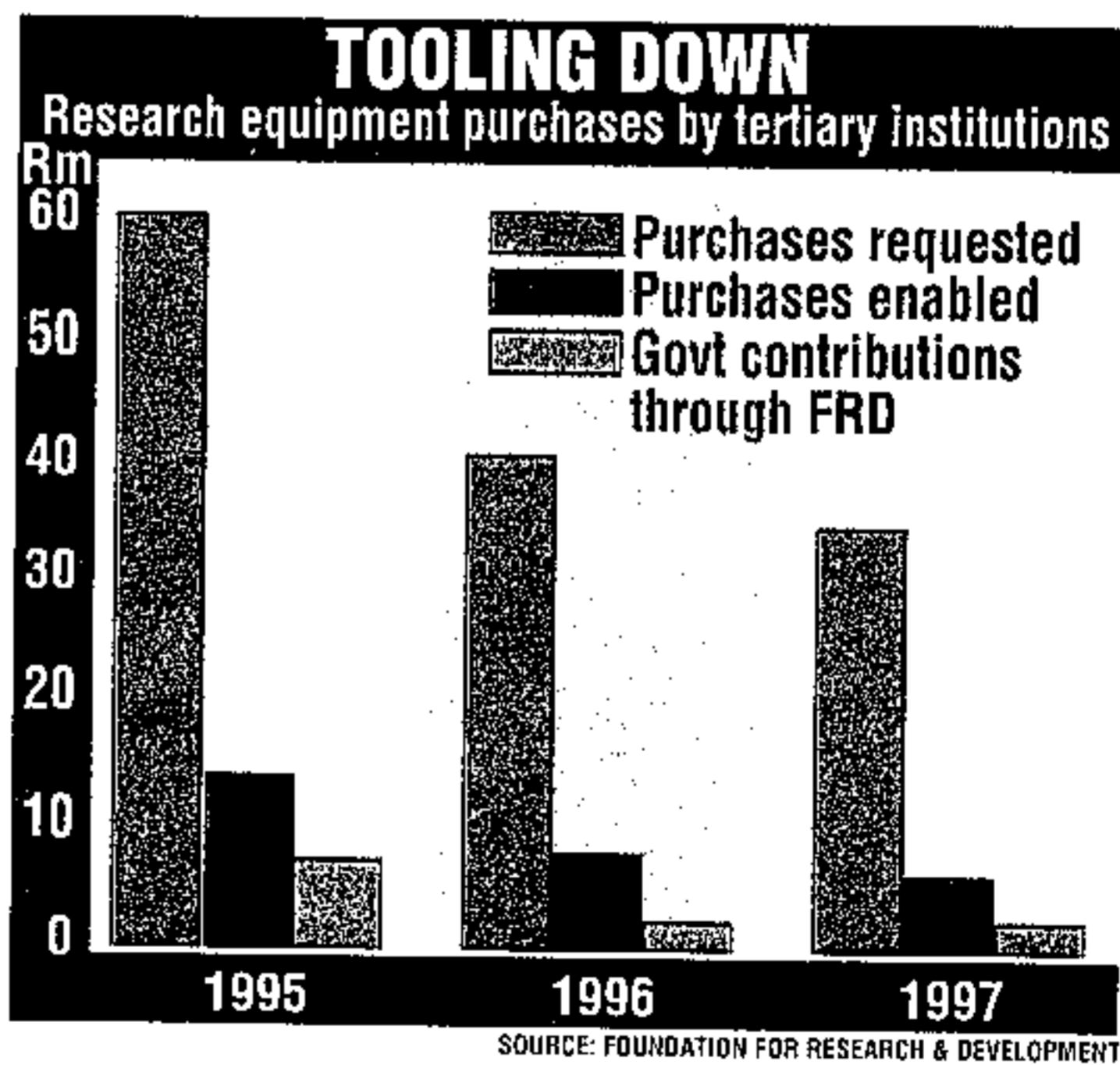
She says UCT cannot pay internationally competitive salaries so has concentrated on satisfying re-

searchers' logistical requirements as far as possible.

"Essentially, what keeps researchers interested is not money, it is the ability to do their desired research and to interface with their peers," she says.

Government's failure to provide them with adequate resources to do cutting-edge theoretical research is a sure way of denuding SA of vital skills in science, technology and engineering.

Claire Bissek



Strike brings technikon to a halt

Commen are on the prowl with fake KwaZulu-Natal cheques

BY HANGWANI MULAUZI

STUDENTS at the Natal technikon in Durban are going through some tough times.

Left without food and accommodation, following a strike by campus workers, a new crisis sees a strike by academics themselves — who have joined the workers in demanding salary increases.

SRC president Simpfiwe Gwamanda says the situation is chaotic... "as students, especially from outside the province, are now seeking refuge in town."

"The SRC is trying to devise a plan

to accommodate some of the students but it is going to be difficult," he said.

Gwamanda said although the SRC has pledged support for the striking workers, "we as the SRC have a moral obligation to students".

□ Meanwhile, exams and registration have been postponed and lectures cancelled until further notice.

The strike, which has been called by the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu) and the white-dominated National Union of Technikon Employees of South Africa (Nutesa), came about as a result of a deadlock in wage negotiations.

The two unions have been involved in protracted salary negotiations since the end of 1996, and claim that no sincere attempt has been made by management to find a settlement with either union.

Nutesa chairman Tom McKune told City Press: "The unions were given the undertaking during the negotiations in 1996 that they would be involved in the formalisation of the technikon budget but management did not honour this commitment."

"We were left without any choice because management unilaterally implemented an 8 percent increase for all staff, while we the unions are demanding 12 percent," said McKune.

BY HANGWANI MULAUZI

AN UNKNOWN KwaZulu-Natal businessman has fallen prey to the bogus cheques in the name of the provincial government that are circulating in the province.

Local and Housing department assistant director-general Ria Strachan said the businessman was conned out of R3 400.

"The police have been alerted about the cheques and we have the utmost confidence that they will do their job."

Strachan said the source of the cheques was unknown. They had not

been issued by the provincial administration and the administration would not assume any responsibility if any bank or businesses negotiated such cheques.

"Such cheques will not be honoured but will be returned to the depositor when presented to the province's banker," warned Strachan.

□ The counterfeit cheques differ from official cheques in that the printing on the cheques does not match the computerised laser print of the KwaZulu-Natal administration, said Strachan.

The difference could only be detected by a trained eye.

Science not offered 'at 20% of schools'

Kevin O'Grady

EIGHT percent of schools in seven provinces do not offer mathematics to their matric pupils and 20% do not offer science, a report in EduSource Data News, a publication of the Education Foundation, claims.

The report, which was commissioned by the education and arts, culture, science and technology departments, said while mathematics and science were compulsory subjects in the junior school phase, about 5% of pupils in the phase did not have access to the subjects.

An analysis of seven provinces (excluding the Eastern and Western Cape) found that in 1995, 146 secondary schools did not

offer mathematics to their standard six pupils and 135 schools did not offer the subject to their standard seven pupils, an omission that affected about 32 000 pupils.

Similarly, 174 schools did not offer general science to their standard sixes and 168 to their standard sevens, affecting about 68 000 pupils. At matric level, 248 schools did not offer mathematics while 651 did not offer science.

The report also found the rate at which pupils dropped out of the subjects in the senior secondary phase was "extremely high".

Of the seven provinces for which data was available, KwaZulu-Natal had the worst retention rate, with only 40 pupils enrolled in standard 10 mathematics for every

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100 standard eight mathematics pupils. Overall, 42% of all matric pupils were enrolled in mathematics and 24% in science, the report said.

Another finding was that there were insufficient mathematics and science teachers and class sizes in the subjects were well above government's recommended average of 35 pupils a teacher.

Most mathematics and science teachers were also not qualified to teach the subjects.

While 85% of mathematics teachers were professionally qualified as teachers, only 50% had specialised in mathematics in their training. In science, 84% of teachers were qualified but only 42% were qualified in science.

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Better science training in SA urged

SA 1498/97 (53)

OWN CORRESPONDENT

PRETORIA: South Africa will have to step up its science and technology education if it wants to meet the demands of a modern world in which science, engineering and technology are becoming increasingly important.

In yet another damning survey on South Africa's poor level of education, the Human Sciences

Research Council (HSRC) found that South African pupils in middle school years (grades 7 and 8) were poor in mathematics and science.

The survey was conducted among about 15 000 pupils from more than 400 primary and secondary schools and formed part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS).

The HSRC said South Africa would find it difficult to become more advanced in the technological and economic sense if the situation did not improve.

If South Africa is to succeed in a rapidly changing competitive world where science, engineering and technology are becoming increasingly important, then a premium must be placed on science and technology education.

When trying to improve mathematics and science education in SA there will be no single, magical cure-all solution, the HSRC warned.

It said that although various bodies associated with TIMSS had often emphasised that the project should not be seen as a horse race

between countries, the overall level of the country's achievement was cause for concern.

The organisation listed a number of problems which contributed to the pupils' poor performance in mathematics and science.


These include the general school and home environment, the quality of teachers and teaching and class size.

Many students come from such poor homes that survival is often given priority over education.

The generation now at school often have parents who themselves have at best a basic primary education, so are unable to help with school work.

The HSRC said many schools had inadequate buildings, poor or non-existent libraries, laboratories and other facilities, overcrowded classrooms, textbook shortages, lack of teacher support mechanisms and weak school leadership.

Also, many schools have suffered disruptions in recent years through boycotts, strikes and stay-aways.



**BABS
BABBLE**

email: babs@ota.independent.co.za

Babs is away this week and will resume his column next week.

College principal forced to resign, lecturers held hostage

Classes came to a halt at Molapo Technical College in Soweto yesterday after students held lecturers hostage and forced three members of the governing council, including principal Gill Scott, to resign.

Lecturers were later freed and Scott, with two other coun-

cil members - Reuben Letjhesa and Thoko Serutse - were called in to a hall to sign "resignation" letters prepared by the students' forum.

However, Scott later said she regarded her resignation as unofficial because she had signed the letter under duress.

Former students' representative council president Madoda Thabane claimed council members had bought cell-phones with government grants earmarked for development.

Students vowed to disband the entire governing council.

- Staff Reporter

(53)

star 10/9/97

Times a-changing' at the Technikon

First black rector aims to break stereotypes of the past

SABATA NGCAL
EDUCATION REPORTER

Argus 10/9/97 (53)

New Cape Technikon rector
Marcus Balintulo says he wants to see an excellent academic staff that reflects the composition of the campus population.

Speaking to Cape Argus in his first interview after his appointment, Dr Balintulo said the tech's student population was already changing but that the staff remained largely white and male.

"We need role models across the board for students," he said.

When Dr Balintulo presented himself with other candidates to the Technikon community in May, the contentious question of staff composition was raised by some black students.

They wanted to know what he would do, if appointed, to change the racial imbalance of staffing. Dr Balintulo, a former acting vice chancellor and principal of the trouble-torn University of Durban-Westville, conceded this was not an easy task.

He recalled an incident when the university was revamping the engineering department and advertised senior posts with the intention of changing the demographic composition of the predominantly white and Indian staff.

Instead, applications came from outside the country and the university was forced to recruit from other African countries. Dr Balintulo said that it was imperative that tertiary

institutions train and develop their own staff to avoid a repeat of that situation.

"We ought to identify more talented students and groom them to join the staff at a later stage."

He said the Technikon should, during admission of students, identify their future potential rather than look only at their immediate experiences: "Access should be linked to success and we should stop creating a revolving door policy."

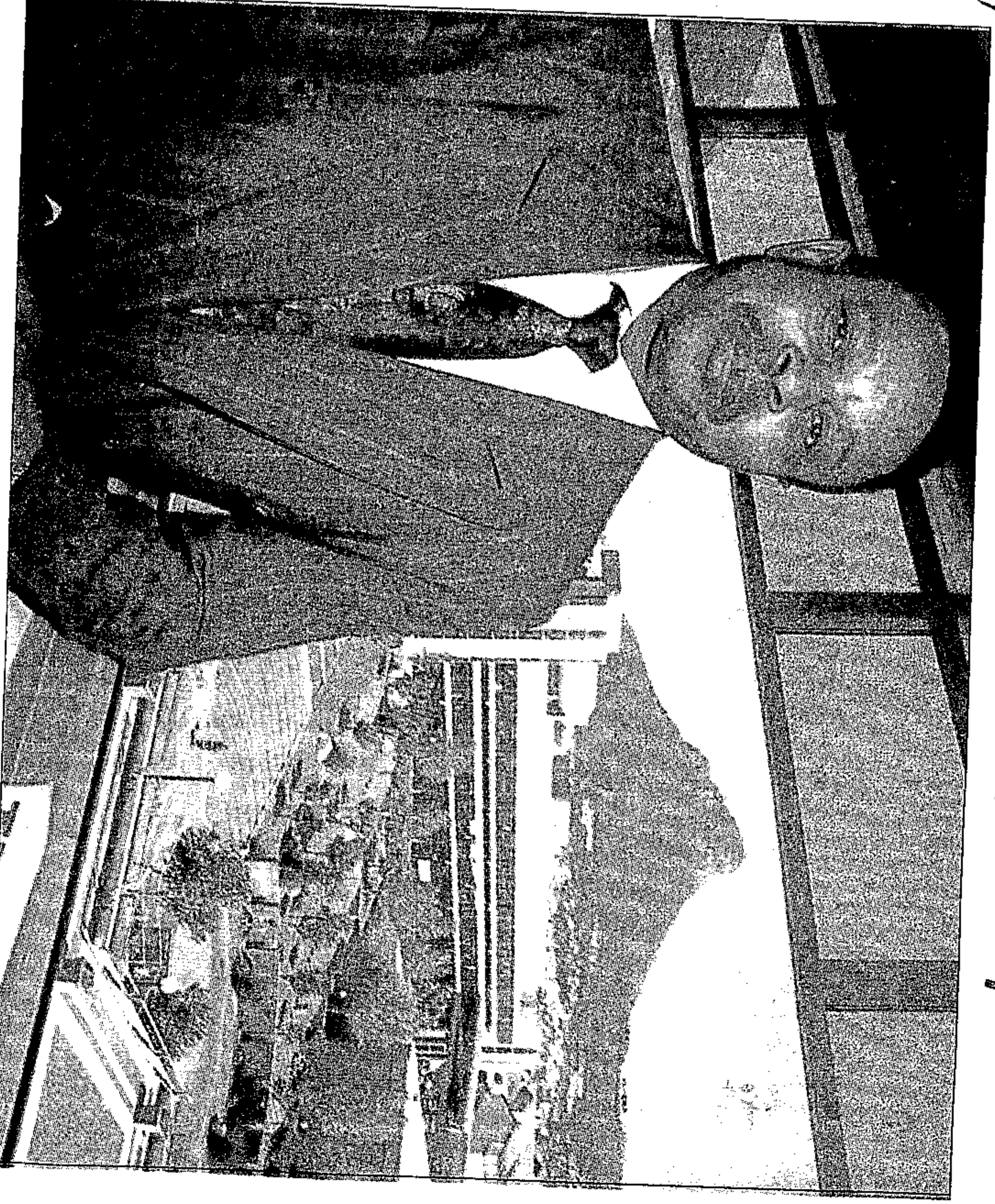
Dr Balintulo, the first black rector at the institution in its 76-year history, is the second black academic to be appointed to a top management position after Mandla Tshabalala, appointed last year as vice-rector for student support services.

He is the sixth vice-chancellor and principal at the institution since 1929 when the Technikon was still the Cape Technical College.

The institution was established in 1920 and changed its name to Cape Technikon in 1979.

Dr Balintulo said he wanted to make sure that women and students from disadvantaged backgrounds were spread throughout various disciplines. "Engineering should not be seen as a discipline for men only."

He said he wanted to break the stereotypes of the past and bring everybody into the mainstream, encourage cultural activities on the campus, and fundraise and rationalise within the institution to make resources available.



All change: the new rector of the Cape Technikon, Marcus Balintulo, wants to concentrate on staff and student development

JACK ESTRADÉ

Pretoria Tech is ⁽⁵³⁾ mostly ~~(53)~~ on track

Sowetan 23/9/97

By Josias Charle

MOST of the major parties involved in the transformation process of the Pretoria Technikon have expressed their satisfaction at progress made so far in attempts to transform the institution.

Much progress has been made since the process started and it is hoped that a new restructured council will be inaugurated early next year.

Technikon spokeswoman Willa de Ruyter told *Sowetan* the institution's new council would boast a number of firsts.

"For the first time the new technikon council will be made up of, among others, community role-models, technical experts and representatives of organised business and industry.

Example

"An excellent example was set of how different groups can work together to ensure success and a better future for all when the broad transformation forum stakeholders approved the draft constitution for a new transformed technikon council.

"According to the majority of stakeholders its formulation was open, democratic and transparent."

While the technikon was beset by ugly racial clashes between black and white students last year, the process of transformation seems to have proceeded with little conflict.

Commenting on the process so far, Mr Isaac Mahlangu of the South African Students Congress said: "We were impressed by the document on the transformation of the technikon council.

"We are now involved in an extensive lobbying campaign for the implementation of the contents of that document."

But two involved bodies, Azanian People's Organisation and the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union, have expressed reservations about some of the aspects of the transformation process.

Bid to turn on to maths townships and science

Fair to spark interest

(53)

ARC 4/10/97

TWEET GAINSBOROUGH-WARING

Top academics have launched a comprehensive education project to promote studies in science, mathematics and technology.

At present – because maths and related subjects were underplayed in township schools during the apartheid era – children tend not to opt for these subjects, leaving them ill-equipped to take their place in a society which is becoming more technical by the day.

Educationists point out that students matriculating with maths and science have far greater tertiary education opportunities and contribute to the number of engineers being produced by the country – a much-needed resource for the South African economy.

“Historically, township kids were not encouraged to study maths, science or technology, putting them at a disadvantage in today’s world,” said Bertram September, co-ordinator of the Maths Science and Technology Fair taking place later this month in Khayelitsha.

He said the aim of the fair was to generate interest in these subjects by presenting them in a fun and innovative way.

It was part of an on-going project to promote science and maths in formerly disadvantaged areas.

“Schoolchildren, not understanding their application in everyday life, are intimidated by these subject.

“The fair will include lots of games in which students can participate.”

He said the fair was also being seen as a meeting point for teachers of scientific subjects.

“Teachers of these subjects especially on the Cape Flats feel isolated and out of touch with resources.”

They say initiatives to generate interest in these subjects take place but are not carried through.

Roy Pickerill, a UCT science lecturer, said: “It’s an environmental issue in the field of science. Many children going to high school come from homes where there is no electricity, so they don’t understand what makes a light work.”

Mr Pickerill said the situation was improving as schools now had electricity and support from various non-governmental groups. “He said the input

from sources other than the schools was appreciated by the children, but that logistics often presented a problem when outings were arranged.

“The lack of motivation from teachers is a major stumbling block and country schools are battling to get science teachers,” he said.

A senior maths teacher, who wished to remain anonymous, said the lack of motivation stemmed largely from having to work with a curriculum which was abstract and failed to link what was learnt in the classroom with what was happening in everyday situations.

He also said the lack of a resource centre on the Cape Flats left teachers in a void.

“We have little other than the prescribed textbooks from which to draw information, and these are still geared to the old curriculum.”

Many schools on the Cape Flats are without computers, so their pupils and teachers are unable to network resources and ideas from other schools.

Through the Maths, Science and Technology Fair, specialist clubs will be started in the participating schools with a view to fostering interest and resources in these subjects.

The fair takes place at the Good Hope College of Education in Khayelitsha from October 15-18.

A programme run by the Scientific and Industrial Leadership Initiative (SAILI) is moving into its second phase.

For the past two years, SAILI has been working in township schools assisting with the upgrading of the teaching and learning of Maths and Science, with the ultimate aim of increasing the number of black pupils matriculating with maths and science.

Robynn Hofmeyr executive director of SAILI said the pilot study over the past two years had been so successful that the model was to be extended beyond maths and science teachers to the entire school.

She said during the pilot study it had become clear there were two types of schools, those headed by people with a true teaching vocation and those who look upon teaching as an easy option.

“SAILI will not work with schools unless there is a high degree of dedication and commitment to change within the leadership of the school,” she said.

Invention puts scientific principles into practice

Introducing technology into the school curriculum puts SA in a more favourable position for the future. Ufrieda Ho records

(53) Star 24/10/97

Television can't be all bad, considering that this year's winning entry in the invention and innovation category for the CSIR Mind-walk was sparked while a pupil was watching the hospital drama *ER*.

The winning team of four pupils at Sandringham High School developed a unique way for doctors and theatre staff to put on rubber gloves easily and quickly in an emergency.

The success of the project has reinforced the growing emphasis on introducing technology at a school level to ensure that South Africa can address future technological challenges.

"In terms of technology South Africa is far behind the rest of the world," says Tsjetsi Maleho, CSIR outreach manager. He believes that the annual Mindwalk competition allows children to explore new horizons in science and technology in entertaining ways.

"By teaching through projects we're able to demystify these subjects," Maleho adds.

The competition covers three other categories: tourism, water and information technology.

More than 270 schools participated in this year's competition and pupils were required to investigate different modelling and design techniques in creative and innovative ways.

Budgets and marketing strategies also needed to be presented. And an industry visit was slotted in for pupils to witness real-life concept to product processes.

But the focus on technology is expanding beyond projects and will be taught as a subject just like science or maths as South Africa phases in the concept of outcomes-based education next year. The emphasis is going to be on proving in a practical way what you know, not merely that you can write an exam on the subject.

David Kramer, national chairman of the government programme Technology 2005

and chief executive officer of the NGO ProTech, says South Africa will need to be technologically and economically literate to compete competitively.

For the past 15 years ProTech has run technological training in parallel with school curricula, but since 1992 has worked from within schools.

The programme is based on the technological education standard of Unesco body, Wocate (World Council of Associations for Technology Education). By 1995, 73% of the school pupils who were exposed to the ProTech programme entered technological fields.

"The focus is on putting theory into practice and to find workable and marketable solu-

We have a shortage of people in technological fields

Pupils should leave school with a set of technological skills and the capacity for lifelong skills learning," Kramer says.

"Technology is absolutely essential as we enter the next century and especially for South Africa as we have a shortage of people in the technological fields," he says.

Kramer says that teachers need to be re-trained to teach technology at schools. The task seems enormous and he says teachers are more frightened than excited about outcomes-based education. Kramer is positive though that South Africa has at least managed to dodge problems experienced in countries such as Canada or the United States.

This year's winning entry,

created by the Sandringham pupils, works on simple scientific principles, taking the tug and pull out of putting on rubber gloves. The simplicity of the device and its non-reliance on power sources makes it ideal for use in rural areas.

"Qualified theatre nurses can spend their time doing other tasks instead of wasting time helping doctors put on rubber gloves," Peta Kobrin, one of the four pupils in the group, says.

On the other end of the scale, the pupils say their invention, the "Medical Aid" can be souped up to incorporate more high-tech applications. The device would be made of sterile material and maintained in a sterile environment.

The Grade 10 pupils in the team - Galit Fluxman, Peta Kobrin, Nadine Schmal and Warren Winchester - were chosen from a group of 30 volunteers under the guidance of their science teacher Simon Phaladi. Already they are planning to have the "Medical Aid" patented and will be entering the device in the international Young Scientists Expo next year.

Downplaying the science and maths theory involved in the project made it easier for the pupils to relate to.

"The competition wasn't really scientific. I think it was more about lateral thinking," Fluxman says.

"They didn't even realise that they were working with the different scientific principles," Phaladi adds.

Their model was refined for adjudication within three months and costs about R120. They also bagged R20 000 prize money half of which went to their school.

The competition also gave the pupils exposure to the work of their peers.

"We met lots of people from all over the country and also saw some of the models they came up with," Kobrin says.

"This kind of competition is



Bright young things ... Warren Winchester, Nadine Schmal, Galit Fluxman and Peta Kobrin have come up with a winning device called the "Medical Aid", that takes the tug and pull out of putting on rubber gloves for medical staff working in emergencies.

great because kids come up with brilliant ideas all the time and this gives them an opportunity to show their ideas."

Schmal says. Teammate Winchester adds that these competitions give children the confidence to realise their dreams.

Great things start as small ideas and these young people are proving to be the ones with the brightest ideas of all.

Technikons want to be universities

53

MTG 24-30/10/97

Several technikons plan to upgrade to university status, writes Sandile Ntshakala

Everything goes according to plan, when the Vaal Triangle Technikon opens for the new academic year in early 1998, it will be known by another name — the Vaal University of Technology or Institute of Technology.

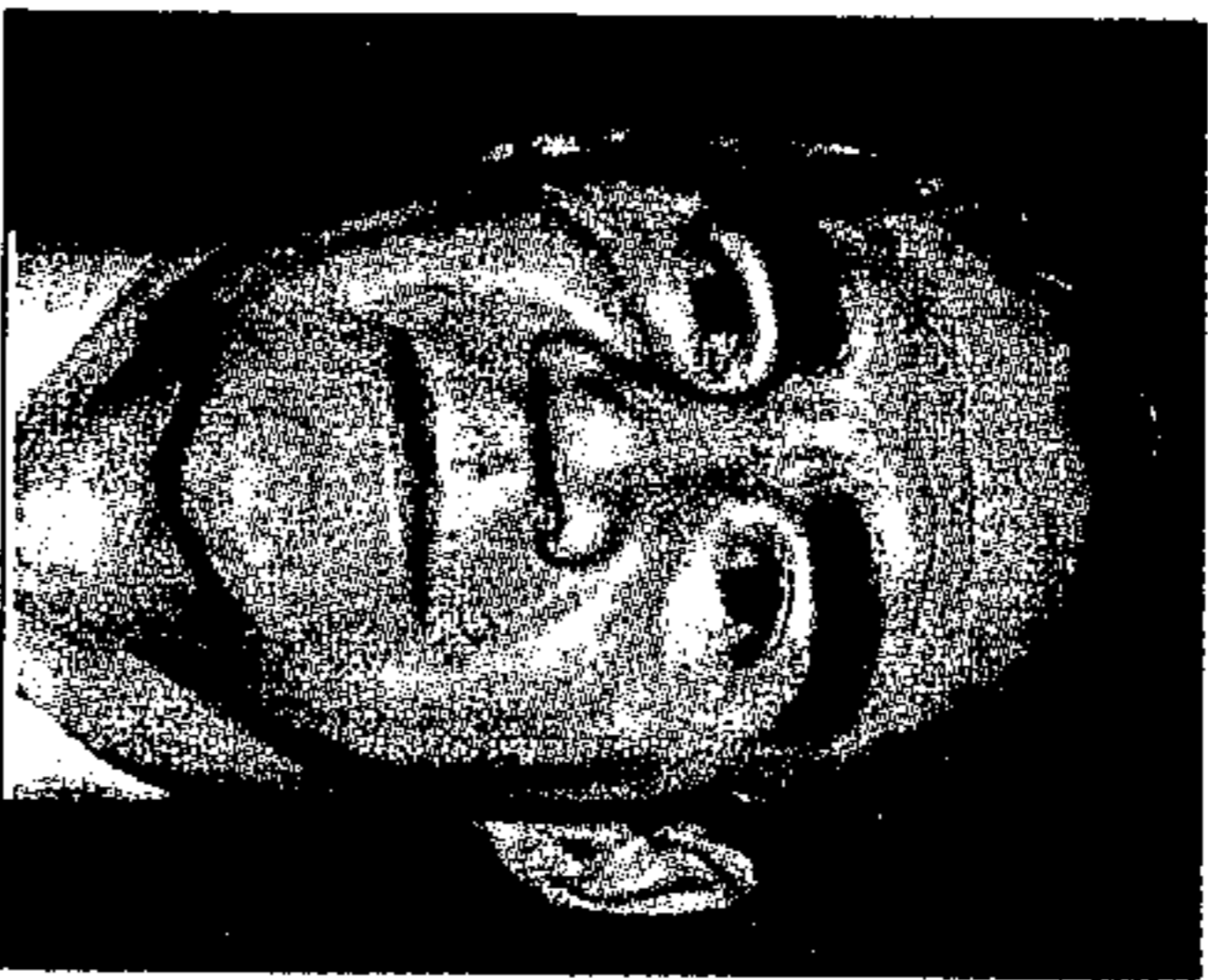
The technikon is one of several in the country that plans to take advantage of the new Higher Education Transformation Bill now before Parliament — and expected to become law next January — to upgrade its status to that of a university.

Acting vice-rector Professor Piet Swanepoel pointed out that while the technikon would have to apply for university status, the granting of this request appeared a foregone conclusion after the Minister of Education, Sibusiso Bengu, gave his blessing to the move during a ceremony at the technikon last month. Bengu described the upgrading bid as an essential part of the transformation process affecting most of South Africa's tertiary institutions. A representative of the South

African Qualification Authority in Pretoria confirmed that some technikons had already made their intention to upgrade themselves known. None of the 15 technikons in the country had, however, yet submitted an official request.

But the trend toward seeking university status looks set to sweep across many technikons in the coming years. As Wits Technikon deputy vice-chancellor Herman van Ede argued, it has become a "matter of urgency" that technikons meet the new challenges facing institutions of higher learning in the global economy: "The word 'technikon' commands no respect outside our own borders as it has no international currency. Global accreditation of our qualifications will give them more weight and credibility as well as attracting more students to our campuses," said Van Ede.

Aside from formal name changes, these pressures have already come to bear on the kind of certificates offered by South African technikons. Many, including Wits and Durban's



University status? Vaal Technikon's Piet Swanepoel

ML Sultan Technikon, have already moved beyond the constraints of technikon diplomas of old to offer degrees to their students.

The Vaal Technikon, which has its main campus in Vanderbijlpark in the Vaal, already offers three degree programmes — bachelors, masters and doctorates. It is one of 12 other technikons, who following the promulgation of the Technikons Act of 1993, began awarding degrees in

1995. In 1996, there were 8 132 students registered for degree studies at technikons and degrees were awarded in some 64 fields of study. Vaal Technikon's Swanepoel predicted that when the technikon is finally granted university status next year, it will attract more students.

A master of business administration degree, ear-marked for the 1998 academic year and running for two years (full time), is expected to attract more than 100 students. The programme will be accredited by the University of Wales. The technikon — like others — has already formed ties with overseas universities in France, Germany, China, Japan and the United States where student exchange programmes and research fellowships will be undertaken.

"Our programmes, even those at postgraduate level will continue to be career and vocationally driven, according to the needs and requirements of the markets. We will attempt to juggle the demands of global competitiveness with domestic demands for equity. Training and education should meet the needs of society and the economy," said Swanepoel.

But the funding challenges faced by technikons — challenges which are

likely to be compounded as the institutions attempt to expand — also mean that international linkages have become more important to survival. Since technikons are subsidised and funded in the same way as universities, they will not expect further funding as the R5-billion received from government is already considered too much by world standards. So the Vaal technikon is looking elsewhere for the extra backing it needs. Principal Aubrey Mokadi left for the US last week on a fund-raising campaign. In addition, the new trend will see greater linkages between existing technikons and universities. The Committee of University Principals is enthusiastic about the prospect of working with technikons.

Professor Jos Grobbelaar, the committee's executive director, said a great skill shortage exists in the country, and technikons could fill that gap. This can best be achieved by technikons and universities working together. "Universities have to do away with the condescending attitude towards technikons. Horizontal lines rather than vertical ones will have to be drawn between the two, where skill and student transference is possible," said Grobbelaar.

Research role for the technikons highlighted

(53) (54) BS 30/10/97
BLOEMFONTEIN — The Foundation for Research Development (FRD) believed that technikons had a contribution to make to the generation of knowledge and human resources of SA, FRD acting president Gerhard von Gruenewaldt said at the signing of a R1,5m memorandum of understanding with Technikon Free State in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The agreement will focus on research in science, engineering and technology. Specific areas are industrial electronics, agriculture, manufacturing, renewable energy use, water quality management, food land nutrition and occupational health and safety.

Von Gruenewaldt said the technikon should take its rightful place among research institutions in the higher education sector. This meant giving staff and students the room and encouragement to develop.

Although the FRD had had a budget for a dedicated technikon programme since 1989, an evaluation of the first five years had highlighted varying levels in establishing a research culture, he said.

Vice-chancellor and rector, Prof Bertus Koorts, said it was time that technikons became part of research in SA and that recognition was given for what they were doing. The technikon's council had committed itself to making a financial and material contribution to extending research, he said. — Sapa.

Re-knotting old school ties

FM 31/10/97
The technology is there, but the problem is funding

A refrain often heard from Ministers, educational experts and technology firms is that distance learning and technology-based training could help rectify dire educational problems.

But the major stumbling block is how to fund such projects.

Several commercial organisations are developing technology-based education systems, but they expect payment for their efforts — something that the underprivileged cannot afford.

"School education programmes should be freely available," says Grant Nupen, headmaster of St Alban's boys' school in Pretoria.

St Alban's and Mast Information Technology have completed the first phase of a free, Internet-based educational programme. The website address is: www.Stalban.pta.school.za.

Though it only offers std 7 (class 9) biology now, all subjects in the national core curriculum could be available within three years, depending on funding. About R15m will be needed.

A dilemma, says Nupen, is that few teachers are trained in subjects like science, maths and economics which are needed in the business environment. To make matters worse, SA was placed last in maths and science in a survey of world competitiveness last year.

Nupen believes an answer is to use technology to drive education. Not only would this result in large numbers of pupils being taught by fewer teachers, but pupils would also be able to learn at their own pace.

With the backing of major IT firms, St Alban's has developed networks that link black teachers' centres at Mamelodi and Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, to its IT laboratory.

Teachers in these townships are able to access part of St Alban's curriculum by means of microwave links.

About 800 teachers have been trained in this way.

Similar schemes are in the pipeline for Alexandra and Pietersburg. St Alban's is also in touch with other African countries interested in the project, says Nupen.

Marina Bidoli

Training our future scientists

(53) Lawrence
16/11/96

Money should be spent on upgrading schools

By Themba Sepotokele

A DECADE ago scientist Dr Gordon Sibiya was prompted by the lack of black scientists to start a science project to assist disadvantaged science students to venture into the world of technology.

His idea culminated in what is today regarded as a pride of black achievement: the Science and Engineering Academy of South Africa (Seasa).

Formed in 1985, most of its students have passed with flying colours over the years and have been accepted at institutions of higher learning to pursue science professions.

This year the academy will celebrate its 10th anniversary in September. It has produced hundreds of black students, but black scientists are still in short supply in South Africa.

For this reason Sibiya says the Education Ministry should stop entertaining the idea of retrenching teachers. Instead, he says, the Government should spend money on training specialised teachers.

"A specialised teacher is not a wasted asset and can teach about 200 pupils (a year), as is the case in Japan," he says. "Specialised teachers are a genuine asset and a pillar of the education of a country."

But, as the recent matric results indicate, it will take time for the education system to recover. Sibiya believes black education took a turn for the worse during 1989-1994.

Those years were marked by slogans such as "Liberation before education", which damaged black education.

"Black education is in a total mess and Minister Sibusiso Bengu is either too optimistic or does not understand the situation in black education," Sibiya says.

He blames most of the wrongs of the past on the apartheid regime: "The National Party did little to improve the education of black people by not developing qualified teachers."

Sibiya also criticises black political leadership for failing to give direction to black youth. Instead, he says, some of the leadership were concerned only with scoring political points.

"Pupils and teachers ought to share the blame for the dismal results as well," he adds.

To have quality education, he stresses, the Government should pay teachers well to make them committed to teaching, and get rid of criminal and unruly elements at schools. Physical conditions of schools must also be addressed, and there is a need to provide teaching resources such as laboratories as well.

Sibiya is optimistic that there will be a slight improvement in this year's matric results. Seasa, no doubt, will be playing a key role in this process.

As Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Minister Ben Ngubane told guests at Seasa's Careers Day, Seasa is an important role-player in the task of training young blacks in science, engineering and technology.



Top of the class ... Seasa principal Dr Gordon Sibiya (wearing glasses) with Vincent Nkwambi, Roberto Makhubela and Clement Luvono, who passed matric with flying colours recently.

'Science policy must support RDP aims'

ARG 19/1/96

(53) (87)

A NEW policy framework for science, engineering and technology (SET) would have to take into account the distortions, inequities and failures of the existing SET system, says the government's green paper on science and technology.

The policy should include a commitment to reassure all South Africans that the future activities and benefits of the system will support the development agenda set out in the Reconstruction and Develop-

ment Programme, the document, published yesterday says.

The document proposes certain goals for a well-functioning national system of innovation. These include:

- Providing coherence, co-ordination and focus to SET activities by establishing national social, environmental and economic goals as their foundation;

- Developing a clear and common understanding of the roles, re-

sponsibilities and accountabilities of the different stakeholders;

- Maximising and redirecting benefits to the population at large instead of to a minority;

- Developing an enabling and cost-effective infrastructure;

- Implementing the principles of sustainable development;

- Promoting and supporting the generation of knowledge and curiosity-based activities. — Sapa.

State policy on technology 'lacks common vision', says green paper

ARG 19/11/96 (53)

THE South African science, engineering and technology (Set) system suffers from a lack of co-ordination and common vision, according to the government's green paper on science and technology.

The green paper process is aimed at the formulation, for the first time, of a science and technology policy for South Africa, ultimately to be published as a white paper.

The document, published yesterday, says government must provide the right level of organisation without deciding Set agendas at the micro level. While the Set system clearly needs more cohesion, recent case studies within the government indicate that additional bureaucratic loopholes can seriously disable programmes.

Attention has to be given to ways of harnessing Set in order to:

- Increase the competitiveness of the economy;

- Devise more efficient ways of harnessing and sustaining natural resources, particularly water;

- Provide a sustainable infrastructure at minimal cost;

- Develop and use human resources to the full; and

- Improve the quality of life of all citizens.

The green paper says these imperatives have to be seen against the background of broad trends and requirements. Set funding and outputs are declining at a rate inconsistent with growth targets. Resources need to be acquired and used with greater efficiency.

Although South African science is relatively strong, says the report, it rarely translates into effective technology and would be better integrated via multi-disciplinary pro-

grammes.

The substantial racial and gender imbalance of SET training and expertise must be addressed, it says.

The document adds that the Set system does not respond enough to social needs. While the national system of innovation serves the business sector, the benefits of Set must also be deployed in those areas with a smaller share in the marketplace. This is especially important where government resources are concerned.

South Africa devotes a large part of its scarce Set resources in the government sector to "mission-oriented" research and development, such as military and nuclear programmes. This bias needs to be changed without destroying the capacities already developed, but by redeploying them in new fields. — Sapa.

New technology policy framework

Paul Vecchiatto

THE science and technology Green Paper launched by the arts, culture science and technology department would form the basis of a new science, engineering and technology framework policy, minister Ben Ngubane said in Pretoria yesterday.

The Green Paper was formulated by a task team under the guidance of the department with the help of the Canadian International Development Research Centre.

It stated that government research and development spending as a percentage of GDP had declined from a 1987 high of 1,04% to 0,75%.

The trend in industrialised nations was to spend about 2% of GDP on research and development. Developing nations were steadily increasing their spending. "SA's spending trends are in sharp contrast with all countries with a successful development track record," Ngubane said.

The paper stated that the enormous strides SA had recently taken in the sociopolitical fields had not been matched in the economic, science, en-

BD19/1/96 (53)
gineering and technology fields.

SA's emerging democracy needed to be strengthened by economic growth. This urgently required innovation and policy changes in the science, engineering and technology system to support national priorities.

There was an acute national crisis, marked by low economic growth, extremely high unemployment, a distorted labour market and socioeconomic aspirations the system could not satisfy. Ties between industry, science, engineering and technology, the economy, education and training policies were fragmented and uncoordinated.

Due to fragmentation and lack of coordination between science, engineering and technology, a new policy would have to promote interaction and cooperation between the bodies within the science, engineering and technology system, such as industry, the science councils, universities and government departments.

A substantial part of government resources for this field had been channelled to military and nuclear research and development, with negligible benefits to civilians.



Pictures: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus.

PROCESSION: Deans, directors and lecturers took part in the procession to welcome the first-years to the Cape Technikon. Parents and students were introduced to the staff.

3 000 new faces expected at Tech

Blacks told language problems would be investigated

ARG 23/1/96

(53)

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of parents and first-year students packed the Cape Technikon amphitheatre in District Six for the Technikon's annual welcoming ceremony.

More than 3 000 students are expected to register for the academic year, which begins next week.

Students and parents were welcomed by the rector and vice-chancellor, Theo Shippey, and the academic staff.

Dr Shippey said in his

speech that even though the Technikon acknowledged and respected the 11 official languages, it could provide for only English and Afrikaans.

Where language was concerned the Technikon could not always provide all students' needs.

But if black students found they were struggling to cope with English or Afrikaans, they could tell their lecturers.

The Technikon had a long and enviable record of success which had been achieved by

students from various population groups.

It was also one of few tertiary institutions in South Africa that had never experienced class boycotts or other interruptions.

Dr Shippey said Technikon graduates had the distinct advantage of having theoretical and practical knowledge, which added considerably to their chances of being employed.

Even during periods of job scarcity students had achieved

a good percentage of placements.

Dr Shippey said 1996 would be the second year of degree programmes.

"This step will place us more fully at the higher education level and I would like to assure you we are insisting on the highest possible standards for our new degrees, as well other qualifications."

After the formalities the students watched a programme which included African dancing and reggae played by the Sons of Selassie.

EU prepares to open negotiations with SA on research programme

(53) CP(MR) 1/2/96

By JOHN FRASER

Brussels — The EU was preparing to start negotiations that could give South Africa access to a R65 billion research and technology programme.

The goal would be to give South African universities, research bodies and firms the right to participate in the most modern EU-funded research programmes.

"This is a very market-driven research framework," said Christopher Hugo-Hamman, South Africa's resident scientist in Brussels.

"At the moment, important parts of the EU programme are closed to South Africa, and we would hope to negotiate access to these areas. They include agricultural research, biotechnology and

information and communications technology," he said.

"The aim is for South African firms to participate in projects on the basis of shared costs and shared benefits.

"However, we would not necessarily have to put up half of the costs of projects — although we could still reap all the benefits.

"It is very attractive that for a small amount of money we can be part of first-world, market-driven research, which is on the cutting edge. The exciting thing is that the Europeans are as interested as we are in this co-operation."

Until now, the EU has opened its research programmes only to co-operation with Canada, Australia, Switzerland and Israel.

"We started to discuss the potential for co-operation in science and

technology with the European Commission just about two years ago," said Hugo-Hamman.

"The Europeans themselves have been interested and highly motivated to pursue the matter. They sent a fact-finding mission on science and technology to South Africa in 1994 to find out whether such an agreement would be in their interest.

"A second fact-finding mission has just taken place, on both nuclear and non-nuclear energy research. That visit may have been the final catalyst to getting approval for the negotiations to start," Hugo-Hamman said.

EU governments have given Brussels officials the go-ahead to start negotiations within the next few weeks. — Independent Foreign Service

Staff join students for protest

SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

STAFF of the Athlone Technical College have joined students for a protest march from District Six to Parliament to highlight the shortage of classrooms and facilities on their dilapidated campus.

Their protest comes a decade after the Education Department apparently promised them new buildings.

The marchers took their memorandum to the office of Western Cape Premier Henus Kriel, and college principal Edward Beukes presented it to

Mr Kriel's representative, MC Ahmed.

Among the points raised were:

● That the commitment of the Department of Education to develop a new campus for the 32-year-old college be upheld.

● That artisan and technician training be encouraged and promoted at all costs for the future growth and prosperity of the region.

● That the shortage of accommodation and facilities at the college be rectified without

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● That all youngsters who wish to study in a technical field be given the opportunity to do so.

The march followed unsuccessful talks between staff and the regional Minister of Education Martha Olckers.

The college, split over four campuses in Athlone, Wynberg, the city centre and Bellville, is housed mostly in prefabricated classrooms.

Meanwhile, the student enrolment has increased, with a record intake of 5 500 this year.

Pentech race gap 'too large'

Education Reporter ARG 6/2/96 (53)
THE "gap" between African and coloured students at the Peninsula Technikon was still too large, Pentech rector Brian Figaji has told first year students.

Addressing more than 1 000 students at an opening ceremony yesterday, Mr Figaji said it was not enough for Pentech talk about the issue of race

The technikon had to take "active steps to break down the barriers".

This included making friends with people from other race groups and to be imaginative in finding causes and solutions to differences of opinion.

"What we can do, is appeal to all students to participate."

Students call for support

Sowetan 8/2/96

By Themba Sepotokele

THE Student Representative Council of Technikon Pretoria yesterday threw down the gauntlet and called for support against the technikons' policy of not allowing party politics on campus.

The announcement came ahead of "operation access" - the planned countrywide mass action by the South African Students Congress on institutions of higher learning.

Sasco is demanding that formerly whites-only institutions accept black students despite financial problems and the speeding up of transformation. It says students with good qualifications must not be excluded on financial grounds.

First subsidy hike in a decade

(53) (54)
BD 9/2/96

Govt fillip for technikons and varsities

Kevin O'Grady

GOVERNMENT plans to spend 23,25% — or R830m — more on subsidies to universities and technikons this year following instructions by Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu to stop the "downward slide" in subsidies.

About 31% more will be spent on technikons compared to a 20,9% increase for universities. While the subsidies are subject to final approval, they reflect government thinking that the funding system has been skewed in favour of universities in the past.

For many institutions, the subsidy increases are the first in almost a decade. The allocations also favour historically black institutions, mainly because student numbers play a large part in the subsidy formula.

Education department insiders said the allocations — still formula-driven pending the national commission on higher education's recommendations on funding — did not yet reflect government's funding policy.

However, ad hoc allocations made during the year, including those for capital projects, were likely to be heavily in favour of black universities which had the greatest backlogs.

The subsidy increases are the result of government raising most universities' allocations by a percentage of the formula-related amount they receive.

This means subsidies rise from 62,8% to 66,2% of a university's expenses and technikons' from 61,1% to 68,2%.

Education department figures show subsidy allocations to universities and technikons of R4,4bn for 1996/97 compared to R3,57bn during 1995/96.

University spokesmen said yesterday the additional funds would help stem overcrowding by making it possible to appoint new lecturers and allowing for the construction of much-needed facilities.

Bengu recently told the Committee of University Principals that if the current funding system was not changed it would result "in the collapse of several of our institutions and the loss of thousands of places in our higher education system".

The subsidy allocations are calculated according to a complicated formula, taking into account factors such as student numbers, success rates, course choices and levels of study.

However, from the figures it appears historically black institutions will benefit significantly more than their historically white counterparts.

Of SA's 21 universities, the University of the Western Cape (UWC) will benefit most with a 49,39% — or R51,4m — subsidy increase. Unisa also fares well, receiving a 26,1%, or R72m

Continued on Page 2

Subsidies

(53) (54)

Continued from Page 1

increase. The University of the Witwatersrand fares badly, receiving a 8,8%, or R21m increase. The Universities of Transkei and Bophuthatswana are the only campuses facing subsidy cuts.

Department officials declined to comment on the figures yesterday but it appeared the cuts of between 6% and 7% for the Transkei and Bophuthatswana institutions stemmed from their percentage formulas being considerably higher than other universities' last year and more in line with the average this year.

BD 9/2/96

UWC registrar of finance Andre de Wet welcomed the subsidy increase. "We have been running a lean ship since those lean years. Now we can look at putting some more staff in the lecture halls as well as improving our laboratories and libraries," he said.

A Unisa spokesman said the university had frozen plans to extend its computer and library facilities as it had been working on a likely budget deficit. Some plans could now be implemented.

Bengu also said R150m — compared with R80m from last year's education budget — had been set aside provisionally for new building projects on campuses.

Further funds for capital expenditure on campuses would be sought from the RDP office, he said.

CSIR strives to play valuable role in using technology for development

By Roy GORRANE

Pretoria — The transformation of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is a long journey to ensure it remains relevant to customers and plays a key role in harnessing technology in the development and upliftment of South African society, says its new president, Geoff Garrett.

Garrett, a member of the council's executive team for the past five years and acting president for several months before being appointed president, joined the organisation almost 10 years ago.

At that time, then president Brian Clark had just launched a strategy to refocus and reposition the organisation to become more commercially orientated.

Garrett said the changes within the organisation had two aspects.

First, market orientation needed to be addressed. The organisation, which had been more academically orientated, only existed because of its clients and stakeholders. Its job was to meet the needs of these customers by delivering quality products and services on time.

Second, the organisation did research for all sectors of the economy and the fruits of its labour had to get into the marketplace, creating jobs, wealth and improving the quality of life of all citizens.

"These remain the foundation



TRANSFORMATION The new president of the CSIR, Geoff Garrett

stones on which we prevail today. The political changes that have taken place in the country are such that we need to build from that base and take it further," he said.

Garrett said the council was a technology partner of industry as well as the whole country.

He said it had a challenging and important role to perform in helping to uplift the country by helping it to compete internationally.

"The core of our mission is to provide technology for competitiveness and technology for development. Our business is to provide technology solutions and information to support sustainable development and economic growth."

Garrett said the organisation had five main aims.

It needed to expand its business, increase its turnover and increase its effect on people and its contribution

to the whole country.

It should develop a total, quality management approach, in which a benchmark of international quality was critical.

It needed to pay more attention to people and to make sure employees were growing in their jobs and were happy.

It needed to have an effect in the technology-for-development arena.

It needed to harness the information revolution and use the power of information technology to move the organisation's, and its clients', business into the world.

Garrett said before the increased commercial focus of the organisation, more than 70 percent of its funding came from parliamentary grants. He said significantly more of its income today came from contract work and almost 60 percent of its turnover was attributable to contracting business in the public and private sectors and work it did for communities through development agencies.

Garrett said about half this contract work was for private-sector companies and the balance for institutions and government departments such as the Water Research Commission, the transport department and the national safety and security sector.

"The CSIR required a market orientation and today it is a robust, relevant and world-league research

organisation. It is a valued organisation and is making a difference by getting science and technology working."

He said having contact with the rest of the world was critical because the council could bring back information and expertise and repackaging it for South Africa and the rest of the continent.

Garrett said the council's external income had grown significantly and it now earned almost R300 million a year from external contracting, with R240 million coming from a parliamentary grant.

"We will get only a small increase, amounting to a decrease in real terms, in the size of our parliamentary grant for our next financial year. However, we are working hard to grow our contract business by between 15 to 20 percent annually," he said.

Garrett foresaw Africa, and particularly the Southern African Development Community, as being one of the organisation's major growth areas.

"We are working in more than 20 African countries on various contracts. These involve, in particular, transportation, water management, forestry, coastal-zone management and environmental impact assessments."

He also foresaw international growth, such as a hard-fought contract from the Californian transport

department to supply two council-designed, heavy-vehicle simulators.

Garrett said the organisation would increasingly focus on specific niches of expertise in which it was particularly strong, rather than attempt to do everything itself — as it was forced to do during the sanctions era when it did not have access to international expertise and technology.

He admitted the contribution to the council's income from international companies and institutions — about R25 million a year — was quite small but expected it to increase from this relatively low base by a substantial amount every year.

The organisation closed its three overseas offices in Germany, Britain and the US in 1993 but Garrett said the council felt there was no longer a need for them.

"During the isolation of the apartheid years these offices were important, but opportunities now arise through networking," he said.

Garrett said the organisation had dealings with leading research and development organisations in many countries.

A good example of this was the collaboration agreement with the

German Aerospace Research Establishment, in which both parties were contributing skills.

The organisation also had good contacts with prominent multinational companies such as Daimler-Benz and Siemens.

But Garrett said private and international contracting was never going to be more than just an important component of the organisation's business.

He said that its prime mission was to maintain contacts and to help South African industry and its people to become more competitive.

Garrett said international contact had provided the quality benchmark South Africa required for it to compete in the world.

"Our business is in South Africa and that is why we are funded as a parastatal," he said.

The mining industry had to be one of the major strengths of South Africa's economy.

However it faced some problems such as health and safety issues and the profitability of the industry had an important role to play in these areas.

Garrett said the organisation was putting a lot of effort into these areas; for example, through its focus on

rock engineering and specifically on understanding and alleviating the effect of rock bursts and rock falls.

He said the organisations' other aims involved looking at how to support and make the manufacturing sector more competitive, the environment and the challenges it created in terms of sustainable development and the key information technology area, and focusing on meeting the basic needs of the RDP in housing, health and education.

Garrett shied away from the term affirmative action, preferring the Afrikaans version "regstellinge aksie" (corrective action) which he said was critical to bring about real employment equity.

Growth was one of the organisation's overriding goals as it would allow it to transform its racial mix without employees having to worry about their careers, he said.

According to the organisation's latest annual report, corrective action appointments increased to about 40 percent of all appointments while 81 percent of undergraduate bursaries were awarded to persons from previously disadvantaged groups and 38 percent were awarded to women.

Garrett said the organisation's total staff numbers had dipped to about 2700 during its realignment into a more commercially orientated organisation but staff now totalled about 3000.

Produced by the CSIR, Pretoria, for the Department of Science and Technology, Cape Town. Printed by the CSIR, Pretoria.

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CSIR strives to play valuable role in using technology for development

By Roy Coovans

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TRANSFORMATION The new president of the CSIR, Geoff Garnett

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department to supply two council-designed, heavy-vehicle simulators.

Garnett said the organisation would increasingly focus on specific niches of expertise in which it was particularly strong, rather than attempt to do everything itself — as it was forced to do during the sanctions era when it did not have access to international expertise and technology.

He admitted the contribution to the council's income from international companies and institutions — about R25 million a year — was quite small but expected to increase from this relatively low base by a substantial amount every year.

The organisation closed its three overseas offices in Germany, Britain and the US in 1993 but Garnett said the council felt there was no longer a need for them.

"During the isolation of the apartheid years these offices were important, but opportunities now arise through networking," he said.

Garnett said the organisation had dealings with leading research and development organisations in many countries.

A good example of this was the collaboration agreement with the

German Aerospace Research Establishment, in which both parties were contributing skills.

The organisation also had good contacts with prominent multinational companies such as Daimler-Benz and Siemens.

But Garnett said private and international contracting was never going to be more than just an important component of the organisation's business.

He said that its prime mission was to maintain contacts and to help South African industry and its people to become more competitive.

Garnett said international contact had provided the quality benchmark South Africa required for it to compete in the world.

"Our business is in South Africa and that is why we are funded as a parastatal," he said.

The mining industry had to be one of the major strengths of South Africa's economy.

However it faced some problems such as health and safety issues and the profitability of the industry had an important role to play in these areas.

Garnett said the organisation was putting a lot of effort into these areas, for example, through its focus on

rock engineering and specifically on understanding and alleviating the effect of rock bursts and rock falls.

He said the organisations' other aims involved looking at how to support and make the manufacturing sector more competitive, the environment and the challenges it created in terms of sustainable development and the key information technology areas, and focusing on meeting the basic needs of the RDP in housing, health and education.

Garnett shied away from the term affirmative action, preferring the Afrikaans version "regstellinge aksie" (corrective action) which he said was critical to bring about real employment equity.

Growth was one of the organisation's overriding goals as it would allow it to transform its racial mix without employees having to worry about their careers, he said.

According to the organisation's latest annual report, corrective action appointments increased to about 40 percent of all appointments while 81 percent of undergraduate bursaries were awarded to persons from previously disadvantaged groups and 38 percent were awarded to women.

Garnett said the organisation's total staff numbers had dipped to about 2 700 during its realignment into a more commercially orientated organisation but staff now totalled about 3 000.

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Discussions with key planners to discuss the role of CSIR in the development of the country. The CSIR is a parastatal, established in 1975, and is a member of the State-Owned Enterprises Commission. It is a public entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1997.

Tech halts vice-rector appointment

ESANN de KOCK
Education Reporter

THE Cape Technikon has decided to halt the appointment of its new vice-rector because of dissatisfaction among the technikon community over the procedure for the appointment.

The name of the new vice-rector was due to be released this week.

But the technikon said last

(53) (54)
night that a special council committee, acting over the last few months, had followed the statutory procedure for the appointment of a vice-rector (student support).

Recently the procedure for the appointment had been challenged by academic staff, staff unions and the student body.

"In view of this, the technikon council consequently decided at a

ARG 29/2/96
meeting held on Tuesday night not to proceed with the appointment of a vice-rector."

Theo Shippey, rector and vice-chancellor, said the council took a further decision to ask its personnel committee to review "the whole selection procedure for senior staff appointments" with a view to "creating greater inclusivity and more thorough consultation".

ments have been made as a result of this advertisement. If so, then such appointments should be declared null and void. [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, I think that there is now a strong reason for me to brush up my Afrikaans, because it seems that my colleagues on the other side did not hear what I said.

There is no substance in the insinuation that is being made, and, in any case, as a Department of Foreign Affairs, we do not want to be in a position to determine that knowledge of any language is a prerequisite for a job abroad. Otherwise, if we required 11 languages, we would necessarily have to recall most of our ambassadors, because they do not know the other nine languages.

It is not the policy of the Department of Foreign Affairs to deal with our postings in this manner. We are quite sensitive to the language issue and, as I indicated, we followed the Constitution religiously, and we will continue to do so. We give an undertaking that we will not discriminate on the basis of religion or language at any level. Debate concluded.

Science audit

3. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology:

- (1) Whether the science audit undertaken by his Department has been completed; if not, why not; if so, what did the audit reveal;
- (2) whether the audit indicated the position of science and technology to be healthy and comparable to that of other countries of equal standing; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, to what extent?

NITTEINT

The MINISTER OF ARTS, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: Mr Speaker, the research and technology audit is not complete. Planning at present provides for a start in March or April 1996 and we expect the audit to be completed by October 1996. The audit is going to cost R2 994 000.

The Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology proposed that the Directorate for Science and Technology Policy in the Foundation for Research Development should carry out the research and technology audit on behalf of the department. The Minister's Committee for Sci-

ence and Technology agreed to this proposal on 14 August 1995.

Using the Foundation for Research Development reduces costs. The wide experience of the Directorate for Science and Technology Policy in the Foundation for Research Development in evaluating science and technology systems ensures that the audit is run efficiently and cost-effectively.

A widely representative reference group will oversee the audit. This ensures that the audit will be sufficiently independent and will have credibility within the science and technology community. Our department is, of course, intimately involved in guiding the process.

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Speaker, hon members in this House are acutely aware of the fact that this country faces two major problems. The first is a very visible one. It concerns the nature of the crime wave afflicting this country. We are acutely aware of the fact that criminals, like a great infestation of moths, are attacking our newly-woven fabric of democracy.

They are doing so at every moment of every day in every corner of our country. There is no denying that crime is a problem of enormous proportions, warranting a substantial slice of the national expenditure to fight it and bring it under control. However, what about the other great problem which is equally important, though virtually invisible? Can this country be a winning nation without great intellectual capacity and creativity?

The publication of the Green Paper on Science, Engineering and Technology, the science audit, when it is completed, and the foresight study, which has already been completed, have come not a moment too soon. The great challenge for this House, the greatest challenge that it will face as the first freely elected Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, is to weave the findings of these various groups into a unique policy that will shape arts and science in this country.

We should remember that Germany and Japan were laid waste in 1945. Their industrial capacity was smashed; their capital formation had evaporated. Yet, within two decades each was established in the forefront of the rich and prosperous nations of the world. We in this country are beginning with all our assets substantially intact. There is a great patriotism abroad in our country. We have a platform from which we ought not to

fail. If we do fail—heaven forbid that we should!—then it will be only on account of the fact that this first democratically elected Parliament did not place sufficient emphasis on developing a science and technology policy. If we want to control forecasting, scenario planning, looking at futuristics and creating a technology awareness, we in this country have to make sure that the money spent on the audit, is money that will be well spent, because it will give us the platform from which to create a science and technology policy that can take us forward.

It is well-known that in South Africa science research is really research on defence and military aspects. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF ARTS, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: Mr Speaker, I am very happy that the hon member has read our Green Paper "Preparing for the 21st Century" so thoroughly and so well. I wish all the members would do the same. I agree with the points he is raising. The rationale for the research and technology audit that we have embarked on, is based on the realisation that to live well, a nation must produce well. To produce well, a nation must trade, and to trade means to compete. Competitiveness implies that exports will be the focus of production of all productive sectors of the South African economy.

We have passed the period of high tariff walls and protectionism that was stimulated by the sanctions era. Coinciding with the lifting of sanctions, of course, was the adoption of the Uruguay Round completing the GATT Agreement, which actually creates free trade for all nations. So, unless we know the nature and the state of health of our technologies and the state of research in our institutions, we will not be able to advise the Government on appropriate policies to meet the challenges of competitiveness in global markets. This is essentially the purpose of our audit.

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Speaker, thanks to the Minister and the people involved in the shaping of the document "Preparing for the 21st Century". It does raise a number of very pertinent questions of which this House will have to take cognisance. For example, whereas in countries like Germany there are 100 scientists and engineers per 10 000 people, in South Africa we have a mere 23 per 10 000 and those 23 happen to be generally male and pale. When are we going to extend this range so that a wider group of people will come on board as scientists and engineers?

South Africa also has the serious problem that the goods we import are worth R12 billion more than those we export. We therefore have R12 billion leaving this country year in and year out simply because our science and technology do not equip our industries to produce the goods that this country needs.

The audit is something that we should wait for with great expectation. This afternoon I distributed, among all political parties, a resolution which I hope to table in Parliament. I hope it will be done with the concurrence of all parties in order to help establish the importance that this legislative assembly gives to science and technology and therefore make them an important priority of this Government, so that we can embark on a programme which will help us, in the twenty-first century, to become, if not self-sufficient, then more independent of mineral wealth and will allow our resources not only to be underground, but to be human potential.

In South Africa we only use 0,68% of our GDP for research purposes. All other major countries use between 2% and 3% of their GDP for science and technology. If we underinvest in research now, this country will pay the price in future years. It is therefore for this Parliament to recognise the crucial need to increase investment in research, and I hope that when I move the draft resolution tomorrow, it will become a focal point in facilitating science and technology research in this country. The intellects within our broader community should especially be encouraged by the fact that Parliament is supporting this drive for science and technology to be given their rightful place as a national priority.

The MINISTER OF ARTS, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: Mr Speaker, I would like to thank the hon member Mr Cassim. He would have made an excellent clinician, because he has his finger on the pulse and has efficiently diagnosed the sickness which is afflicting this nation.

Our disability arises from the fact that the majority of the people have never really had adequate or effective primary and secondary education which would enable them to be competent in mathematics and science.

We are engaged, along a broad front, with NGOs and universities, in finding novel ways of improving and upgrading the skills of mathematics teachers in primary schools and, of course, in

secondary schools. We are also engaged, with industry and the universities, in co-ordinating a national system of innovation, because without this co-ordination we would not be able to create new technologies. As the hon member has rightly pointed out, our trade deficit, as far as technology is concerned, is in the range of R12 billion. This means that our manufacturing sector is relying on imported technologies which are licensed and therefore subject to very stringent conditions such as regional trade and accessing export markets.

I am greatly elated and encouraged by the seriousness with which he has approached the whole issue of research and technology in this country, because without better allocations from the fiscus we shall not be able to effect real research and development and therefore new technologies.

In 1987 the research and development budgets, which were supported through the science councils, amounted to 1,4% of the GDP, but from 1987 until today there has been a consistent and steady decline in this level of funding, to such an extent that now we are not even speaking about 0,7% being spent on research and development. The trend in all industrialising countries is to increase the allocation for research and development rather than to decrease it.

Debate concluded.

4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Labour:

Racial quotas

Whether the Government intends introducing legislation enforcing racial quotas; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what will be the nature of these quotas?

N178EJNT

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Mr Speaker, the question asked obviously relates to and may be prompted by the article which appeared in *The Argus* of 20 February 1996. The document referred to in the said report is a discussion document and does not represent or reflect the policy position of the Ministry of Labour. I have not approved of the said document because it has not been formally presented to me. Therefore it is impossible for me at this stage to comment about the introduction of legislation enforcing racial quotas.

What I can say for now is that the Department of Labour is actively engaged in a process of policy development on affirmative action and employment equity with a view to eradicating apartheid-based workplace discrimination and preventing the recurrence of such in future. This process was initiated by me on 3 March last year at an official opening of an Affirmative Action Policy Development Forum. The forum is a nonstatutory body of stake-holders serving as a platform to exchange ideas on policy options for affirmative action and employment equity.

The process is still ongoing and the department, through the Directorate of Employment Equity, is facilitating workshops with stake-holders at national and provincial levels. Ideas and views gathered at the workshops are captured in draft discussion papers for further development. Such views and ideas do not reflect official positions or policy of the Ministry or Government.

It is envisaged that after the completion of the process of research and the canvassing of ideas and views, a final draft discussion paper will emerge for consideration by me. A Green Paper will be prepared for public discussion and an Employment Equity Bill should be ready during the second session of Parliament this year.

Mr AJ LEON: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask the hon the Minister of Labour whether, in fact, in view of his reassurances this afternoon that the draft document does not reflect the policy of the Government of National Unity, any steps are being taken to ascertain why it was leaked to the media by an official apparently in the employ of the Minister. I presume there was some purpose behind the leak, and given the enormous attention it received, I think we owe it to ourselves actually to shed some light on this very controversial issue.

The hon the Minister has come before Parliament this afternoon and said: "I do not have a specific policy. I will await the outcome of various consultative processes and then I will present a Green Paper, and then I will show my hand."

With respect, however, I think on an issue as important as this the hon the Minister and the Government owe it to us to give a lead on the issue. I would say that if one looks at the thinking—and presumably the thinking came from somewhere; it did not drop out of the air—that is in the draft paper which was presumably deliberately leaked to the media last week,

one will see that we are talking there of fines of half a million rand for companies that violate the so-called employment equity.

The draft itself does not embrace quotas directly, but it brings quotas in through the back door—through fiscal disincentives for companies which do not meet certain targets—and it explicitly endorses race, gender and disability quotas in the public sector. It should be explained, it should be debated and one should hear what the Government's attitude is rather than simply saying: "We will let you know of our lead when everyone else has spoken," because there are various types of affirmative action. There is the good affirmative action which was enunciated in this House on 17 February 1995 when it was said:

I call on all our people to refuse to listen to the false prophets who seek to perpetuate the apartheid divisions and imbalances of the past by presenting affirmative action as a programme intended to advantage some and disadvantage others on the basis of race and colour.

These words were spoken here by President Mandela. Yet the thinking behind the fifth draft of the discussion document goes completely against the grain articulated in this House by the President of the Republic. That is the reason why people do, quite frankly, get very alarmed by reports of possible prescriptions for this Government's affirmative action policy. Quotas, corresponding fines, sanctions and other so-called policies will be counterproductive and indeed nothing short of disastrous, because the potential for abuse of misinterpretation is dangerous and as inequitable as the current situation is.

We have seen trouble around the world when policies hiding themselves behind the moniker of affirmative action have led to reverse apartheid, tensions and tangled lawsuits. Any liberal democratic interpretation of this, which my party will try to give, is actually to support wholeheartedly the idea of equality of all citizens. The fundamental rights of the individual are the building blocks of a democracy, especially a liberal democracy. Racial and patriarchal discrimination are anathema to my party, and we therefore fully support positive action aimed at redressing past discrimination. Citizens must be fully protected against discrimination in its direct and indirect forms. That is what the debate in the Constitutional Assembly on the Bill of Rights is all about.

However, at the same time South Africans have identified jobs as what they need most. Should this Government not be concentrating on economic growth to establish 50% more Blacks and 30% more women in the workforce rather than creating new opportunities for bureaucratic proliferation and the deracialisation of our society? Those are the two concepts which contrast and conflict with each other. Does this Government believe—perhaps the Minister can give an early indication of his leadership on this issue—that quotas and disincentives will lead to an expansion or a contraction of the labour market? This could, if implemented, be another in the long line of blunders which we have seen this year which continue to chip away at the inroads South Africa should be making in becoming a nonracial, nonsexist economic success story.

Studies across the world have shown that race and gender quotas in the United States, for example, in some years have actually contracted or reduced the economy by as much as 4%. One is talking here about \$227 000 billion in a year. After adding up all the indirect and direct costs of the new bureaucracies to monitor compliance and abuses of the system, of any adequately qualified candidates hired, of tenders awarded on a set-aside basis, not a merit-driven basis, affirmative action of the kind contained in the fifth draft which the Minister referred to this afternoon actually leads to a diminution of the economy as a whole and a retraction of jobs. [Time expired.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The hon the Minister.

Dr W A ODENDAAL: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: I believe that, according to my arrangement with the Table, Mr David Graaff is to speak now.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! There is a bit of a mess here with the speakers' list because the interpellant is not participating in the debate and hence Mr Leon had both the interpellant's time and his time. So you have had a double dose and now you will have Mr Graaff.

Mr D DE V GRAAFF: Mr Speaker, I would like to thank the Minister for informing us that the quota system is not part of his policy. I hope that he will tell us categorically that he will not in the future think of introducing a quota system, because we in the NP believe in affirmative action. We believe that any action which helps to uplift and improve the lot of those previously disadvantaged is to be welcomed. However, we believe

Technikon rector to retire early

(53) (57)
By WILLIAM-MERVIN GUMEDE

Star 2/3/96
The rector of the troubled Vaal Triangle Technikon, Prof Pieter du Plessis, has announced his intention to take early retirement in July.

The technikon administration said that because Du Plessis was to retire, it would withdraw the disciplinary hearings it instituted against him last year after racial clashes on campus. Students, accusing Du Plessis of mismanagement, demanded that he quit.

A tribunal was set up in May to investigate the allegations and Du Plessis was suspended pending the hearing's outcome.

The head of the tribunal investigating Du Plessis, Mr Acting Justice Louis Skweyiya, said it was agreed that the rector's disciplinary hearing would be postponed to the end of April.

However, if it had dragged on, it would have hampered operations, so it was agreed Du Plessis would retire early.

Meanwhile, technikon council chairman Aubrey Mokadi said vice-rector Prof Mike Phala had discharged himself from his post after "absenting himself from his duties since November 17".

Tech appointment halted

CAROL CAMPBELL
EDUCATION WRITER

(53)

CT 11/3/96

THE appointment of a new vice-rector of student affairs for the Cape Technikon was stopped at the 11th hour by the technikon council because students and staff were not consulted early enough about the appointment.

In an interview on Friday the technikon's rector, Dr Theo Shippey, said the oversight was not intentional because the Cape Technikon statute, which laid down the procedure for appointing the rector and vice-rectors, demanded that only the institution's academic board be consulted.

"Legally we were not obliged to ask all constituencies for their opinion but, in the light of the spirit of transparency and transformation sweeping through tertiary institutions in the country, there should have been wider consultation," he said.

It was at a meeting of the academic board that the technikon first became aware that students and staff were unhappy with the procedure. A few days later, at the council meeting which would have ratified the appointment, it was stopped at Shippey's request.

A personnel committee of the technikon council is to review the procedure for senior appointments.

Students 'fire' four lecturers

53 (54)
Sowetan 12/3/96

By Josias Charle

FOUR lecturers at a Mamelodi Technical College have been expelled by students for allegedly undermining the Students' Representative Council leadership.

The four were "fired" yesterday, *Sowetan* was told. Those asked to leave the campus are acting principal Mr Ulbi Deronde, head of engineering department Mr Uri Steenkamp, head of business studies Mrs MA Niewoudt and communication lecturer Mrs Christelle van Rensburg.

They were asked to leave the campus after Deronde had allegedly refused to convene a meeting with student leaders to discuss a number of issues. Other lecturers remained on campus but classes were disrupted.

SRC president Mr Sibusiso

Malaza told *Sowetan* that the student body had requested that a meeting be held between college management and student leaders.

"When we asked for such a meeting the rectorate refused, wanting to exclude us. Since there was no cooperation, the students mandated us to expel the four. When we told them to leave, they just packed their belongings and left the campus peacefully," Malaza said.

Other staff members were in a meeting when the four left. Students chanted and toyi-toyed on the premises demanding a meeting with Gauteng MEC for education Ms Mary Metcalfe.

College PRO Peter Matlala confirmed the incident and said management had been unfair in failing to convene a meeting with student leaders.

GaRankuwa students still boycott classes

53
PRETORIA CORRESPONDENT

Star 13/3/96
The class boycott at the Setlogelo Technikon in GaRankuwa is well into its second week.

Students launched the boycott last Monday in protest against what they claimed was overcrowded accommodation and because some students, who owed the technikon arrears fees, had not been given last year's results.

A spokesman for the students said more than 2 000 students were affected by the action.

Technikon rector Dr George Wynand said some of the students' grievances were genuine, and the administration was doing its best to address them. He said he had ordered the building of some temporary accommodation on campus, but yesterday afternoon the truck bringing in the construction material broke down.

Wynand said the situation was exacerbated when the chairman of the students' representative council was involved in a car accident in Kimberley at the weekend, so he was unable to relay agreements reached with the administration to the students.

Finally, a television crew had come to the campus to record the situation, but the film was not aired, leading to student charges that the media was biased against them, Wynand said.

Class boycott goes on

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. - The class boycott at the Setlogelo Technikon in Ga-Rankuwa is well into its second week.

Students launched the boycott last Monday in protest against what they claimed was overcrowded accommodation and because some students, who owed the technikon fees, had not been given last year's results.

A spokesman for the students said more than 2 000 were affected by the action.

Technikon rector George Wynand said some of the students' grievances were genuine and the administration was doing its best to address them.

He said he hoped that with proper planning and implementation the problems would be solved soon.

ARL 14/3/96

Tech students protest at expulsion

53
CHANTING, placard-waving students occupied the Peninsula Technikon's Student Representative Council offices on Wednesday, demanding the immediate reinstatement of its former president Solly Lamini. Following charges by a female student that she had been lewdly fondled by Lamini last year, a campus disciplinary committee found him guilty of sexual harassment. He was first suspended from the SRC; later expelled. A group calling itself "Concerned Students" is fighting to have him reinstated and about 80 marched on the SRC and occupied its offices briefly on Wednesday. *M+G 22-26/3/96*

The disciplinary committee hearing was initiated only months after the student lodged a complaint against Lamini. Traumatized by the incident, she was unable to write her exams at the end of last year.

Female students were furious at what they saw as Pentech's tardiness in taking action, and voiced suspicions that there was a conspiracy of silence owing to the fact that Lamini's mother is a senator. The technikon denied this accusation, and eventually instituted the disciplinary committee hearing.

Hostage drama as students ask for leader back

(53) (24)
Staff Reporter

ARG 22/3/96

THE deputy president of Peninsula Technikon's Student Representative Council (SRC) was held hostage by angry students demanding the reinstatement of their president.

They wanted the unconditional reinstatement of former SRC president Solly Lamani, who was their "popular leader", said Pentech rector Brian Figaji.

Mr Lamani was suspended by the organisation more than a month ago after he was found guilty by the SRC of sexually harassing a female colleague.

After a lunchtime meeting on Wednesday, the students held Charles Thoale captive in the SRC office and were given until 3.45 pm to release him, or the police would be called.

Mr Thoale was released by the specified hour and the keys to the SRC offices were handed back to Mr Figaji.

Mr Figaji slammed the incident of intimidation and said it would not be tolerated. "We are not going to allow that to become common on this campus," he said.

The students, calling themselves a "concerned group", are to hold a general meeting on

Technology training is 'vital in education'

Kevin O'Grady

BD 8/5/96

53

TECHNOLOGY education ought to be one of the "cornerstones" of SA's education and training system as, without technology, no country could hope to attain competitive advantage, President Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

Speaking at the Ort-Step Institute's graduation ceremony for SA's first technology education teachers, Mandela said modern experience showed there was a "close relationship between the level of technology and science education in schools and the contribution which industry makes to a country's economy".

He said: "Newly industrialised countries share the understanding that it is through technology alone that any country can ever hope to attain competitive advantage."

Investors were introducing machinery into SA's economy which required technological training. "Our workforce must be prepared for this. If our products are to compete in the international market and also earn our workers decent wages, then our workforce must be properly trained."

Mandela said: "The foundation stone on which we must build to address this problem is to train teachers in technology education. Each teacher will, in turn, train hundreds more students."

Government was "firmly committed" to steering SA's education system more towards science and technology education. The education ministry's goal was that, by the turn of the century, technology education would be an integral part of the national school curriculum. The ministry had decided also that resources should be shifted towards the training of science teachers.

Two KwaZulu-Natal technikons merge

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — A merger of ML Sultan Technikon and Technikon Natal is to take place "in the best interest of tertiary education", the two institutions said at the weekend.

A steering committee, made up of senior representatives of both institutions, would be formed to spearhead the merger. The committee had been asked to submit its first report by month-end.

The decision to merge was taken when the two councils met last week.

BO 13/5/96 (63)
It was seen as an attempt to break down apartheid-created barriers, and ensure that limited resources were used effectively.

During the apartheid era, ML Sultan and Natal technikons had catered for Indians and whites respectively.

The two technikons believed that Mangosuthu Technikon, catering for blacks, should also be part of the merger, and was welcome to join talks to do with merger plans.

The medium-term aim, though, was an ML Sultan and Natal merger, as they were closest to each other.

Technology education is learning to cope with life's problems and has nothing to do with trades

(53) Har 14/5/96

By WINNIE GRAHAM

Ask the average schoolboy – or his father for that matter – what a technology education means, and the chances are he will say it has something to do with "training for the trades".

It's an understandable misconception and one that Dr Piet Ankiewicz is intent on changing.

As a senior lecturer at the Rand Afrikaans University's Department of Curriculum Studies, he is dedicating much of his time in helping to develop a draft national framework for a curriculum in technology education. But that certainly does not mean his work is confined to the narrower understanding of "technical education".

While "technical" may relate to training people in practical or mechanical skills, technology education has a far wider meaning. It applies particularly to finding solutions to problems which arise from a need. And the need could relate to almost anything in every day life.

Ankiewicz defines it as "a disciplined process using knowledge, skills and resources to meet human needs and wants by designing, making and evaluating products and processes".

His work in the field of technology education was recently recognised by the board of Epistion Pi Tau, an organisation for professors in technology. He was initiated as a "Member-at-Large" at the Second Jerusalem International Science and Technology

Designing a lift ... young people at work in the RAU Techno-Lab try their hand at designing the controls of a lift with the use of a programmable logic circuit.

Looking on are Johan Benade, the Technolab coordinator, and Dr Piet Ankiewicz.



Conference earlier this year, becoming the first South African to be so honoured.

Dr Ankiewicz has a formidable background. He was head boy at his school,

Balfour High, before continuing to the University of Potchefstroom where he received an award for outstanding performance in mathematics during his second year.

He headed the science department at the Potchefstroom Gymnasium for three years before being appointed a deputy director of Science and Technology Education Policy in the department of

national education. He collected professional honours as he embarked on different enterprises. He was involved in teacher upliftment in the field of science education in rural and

marginalised communities.

Ankiewicz was recently appointed a member of Protec's Technology Curriculum Reference Panel.

He works in close collaboration with David Kramer, national director of Protec and chairman of the Technology 2005 Project Committee.

"Technology education will be part of every child's education by the year 2005 at the latest," he said in an interview.

"The aim is to make every boy and girl in this country a creative, critical, entrepreneurial and employable young person so that they can contribute meaningfully to their own communities, society, the environment and the economy."

It may seem a tall order, but Ankiewicz believes it is not only possible, but necessary.

The Technology 2005 project of which he is a member aims, through collaborative processes with provincial departments of education, to develop a national awareness and understanding of the nature of technical education – along with a national curriculum which allows for a core plus options education.

Why is technology education important? Ankiewicz explains that technology has enabled people to build shelters for themselves.

It has helped them exploit sources of food and water, level off inefficient forms of communication and transport and even attack others or defend themselves.

"The quality of life in a society is to some extent related to its members' ability to solve problems through the design, production and appreciation of technology," he added.

He sees technology education as a field of study in its own right, although it has natural links to most others areas of a curriculum. Languages and communication, scientific facts and reasoning, the humanities and technical studies are all interlinked with technology education.

In Ankiewicz's view, technology education is more than a study of modern technologies such as electronics.

Aim is to make every young person employable

He lists the following possible links between science, technology and the environment within the general school curriculum:

- Environmental education where learners encounter the process skills of science as they investigate their environments.

- Technology education which begins as a response to a need or a problem which emerges as learners investigate their environment.

- science education, and specifically to the study of phenomena encountered as learners invest-

gate their environments and solve the practical problems which arise from them.

"Technology and technical education are not the same, but there is a place for both in the future education of learners," he added.

"However, because technology education emphasises the development of a broad range of technical and other skills as a part of compulsory education, it provides the foundation from which technical specialisation can later be developed.

"Technology education, particularly in primary schools, should be seen as a subject which will complement learning in most areas.

"It should stimulate learners' curiosity – and interest – in the made environment. It should give them the confidence to address needs and opportunities, solve problems and respond meaningfully to technological change."

The curriculum development process in the Technology 2005 Project will initially extend over a period of about four years.

The process is being co-ordinated, managed and evaluated by the National Project Committee which is working through a full time National Task Team and Provincial Task teams in participating provinces.

It is envisaged that a national framework for curriculum development in technology education along with recommendations on the development of technology education in three years ten to 12 will be ready by December 1998.

World technology focuses on Africa

(53) BD 16/5/96
AFRICA is emerging as the most lucrative telecommunications market in the world, with several foreign firms bidding to plug what was once known as "the dark continent" into the rest of the world.

Satellites, optic fibre cables, cellular telephony and associated technology all want a share of this market, according to delegates at the Group of Seven (G-7) aligned Information Society and Development Conference.

"One in eight people on the planet live in Africa, yet they have access to only one in 50 of the world's telephone lines," said Broadcasting and Telecommunications Minister Jay Naidoo.

Nomavenda Mathiane reports that government officials and businessmen from more than 40 countries converged on the Gallagher Estate conference centre in Midrand this week, converting it into a high-tech information exchange. Deals were cut which may bring Africa on to the "information highway" by the turn of the century.

Jointly hosted by SA and the European Commission, the conference has brought together developed and underdeveloped countries to seek a common goal and vision on the global information society.

The week-long conference, opened by deputy-president Thabo Mbeki, is a sequel to the 1995 Brussels conference, where ministers from the G-7 countries were challenged to integrate developing nations into the global information society.

Leader of the US delegation Joseph Stiglitz said the first project, the \$15m Leland initiative, was already being implemented.

Director of the White House National Economics Council Tom Kalil said special attention would be paid to extending the Internet to rural areas.

US company AfriCom Telecommunications said Lockheed Martin Overseas Corporation would construct a \$50m land-mobile telecommunications satellite to provide a wireless telephone service to Africa. The project would be a combined effort between the government and private sectors of Africa and the US.

WorldSpace, a Washington-based company that provides digital radio and multimedia services, announced the opening of offices in Ghana.

NetNoir, a media company which produces programmes on Afro-American culture, is to extend its operations into Africa with Africa Online, an Internet service provider.

These services would allow users to gain access to the worldwide web, which will open the door for community organisations and businesses to network and exchange information. The exhibition will be open to the public today. — Sapa-AFP.



CLASHES: Students at Pretoria Technikon flee as police fire teargas and rubber bullets to keep apart warring factions at the establishment.

AACT 17/5/96

Race violence continues at Pretoria technikon

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. - Racial violence continued for a second day running on the Pretoria Technikon campus as black and white students clashed.

At least seven people were injured, three were arrested and about 30 vehicles damaged.

At the height of yesterday's unrest police fired teargas and rubber bullets to separate the two factions after about 500 black students pelted their white counterparts with stones.

Police spokesman Adele Moodie said 80 police were sent to the campus to keep apart about 700 students.

Earlier in the week at least three students were injured and property damaged when youths clashed after a meeting called by the Students' Representative Council.

Gauteng MEC for Education Mary Metcalfe attended a lengthy meeting between the Azanian Students' Congress (Azasco), the Pan Africanist Students' Organisation (Paso), the SRC and technikon management yesterday.

She said issues such as allegations of misconduct by police would be referred to Gauteng MEC for Safety and Security Jessie Duarte, while internal issues should be discussed by

student organisations and management.

While the black student bodies and the SRC had major differences at the meeting, they did agree on the appointment of a neutral person to chair the transformation process.

The situation became tense yesterday morning as toyi-toying black students, carrying stones, kieres and sticks, chanted political slogans such as "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer" and "One settler one bullet".

Facing them, white students with sjamboks, baseball bats, cricket bats, hockey sticks and golf clubs shouted racial insults and chanted "AWB".

Police kept the two groups apart, until a group of black students stoned some white students near the library.

The black students scattered when police fired teargas and rubber bullets.

About 30 vehicles were damaged as students ran away.

Three were arrested and seven were treated for gunshot wounds and teargas inhalation.

The unrest was sparked by demands by black students that interest on outstanding fees be scrapped, the scrapping of the 40 percent mark to qualify for the June examinations, and the resignation of technikon rector Dennis van Rensburg.

53

Probe into role of technology

Ingrid Salgado

53

DD 20/5/96

THE education department has appointed local and international education experts to launch a wide-ranging investigation into the role that technology-enhanced learning can play in education.

The team is to submit a report on its proposals to Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu within three months. Its brief is to formulate proposals on technology infrastructure, user consultation and support, development of learning materials and related human resource development needs and facilities, the department said yesterday.

It would advise government on policy and legislation for technology-enhanced education while a framework would be developed to evaluate proposals for a co-ordinated and systematic tendering process.

questions we have. I think we should table this for the press so that the public out there know what the attitudes of these Ministers are in regard to accountability. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

*Mr P W COETZER: Mr Chairperson, we accept the word of the hon the Minister that this problem is receiving attention in various places. The fact of the matter is, this Parliament has now already been under way since 1994. We are tired of the fact that attention is being given to matters. What we are looking for, is results. We are looking for answers. [Interjections.] There must be an adjustment. If corrective action is needed somewhere, then it is within the ranks of that Cabinet, which does not have to account here. [Interjections.] That is what we need. We will not have a Renaissance in this country if there is no responsibility and accountability from within the ranks of that side of the House.

Voting is going to take place this afternoon on the Votes of the various Ministers. It will be interesting to see how many of those hon members will be here when consideration is being given to the various Votes which affect them, and whether they are here and whether they are interested. It will be interesting to see who is not here.

The hon Leader of Government Business has referred to the fact that Ministers are sometimes abroad. Yes, it is good and proper and it has happened. The fact of the matter is, however, that a Cabinet meeting, according to media reports, could not take place due to the fact that there were not enough Ministers present. [Time expired.]

THE LEADER OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS: Chairperson, I think I have made it abundantly clear that in so far as Ministers are concerned, there can be no serious accusations levelled at them that they are not accountable, least of all by members of the NP who are total strangers to even the concept of accountability. [Interjections.]

We, as Cabinet Ministers, are very much a part of this House, and we have no doubt in our minds as to our accountability to it. As I have explained earlier, at times circumstances do exist which make it difficult for Ministers to be here, and at times their absence is unavoidable. There are mechanisms in place to ensure that when it is possible, they are here to field questions and interpellations. I still

have to meet any member of the House who has approached me or Madam Speaker to complain that he or she has not been successful in persuading a Cabinet Minister to field a particular question or interpellation. The matter is receiving our attention. Debate concluded. **53**

**Science/mathematics education:
outcomes-based/standards-based approach**

3. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether, in respect of science and mathematics education, an exclusively outcomes-based approach will adversely affect an already disadvantaged section of the youth of South Africa; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,
- (2) whether it is the intention to adopt a standards-based approach in respect of science and mathematics education; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1538E.INT

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Chairperson, for two reasons the hon member's question puzzles me a bit. Firstly, it suggests that the present approach to science and mathematics education is advancing the plight of the disadvantaged, while at the same time it acknowledges that at present they are already disadvantaged. The question is: What has made them disadvantaged?

The Ministry of Education, together with a variety of stakeholders, including leading mathematics and science educationists, has concluded that what has disadvantaged them, amongst other things, is the content-based approach to the teaching of these subjects, which mystifies them, thus alienating learners from these subjects.

Only an outcomes-based approach can correct that, because it will make both learners and teachers aware of what outcomes should follow a particular learning experience or experiences. Learners in science and mathematics will therefore be able to measure their progress in very concrete terms in this regard.

Secondly, the question suggests that there is some approach which is not exclusively outcomes-based, and by implication, therefore, not exclusively

content-based. Maybe the hon member will enlighten the House in this regard, but as far as we are concerned, outcomes-based education is just that, and there is no watered-down version.

In his second question, the hon member talks about a standards-based approach. I am tempted to reply to this question with an emphatic no, but I want to be true to our education policy of lifelong learning and allow the hon member to educate this House about why he thinks a standards-based approach could assist us. Perhaps we could learn what this approach is all about, and whose standards it refers to.

The only comment I would like to make is to repeat what I said in the article I wrote for the *Sunday Times*. We are aware of the criticisms that have been levelled at Curriculum 2005 and we take these very seriously. [Time expired.]

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Chairman, I am quite happy to rise to the challenge that the hon the Minister has given to the House.

In the United States, where outcomes-based education started in 1990 or thereabouts, no fewer than 12 different states have actually had to cancel the OBE approach. This happened because the approach started listing outcomes in the manner of a laundry list. There were as many as perhaps 100 different outcomes that were supposed to have been measured by the different schools. This led to the term being hijacked by a number of people.

Outcomes-based education is a good thing, and I support it, but I am saying to the Minister that we should certainly try to avoid the mistakes that have been made by other countries overseas. Not defining what precisely OBE meant led to its starting to mean different things to different people. As a result, the American debate is informed by the idea that the devil is in the detail. Therefore I agree that, broadly based, it is very good. It is supposed to be the way forward. But when one begins to look at the details, we find that OBE has collapsed in a number of American states where it was introduced with such fanfare.

The problem arose because, firstly, it was vaguely worded. The Ministry of Education, through its board, did not clearly indicate to schools, parents and children what it was that they were supposed

to do. Outcomes-based education states things such as that children should be able to analyse, they should be able to communicate, they should be able to get along and live with other people in harmony, and they should be prepared for life's requirements. But these broad categories of expectations brought that entire system into serious disrepute, so much so that, for example, the governor of Virginia, Governor Wilder, who had given it his endorsement, had to withdraw the programme in its entirety two years later. He wanted a system that would come up to world standards, and what they found was that two years after its introduction, the entire system of education was in serious trouble.

There have been, in this country, children who were terribly disadvantaged because of apartheid and all of that, and here, when the Minister is supposed to be bringing the remedy to fix all that was wrong in the past, suddenly we find that that becomes a problem. The argument is that in the old education system IQ was important, and that in outcomes-based education the emotional quotient or attitude quotient is important. [Time expired.]

Bishop M S MOGOBA: Madam Speaker, I rise to thank the interpellant and the Minister for giving this House the opportunity to debate the issues that really should be debated nationally.

I believe that nobody can deny the fact that in this country we have a very difficult situation in the sense of having a mixed bag in terms of education, people at three or four different levels of education, and we are trying to cope with that. I believe that there can be no debate about whether one section was disadvantaged and the other not. I think this is quite obvious, and I agree with the Ministry on that.

I wish that we could look at the question of education in relation to what the Deputy President described as a national consensus approach and ensure that we come together as a nation to look at where we are going and how we are going there. I believe that education is absolutely critical. The old education system produced people who could not even think, and I think this new approach will help remedy that, but whilst going into that new approach, I want to caution that we should go carefully to ensure that we get the maximum benefit out of the system.

I also want to emphasise that we need a well-rounded education system in this country. We have to move every pupil, every child, into the 21st century, because other countries are leaving us behind. We really have to move at a run, and we have to use every method that can ensure that the children think, but at the same time come quickly into the 21st century. If we are not careful, we might find ourselves producing robots at the end of it all. I believe that education should be well-rounded, and I want to support the Minister wherever that is happening. I believe that he should take the whole nation with him. [Time expired.]

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Madam Speaker, firstly I want to say that the outcomes-based education cannot produce robots. It is the content-based education that has already produced robots, and I also want to say that we are not mimicking the United States of America or any other country. The outcomes-based education that is being introduced is based on South African values. I am disappointed at the member's seeming lack of understanding of what we are doing in education. Perhaps a lesson in this regard is necessary.

Outcomes-based education is a learning and teaching methodology which focuses on the results expected at the end of each learning process. Every teacher and learner will need to plan the teaching and learning around these critical outcomes which include skills, knowledge and values such as being able to identify and solve problems and make decisions using critical and creative thinking, to collect, organise, analyse and critically evaluate information, to work effectively with others in a team, group, organisation or community, and other skills and values which I cannot mention now. Let me pause for now. I will continue with my lesson.

Dr K RAJOO: Madam Speaker, Mr Minister, outcomes-based education has definitely given rise to some trepidation in different quarters. My colleague put this interpellation so that we could clarify some points. It is not a criticism of the outcomes-based approach. In fact, the IFP categorically supported the outcomes-based approach in education.

For a long time, mathematics and science were taboo subjects as far as the black children in this

country were concerned. Because we had poor teachers and we did not have the right facilities, our children felt that mathematics and science were things they could not do. Now the outcomes-based education approach will, at least, bring this together. It will be a user-friendly type of educative system, a system whereby new books and new methods of teaching will come, so that our children will, at last, find out that they can take their rightful place as scientists, engineers, doctors and architects in greater numbers than ever before in this country. That is the situation as it should be.

However, the Minister will understand that all new approaches cause fear, and that type of fear is being felt in the schools and by the teachers. What we need is an infusion of money to educate those teachers, and the children and their parents, to tell them that outcomes-based education is going to be the best for them. After all, outcomes-based education develops the full potential of the child. A standard type of organisation or examination system will not do this.

Whose standards are we operating by? Our children fail. Ninety per cent of black children are failing in maths and science in schools because of the lack of infrastructure. What outcomes-based education is doing is simply putting together this type of situation.

In the United States it certainly failed. There a different type of programme was applied. There was no table-top situation as in South Africa. In the United States different criteria were applied. [Time expired.]

Mr M F CASSIM: Madam Speaker, most of my teachers, if the hon the Minister had to ask them, would have said I was a good student but a troublesome one, because I asked too many questions, which I still do. I would be very happy for the Minister to be 100% right and for me to be 100% wrong, because it would then be a great relief to know that education in the country was 100%.

We support OBE, but I warn the Minister that he must be very, very careful indeed, because if what is being trumpeted and heralded here fails, then the consequences will be for the Minister to bear and for him to bear alone. Wherever OBE has been tried it has been good, but it has also had very negative consequences, so much so that a dozen

states have actually had to withdraw it. Now, can one imagine if in South Africa two or three years down the line it suddenly became evident that this system was not working and that mediocrity was what it was leading to? That is the danger I want to warn the Minister about. [Time expired.]

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Madam Speaker, with due respect I do want to say that maybe I am not ready to be warned and I do not deserve to be warned, because I am not going to be threatened by failure. I am not prepared to have people come here and agree that the system that we have used all along has been bad, that it has disadvantaged the majority of this country, and at the same time refuse to have us go forward and introduce a new system.

I would hope that the comments made in support of outcomes-based education are accompanied by the confidence that ought to be there. In fact, when this question is raised in relation to the disadvantaged, I always ask: What are you offering the disadvantaged? They are already disadvantaged. Is it the fear of failure that you are offering?

I believe that I can appeal to all hon members to support the approach and, in fact, to run with it and see where it gets us. It is this approach which will get us ready for the 21st century.

Debate concluded.

4. Mr L M GREEN - Environmental Affairs and Tourism. [Withdrawn.]

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Executive Deputy President:

Letters concerning secret oil deals/CE
*1. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Executive Deputy President:

- (1) Whether a certain Minister, whose name has been furnished to his Office for the purpose of his reply, has informed him of letters in the said Minister's possession concerning secret oil deals and the Central Energy Fund; if so,

(2) whether he will be prepared to make the names of the authors and recipients of such letters public; if not,

(3) whether he will, in the interests of transparency, instruct the Minister concerned to make the names of such authors and recipients public; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N1441E

THE SPEAKER: Order! The Deputy President has informed us that he has requested Minister Maduna to respond to this question, and that the questioner, Mr Jordaan, has agreed to this arrangement.

THE MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY (for the Executive Deputy President):

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(3) In the light of the above, this question falls away.

Mr J A JORDAAN: Madam Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, in his Budget Vote he referred to these letters. Can we ask him today to actually make public what we have asked for. In other words, is he prepared to make these names public, and can we hear from him the exact details across the floor today? I would like to hear from him exactly what the situation is regarding what he said in his speech during his reply to his Budget Vote.

THE MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY: Madam Speaker, I do not want to prejudice the people affected, or prejudice their interests, but I will read only one letter to this House, if it pleases you. It is a letter which is handwritten and which is dated 24 October 1994. To be specific, it reads 24/10/94. It is addressed to a person called Roy. The next word is "Salem" and it is underlined. It reads as follows:

Roy Salem, We (Shell and myself) had agreed on the following:

- 1) They will write you a letter explaining the matter. This letter will be hand delivered.

Project aims for more strategic approach to technologies

(53) Star 3/7/96

By ANITA ALLEN
Science Writer

Areas of science and technologies which are likely to yield the greatest economic and social benefits for South Africa in the next 20 years will be identified in a national programme, which was launched at the weekend.

The Research and Technology Foresight Project, as it is called, was initiated by the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology (DACST) and will be overseen by a board appointed by the Minister, Dr Ben Ngubane.

"The aim of the Foresight Pro-

ject is to help identify those sector-specific technologies and trends that will best contribute to an improvement in the economic well-being and quality of life of all South Africans over the next 10 to 20 years," a department statement said.

The project encompasses technologies that have an impact on social sciences and education, as well as those promoting economic development and wealth creation through product or process development.

The project seeks to:

■ Identify those technologies and latent market opportunities that

are likely to generate benefits.

■ Develop consensus on future priorities.

■ Co-ordinate the research effort between players.

■ Reach agreement on actions needed to take advantage of existing and future technologies.

The findings of the Foresight Project, which will take about two years to complete, will be used to inform government policy on technology as well as research and development investment.

The results will also enable industries and other stakeholders to gain a better understanding of the future impact of science and tech-

nology on their respective sectors, the statement said.

The underlying thrust of the Foresight Project will be the development of a growth and development strategy aligned to the recently released White Paper on Science and Technology, which focuses on setting up a national system of innovation.

In addition, a national science and technology audit is under way to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the country's science and technology capacity.

The 30-member Foresight Board will be chaired by Dr Brian Clarke, chief executive of Telkom.

Irony of his inspiration is not lost on Mbatha

Melanie Sergeant

MUNICH — From revolutionary to new consul-general for Germany's two richest states, Bavaria and Baden Wuerttemberg, Khulu Mbatha has come a long way since fleeing SA in the midst of the 1976 Soweto riots.

A philosopher rather than a fighter, he headed for the former East German city of Leipzig to learn German.

"I had a short taste of philosophy and history during my first few months at the University of Zululand." He relishes the irony of being "inspired by a very unlikely person — a 'Boer' philosophy lecturer called Prof van der Merwe". Thanks to this experience, after being transported by the UN to Swaziland, and then to Maputo and Tanzania, he was intent on studying more.

With his high regard for Kant, Hegel and other German philosophers, he enjoyed studying German philosophy for his BA and MA at the Friedrich-Schiller University in Jena, Germany. "Broadly speaking, when compared to the French or English philosophers, the Germans like Hegel focused on enriching ideas through dialectics, with nothing being static, but always evolving."

Now Mbatha is looking forward to encouraging his former host nation to evolve in its thinking towards SA, and to look anew at SA for business opportunities. He is at home in his new Munich headquarters, and winning audiences over quickly, not only because he is a rare black face on the diplomatic scene, but also because of his fluency in the language.

Asked about his role change from being a political refugee in a revolu-

tionary environment to one which must now focus on reconstruction, he says: "Philosophically, every change process is revolutionary — like the process of boiling water to make steam. The changes in SA have been revolutionary, but I believe that change has not occurred just for the sake of it; rather, it has been positive and will have benefits in years to come for all South Africans."

Mbatha's previous position as minister-counsellor at SA's UN mission in New York equipped him well in the art of negotiation, while his stint as private secretary to Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo during 1994 and 1995, and his earlier posting as ANC representative in Greece in the late '80s, have also prepared him for this post.

Support for Mbatha in his new position is already in place. Bavarian prime minister Edmund Stoiber heads Germany's Bundesrat, so Mbatha will be counting on him for support at this level, while Baden Wuerttemberg's prime minister Erwin Teufel is co-ordinating SA-German relations and will visit SA later this year.

By far the majority of the 350-plus German companies already invested in SA hail from these two states.

"We have much to thank Germany for — not only for its assistance in formulating our new constitution, but also for the new Southern Africa-German business initiative ... to name just a couple. Now, however, it is time to move to a new level and to draw on other areas of German expertise.

"This may, for example, be very useful as we learn the A to Z of local government administration. Public servants in Germany get real training in every facet of this discipline at specialised institutions, and we could learn a lot from them."

Given that most of Germany's largest concerns — from Siemens to BMW and Mercedes-Benz — are already well established in SA, Mbatha has his eye on new facets of German-SA co-operation. Mbatha is looking to Germany's major success with the development and growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

"It is this segment of the German economy which we can tap to great advantage ..."

Mbatha says SA must get its house in order to motivate investments and knowledge transfer. "For one, the trade union movement should undergo a change in thinking; to create jobs, it is vital for us to engender the right climate to attract investments.

"Our work is to isolate the negative elements and to build on the positive ones ... and we need all the support we can get," he says.



MBATHA

Ngubane calls for more SA technicians (53)

ET (BR) 10/7/96
By Jonathan Rosenthal

Johannesburg — South African companies paid R12 billion in licence fees for imported technology last year, Ben Ngubane, the arts, culture, science and technology minister, said recently.

"If South Africa is to become internationally competitive it needs to decrease its dependence on imported technology and increase innovation and technological output, as measured by the registration of patents and licensing of technology."

South Africa ranks low on comparative measures of capacity to develop and manage technology. "We are at the bottom regarding human capital development and management," he said.

Despite South Africa's "considerable infrastructure for human resource development" education has been skewed in favour of graduates instead of technicians.

South Africa trains less than one technician for every engineer, but a normal ratio would be 10 technicians for each engineer trained.

South Africa also has a much lower ratio of engineers — 30 engineers per million people — than its biggest trading partners such as Germany, with 350, and Japan, with 500.

Among the initiatives he outlined was the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Innovation (NACI) to advise the minister, the ministers' council on innovation and the cabinet on science and technology policy development. The NACI Bill was approved by cabinet last week.

German-SA commission will work on joint science and technology projects

Star 24/6/96 (59)
By ANITA ALLEN
Science Writer

An agreement to co-operate on science and technology has been signed by Science and Technology Minister Dr Ben Ngubane and his German counterpart, Dr Jurgen Rüttgers in Bonn.

The agreement includes the early setting up of a joint commission to define the fields of co-operation and the programme for implementation. Ngubane's ministry said in a statement that "identifying the specific fields will be the job of the commission, and it will also set up committees for each area, hopefully at the first meeting".

The commission will be co-chaired by Roger Jardine, Director-General of the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, and his German counterpart.

In general, co-operation will take place by exchanging information and reports, joint conferences, exchange of experts and scientists and other related personnel, joint re-

search activities and the utilisation of equipment and facilities.

In terms of the agreement, the governments will facilitate the eventual commercialisation of the results of their scientific and technical co-operation.

Ngubane is on a short visit to Germany and is accompanied by, among others, Dr Reinie Biesenbach and Neo Moikango from the CSIR; Prof Edmund Zingu from the

Spending on R&D less than desirable

University of the Western Cape, Dr Gerard von Greunewaldt from the Foundation for Research Development and Dr Roy Marcus of the Engineering Society.

A statement from Ngubane's office said that the latest figures showed South Africa was spending far less on research and development (R&D)

than most countries which were competitive in the international economy.

South Africa's expenditure on R&D for 1993/94 financial year stood at R2,6-billion, or 0,75% of gross domestic product.

This is higher than some developing countries such as Brazil, Mexico and Egypt, but lagged behind South Korea 1,90%, Canada 1,51%, Denmark 1,69% Australia 1,34% and Taiwan 1,79%.

The business sector was responsible for the largest slice of R&D expenditure, namely 54%, government for 32% and the tertiary education sector for 13%.

"About 13% of total R&D expenditure was allocated to basic research, 41% for applied research and 47% for experimental development," the statement said.

Copies of the 18th survey of Resources for R&D are available from the Science and Technology Department.

Fax them on (012) 323-8308 or on e-mail wb04@acst2.pwv.gov.za.

Ten arrested after tech vandalised

Nov 28/6/96

Ten students were arrested after the administration block at Technikon RSA in Roodepoort was vandalised during a demonstration yesterday, police said.

They said charges of malicious damage to property were being investigated. Damage to the building occurred during a demonstration by about 70 students.

Technikon spokesman Gerhard Grobler said they had been demanding the immediate resignation of a technikon staff member. - Sapa.

(27) (53)

Vocational education is a must for children

BD 5/8/96

(53)

Joyce Austoker Smith

FROM the earliest times in our history, we have had trouble evaluating education policy in terms of language and religion, due to the heterogeneous nature of our original settlers and the indigenous population groups.

However, we must not forget, nor must our current leaders, that black education, by the choice of the people, was through the medium of English over the entire period. And one of the main factors that triggered off the student revolt of 1976 was the then government's intention of introducing Afrikaans, as well as English, as a teaching language in black schools.

Now, as a newly formed nation, we are still confronted with, and bogged down by, the educational problems of a heterogeneous population.

Two years have been spent arguing about a national education policy for all our children. But the fundamental question remains unclear: how are we going to educate our pupils?

Education involves the systematic development and cultivation of the mind and other abilities of a child (or teenager or adult), always bearing in mind that every individual has his/her own particular direction or bent.

In many of our state schools, particularly in underprivileged or rural areas, we have motiveless teachers and unmotivated, bored pupils who cannot be controlled because they have not been offered an education for life and living to maintain their interest.

We must accept an overall education rating of our entire school-going population. As in all countries, we have:

- Our brightest pupils;
- A number of average, most worthwhile scholars, (the middle class is the backbone of the nation); and
- A very large number (about 80% of our school population) of academically weak pupils (many suffering the effects of political neglect under the previous system), who need urgent help.

We have seen, and are suffering the effects of, frustrated, uneducated youngsters gaining a sense of personal power through militance and violence. They have no alternatives — no chance of employment or have merely the prospect of remaining trapped in low-paid, unskilled, futureless jobs. And the bulk of our population is illiterate or semi-literate and often functionally innumerate, and in no way prepared for employment.

So the task of educational reform is formidable, and if we do not proceed with correct measures now, the consequences can only be devastating.

The following are some suggestions. Parents must play an important role, not only in the development and maintenance of the physical and material side of schools, but, with the aid of counsellors, in the choice of language and direction of education.

Although there are 11 official languages, the ever-escalating price of textbooks means we can realistically have only one main language common to all, and that must be English.

Literacy and the question of lan-

guage education and culture has become a most contentious and political issue. The basic question is what is best for the child, for its affordable education, for its career, and for its future? This must remain the choice of the parent, and in any school the presentation of languages must satisfy the needs of the majority.

It would seem that English would be the most valuable language as a medium of education.

Grades 1 and 2, for educational and psychological reasons, should be conducted in the home language, concomitantly with the introduction of English in stories, plays, songs, numbers, games, etc, or vice versa. From standard 1 onwards, English should become the main language of education. A third language should not be introduced until standard 3, allowing sufficient time for full grounding in the home language and in English — as well as in cultural background, which should be incorporated into the language education.

Widest range

Private schools, for those who can afford them, or can win bursaries or scholarships, will inevitably become the academic centres of the country. The existing syllabuses of the standard and higher grades, with updating and some amendments, are perfectly adequate for the bulk of our academic high school pupils.

But what is the fate of the vast majority who have no choice but to attend state schools?

The National Committees for Curricula Development, we hope, will offer the widest range of subjects and courses, within the financial constraints of the country, revolutionising the education choices of the 80% of the population that needs career or vocationally orientated subjects to enable them to find employment.

Should we not divide our school year into two semesters from grade 1 to standard 4, enabling a vertical movement of those who are coping, and an opportunity of reinforcement and repetition for those who are not coping?

In regard to actual subject content we must concentrate first and foremost on the millions of children in our primary schools, and then on the urgent need for introducing some vocational education from standards 5 to 7, and full technical and vocational courses between standards 8 and 10.

Depending on the availability of funds, there are many interesting subjects which could be taught — apart from obvious ones such as engineering, electrical work, motor mechanics and building technology. Dress design and sewing, food technology, catering, dietetics, agriculture/horticulture, animal husbandry, carpentry, sculpture and pottery, industrial art and design, nursery and child-training are just some.

Austoker Smith is a former teacher and textbook author. She has carried out research into, and designed curricula for, vocational education in SA.

Vocational education is a must for children

80 5/8/96

(53)

Joyce Austoker Smith

FROM the earliest times in our history, we have had trouble evaluating education policy in terms of language and religion, due to the heterogeneous nature of our original settlers and the indigenous population groups.

However, we must not forget, nor must our current leaders, that black education, by the choice of the people, was through the medium of English over the entire period. And one of the main factors that triggered off the student revolt of 1976 was the then government's intention of introducing Afrikaans, as well as English, as a teaching language in black schools.

Now, as a newly formed nation, we are still confronted with, and bogged down by, the educational problems of a heterogeneous population.

Two years have been spent arguing about a national education policy for all our children. But the fundamental question remains unclear: how are we going to educate our pupils?

Education involves the systematic development and cultivation of the mind and other abilities of a child (or teenager or adult), always bearing in mind that every individual has his/her own particular direction or bent.

In many of our state schools, particularly in underprivileged or rural areas, we have motiveless teachers and unmotivated, bored pupils who cannot be controlled because they have not been offered an education for life and living to maintain their interest.

We must accept an overall education rating of our entire school-going population. As in all countries, we have:

- Our brightest pupils;
- A number of average, most worthwhile scholars, (the middle class is the backbone of the nation); and
- A very large number (about 80% of our school population) of academically weak pupils (many suffering the effects of political neglect under the previous system), who need urgent help.

We have seen, and are suffering the effects of, frustrated, uneducated youngsters gaining a sense of personal power through militance and violence. They have no alternatives — no chance of employment or have merely the prospect of remaining trapped in low-paid, unskilled, futureless jobs. And the bulk of our population is illiterate or semi-literate and often functionally innumerate, and in no way prepared for employment.

So the task of educational reform is formidable, and if we do not proceed with correct measures now, the consequences can only be devastating.

The following are some suggestions.

Parents must play an important role, not only in the development and maintenance of the physical and material side of schools, but, with the aid of counsellors, in the choice of language and direction of education.

Although there are 11 official languages, the ever-escalating price of textbooks means we can realistically have only one main language common to all, and that must be English.

Literacy and the question of lan-

guage education and culture has become a most contentious and political issue. The basic question is what is best for the child, for its affordable education, for its career, and for its future? This must remain the choice of the parent, and in any school the presentation of languages must satisfy the needs of the majority.

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Austoker Smith is a former teacher and textbook author. She has carried out research into, and designed curricula for, vocational education in SA.

Student unrest forces closure of Nelspruit campus

The Pretoria Technikon has closed its Nelspruit campus until Thursday after violence broke out on Friday and yesterday.

The violence erupted after engineering and horticultural students protested against the registration fee and demanded that everyone, including students who had failed, be allowed to register for the second semester. (53)

Even though the management agreed to the demands, the students disrupted classes, damaged property and sabotaged the telephone and electricity services, the technikon said in a statement.

— Pretoria Correspondent.

(53) STAV 6/8/96

Campus closed after protests

APR 6/8/96

PRETORIA. - The Pretoria Technikon has closed its Nelspruit campus until Thursday after protests by students.

Violence broke out on Friday and yesterday as engineering and horticultural students demonstrated against the current registration fee. They demanded that everyone - including students who had failed - be allowed to register for the technikon's second semester.

They were also protesting against the exclusion of some students from the second semester because they had not paid their tuition fees. - Sapa.

Technikon students 'slap', evict staff

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — ML Sultan Technikon students yesterday assaulted vice-rectors Prof Anton Arken and Prof Hussein Abrahams and registrar Johnson Naidoo, before forcing them to leave the campus.

SRC president Andile Mvinjelwa confirmed the incident, saying students "slapped the three on their bodies". He said Arken, Abrahams and Naidoo had refused to attend a mass meeting to address student grievances. Between 200 and 300 students then marched into their offices, where the three were sitting "arrogantly with their arms folded".

Mvinjelwa said the SRC was demanding their resignations and had forced them to sign letters of resignation. The three had at first put fake signatures on the letters.

Mvinjelwa said the SRC condemned the assaults, but grievances against the three had been raging since 1993. SRC leaders escorted Arken, Abrahams and Naidoo off the campus.

A technikon spokesman said full-time lectures were suspended, but were to resume today.

(53) (24) BDB/8/96
Mvinjelwa said an "abnormal situation" would erupt again today if the three set foot on campus. They were free to exercise their legal options.

The three had previously been frogmarched off the campus.

Mvinjelwa accused them of being incompetent and of misappropriating technikon resources. He said they were failing to act "decisively" in upgrading technikon residents and in assisting students to obtain in-service training.

Mvinjelwa said negotiations between university authorities and the three had failed to result in them leaving the institution.

The three wanted retirement packages of "millions", when university authorities had proposed R660 000. Students believed "incompetence should not be rewarded", Mvinjelwa said.

He said the SRC wrote to Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu yesterday, asking him to help resolve the dispute.

Meanwhile, classes at Technikon SA's Durban campus were disrupted yesterday after students embarked on a sit-in to protest against plans to move the campus to Pinetown. They also demanded the employment of black invigilators.

Sasco demands end to white admissions

DD 8/8/96

(57) (24)

Kevin O'Grady

THOUSANDS of SA Students' Congress (Sasco) supporters marched on the offices of President Nelson Mandela and six provincial premiers yesterday to hand over a list of demands, including that admissions to "white" tertiary education institutions for next year be suspended.

Groups of students also marched on Technikon Pretoria, where they demanded the rector's resignation and threatened to make the campus "ungovernable" if that and other demands were not met.

Technikon Pretoria, which was the scene recently of racial clashes between students during protests, cancelled all classes yesterday ahead of the march, saying in a notice to students that "the SAPS could not ... guarantee the safety of all people on the campus".

Pretoria police spokesman Capt Morne van Wyk said the 1 500-strong march, which proceeded to Pretoria University and the Union Buildings, where a memorandum was handed to a representative from Mandela's office, was free of incidents.

Other marches — to premiers' offices in Bisho, Maritzburg, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Pietersburg and Nelspruit and Mandela's offices at Parlia-

ment in Cape Town — were also reported to be peaceful.

Sasco president David Makhura said the list directed at premiers and Mandela included demands for:

- A moratorium on admissions at "white" institutions where admission criteria — such as language policies — were used to exclude certain students;
- The establishment at institutions of "broad transformation forums" with the power to make decisions that would be binding;
- The establishment of a national redress fund for disadvantaged students and a moratorium on the exclusion of students who owe money;
- An end to the privatisation of services at institutions such as accommodation, catering and research; and
- An undertaking from Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu that the commission on higher education's recommendations on restructuring, to be handed to Bengu this month, would not be used as a framework for legislation governing the sector.

A separate memorandum handed to Technikon Pretoria rector Denis van Rensburg labelled the institution a "Verwoerdian" one and made similar demands under threat of violent protests. "We want to make it known that we are not the reasonable angels and saints that we are perceived to be."

Tensions rise at technikon after station explosion

(53) (814) Star 13/8/96

Student organisation blames white rightwingers for planting the device

PRETORIA CORRESPONDENT

Tensions at Technikon Pretoria are running dangerously high after yesterday's station explosion, with student groups blaming one another for planting the device.

Police have confirmed the explosion was caused by a bomb, which was planted at an access gate at Technikonrand station used almost exclusively by black students.

It exploded at 6.10am yesterday, an hour before classes started, and no one was hurt.

Police suspect it may have been planted by members of the white right wing, although no one has claimed responsibility.

Forensic tests are still under way, but it is known that commercial explosives were used in the

homemade device, which destroyed the small shelter it was planted in.

Predominantly black student organisations are demanding increased security on campus.

Azanian Students' Convention spokesman Kgomotso Modiselle said the body suspected white students of having planted the bomb in retaliation for the closure of the campus for a day last week after the SA Students' Congress called for a day of mass action to push for more rapid transformation in tertiary education.

Police have offered a reward of up to R250 000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those who placed the bomb.

Anyone with information can contact Inspector Johan du Preez at (011) 948-8103 or 948-8127 or 082-800-7997.

De Kock argues for 66 charges to be withdrawn

DD 12/18/96

PRETORIA — Counsel for former Vlakplaas security police commander Eugene de Kock yesterday argued in the Pretoria Supreme Court that the State had failed to prove 66 of the 96 fraud charges against him.

The defence previously admitted De Kock's guilt on six of the eight murder charges against him, two charges of conspiracy to commit murder, charges of defeating the ends of justice, kidnapping, assault and 28 charges of fraud.

However, it was argued yesterday that 68 of the 96 fraud charges, as well as two of the murder charges and one attempted murder charge had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt.

Sixty-six of the contested fraud charges relate to payments made by the police to informants and two to insurance cases. The defence has already contested the insurance fraud charges.

De Kock's junior advocate, Denny du Preez, said the State could not prove that De Kock had registered himself as a "police informer" under a fictitious name to supplement his income.

Du Preez said it was clear from evidence by State witnesses that the Vlakplaas unit had used several highly placed IFP members as informants.

They were registered under false names to protect their identity. For further protection, the informants never signed for money received.

Some witnesses said the IFP informants received payment only for a few months, after which their "informant fees" went into the pockets of Vlakplaas members, including De Kock. Du Preez said none of the witnesses could say exactly when this practice started.

Judge Willie van der Merwe said the overall impression gained from witnesses who testified about the fraud charges was that claims were handled as an "inexhaustible source of funds".

Du Preez replied that the attitude was clearly one where people felt they had to take the money while it was available, and that secret funds were easily manipulated.

He argued that the State could also not prove a fraud charge relating to the supply of private security services to Absa Bank by De Kock's close corporation in which he allegedly used policemen. Du Preez asked the court to find that two State witnesses, Willie Nortje and Brood van Heerden, had conspired in order to incriminate their former commander. — Sapa.

White students are blamed for explosion

Stephané Bothma

DD 12/18/96

PRETORIA — As police explosives experts sifted through the debris of a blast at the entrance gate of the railway station serving the Pretoria Technikon campus yesterday, the Azanian Student Convention blamed white students for the blast.

Nobody was injured and only "slight delays" in the rail services were caused by the 6.10am explosion which damaged a turnstile gate and small ticket office at the Technikonrand station west of the city.

Technikon classes start at 7am and the station was virtually deserted when the blast occurred. The ticket office was also unmanned as there is a rail ticket office on campus.

Azanian Student Convention spokesman Kgomotso Modiselle said the organisation suspected white students had planted an explosive device "out of retaliation" for protest action on the Pretoria Technikon campus last week when about 1 000 black students staged a march. They demanded the resignation of Technikon rector Dennis van Rensburg and the council, saying the institution's transformation process was too slow.

Police spokesman Capt Dave Harrington said: "At this stage we have no witnesses, but leaders of various student groups will be questioned to establish a possible link with last week's campus unrest." He said forensic experts were trying to establish the origin of the explosion, but indications were strong that it had been a bomb.

Technology versus development

South Africa urgently needs a coherent policy to link information to community needs, writes **Aspasia Karras**

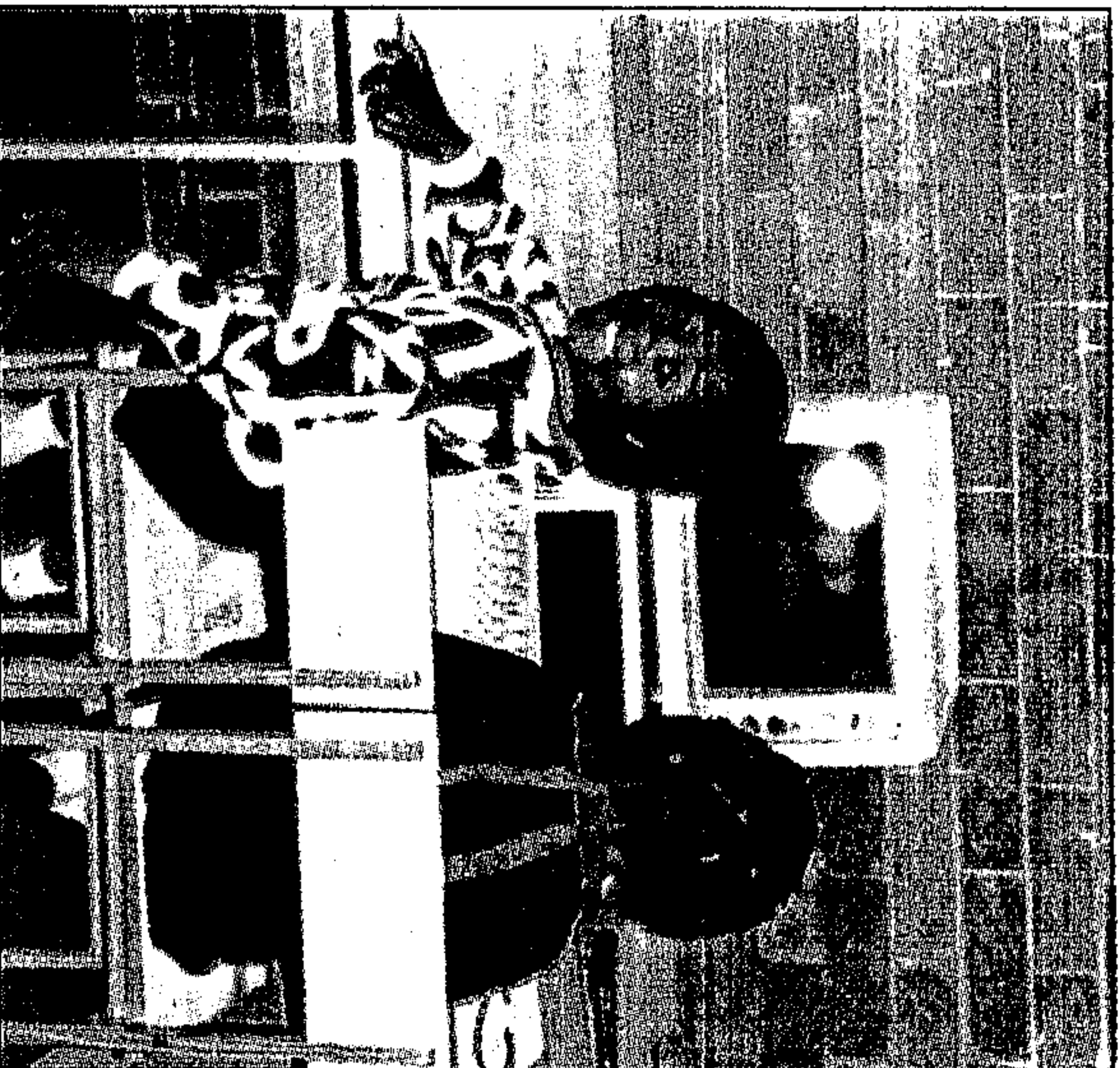
THE Technology Foresight study, recently completed in Britain, attempts to urgently determine where and how the country can gain the competitive edge in the increasingly chaotic global market.

This process is probably even more significant for South Africa, yet the word from the Departments of Post and Telecommunications, and Arts, Culture, Science and Technology is that our equivalent White Paper will take up to four years to produce. Developments on the ground point to an urgent need for a coherent policy.

Michael Kahn, head of the Gauteng Information Technology Department, explains: "It is a political question. We have a social commitment to development, and we need to become internationally competitive."

The Information Society and Development (ISAD) conference of the G7 and developing states held in May, seemed to be heading towards a first phase of practicable measures to achieve this end. One of the lead projects for South Africa, taken up by the National Telecommunications Forum (NTF), is the development of infrastructure for multi-purpose community centres (MPCCs).

Peter Benjamin, who is co-ordinating the Community Access Task Team of the NTF, sees the centres as the logical extension of the information community, as opposed to the information superhighway and information society, highlighting the need to link information to community



Information society: Without integrated planning, progress in communications technology will be slow

needs in developing states, rather than to the business needs of the technologically developed world.

The ideas informing the centres have evolved in a similar way. The ISAD was brimming with information idealists, who appeared to believe that access to the Internet would propel any disadvantaged community into the 21st-century overnight.

Critics were quick to point out that a rural community in the Transkei would need access to cheap telephony and basic services like a fax,

Programme (RDP) fund to invest in "community safety centres"; the Welfare Department has built six community centres linked to local RDP councils in the Western Cape; the Gauteng Public Works Department is building in Khutsong South, West Rand, for R2-million. Eskom has donated computers to an MPCC in Rabie Ridge, facilitated by the Community Development Forums in the North East Rand.

In addition, a sum of R150 000 per MPCC has been promised by the United States for Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's Communications Task Team, with a proposal to build 10 pilot projects.

The list certainly illustrates the government's and international donors' commitment to the need for information dissemination, but more critically it points to the lack of integrated planning.

Al Karaki, a veteran proponent of MPCCs in the country, is adamant: "Lateral and vertical integration of planning is practically non-existent, this is massive wastage," owing to the way the Budget is structured.

Each department and province has to submit their business plans by December 17, and spend the money by the end of September the following year. This leads to a panicked rush for projects that seem viable, but are neither consultative nor integrated, causing unnecessary duplication.

Another problem is that each department must be seen to deliver, therefore integrated projects may not have a high-enough profile, or enough quantifiable indicators for a specific department's needs.

"They have no time to consult each other, because of the time restraints. Ideally, an autonomous co-ordinat-

ing body should be formed to integrate planning. This lack of integrated planning is one of the great successes of apartheid."

A first initiative towards this end is being funded by the International Development Research Council of Canada. The project will audit and report on all organisations and projects that are related to the MPCC concept. Benjamin estimates that the network could number more than 2 000. More important, the country needs a policy framework.

Kahn concludes that by identifying those areas in which South Africa is different and in fact ground-breaking could show the way forward. He cites an ironic by-product of the apartheid era: the development of military expertise at encryption.

Using this technological advance, Eskom has created the prepaid electricity meter cards. Significantly, this led to Siemens becoming a strategic partner in the project. But it also raised the spectre of a targeted population still without electricity as they cannot afford to buy the cards.

"It is the fundamental question: can we be both leaders and followers? In choosing where we head, we have to take into account who we are leading."

Kahn elaborates, "If our primary concern is development, then technology is a tool we should be using. The point is to identify what elements we can develop that are ground-breaking and therefore offer potential economic leverage.

"By providing computers and information centres to a largely illiterate population, we should be realising that we are in fact opening up a market in iconic programme development, and touch screen specialisation."

(53) M+G (MM) 30/8-5/9/96

Sowetan 6/9/96

Tech to bail out students

PRETORIA Technikon management was prepared to pay the bail of students who might have been unfairly arrested in recent campus demonstrations, spokeswoman Carina Rabie said yesterday.

She said this undertaking had been given to student leaders at a meeting between the two parties on Wednesday.

Management also undertook to give transport assistance to students wishing to visit their colleagues in prison.

Student leaders, in turn, agreed to heed a court order recently obtained by

the technikon to ban demonstrations on campus.

In terms of an agreement signed by management and leaders of the Pan Africanist Students Organisation and the Azanian Student Congress, all student grievances should be addressed peacefully.

"Management will attempt to arrange for the release of registered students of the technikon who were arrested unfairly," the agreement said.

"Where possible, management would assist with transport in order for

comrades to visit the arrested students."

Students arrested for alleged criminal action would not be bailed out by the technikon, Rabie stressed.

She said 18 protesting students had been arrested since last week. Their demonstrations followed the announcement last week of the newly elected Students Representative Council, which comprised only white students.

The new SRC will consult all interested parties with a view to rewriting the body's constitution. — Sapa.

French technical education grant sealed

James Armstrong

BD 10/9/96 (53)

THE first payment of a R22m French government grant for a new French SA Technical Institute of Electronics was confirmed on Friday by Deputy Finance Minister Gill Marcus and French ambassador Tristan d'Albis.

The grant, which is to run over five years, is to be supplemented by funds raised by Technikon Pretoria's Foun-

dation of Research and Development.

The institute would establish a centre in electronics education and import the expertise of the Ecole Supérieure d'Ingenieurs en Electronique et Electro-technique through seminars and symposia, and would be fully operational early next year. Its expertise in the fields of automation, signal processing and telecommunications would benefit the local industry, a spokesman said.

SRC president no stranger to politics

CAROL CAMPBELL
AND JET VAN EEGHEN

THE new president of the University of Cape Town's Student Representatives Council has not failed a course in his three years of study — a record probably unmatched by any other student leader.

Social science student Mr Mzukisi Qobo says his SRC responsibilities will make it difficult to keep up his record, but he is no stranger to student politics and knows the demands made on leaders.

"The year ahead is going to offer many challenges and there is a need for strong student leadership at UCT," he said.

Last year UCT did not have an SRC as the elections achieved a percentage poll below the requisite 25%. This year's percentage poll was 28,5%.

"Student apathy in last year's elections made it difficult for the outgoing transitional student council," Qobo said.

"When a university is in transition, there are so many issues students have to be involved in — like curriculum development, governance and the development of a new campus culture."

Qobo, 22, was head of the SRC at Luhlaza High School, Khayelitsha, an education and training officer for the Congress of South



CHALLENGES: Mr Mzukisi Qobo, UCT's new SRC president, is ready for the demands of a changing campus.

African Students and, once he arrived at university, a subwarden of his residence.

He is reluctant to disclose his political affiliations.

He has yet to establish a working relationship with vice-chancellor Dr Mamphela Ramphele, but is confident it will be dynamic.

"Our history as students is characterised by a lack of trust towards the governing structure. I don't

think this will change just because the person in authority is black.

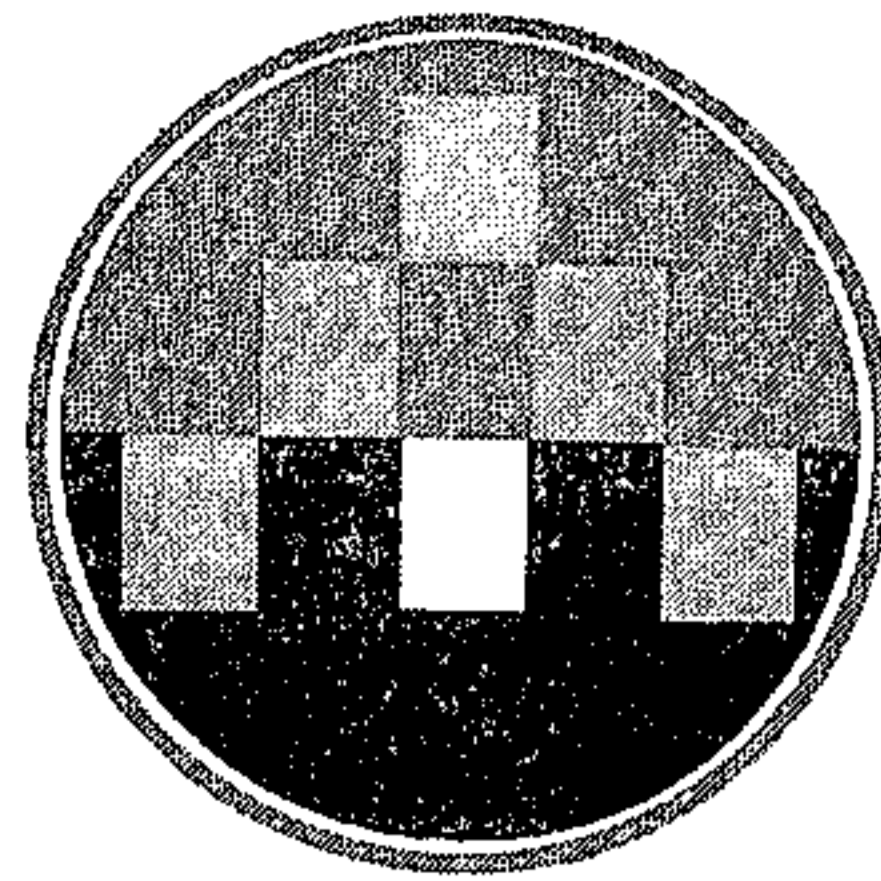
"I do think (Ramphele) is committed to change. Students will judge her by the energy she invests in the transformation process."

On the controversial question of bridging programmes for students from academically disadvantaged schools, Qobo says it should be up to the individual to ask for help. Help should be available

throughout a degree and not just as a once-off course. "Most important, these courses should not be patronising as this puts people off."

Universities had a major role to play in developing the country's leaders and in boosting the economy, Qobo said. Graduates should understand that investing their expertise in the community was the price to be paid for tertiary education.

TECHNIKON PRETORIA: IMPORTANT NOTICE



Star 19/9/96

UNREST AT TECHNIKON PRETORIA: THE FACTS

In the interest of truth and unconditional transparency, the management of Technikon Pretoria wishes to bring the following FACTS to the attention of all interested parties:

1. This year, student demonstrations against the so-called 'old dispensation at tertiary institutions' are a national phenomenon, and some universities and technikons have, of necessity, had to interrupt their educational task. Damage to the value of millions of rands was caused, and academic life was disrupted. Technikon Pretoria, too, had to suspend lectures, not only on account of the unrest, but, especially, because the safety of its students and staff had been at stake.

2. Technikon Pretoria is proud of its record as one of the foremost, most successful and largest tertiary institutions in South Africa. It had gained this status through its professionalism in respect of career-oriented education and training, and its well equipped post-graduates who are more than pulling their weight in the labour market, and who work for the development of our country and the betterment of all our peoples.

3. During the past year, sporadic student demonstrations against the management and staff, against the upkeep of academic standards, and against the payment of overdue study fees have led, up to now, to damage and loss of people power to the value of R4,7 million at Technikonrand, the main campus of the Technikon, and its satellite campuses at KwaMhlanga, Witbank and Nelspruit.

4. This state of affairs developed in spite of the fact that Technikon Pretoria had carefully followed all the transformation guidelines over the past year, and of the fact that all interested parties had been invited to attend meetings where they gave and signed mutual undertakings. All these actions were in line with the Government's standpoint that transformation should be visible and managed by the institutions concerned.

5. In view of the wild threats and confrontation politics practised by certain members of student organisations, such as the South African Students' Congress (SASCO), the Azanian Student Convention (AZASCO), and the Pan Africanist Student Organisation (PASO), the management obtained a Court Order at the end of August to the effect that all meetings and demonstrations held on campuses are illegal. However, the management may approve any application for holding a meeting, and this has already occurred since the Court Order was issued.

6. It became evident during the year that those students who wished to disrupt normal campus activities because of their own, broader, personal or political agendas were in the minority by far. Time and again, the majority of protesters were persons who were not even students of Technikon Pretoria, and students of other institutions were brought by bus to boost the number of protesters at the Technikon. The management nevertheless went out of its way

to give dissatisfied students an opportunity to state their case. The management earnestly wants to avoid confrontation through negotiation, and the Rector, Prof Dennis van Rensburg, is actively involved in the negotiations. Thus, negotiations at KwaMhlanga Campus have led to the campus being cleaned by the students themselves and to their returning to their classrooms.

7. The sporadic unrest over the past month is based on the following demands: The abolishing of pass marks that allow the continuation of studies; the immediate resignation of the Rector and other 'members' of the Broederbond; the dismissal of a 'racist' lecturer; the new Students' Representative Council at the Technikonrand Campus 'is illegal' and will not be recognised since all the representatives are white, although the election had been democratic; the reduction of enrolment fees; the abolishing of the interest of 18,5% on overdue study fees; and the payment, by the management, of the bail of students who had possibly been arrested unjustly during the latest demonstrations.

8. After the latest round of negotiations, SASCO requested that the constitution of the Students' Representative Council (SRC) be reviewed by all parties (SASCO submitted its own constitution and did not support the interim constitution). SASCO also recognised the SRC elections as having been fair, and it agreed to accept the new student leaders. The management is examining the possibility of allowing the representation of all groups on the Technikonrand Campus in the new Students' Representative Council. However, representatives from the Students' Councils of the satellite campuses who serve on the SRC, already represent the three organisations that did not make it in the Pretoria elections.

9. These three organisations, SASCO, PASO and AZASCO (PASO and AZASCO act in unison as the Azanian Front) and the management agreed, *inter alia*, as follows: That peaceful solutions to all the problems should be sought; that the situation at the campuses should be stabilised; that executive leaders should assume responsibility for the actions of their local leaders; that the management should bargain for the release of registered Technikon students who had possibly been arrested unjustly; and that an alternative committee for resolving disputes should be appointed if a checkmate situation with regard to negotiations should develop.

10. The Rector undertook to pay the bail of registered students of Technikon Pretoria so that those students may have an opportunity to attend lectures, sit for tests, and prepare for the coming examinations. Technikon Pretoria does not, however, wish to obstruct any legal proceedings in any way, and students who have been charged will appear in court, as scheduled. This is a once-only concession made by the Technikon, because, the Technikon, as an educational institution, considers it imperative that these students should complete their academic year.

11. The Rector and the management re-confirm that Technikon Pretoria will remain steadfast in keeping up the mission and vision of the institution. They assure all interested parties that they will in no way deviate from their task of nurturing those values that make tertiary education so worthwhile. They will keep on strengthening and enhancing, with fervour, the culture of learning that has been so carefully cultivated at Technikon Pretoria.

In view of the above, the Technikon Council, at its recent meeting, resolved as follows:

- ★ That the Council re-confirm its commitment to transform the Technikon into a non-racial organisation, which offers equal opportunities to all, and which propagates democracy, transparency, the full participation of all parties, openness and honesty;
- ★ that the Council be committed to keep up academic standards and top-quality career-oriented education;
- ★ that the Council call upon all interested parties to give their all in helping to effect a successful transformation and educational process;
- ★ that the Council would take stringent measures against all parties who delay the process, damage property, threaten lives or are engaged in undermining activities;
- ★ that the Council support the Rector and his management with regard to the Court Order;
- ★ that the full legal procedure be followed in respect of all persons who contravene the Court Order;
- ★ that the management have the right to close the campus if any circumstances should justify this;
- ★ that the Council by these means wish to convey a message to all students in our country that they should bear in mind that educational institutions, which are costly, have been built up over the years into top-quality institutions, and that they will therefore not willingly go under in this manner;
- ★ that the Council express its utmost dissatisfaction to those parties who are not acting in good faith, and who instigate vandalism, put property at risk, and endanger human lives; and
- ★ that, the Council recommend further discussions with all stakeholders of the KwaMhlanga Campus and, if an agreement should be reached, that the campus be reopened and the stipulations of the Court Order be strictly adhered to.

PUPILS GO ON THE RAMPAGE

School wrecked over caning

(50) at 19/9/96

POLICE FIRED TEARGAS to disperse pupils at a Khayelitsha school this week after they went on the rampage because a pupil received seven cuts instead of the agreed maximum of three. Education Writer **CAROL CAMPBELL** reports.

ANOTHER township school, Bulumko Senior Secondary, was smashed up by its pupils this week when they went on the rampage, damaging teachers' cars and breaking windows, after a teacher walloped a schoolboy for shouting.

Last week Guguletu Comprehensive Secondary School was vandalised by pupils demanding the school pay for their matric dance. The governing body later suspended 180 of the pupils who allegedly caused the damage.

Yesterday a pupil from Bulumko, in Khayelitsha, said the teacher had given the guilty boy

seven cuts on the hand for calling to a friend — apparently breaking an agreement with the student representative council that three cuts be the maximum punishment.

The Western Cape Education Department banned corporal punishment in school several months ago and, once the Schools Bill is passed by Parliament, it will be against the law to hit a child at school.

This week Mr Louis Green from the African Christian Democratic Party asked for the bill to be changed to allow teachers to give hidings, but his request was dismissed by Ms Naledi Pandor of the

ANC. She said South Africa was among countries leading the drive to abolish the cane in schools.

Police spokeswoman Sergeant Vivienne Lentoer said police fired teargas to disperse the protesters after they directed their anger at the police and started throwing stones at police vehicles.

She confirmed that a charge of public violence had been laid by the school principal.

The pupil said parents and teachers had decided, without consulting the pupils, that corporal punishment be retained at the school — irrespective of what was decided in Parliament.

"We are not opposed to corporal punishment if it is done properly, but there is one teacher particularly who gives us cuts all the time."

He said pupils were frustrated because they were not included in

decision-making at the school, especially as they had raised funds by holding discos and beauty competitions.

The Schools Bill also makes allowance for high school pupils to be included on a school's governing body and be party to major decisions affecting pupils.

Western Cape Education Department spokesman Ms Nomkhita Makosana said the department was "deeply concerned" about the incidents and was awaiting reports from the area manager and the principal.

Makosana said parents and teachers would meet today to decide how to deal with the problem.

Yesterday most pupils arrived for lessons but by mid-morning the school was deserted, after intimidated teachers failed to arrive.



Making history ... Vaal Triangle Technikon students at the ceremony at which the technikon adopted a Transformation Charter this week. Inset: Vice-Chancellor Professor Aubrey Mokadi. PICS: ELIZABETH SEJAKE

Technikon adopts charter of change

(53) (53) *Sowetan 20/9/96*

By Themba Sepotokole

The document is expected to usher in an era of transformation

THE wheels of transformation were set in motion at the Vaal Triangle Technikon in Vanderbijlpark this week with the signing and adoption of a Transformation Charter.

The charter is the first of its kind to be adopted by a South African tertiary institution and the historic occasion coincided with the technikon's 30th anniversary.

The Vaal Triangle Technikon, like many historically white institutions, had initially resisted change. This led to racial clashes between students as well as between black students and management.

Many believe the seeds for real transformation were the appointment of Vice-Chancellor Professor Aubrey Mokadi and Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale as Chancellor.

Since he came into the picture in July, Mokadi took bold steps to implement changes at the campus.

In a ceremony on Tuesday the technikon's Transformation Charter was adopted and was blessed by Deputy Minister of Education Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa.

In his speech, Mkhathshwa said the charter accepted that South Africa required a fundamental change in how knowledge was constructed, evaluated and disseminated.

Mokadi reiterated his vow, which he made immediately after his appointment, that transformation would be introduced and entrenched at the technikon.

The charter marks the beginning of a new era at the technikon. It promotes academic excellence, dynamic leadership, the total development of students and the rendering of a prompt and efficient service.

The technikon also committed itself to unqualified support for all "democratically elected" structures of govern-

ance, including the Technikon Council and Student Representative Council.

The "Vaal Triangle Technikon Community" also committed itself to "a vigorous and accelerated process of transformation" to redress the imbalances of the past.

It will also strive to create a more professional image, to instill a spirit of oneness on the campus and to give respect for human life and the institution's property.

The technikon will also embark on development programmes for staff, and "act affirmatively" to recognise people on the basis of merit and their potential to eradicate discrepancies in employment practices.

History made

Mokadi was confident during an interview with *Sowetan* at the launch: "We had problems at our technikon, but I can confidently say that yesterday was not history; today is history."

"With the charter, we have publicly buried the past and we should now look forward to a new and bright future."

"I am confident that we have navigated through the legacies of our past in such a manner that we can now not only solve our problems, but actually work together in harmony."

"The charter is a product of endless discussions, negotiations and consultations with all the stakeholders of the technikon's diverse community."

It follows the demand by black students, led by Kingsley Bolaong, for the resignation of the then rector, Professor Piet du Plessis, whom they accused of hampering the transformation process.

Matters took a turn for the worse in May 1994 when running battles erupted

after a group of about 300 armed white students allegedly attacked black students who were *toyi-toying* near the administration building.

The subsequent visit by the Minister of Education's adviser, Dr Trevor Abraham, to defuse tension was a blessing in disguise.

It was the first time the Government intervened in clashes between students at tertiary level.

Education Minister Dr Sibusiso Bengu appointed a commission of inquiry, headed by Advocate Johan Gautschi, to investigate the allegations against the rector.

To pave the way for transformation of the institution, the technikon established a Transformation Forum, which included all stakeholders: representatives from the council, rectorate, management and advisory council and students.

It led to the establishment of six more forums, which were mandated to devise a way forward to resolve the crisis at the technikon.

When the Gautschi Commission released its findings in March, it recommended that Du Plessis relinquish his position. He subsequently took early retirement - ushering in the beginning of a new era for the institution.

The charter describes transformation as "not an end in itself, but a process that leads us to achieve our goal of participative democracy, accountability, responsibility and transparency."

The technikon regards the charter as "our banner in the march into the 21st century". It is an admirable attempt to banish the ugly past. Hopefully, all stakeholders will embrace it and strive to make its goals a reality.

Star 21/9/96
Police disrupt
live radio
broadcast
from technikon

A live Radio Bop broadcast from the Pretoria Technikon's main campus was disrupted by police on Thursday night, according to a Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Corporation spokesman.

Mapitso Dlepu said about 500 black students attended the function but police, summoned by campus security, ordered them to disperse at 10.45pm.

She accused technikon management of racism, saying white student functions on campus were allowed to continue until 2am.

A technikon spokesman said the students had contravened regulations forbidding the use of alcohol.

"Campus control staff approached them at about 10.50pm and asked them to leave the campus as they had been drinking," she said.

"Students started pelting security personnel with beer cans, at which stage the police were called in."

A flying squad spokesman said the issue was resolved through negotiation. "Police maintained a presence until about midnight." - Sapa

(53) (104)

Varsity ready for new trend

Vaal Technikon transformation charter shows the way

By Victor Mecoanere

BY recently signing and adopting a transformation charter, the Vaal Triangle Technikon has set a trend that many other tertiary institutions have begun to emulate. These will include Potchefstroom

University, which held a summit on transformation at the weekend, attended by more than 100 delegates and observers from 23 different parties that included students, community organisations, management and staff representatives.

The Vaal Triangle Technikon, led by rector and vice-chancellor Aubrey Mokadi and chancellor premier Tokyo Sexwale committed themselves to the promotion of academic excellence, dynamic leadership and total student development.

Key speaker at the summit, Deputy Minister of Education Father Sanga-liso Mkhatswa, addressed the group on the vital guidelines for institutional transformation.

A positive step forward at Potchefstroom University, led by former chancellor FW de Klerk and rector and vice-chancellor Professor Carolus Reinecke, was the unanimous agreement by the summit to restructure its existing transformation process. The peace at the institution was shattered by violence after a meeting between management and staff. The summit established a broad transformation committee which is seen as being more representative. Chairman of the transformation committee Mr Pieter Potgieter said the process would be carried forward by "existing transformation working groups".

More meetings are expected to be held to speed up the process.

53 (53) 25/9/96

SA falters as science slips to the bottom of the class

By CHRIS BARRON

SOUTH Africans are nitwits when it comes to matters scientific and technological, according to a recent publication by South Africa's scientific watchdog organisation, the Foundation for Research Development.

Levels of general knowledge in natural and environmental sciences are embarrassingly low compared with Western countries, it says.

With average scores of 42 percent as against more than 62 percent by the likes of Britain, Canada and New Zealand, we are left flailing pathetically in the wake of 17 out of 20 countries tested.

What gives added cause for alarm, suggests the foundation in its publication, SA Science and Technology Indicators, is that these 17 countries are all trade competitors. South Africa won't be able to compete in their league if its general scientific and technological literacy levels remain so much lower than theirs.

The organisation also points out that South Africa's poor showing owes a lot to the former government's policy of excluding the vast majority of the population from access to proper science and maths education.

On the scientific front generally, South Africa is a long way behind the international pack, and it is losing ground steadily, warns the foundation.

Government funding for research and development has halved in less than 10 years, and only seven percent of the funding it does provide goes to universities and technikons. As a result the kind of equipment necessary for research is not keeping pace with research needs.

In addition to diminishing research funds, the foundation blames the "brain drain".

Emigration and a reduction in the number of skilled immigrants left South Africa with a net loss of 857 scientists and engineers in 1994. In 1990 the country had 3,3 scientists and engineers per 1 000 people, as opposed to the likes of Japan which in 1987 had more than 71 per 1 000, Canada which in 1986 had more than 63 per 1 000, and Britain which in 1991 had 53 per 1 000.

While "winning nations" stress technical training, says the foundation, South Africa "does the opposite".

Individual skills are not adequately matched with the country's needs, and the development of human resources is "increasingly wasteful".

The foundation stresses that science and technology are among the eight most critical factors for success in terms of world competitiveness, which in turn means socio-economic development, job creation and national wealth.

The warning lights, the foundation suggests, have never been brighter.

(53) 6T 29/9/96

Science and technology ailing, report bemoans

(53) Star 2/10/96

By ANITA ALLEN
Science Writer

Everyone knows that our science and technology system is not in the best of health, but the clearest picture of how sick it really is can be gauged from the fact that the latest diagnosis is based on information which is three years old.

South African Science and Technology Indicators is published twice a year by the Foundation for Research Development (FRD). Its 400-page 1996 report issued in Pretoria yesterday is actually a rear-view picture of the science

and technology (S&T) system in 1993, the last year for which accurate statistics are available.

"The aim of the 1996 report was to give an idea of the vital signs of our S&T system", said FRD director Dr Isaac Amuah at the launch of the 1996 report.

"When the vital signs are checked it is clear it is not in the best of health, but it is not dead yet. In order to show any improvement it can be said that drastic surgery is needed."

Amuah made the point that in every emerging economy there was a strong correlation between

economic health and S&T health.

"Our economy is also not in a good state of health. We have large-scale unemployment and an annual economic growth rate half of what it needs to be. If our economy is not strong it is because our S&T system is not strong," he said.

When the 1993 statistics are compared to the 1990 ones, some modest improvements can be seen.

Among these are increased participation by blacks and better use of women in the S&T system.

"A groundswell of participation by the previously disadvan-

tagged bodes very well for the S&T system, because it is supported by public funds and to the extent that more people are involved and they will exert pressure for further participation," Amuah said.

However, he noted that the total amount of money invested in S&T was shrinking.

The best that could be said about the state of health of the S&T system was that it appeared to be stable, but not very promising, the report said.

Watch this space in 1998 to see what happened to the patient in 1995.

Technikon staff plan return to work

By ADAM COOKE

Striking academic and administrative staff at Technikon Witwatersrand (TWR) may return to work today ahead of a court hearing to force an end to their actions.

TWR applied for an urgent interdict in the Rand Supreme Court last night to force back the estimated 350 members of the TWR's Staff Council (SC). The application is expected to be heard

today. Acting vice-chancellor Herman van Ede said the SC had issued a note early today instructing members to return to work at all four of the TWR's campuses, but it was not clear whether this would happen.

The SC, one of three TWR staff organisations, went on strike yesterday in pursuit of a 32% salary increase. A 10% increase has been accepted by the other two staff groups.

Star 3/10/96

Wage dispute at technikon

BY ADAM COOKE

Star 7/10/96

The Technikon Witwatersrand (TWR) has succeeded in getting an interim interdict preventing members of its Staff Council (SC) from striking.

According to the TWR, the Rand Supreme Court granted the urgent application after management claimed the strike action, which emanated from a wage dispute, was illegal.

The SC responded by saying there had been no strike action, but the union's membership of 490 - out of a total technikon staff of about 1 500 - had

voted to strike.

SC chairman Corrie Nieman said the interdict meant the union would not embark on an unlawful strike and management would now be forced to negotiate a settlement.

"Negotiations came to a halt because management claimed it could not move from its position of a 6% increase," he said, adding that this ceiling had now been removed by the interdict.

Last week's interim order was granted until Tuesday October 29, when the SC must show why it should not be made final.

Marchers protest against Tech expulsions

SABATA NGCAI
EDUCATION REPORTER

ARG 11/10/96

Cape Technikon students have held up the punishment of three colleagues who were to be expelled from their hostel for misconduct.

Students marched to the administration building yesterday and occupied the foyer leading to the rectorate, vowing not to let management out until the students were reinstated.

The demonstration by about 100 plac-

ard-waving students was organised by the South African Students' Congress and attracted only black students. White and coloured students showed no interest.

Three men students were expelled from their hostel in September after a disciplinary committee heard they had contravened the hostel rules.

The students had a noisy party at the hostel in August and allowed women to stay overnight. They ignored instructions from the warden and questioned his authority. Subsequent negotiations

between management and Sasco failed to overturn their expulsion.

Saying they were sick and tired of "the rigidity" of management, the students stormed the administration building and demanded that their colleagues be reinstated immediately.

After negotiations, management agreed that implementation of the expulsions be suspended until negotiations were reopened with the rector, Theo Shippey, when returned from the United States later this month.

SA scientists: Lots of brains, but no money

M+G 11-17/10/96 (53)

One of the greatest things the local science and technology industry has going for it is its people.

Lesley Cowling reports

STATISTICS released this month confirm what South African scientists and engineers have long suspected: they work in difficult circumstances, no one understands them and they are brilliant.

The Foundation for Research Development's recently published *Science and Technology Indicators* has produced a comprehensive profile of South Africa's scientists. The picture is rather gloomy. But hidden among all the graphs and figures that ring warning bells for science and technology in this country is proof of one significant thing — we have some good people.

For example, one table shows that South African scientists were responsible for just over 0,5% of all the recognised science publications in the world in 1994. This seems at first glance to be rather small, but a look at some more of the numbers shows that this is a significant achievement. That's because South Africa spends very little of the world total on research and design — less than 0,25% in 1991/92 — and has only 0,282% of all the world's scientists.

This means, roughly, that local scientists do the work of two of their international counterparts with half as much money and resources.

The *World Competitiveness Report*, which looks at research and development (R&D) scientists in industry, ranks South African R&D scientists 11th

out of 48 countries in its 1995 edition. This is also an impressive achievement for a country that invests comparatively little in R&D.

"South African scientists and engineers are quite a classy bunch," says Adi Paterson, executive vice-president for technology and policy at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). "They produce more for less resources."

Other experts say South Africans

become good at what they do quite quickly, precisely because they are such a small group. Researchers in highly developed countries have to compete for research areas, and often start out with small, defined tasks. But South Africa and Africa offer a wealth of untapped areas of study. "Sometimes we solve problems because we didn't understand they were so big," Paterson jokes.

But where local researchers and innovators do have a problem is in making their research work for the country. A strong science and technology sector should contribute to a country's competitiveness in world markets. But although the 1995 *World Competitiveness Report* ranks South African scientists in industry highly, it judges the country to be only 28th out of 48 countries in science and technology. And it is right at the bottom of the class when it comes to overall competitiveness (at 42nd).

Researchers are good at discovering new knowledge, but poor at turning that knowledge into products, machinery and systems that would create wealth for South Africa.

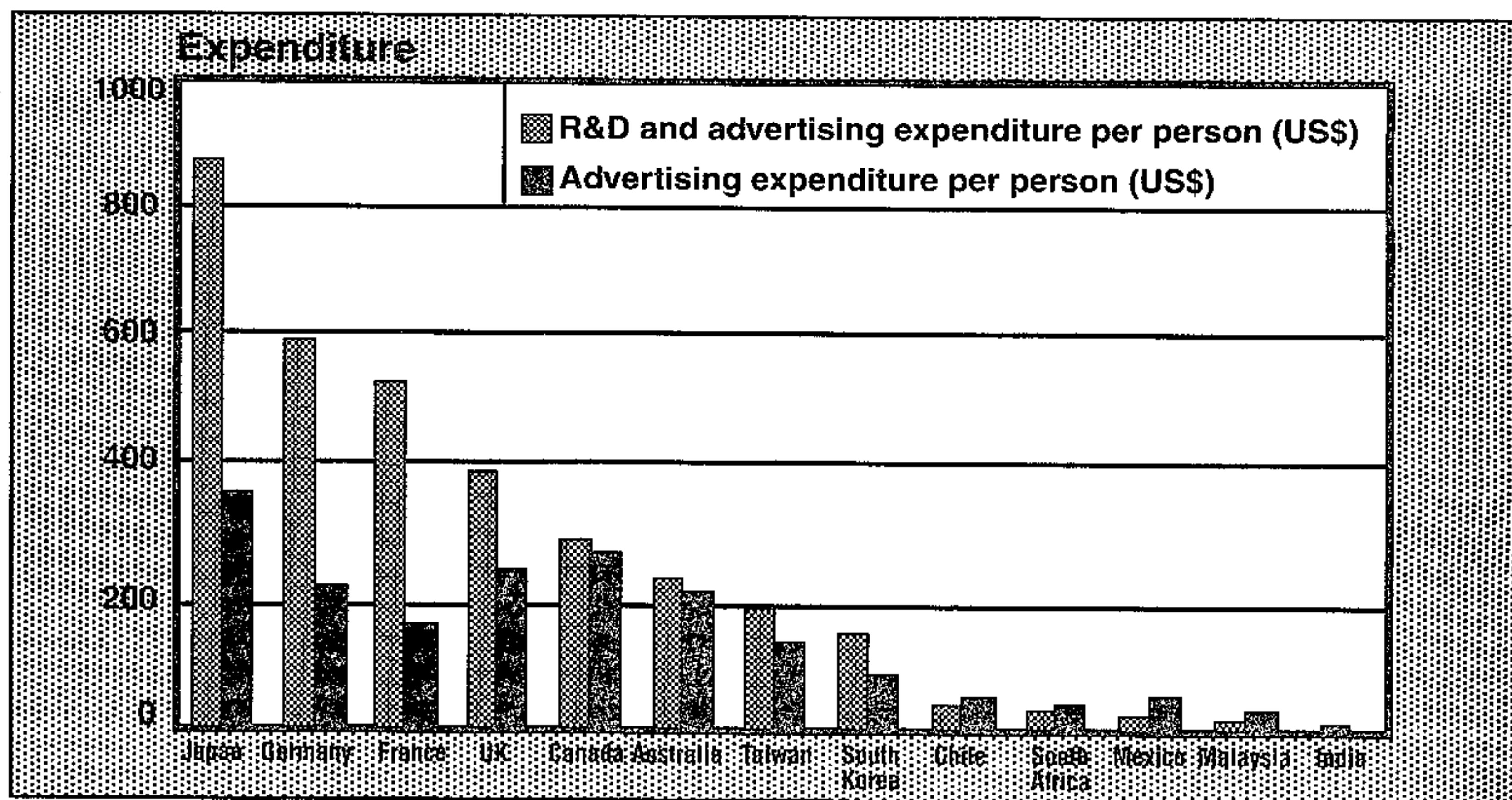
Why are we underperforming in that area?

Some argue it has to do with the type of research on which South African science focuses. The Foundation for Research and Development (FRD) publication talks of three types of research: basic, applied and experimental development.

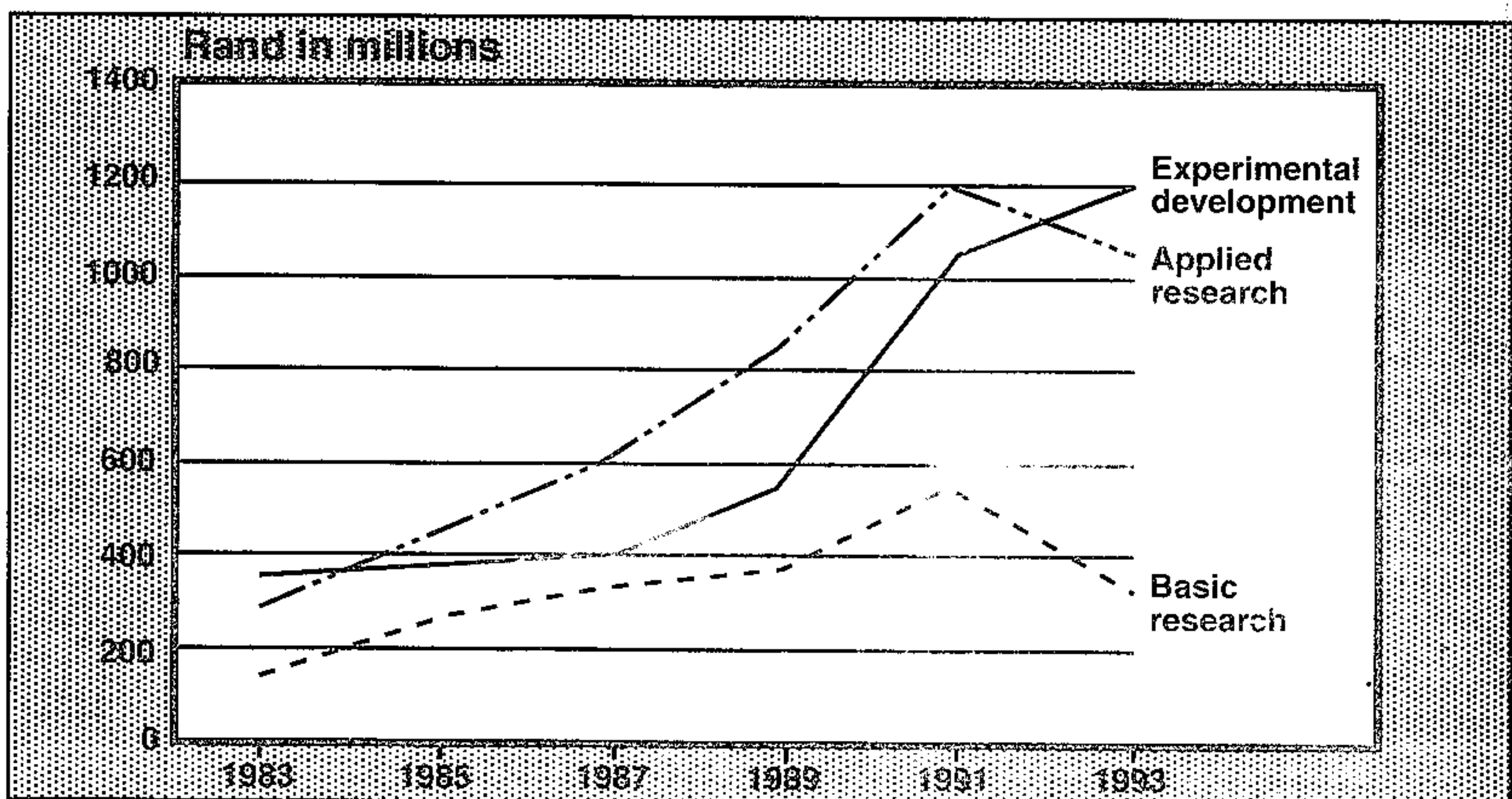
Basic research aims to push back the boundaries of knowledge. Applied research is defined as original research as well, but directed at a particular practical goal. Experimental development looks at how to use existing knowledge to produce goods, equipment and systems.

Countries like Japan do little basic research, but concentrate on practical goals. South Africa does more applied research and experimental development than basic research, and many university scientists are doing more applied research than they used to. But the numbers suggest that for South Africa to become competitive, researchers may have to focus a lot more on practical goals.

However, even if the scientists and technologists become super-efficient



Style over content: This table from the FRD's Science and Technology Indicators shows South Africa spends more money punting products than making new ones, unlike the world's richer countries



Applying themselves: South African scientists and technologists are shifting to goal-directed research and experimenting with developing new products. But overall spending on all types of research is dropping.

and completely practical, the FRD statistics show that money is the most important issue. Government spending on all three types of research has dropped since 1991, and South Africa spent less than 1% of its gross domestic product on R&D in 1993.

International comparisons show that successful trading countries like Japan and Germany spend around 3% of their gross domestic product on R&D. France, the United Kingdom and South Korea spend more than 2%.

The only country that has bucked the trend is Malaysia, which is surprising because it is considered a very competitive country. But its strategy has been different to the other countries — it has invested in machinery and equipment to make goods.

South African scientists, engineers and technologists have a tough brief: working with very little support staff,

money and equipment, they have the responsibility of kick-starting the economy.

Added to this is their isolation. They are not only a small, elite group, but one whose work is little understood by those around them.

A survey published by the FRD shows South Africans' knowledge of the natural and environmental sciences is poor — not surprising considering that few students in Department of Education and Training schools studied science subjects.

South Africa came 18th out of 20 nations tested for science literacy — beating only Russia and Poland.

Worse than that, science and technology is viewed with suspicion, especially by people from disadvantaged communities. About 40% of black and coloured respondents told researchers they did not believe science and technology could make their way of life easier or better. And less than 40% agreed that the benefits of science outweighed

its harmful effects.

All in all, it's not a comfortable environment, even if it produces exceptional scientists. And the danger is that South Africa will lose even that resource. With increasing international collaboration, scientists and technologists will be exposed to many more opportunities overseas. Given the chance to pursue their hearts' desires with all the necessary equipment and resources, good money and the respect of the community, many may be tempted to take it.

From the statistics, the answer seems clear: the government needs to spend more money on R&D if South Africa is to develop. And an overdependence on the science and technology sector's most important resource — its people — would be very dangerous.

Science and Technology Indicators is available from the FRD. Homepage at <http://www.frd.ac.za>

CHALLENGE FOR MTSHALI

FM 18/10/96

One result of talks within the US-SA Binational Commission could be a new US\$20m telescope for SA. This has more significance than might at first appear.

A delegation from the McDonald Astronomical Observatory in Texas last week met senior officials in the Department of Arts, Culture, Science & Technology. Their purpose was to persuade government to participate financially in a project to build an 11 m aperture Hobby-Eberle Telescope at Sutherland in the Northern Cape — adding to the existing but outdated array maintained by the SA Astronomical Observatory.

If the proposal is accepted, it will be up to new Minister of Arts, Culture, Science & Technology, Lionel Mtshali to persuade Cabinet that the investment will pay off in terms of contractual work for local concerns. It would also keep SA at the forefront of international work in astrophysics by way of scientific exchange and collaboration.

For years, the SA Astronomical Observatory has urged government — or private donors — to fund a new Southern Africa Large Telescope to upgrade the "outstation" at Sutherland. The original proposal was for a R90m-R100m 4,5 m aperture general purpose telescope that would enable the observatory — headquartered in Cape Town — to continue working at world standards.

A modernised array at Sutherland would attract young minds to science. The Hobby-Eberle Telescope design involves moveable hexagonal mirrors fitted together to create a large aperture —

at below the cost of the smaller Southern Africa Large Telescope.

A recent draft White Paper on science — not yet tabled — stresses the importance of maintaining a "basic competence in 'flagship' sciences such as physics and astronomy for cultural reasons. Not to offer them would be to take a negative view of our future."

There is a 175-year tradition of astronomy in SA, but the telescopes at Sutherland are up to 50 years old. Local astronomers feel themselves marginalised in government's scale of priorities.

The US consortium is proposing that it become involved in the planning and construction of the new telescope. The design would be similar to the Hobby-Eberle Telescope now under construction in Texas and the cost to SA would be about US\$20m at current prices, with \$10m to get the project going.

A local version of the Hobby-Eberle Telescope would be the largest telescope in the southern hemisphere; enable SA to map and investigate the night sky invisible in the north; and ensure that scientists here remain competitive in astrophysics through original research and exchanges.

As SA Astronomical Observatory director Bob Stobie and others point out, the need is not so much for new astronomers as for a pervading sense that science is a worthwhile subject for study. Contemporary astronomy — which addresses questions like the origin, nature and destiny of the universe — has a compelling effect on young minds and popular imagination, as witness the publicity accorded the impact of comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 upon Jupiter in July 1994.

Sutherland — which is high and clear, suffering no light pollution — is an ideal site for a new telescope. A decision needs to be taken soon, since, as Stobie points out, "if we wait too long the US design team will have dissipated." The Hobby-Eberle Telescope scientists are offering their designs and expertise in exchange for telescope time at Sutherland.

Though the UK, Japan and the Netherlands are involved in joint astronomical projects with SA, the Hobby-Eberle Telescope proposal will be the largest and most cost-effective of its kind. It will enable SA to retain its "niche" in the southern hemisphere, between Chile and Australia. Even during sanctions there was scientific exchange between SA and the rest of the world in this field, but upgrading is now essential or the science and its

offshoots will die locally.

Mtshali's view is that when a decision is made on the new telescope's funding, its educational effect will be a major consideration. "Another fact to take into account will be that SA offers excellent

viewing of the southern skies and as a result the new facility will be capable of attracting high-quality international collaborators for geographic as well as technological reasons."

A Hobby-Eberle Telescope-style addi-

tion to the Sutherland outstation would deliver desirable long-term benefits. Mtshali, however, may have to engage in some hard bargaining to prise funds from a Cabinet struggling to pay for the familiar goals of both guns and butter. ■

est in the surveyed world when it comes to science and mathematics — subjects seen as vital to a nation's capacity for innovation. And innovation is what the White Paper is designed to foster.

Something certainly needs to be done. According to figures used by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki at the weekend, SA has 20m illiterate adults and half of the people aged 16-30 have not completed a secondary education.

The White Paper is the first of its kind — the previous government's interest in science tended to have military implications — and Arts, Culture, Science & Technology Minister Lionel Mtshali was suitably upbeat when he released it in Pretoria last week.

In broad terms, the document represents a balancing act between the social priorities of the ANC-dominated government and the need to streamline and maintain fundamental research of world standard. Physics and astronomy are cited as "flagship" sciences requiring special nurturing.

SA Astronomical Observatory director Bob Stobie says the White Paper is "excellent — a perceptive, far-reaching document" that could "make SA a more competitive nation in the global economy." The main problem, he points out, is that without "significant extra funds much of what is proposed will not have the impact planned."

The White Paper, carefully considered, seeks to pre-empt this criticism by making scientific education and research core components in the achievement of government's macro-economic strategy of 6% growth by the end of the century. Proposals for a National Advisory Council on Innovation, a National Research Foundation and an Innovation Fund are designed to bolster "the development of a culture within which the advancement of knowledge is valued as an important component of national development."

The paper urges "improved support for all kinds of innovation . . . fundamental to sustainable economic growth, employment creation, equity through redress and social development."

This linkage of research to economic growth must have practical consequences if the White Paper is to have any effect on the poor and degrading educational environment highlighted by the report on our national scientific failure in the schools.

For one thing, the three "major national facilities for research" — the Astronomi-

50 CURRENT AFFAIRS

cal Observatory, the Hartebeesthoek Radio-astronomical Observatory and the National Accelerator Centre — will require targeted funding if they are to survive as world-class institutions.

In the case of the Astronomical Observatory, there is a need for a new telescope at Sutherland (*Current Affairs* October 18) at an estimated cost of US\$20m at current prices. A realistic proposal involving co-operation with a US consortium has been put to government — but Mtshali will need to argue the proposal in Cabinet, assuming he is persuaded.

Mtshali's ministry often seems little more than a rag-bag of concerns not central to government's social objectives. Indeed, if the White Paper is to be taken seriously, a case could be made for narrowing the department's focus to Science & Technology while adding Arts & Culture to, say, Sport. The 1996-1997 Budget allocation of R512m seems to be going mainly to a national arts council, language services, State archives and the like.

But since Mtshali has adopted the White Paper with evident enthusiasm, he must have noted its comment that failing to promote a "basic competence" in the flagship sciences would amount to "taking a negative view of our future — the view that we are a second-class nation chained forever to the treadmill of feeding and clothing ourselves."

Stobie finds such insights "enormously encouraging" and the White Paper certainly advocates funding "wonder and curiosity and the ability to recognise serendipitous discovery." Any scientist would agree with that.

But it remains to be seen whether a government strapped for cash will accept investment in the maintenance of basic research facilities on the basis of such a premise. If it does not, what little remains of SA's cutting edge in certain scientific fields will be irretrievably blunted. ■

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

(53)

FUNDING IS THE KEY

AM 29/11/96

Embarrassingly, but significantly, publication of government's White Paper on Science & Technology coincided with reports that our schoolchildren score low-

A blueprint for innovation

MTG 22-28/11/96 (53)

The White Paper on science and technology aims to turn South Africa into a power to be reckoned with, writes
Lesley Cowling

THE White Paper launched by the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology in Pretoria this week is the culmination of 18 months of debate by representatives of all sci-tech sectors.

Their aim? Well, like sportsmen and athletes, South Africa's scientists and engineers dream big — they wanted to come up with a plan to change the country from a developing nation to a success story like Japan or Germany.

The White Paper has fixed on one major strategy to achieve this: developing what it calls innovation. This is defined as "the application of creative new ideas, which in many cases involves the introduction of inventions into the market place".

Innovation, in other words, is not just coming up with clever new gadgets or smart ideas, but making them work in daily life and in every sector. It also means identifying specific needs (perhaps we are importing shoe soles, for example, and should make them here) and encouraging researchers to come up with solutions.

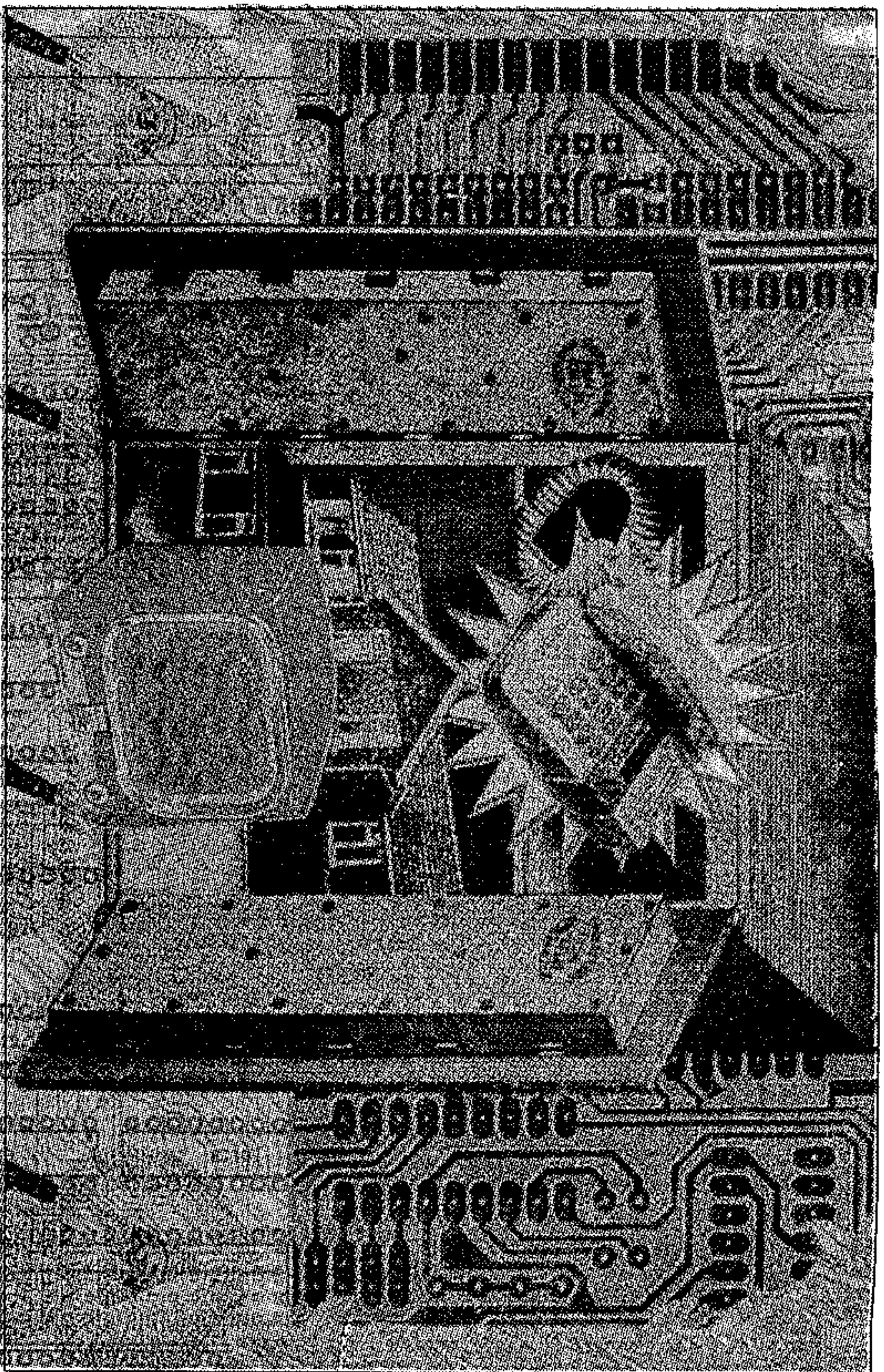
The White Paper proposes that a number of legislative bodies be created to carry out these tasks. These include:

● A national advisory council on innovation

The council, which will advise the government, will consist of about 22 members, appointed by the minister and drawn from different sectors — mixing local Einsteins with Bill Gates-type entrepreneurs, so to speak. They will conduct studies and consultations, and be responsible for reviews of government-financed institutions (like the science councils).

● An innovation fund

This will be the "carrot" that encourages local researchers and entrepreneurs to come up with the



Superhighway SA: The next White Paper will look at how to use information technology

kind of projects the government wants. For example, 50% of the funding will go to projects that deal with the needs of disadvantaged communities, like supplying water, housing, communications.

The money for the fund will come, at first, from the usual science allocation in the budget. To keep costs down, the fund will give preference to a few big or long-term projects, rather than lots of small projects that require more administration.

● A national research foundation

Until now, the task of funding research in universities and technicians has been parcelled out to departments in a number of different institutions, and money has also been provided for research from the funding given to tertiary institutions by the Department of Education. The White Paper seeks to co-ordinate this funding process through creating the foundation.

It will have four divisions: one for

natural sciences and engineering, formed from the present Foundation for Research and Development (FRD); one for social sciences and humanities, formed from the Centre for Science Development at the Human Sciences Research Council; a division for health sciences; and one for agriculture. The Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology plans to discuss with the Department of Education the way in which it funds research in universities.

The White Paper also proposes a number of projects. These include:

● A research and technology audit

The FRD has already embarked on this exercise, which aims to assess the strengths and weaknesses of South Africa's sci-tech system and find out what the sci-tech community should be doing. It will also look at how the government can kickstart and maintain the process of innovation, and how research and technology is working in the economy. One of

the products of the audit will be a database that includes all the findings of the audit.

● A research and technology foresight exercise

The word "foresight" in the title says it all: the department wants to find out what technologies will be most useful in the future. This could be anything from silicon chips to making gold jewellery. Japan, "the home of foresight", has been conducting such exercises since 1971, and most of the world's more competitive countries have followed suit. A board of high-level people has already been appointed to oversee the process.

● A white paper on exploiting information technology

The department is planning to go through the process all over again, this time focusing specifically on how the ever-expanding (and sometimes bewildering) world of information technology can be used here. Does this mean we will all be on the Internet? Watch this space.

Poor maths and science showing challenged

By ADAM COOKE

The Department of Education has questioned a recent report showing that South African pupils were the worst achievers in maths and science in the world.

A statement from deputy director-general Dr Itron Rensburg yesterday said the research, carried out in South Africa by the Human Sciences Research Council, had to be seen in the context of the South African curriculum.

The report - part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) - was carried out among the Std 5 and Std 6 age group in 41 countries and put South Africa bottom of the log in both cases.

Rensburg said a curriculum analysis of science revealed that only 18% of the TIMSS science questions were covered by the South African

Std 5 curriculum and 51% by the Std 6 curriculum, and yet both standards wrote the same TIMSS test.

"Further analysis of the TIMSS test material has brought to light that the subsections tested are either not covered at all by South African curricula or are very sparsely covered," Rensburg said.

But a senior researcher on the TIMSS project, Sarah Howie, said test questions were altered to suit the South African context through the wording and the examples that were used.

She said the study found that across the board there was no significant difference in the results of the various countries between the curriculum that was taught in the schools and what was not taught.

Howie reiterated the department's statement that no major inno-

vative development had taken place in the majority of schools since the late 1970s.

"One recognises that the curriculum development that did take place was ad hoc, fragmented and was Eurocentric," she said.

The HSRC also called for heavy investment in the training of primary school teachers in order to rectify the situation.

The organisation's chief director, Dr Rolf Stumpf, said many maths and science teachers lacked sufficient skills to teach the subjects.

The Open Society Foundation for South Africa, which recently threw its weight behind science, maths and technology education when it committed R70-million to the cause, is to back a non-governmental alliance that is seeking solutions to the problem.

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Technology to rescue maths and science

Lesley Cowling

THE Department of Education is testing new ways of implementing science and technology education at schools, an area that recent research has revealed is seriously inadequate.

South African standard five and six pupils came bottom of the class in the Third International Mathematics and Science Study—published last week—which tested students in 41 countries.

These problems are not news to the education department and to educationists, however, who have been looking at ways to improve sci-tech education for some time. Last year, in addition to maths and science, technology was identified as a key learning area for the first nine years of schooling.

A group called Technology 2005 has been set up by the education department to investigate how technology can be integrated into the schools system. Rod Sherwood, national director of Technology 2005, says its major

focus right now is to create capacity at South African schools for the subject.

"The problem is that technology has no history in the school system," he says. This means no curriculum, no scheduled classes and no trained teachers of technology in most schools.

But the subject is being tested at pilot schools all over the country, with the idea of looking at teaching methodology and trying out curricula. Eventually, the pilot schools will be used to extend the subject to other schools, with the aim of getting all schools on board by the year 2005.

Technology should add value to maths and science by allowing them to be used practically in the classroom. Sherwood says that, particularly in primary school years, "the best practice is to deliver technology, science and maths in an integrated way".

Andre Goosen, who is part of the Technology Association, a group of teachers and people interested in sci-tech education in the Western Cape, says some schools are turning the

subjects formerly known as metal-working, woodworking and handwork into technology teaching by changing the focus of the courses.

Students still make things, but their aim is to solve a problem rather than to learn to be proficient with a hammer and saw. Goosen's pupils at Sacs, a primary school in Cape Town, have to design their objects before they make them.

The objects may be simple—a pencil box or a small bridge made from cardboard or plastic—but the children learn basic principles of structure and design through building them. "It's practically the process an industrialist will take to develop a new product," he says.

Goosen believes technology courses in schools need not rely on expensive equipments and materials—waste products can be used and simple tools—and that the crucial component is the way the courses are designed.

The Technology Association organises meetings and workshops for

teachers who are interested in the subject, and has them designing and building as a first step in understanding the process.

Professor Gerald Nurick, president of the South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers, says the biggest challenge the engineering departments face is "getting a technology ethos into our younger generation".

The institution has launched a technology olympiad for schools and an international expo for young scientists that will take place next year. The institution is also involved in workshops for teachers, many of whom are unqualified to teach science, biology and maths.

However, it is not simply teachers that are the problem. The Foundation for Research Development has identified a number of critical indicators for pupils to be successful in maths, science and biology. These are proficiency in English; motivation among pupils; low pupil-teacher ratios; and adequately equipped laboratories.

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