

Address:

Market Research Africa, P.O. Box 10483, Johannesburg 2000

or

Research House, c/o 178 Fox and Troye Streets, Johannesburg 2001

Phone:

(011) 29 2544

Director:

Clive Corder

Enquiries:

Janice Dickson

Phone:

(011) 706 4506

Aims and Objectives:

We specialise in internal communications within companies and organisations. Our main objective is to help management gain insight into the effectiveness of their own internal communications, as well as to compare their company's performance against the South African workers norm. In addition we provide management with access to the latest international trends concerning internal communications.

Current Programmes:

On-going research into internal communications and development of norms of the South African working population.

Services Offered:

Consultancy - advice and interpretation / analysis of internal communication problems.
Commissioned research - conduct surveys covering all aspects of internal communications.

EDUCATION - UNIVERSITY

~~APRIL~~ - 1988

APRIL - ~~APRIL~~ JULY

Expelled students asked to re-apply

CP Correspondent

ALL 400 University of the Transkei residence students expelled from the campus following a series of violent disturbances have been asked to re-apply by July 14 in order to return to residence.

But the call by the principal, Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu, has received a thumbs-down from the students' council. It said Nkuhlu did not address the "nitty gritty" of the reasons for the expulsions.

In a behind-the-scenes confrontation with university authorities two weeks ago, students were alleged to have torn papers belonging to students preparing to sit for their winter exams. According to Nkuhlu, some staff members were harassed. One of the great hall doors was broken, refuse bins were used to smash furniture and three security guards received medical treatment while a fourth was hospitalised.

In a statement released this week, Nkuhlu asked whether the incidents referred to were

part of the progressive struggle for freedom and justice in South Africa.

"I have my doubts whether methods applied were not completely inappropriate and misdirected. The fact that some students and staff members do not approve of class boycotts doesn't in any way imply that they support the oppression," he said.

Although he said young people should be concerned about socio-political issues, Nkuhlu added: "We get disappointed when it becomes apparent that some of the students were prepared to be tyrants and bullies to those who do not agree with their methods."

He urged students wishing to return to residence next semester to re-apply.

"Applications will be scrutinised to ensure that only those students who wish to study are allowed to return to the hostels.

"Squatting will be dealt with by searching the rooms from time to time and students found accommodating squatters will also be

required to leave residence."

He warned that should there be a repeat of the recent incidents, the residence would be closed for the rest of the year. "If some students find these conditions unacceptable, they should not return to the residence."

A spokesman for the students' council said it would challenge the university's policy of negotiation, which was seen by the administration as an instrument to resolve problems on campus.

He said that despite the scarcity of accommodation in Umtata, students were being thrown out on the streets.

"Some students, especially females, are exposed to sexual harassment and exploitation."

The council called on the authorities to re-admit students, with no strings attached.

Members of the students' council were, at the time of going to press, due to make another representation to the university authorities to urge them to extend the deadline for re-application for admission.

3/7/88

CP Press

54
10/3/88

28/7/89

54

Cape Times, Thursday

Students forced to 'squat' at UWC res

Staff Reporter

"CRITICAL" accommodation problems at the University of the Western Cape has resulted in "squatting" at residences by students unable to pay high rents charged by landlords off-campus.

This was said yesterday by UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel, who recently ordered an inquiry into conditions at the university's residences when it "became clear that the rapid growth in student population resulted in certain social problems".

Details of alcohol abuse, of students letting their rooms to strangers and a "disturbing" increase in "anti-social" behav-

our surfaced in a report which came after the inquiry.

Prof Gerwel said yesterday the irregular occupancy or sharing of rooms at the university residences arose mainly because students could not afford off-campus accommodation.

He said the "squatting situation" had, in a small measure, been exacerbated by students from neighbouring institutions experiencing similar problems.

The popularity of UWC was not matched by its ability to provide accommodation to about 40% of the 10 500 students who came from outside the Western Cape.

The university, saddled with a backlog in buildings and facilities, had neverthe-

less been able to increase lodgings at its residences from 800 at the beginning of last year to 1 845 now.

Prof Gerwel said the university of was also concerned about alcohol abuse, while realizing it was a universal problem not confined to the UWC campus.

He said the university continuously used the disciplinary measures at its disposal to stamp out anti-social behaviour, while at the same time planning for and providing recreational facilities for students who — unlike their counterparts at most other campuses — had no access to the social life of a city or large town.

The SRC endorsed Prof Gerwel's statement last night.

UWC 'committed to non-racial society'

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The University of the Western Cape had committed itself to working for a non-racial, democratic society, the university's rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, said here this week.

Addressing a packed audience at a meeting organized by the Child and Family Welfare Society, Prof Gerwel said the university's attempts to fulfil this role had brought it into conflict with the authorities.

"We have heard people say that UWC is too political, but we do not apologize for the social goal we have committed ourselves to.

"I can only point to the increasing reputation UWC has gained among South African universities and international universities."

Prof Gerwel stressed that the quality of the university's academic work was of supreme importance, adding: "We believe that our commitment to quality in education is enhanced by our commitment to social justice."

While its rapid growth was posing serious problems for the university, UWC had committed itself to not limiting student numbers. This was done for particular social and political reasons.

27/1/88

Govt approves mixed varsity residence

27/7/88 (54)
The Government has granted permission for a students' residence, to be built at the University of Natal, to be opened to medical students of all races as an interim measure, the Department of Education and Culture said in a statement in Pretoria today.

OPENED TO ALL

The statement said the Government had approved representations from the university that the residence be opened to all.

The move was necessitated by logistics regarding the evacuation and construction of university residences on the campus. — Sapa.

Students discuss *Cape Times 27/7/88* 'drinking' report

By CHRIS STEYN

HOSTEL committees met at the University of the Western Cape yesterday to discuss incidents of heavy drinking, violent behaviour and illegal squatting on campus.

The meetings followed a report compiled after the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, recently ordered an inquiry into the general nature of social life at UWC residences.

Following the inquiry, Professor Gerwel sent a circular letter to students living in campus hostels in which he warned that culprits who abused UWC facilities

could be expelled.

Professor Gerwel was not available for comment yesterday, but an SRC spokesman told the Cape Times that hostel committees had called meetings to discuss the report.

The spokesman said the SRC would respond to the report as soon as it had received feedback from the hostel committees. A statement was expected some time today.

Details of alcohol abuse, of students letting their rooms to strangers and a "disturbing" increase in "anti-social" behaviour surfaced in the report.

In the circular, posted to stu-

dents during the recent university vacation, Professor Gerwel said the inquiry found that liquor abuse was "one of the major underlying causes of many social problems encountered, especially that of violent behaviour".

Two areas of concern which demanded immediate and urgent attention were "liquor abuse and squatting".

"Reports reaching me indicate that liquor is being brought into the residences freely and in great quantities," Professor Gerwel wrote.

He invited students to join the university in fighting "this insidious evil".

UCT (54) backs scrap Latin^{South African} move^{27/10/88}

THE Law Faculty of the University of Cape Town (UCT) has come out in support of the proposed scrapping of Latin as a prerequisite for admission to the bar.

Prof Bill Whitacker, dean of the Faculty of Law, said yesterday the faculty had already made representations to the Minister of Justice to abolish this statutory requirement.

At the weekend the general council of the Bar of South Africa decided at its AGM in Bloemfontein to recommend that Latin be scrapped as a prerequisite for admission to the bar.

However, the final decision to abolish Latin as a prerequisite has to be taken by the Minister of Justice.

The Bar council said in a statement the Latin requirement constituted a major stumbling block to young black people who wished to make a career at the bar.

"The general council is committed to trying to attract more young blacks to the profession in order to provide the best qualified material for future appointments to the Supreme Court bench," the statement said.

Commenting on the decision, Prof Whitaker said if the Minister carried out the bar's wishes, UCT would remove Latin as a requirement for an LLB degree. "All students have problems with Latin," he said. — Sapa.

Latin issue in Govt hands

CAPE TOWN — The Law Faculty of the University of Cape Town (UCT) has come out in support of the proposed scrapping of Latin as a prerequisite for admission to the Bar.

Professor Bill Whitaker, Dean of the Faculty of Law, said the faculty had already made representations to the Minister of Justice to abolish this statutory requirement.

At the weekend the General Council of the Bar of SA decided at its AGM in Bloemfontein to recommend that Latin be scrapped as a prerequisite for admission to the Bar.

However, the final decision to abolish Latin as a prerequisite has to be taken by the Minister of Justice.

The Bar Council said in a statement today that the Latin requirement con-

stituted a major stumbling block to young black people who wished to make a career at the Bar.

"The General Council is committed to trying to attract more young blacks in order to provide the best qualified material for future appointments to the Supreme Court bench," the statement said.

Professor Whitaker said if the Minister carried out the Bar's wishes, UCT would remove Latin as a requirement for an LLB degree.

However, this did not mean that Latin Special or matric-level Latin would not still be required for completion of specific law degrees.

"Each law faculty would have to determine what Latin is necessary for a degree," he said. — Sapa.

~~London for two on~~

Bar may drop Latin rule

S/26/7/88 By Tim Cohen (54)

Planned litigation by Wits University concerning amendments to an Act, which requires "a university Latin course" before an applicant can practise as a lawyer, will probably be put on hold.

This is the likely result of a majority vote at the General Bar Council's annual meeting at the weekend which called for the Latin requirement to be dispensed with.

Delegates at the meeting, representing about 75 percent of the country's advocates, voted for the abolition of the statutory requirement of a Latin course.

The dean of the Wits law faculty, Professor June Sinclair, said she would recommend that the faculty wait for Government response to the council's decision before going ahead with litigation.

She said that in 1986 an Appeal Court decision was handed down which decided that a full university course in Latin was required for admission, rather than a course which brought students up to matric level — a subsidiary course.

This led to a stream of representations being made to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

At the time, many applicants who had passed only a subsidiary course in Latin were being admitted.

In response, the Minister amended the Act to allow those who had done these courses — called Latin 1b at some universities and Latin Supplementary at others — to be admitted.

In terms of the amendment, the Minister may at any time suspend the concession — something he has not yet done. As a result, law graduates with only a subsidiary course in Latin are still being admitted.

UWC rector warns on drink, squatting

Education Reporter

ALCOHOL abuse and squatting in hostels at the University of the Western Cape has become a serious problem, the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, has told students in a circular.

An investigation into conditions at the university's residences had found that students were letting rooms to non-students, teachers and graduates.

Violent behaviour in residences was common, according to a report compiled by UWC student adviser Professor Fanie Sonn.

Abuse of alcohol and the university facilities would lead to the expulsion of students, Professor Gerwel warned in the circular handed to students living in the university's residences.

He said he had received reports that large quantities of alcohol were being brought on to campus.

Measures had to be devised to fight the problem or "our residences will degenerate into festering sites of dehumanisation which are contrary to the general education aims of the institution".

He realised that "a simple ban would not solve the problem but we invite you help us fight the evil".

ACCOMMODATION SHORTAGE

He acknowledged there was a shortage of accommodation on campus, but said it was partially caused by students illegally letting rooms to strangers who paid them "rent" to live on campus.

He said UWC had the potential to become one of the proudest institutions of freedom in the country, but it was in danger of degenerating into a social milieu where education for liberation had little chance of developing.

According to him, there were cases where students at nearby institutions had vacated their rooms and saved money by squatting in UWC residences.

Professor Gerwel said he had been asked last year not to act against so-called squatters because of the serious shortage of accommodation on campus.

Professor Gerwel was out of town and was not available for comment today.

● A spokesman for UWC SRC said a statement on the issue would be released later this week.

Sale of Wits residence to aid students

54
Star 25/7/88

Education Reporter

The sale of the University of the Witwatersrand's oldest residence, "The Crescent" in Jan Smuts Avenue, will be to the advantage of students, Professor Mervyn Shear, deputy vice-chancellor in charge of student affairs, said in a statement on Friday.

He said the decision to sell the residence had only been made after careful consideration. Proceeds from the sale, which is conditional on a rezoning application being granted, would be used for more modern residence accommodation and sporting facilities.

Professor Shear was reacting to opposition to the sale by students in residence and the Parktown Residents' Association.

He said although 70 places for students in the residence would be lost, they would be replaced by a residence for 380 students in Esselen Street, Hillbrow, and by a further development of the Parktown Village.

At a meeting last week, students said the proposed office development would increase traffic on the already congested Jan Smuts Avenue and Empire Road.

Intervarsity: Students warned

Cape Times 23/7/88 54
By PETER DENNEHY

EXCESSES such as those at last year's Ikey-Matie Intersvarsity rugby match at the Danie Craven Stadium in Stellenbosch would "put the annual event in direct danger of cancellation", Professor John Reid said yesterday.

Prof Reid, deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, was speaking at an unprecedented joint UCT-Stellenbosch pre-match press conference on spectator misbehaviour at the match.

Last year, drunken spectators ran on to the field between matches, and even while games were in progress. An agile student attracted attention by hanging by one hand from the roof section of one of the stands.

Mr Charles Bonham-Carter of the UCT intersvarsity committee said his committee had initially thought last year's misbehaviour was one of the reasons why the sponsor did not renew its commitment this year.

But the main reason for the loss of the sponsor was the date

change to August 6, he said. Initially the match was to have been a week later, but the SA Rugby Board changed it without giving reasons.

Television coverage was lost in the change, and the sponsor pulled out.

Members of the intersvarsity committees of both universities announced at the conference that they would launch "educational campaigns" in their respective campus publications and at sing-songs "to emphasize moderation".

Cut faculties to raise pay, says journal

Star 22/7/84 By Tim Collier (54)

The South African attorneys' journal, *De Rebus*, criticises the "unnecessary proliferation of law faculties" at SA universities and cites this as one reason why salaries of legal academics are so low.

The latest edition's editorial states: "... whatever way we approach the matter, there is an over-supply of law faculties and teachers vis-a-vis the demand".

The journal notes that there are 19 legal faculties with a teaching corps of 391 people, while last year there were 1 367 law graduates.

The editorial says that the State must bear some of the blame for the present position because it "purposely allowed universities and concomitant law faculties to proliferate like mushrooms after rain".

But the universities are also to blame, the editorial says.

"Which university will take the initiative by declaring its law faculty, strictly speaking, superfluous and phase it out gradually in an orderly manner?"

The journal suggests that universities within close proximity of one another should share their facilities. It also asks whether law faculties should not be more selective when accepting first-year students.

The editorial is a response to a letter from Professor H J Erasmus of Stellenbosch University, who calls for an improvement in legal academics remuneration. The editorial endorses the professor's view and says unless the position is remedied without delay, the legal profession will suffer.

Student radio group splits up over politics

22-28/7/88

w/maile

(54)

By GARY RATHBONE

AFTER four years of turbulent existence, including a national campaign to have broadcasting rights conferred on all campus stations, the Co-ordinating Student Radio Organisation (Cosro) decided at its bi-annual national conference in Johannesburg last week to call it a day and allow affiliated members to go their own ways.

Originally founded in early 1985 after the first student radio body, Nasro (National Student Radio Organisation), split up due to political differences among its member stations, Cosro was an attempt by the liberal campuses to create a more actively progressive approach to student radio.

With last week's decision, it appears that political differences have once again come to the fore. According to Cosro president Ashley Liebowitz, many of the technikon and Afrikaans campuses demanded the organisation adopt an apolitical line. Wits University and the universities of Cape Town and Durban wanted a more progressive stance to be taken. This included the phasing out of sexist terminology and a guiding set of principles based on the values enshrined in the Freedom Charter.

"Many of the conservative stations were also pretty unaware about how the new media restrictions affected them and the media in South Africa in general," said Liebowitz.

Apart from political differences, it seemed the organisation lacked a sense of commitment and unity among all its affiliates. "People were more concerned with their own radio stations rather than Cosro as a whole," said Liebowitz.

Despite the fact that student radio no longer has a common voice, the attitude among the members of the various campus stations was one of relief rather than despair.

"People were actually quite relaxed after the decision had finally been taken," said the Voice of Wits station director, Bruce Saunders. "In one way, quite a load has been taken off the shoulders of people having to deal with both Cosro issues as well as issues relating to their own radio stations. As students and only being involved in student radio on a part-time basis, our time is pretty limited as it is."

Although Cosro is no more, communication between the stations will still be a priority.

"Stations like Wits and UCT will definitely still stick together, and all stations will certainly maintain contact on an informal basis," said Liebowitz. "As it is, both TriTech (Technikon Vaal Triangle) Radio and the University of Durban/Westville will be holding conferences soon, with workshops and discussions taking place around what campus radio is all about, and everyone will be invited along to those."

"As long as we can still communicate, things can work out all right," he said.

54

UWC has 'agreement' with prof

Staff Reporter

AN agreement has been reached between the University of the Western Cape (UWC) and its Head of Biochemistry, Prof George Delpierre, who recently won a Supreme Court order reversing a decision to hold a disciplinary investigation on him.

He faced the investigation after UWC students made accusations against him during the 1985 education crisis.

But university officials were tight-lipped last night about the terms of the agreement — and spokesmen declined to comment on the accuracy of a report in an Afrikaans morning newspaper which yesterday quoted "a reliable source" as saying Prof Delpierre, 52, would remain a member of the UWC staff — enjoying all allied benefits — until retiring at 65.

The report made no mention of the professor's teaching duties and a UWC spokesman, Mr Moegsien Williams, would say only that Prof Delpierre had not yet returned to the university.

"An agreement has been reached between Prof Delpierre and the university," he said, "but it was also agreed that no details would be divulged about its contents. This is a staff matter and has to be treated as confidential."

Prof Delpierre was subject to a university disciplinary inquiry — subsequently overturned by a Supreme Court order in February — after his suspension from all teaching duties in September last year.

Prof Delpierre declined to say yesterday when he would resume his teaching duties. He said he was unable to comment on the settlement.

A departmental secretary said yesterday afternoon that Prof Delpierre "is not at the university any more", but could return next year.

It is understood Professor A Channing has been acting head of the Department of Biochemistry since Prof Delpierre's temporary suspension on charges of making provocative statements to students.

Prof Delpierre's office was gutted in an arson attack in September 1985 after students made allegations against him.

'Stop the rowdies' at Intervarsity

By JEREMY DOWSON, Staff Reporter

IN a bid to stamp out hooliganism at the annual Intervarsity rugby match, the universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch today announced sweeping crowd control measures and severe penalties, including the possibility of a weekend in jail.

In an unprecedented move, heads of the two campuses said "excesses" of the kind experienced at Intervarsity matches in recent years could cause the traditional 77-year-old event to be scrapped.

They warned both students and the public that misbehaviour at this year's match, to be held at Newlands on August 6, could result in heavy penalties — and possibly a weekend in jail.

Crowd control steps

Among the crowd-control steps to be taken at the Newlands match are:

- Any spectator who goes on to the field will be ejected from the grounds immediately;

- Students who misbehave will face "strict disciplinary action" from their respective campuses; and

- Cheerleaders will chant slogans encouraging the crowd to "enjoy but behave".

The universities said other measures — such as educational programmes aimed at combating drinking and driving — were to be launched on both campuses.

Police alerted

They warned that police would be on standby to enforce laws against drinking in public.

"The police stress that drunkenness in a public place is a criminal offence and might result in detention for the weekend and the imposition of a heavy fine," the statement said.

There had been a number of "unacceptable" incidents at the Danie Craven Stadium during last year's match.

The measures were "intended to ensure that the Intervarsity is a great day of enjoyment and fun, with the game of rugby emerging as the winner", the statement said.

RRCS 22/7/88

54

Students protest at residence sale

By Helen Grange

Students living in the University of the Witwatersrand's oldest residence, "The Crescent" in Jan Smuts Avenue, are protesting against its proposed sale. The proceeds are to be funnelled into more student accommodation.

The protest, supported by the Students Repre-

sentative Council, is grounded in the belief that, although the move is financially viable, the proposed office development on the site will detract from the "beauty of the original surroundings".

Its sale would also mean the removal of what had become a "home" close to campus - and the development of

an office block would increase traffic on the already congested Jan Smuts Avenue and Empire Road.

The Parktown Residents Association has also taken up the struggle to preserve the land.

The decision to sell "The Crescent" follows the Government's decision last year to severely cut university subsidies.

STW 22/7/88

'brain freeze'

UNIVERSITIES face a worsening staff crisis as the political boycott and poor salaries put the brake on recruitment of top overseas academics.

Senior posts have been frozen at some universities, while key academic positions have remained unfilled — some for up to two years.

Recruitment from overseas is "down to a trickle". As well, there is a steady flow of talent away from the universities.

Promising middle-career professionals — particularly in the engineering, medical and accounting fields — are being snapped up by the private sector.

Top "high-tech" firms, here and abroad, are offering competitive salaries with which the universities — strapped for government cash — cannot compete.

Aggravating the situation is the low rand exchange rate and the time-lag effect of the "brain drain". That is now working its way through after the rush for overseas postings about 18 months to two years ago.

University spokesmen say this is creating a "serious problem" in some of the professional faculties, with worrying implications for the short and long-term future of a country which has a serious shortage of professional skills.

Hassle

At the University of the Witwatersrand, several key posts are unfilled. Vacant professorships are in industrial engineering (never filled), physical and fabrication metallurgy and electronics (both empty since July 1986), manufacturing systems (never filled), transportation engineering (vacant since December 1986), oral pathology (vacant since April 1986), anaesthesia (two vacant chairs), forensic medicine, physiotherapy, plastic and reconstructive surgery, radiology (several

● Talent drain is a massive headache and recruiting now a trickle

● Bad salaries mean private sector mops up the best of the up-and-comers

Special report by DAVID JACKSON

empty chairs) and several chairs of pathology.

The twin problems are political and economic.

Wits' vice-chancellor and principal Robert Charlton says: "On both counts we are in trouble. We attract few academics from overseas these days. That's a significant change from 10 years ago."

"The academic boycott is a reality. There is certainly no question of young academics coming to a South African university for a spell and looking to finish their careers back home. Having been here is considered a black mark on their record."

"At an inter-personal level there is no problem, but for someone to take a job here is not worth the hassle."

"The drain out has not reached crisis proportions yet, but we continue to lose in dribs and drabs. It's the promising young to middle-career people who go."

54 4/11/88 3/7/88

CRISIS

Wits' deputy-registrar in charge of personnel Rob Hofmeyr estimates that overseas recruitment is down to about five percent of academic staff — compared with about 20 percent in 1980-81.

He says: "The salary situation is deteriorating because the Minister has not given us any clear indication as to salary increases for academic staff."

Difficult

"On the other hand, we believe any increases will be considerably below the market need."

Underlining the dilemma is that pathology salary scales at Wits are just over R100 000 a year, including a non-pensionable allowance. Mr Hofmeyr says: "But a person in private practice can earn two to three times that amount."

"In anaesthesia, which carries the same sort of salary, a

chap can walk out of training and earn more in his first year of private practice than a professor does.

"In the engineering field, we have some chairs which are difficult to fill and we are not attracting anybody from abroad."

"We've lost people overseas — and the expertise is just not available in South Africa at the salaries we offer."

"In electronic engineering, particularly, we are looking for real specialities because we are a First World country in certain respects. We need people who can be trained to go into high-tech industries."

"As far as the brain drain goes, we have been more stable than anticipated, but we are losing people who are marketable internationally. Others are staying because they believe they have a real commitment."

University of Cape Town deputy vice-chancellor J V O Reid says: "We have noticed a marked fall-off in the number of applicants for posts from overseas and we believe the unattractiveness of salaries plays a significant part."

Fallen

"Salaries have fallen so far behind academic salaries overseas that we don't compete — and this gap puts us at a disadvantage in relation to the private sector."

"Moreover, there are some disciplines that have leapt ahead overseas which we have not been in a position to keep up with."

"We have frozen a lot of posts. We have had particular difficulty with some senior level posts because we couldn't afford them."

"We can make do — but we lose the opportunity of leaping ahead."

Professor Reid said UCT had to some extent been cushioned against the academic shortage because of internal migration from other universities.

Universities

'Substantial' bursaries for entry into public service

PRETORIA — The Commission for Administration has announced in the Government Gazette that "substantial bursaries" will again be made available to selected candidates of all races in 1989.

The bursaries are available to all race groups for full or part-time study at universities, technikons and colleges throughout the country for entry into the public service.

An administration director, Mr Louis de Jongh, who is in charge of bursaries, said that last year more than 9 000 applications were received for full-time studies, of which 660 were accepted.

ST-V 4/7/88
The maximum amount for each bursary next year was R6 000 for universities and R4 400 for technikons and colleges. (54) (88)

The amounts awarded for 1989 would vary from R1 720 at residential universities to R990 at technikons and colleges.

Mr de Jongh said not many people realised there were 550 professional job classifications in the public service.

They ranged from financial administration to chemistry, architecture, medical, technical and computer science. — Sapa.

By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Education Reporter

Academics yesterday agreed that there was a need to rationalise engineering faculties at South African universities, but said the Government was at least partly to blame for a duplication of facilities.

They were reacting to a statement made in Pretoria on Monday by the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr Danie Steyn.

EFFICIENCY

Mr Steyn said engineering faculties needed to cut costs and ensure efficient use of available manpower.

The dean of Wits University's engineering faculty, Professor D Glasser, said Wits had been saying

Engineering: academics react

(54)
Steyn 6/7/88

for years that rationalisation was necessary.

A fundamental problem with rationalisation was that there were so many constituencies — such as English-speaking, Afrikaans-speaking and black — served by their own universities.

Professor C J Fleming, dean of Natal University's engineering faculty, agreed and said the Government was largely to blame for the duplication of facilities.

"By creating a university to cater for every constituency, the Government has made the uni-

versity budget so much larger than it needed to be," he said. "Certainly, South Africa should be more able to rationalise than other countries."

Professor John Martin, dean of the University of Cape Town's engineering faculty, said UCT recognised the difficulties caused by duplication and the advantages of rationalisation.

"We are struggling to replace equipment, which is very expensive, and having difficulty in recruiting staff. The more faculties there are, the more money is needed to get those resources."

He called for the establishment of "centres of excellence" at universities. "If every engineering faculty tries to specialise in every field, we will be spreading ourselves very thinly. There is no need to have strong post-graduate programme in all fields of engineering at all universities," he said.

Mr Steyn also said the intake of first-year civil engineering students had dropped to such an extent that an established faculty, the University of Stellenbosch, had only 17 first-year students this term.

In what was a disturbing national trend, according to Professor Martin, first year civil engineering students at UCT dropped from 150 in the 1970s to 61 this year.

Varsities' staff to meet

By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Education Reporter

A non-racial, democratic organisation of academics and other university staff will be launched at a congress at the University of Durban-Westville today and tomorrow.

The Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (Udusa) will comprise staff from English and Afrikaans-speak-

ing campuses as well as universities in TVBC countries and non-independent homelands.

The new organisation will strive for the elimination of discrimination.

Although the organisation has essentially academic and educational aims, non-academic staff at a few universities are also likely to join.

● See Page 15.

Academics set to take a stand

(54)

Star 7/7/88

By ZENAIDE VENDEIRO
Education Reporter

The university staff organisation being launched this week, though committing itself essentially to academic and educational aims, is likely to have a strong political profile.

A member of the provisionally named Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (Udusa) says it will not "limit itself to issuing statements" but will be "very active" countrywide and on campuses.

In a statement of intent that will form the basis for its constitution, Udusa says universities can flourish only in a free, non-racial, non-discriminatory and democratic society.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

It will strive for the elimination of racial, sex and class discrimination in universities "and in the wider society"; defend academic freedom and university autonomy; promote critical research and education; ensure the fullest use of universities' resources by all; and co-ordinate academics' responses to current issues, especially in the educational field.

Udusa will be the first truly representative organisation of university staff, having members on both English and Afrikaans campuses as well as universities in the TBVC states and the homelands. The existing Committee of University Teachers' Associations, which deals with "bread-and-butter" issues, consists mainly of Afrikaans universities.

A Udusa member says its constitution "implicitly recognises apartheid" by not admitting as members universities in the so-called independent states and the homelands.

Udusa has its roots in another organisation — the University Teachers' Association of South Africa (Utasa) — formed by the four "open" universities to fight the Extension of University Education Act of 1959 which, among other measures, sought to exclude black students from white universities except under permit.

In September 1986 Utasa decided to redraft its constitution to include other universities. The following year, however, the new constitution was scrapped, Utasa was suspended and discussions on the formation of a new organisation were held.

Academics on black campuses reportedly had reservations about the new organisation, viewing it as a "white, liberal" initiative. But, at a meeting in Soweto in April this year, they and their white colleagues provisionally adopted the new body's aims, structure, membership and name.

Udusa's initial membership is likely to be about 3 000 academics. As some university staff associations include both academic and non-academic staff, Udusa will let each campus decide whether non-academic staff will enjoy membership.

Branches will apparently consist of 10 or more members on a campus, and regional structures will be formed in the Transvaal, Natal, eastern Cape and western Cape.

INVITED TO TAKE PART

Staff at these universities have expressed interest in joining: Wits, Bophuthatswana, RAU, Unisa, Potchefstroom, Venda, Turfloop, Vista, Medunsa, Natal, Zululand, Rhodes, Transkei, Fort Hare, Cape Town, Western Cape and Stellenbosch.

Academics at the universities of Pretoria and Free State were invited to participate in Udusa regional meetings but did not attend.

Staff associations at English universities are expected to join Udusa en masse. Progressive academics at Afrikaans universities and "alternative" staff associations at black universities are also expected to join. Udusa has limited membership to university staff and will later have to decide whether to admit staff at colleges of education and technikons.

Udusa is expected to forge links with other bodies with similar aims but is unlikely to affiliate to any political organisation, says a member.



PIERRE Hugo's "Quisling or realist?" is one of the many books displayed in the study of Dr Richard van der Ross.

The book's title reflects a question many people have asked about Van der Ross, 66, who has had a varied and colourful career in education, politics and community work.

His involvement in politics stretched from the Coloured People's Congress in 1950s, which was an ally of the now-banned African National Congress, to the Labour Party, which he helped to form in 1965.

He was involved in teachers organisations like the Teachers' League of South Africa (TLSA) and served as president and general secretary of the Teachers Educational Professional Association (TEPA), whose journal he edited for 18 years. He is an honorary life member of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association.

The former University of the Western Cape rector has never been reticent to air his views, and has often been embroiled in controversy.

In September, he will be given the freedom of the City of Cape Town, a move which will be seen as controversial in some quarters.

Van der Ross agrees it is ironic that he should be honoured by a council for which he cannot vote. But he is quick to defend the council.

"I don't think it should put the council in a bad light. It should be a tribute."

UWC a turnabout

"It is ironic that a descendant of slaves should receive this city's highest honour."

"I think the council recognises that the greater part of the population in this area is coloured and have made a contribution to the city in many ways."

"We have not adopted this city. It is our city. If we were edged out, it's not the fault of the City Council."

"I have no hangups about being called a coloured. Don't put the word coloured in inverted commas. As for those who speak about so-called coloured people, I've never understood what that means."

"I can't put words in the City Council's mouth but I feel the choice fell on me because of this historic process and to acknowledge the contributions of all those with whom I have been associated."

Van der Ross is officially retired but still "keeps contact with about 60 to 70 organisations".

He has two filing cabinets in his study in which he keeps correspondence from these organisations.

"Don't ever retire," he says, "because then you have to learn to cope without a secretary."

Van der Ross retired as UWC rector in 1986.

"My appointment at UWC in 1975 was controversial because the university itself was controversial."

"I was one of those who strongly opposed the establishment of UWC in the 1960s. I did not want an apartheid institution, a university of coloured people for coloured people."

"I never entered the university in any capacity but as time passed our kids were going there because they had no other place to go. Those

Quisling or realist

were the days when you could not go anywhere else without a permit.

"There was a certain attitude about boycotts. Also, my own policy in politics, my public and personal attitude had been of opposing apartheid whenever I could."

"My going to UWC was seen by many people as something of a turnabout."

"I accepted the position because I felt one could not spend one's whole life as an educator simply protesting, criticising and griping, pointing fingers and making accusations about other people and then refusing when an opportunity is given to you to make an input."

"I was offered the rectorship for reasons I do not know. I don't know what was on other people's minds."

"My own motivation was, look, you've been very critical, now you've been offered the chance. I felt I should take the job or shut up."

"It was a tremendous jump for me because I had never taught at a university at all."

"I told myself if I did not take it, I would forfeit my right to criticise. Rightly or wrongly, that was my feeling. I took the decision and went in."

"I felt I should gather around me as many people of professional quality as I could to build that team."

"The major contribution I could make was in philosophy. My basic training was in philosophy. I'm an idealist philosopher, not a materialist. I'm not a Marxist philosopher."

"I'm an idealist in that I believe the ideas people bring to a project make that project."

"I found that the university did not have a philosophy, or certainly not one I could accept."

Pelted with eggs

"I set about developing such a philosophy which gave the university a purpose and a character. I attempted to make it a people's university."

"Everybody before me had said we must be like any other university. People were so afraid of anything that was different from the whites, different from the accepted norms."

"A university had to be on Devil's Peak somewhere."

"We only knew one university. Anything different was anathema, it was wrong. I understood the reasons for this. Previously when we had been given anything different, it had been inferior."

"I developed a little saying and called UWC the University of the Working Class."

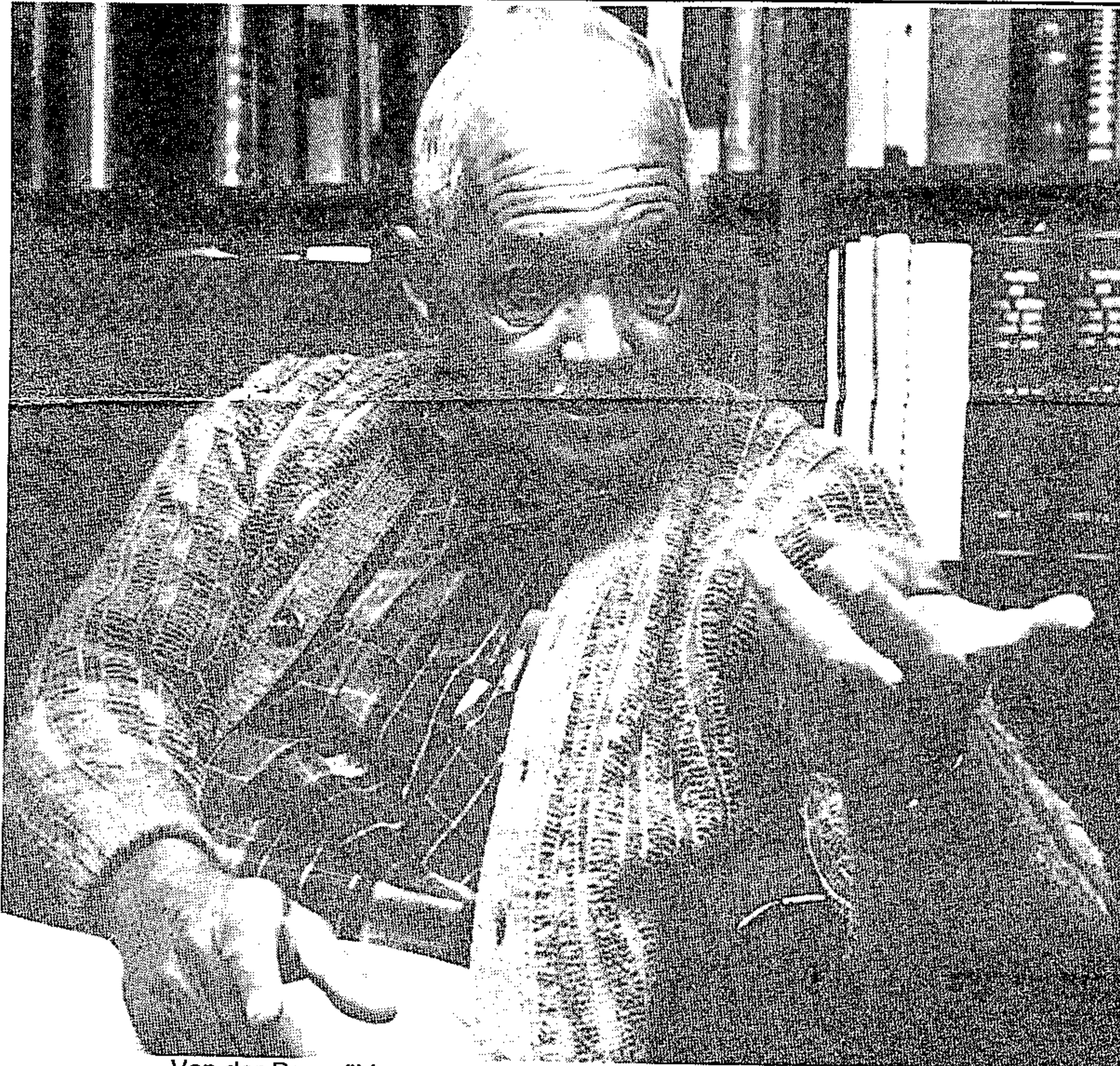
"When I was inaugurated as rector in the City Hall (we had no hall on campus), I laid down four things I wished to achieve."

"I wanted the university to be open to all who qualified on academic grounds, to equalise the salary scales of all members of

Dr Richard van der Ross is mindful of the irony of being given the freedom of Cape Town by a city council for which he cannot vote.

Like the other controversial issues which have been a feature of his public life which spans more than four decades, Dick, as he is known to friend and foe, takes a pragmatic view of the award.

In a probing interview, RYLAND FISHER uncovers the philosophy which underpinned the career of Van der Ross - a man many love and many hate.



Van der Ross: "I have no hangups about being called a Coloured"

staff, to get control of our own affairs through a fully autonomous council, and to keep our academic standards high so they would command respect."

"With all modesty, I think we achieved that by the time I left. I have no doubt that my successors will keep up the standards."

"It was difficult for people to understand the idea of making a people's university. We had UCT as a model but it was a very elitist model. We wanted to make our university attainable to a broader stream of people."

But this process was not without problems and, as head of the university, Van der Ross was seen as "the enemy" by students.

Students regularly marched to the administration building and shouted slogans against Van der Ross. At one meeting, students pelted eggs at him.

"I certainly inherited the feeling

that students viewed the administration as being on the other side," says Van der Ross.

"I came into position of rector and found the traditional feeling built up over the years of opposition between these two groups. People used to talk about 'on whose side are you?'"

"I hoped that by the time I left that confrontation situation had disappeared to a great degree and that people realised there was no opposition between admin and students."

"Admin can't always give students what they want but that does not amount to opposition."

"The opposition at UWC was rooted in the political situation where students saw the university as one that was inflicted on them by an unsympathetic government."

"They saw their role to oppose the authority of a university they identified with the state. They saw admin as part of the government and

we were therefore the enemy. A lot of this has now dissipated."

"A big breakthrough came late in my term when I led a big march to the police. I have a plaque given to me on my retirement by some students in which they quote the words I used that day: 'Today this university has found its soul.'"

"In many ways that was a turning point, perhaps the most spectacular one because these things are part of a process."

Van der Ross spoke with caution about the latest developments in the CTPA.

"I have never been a member of the CTPA but I am an honorary life member and have watched their growth and development with great interest."

"I see they want to play a more meaningful role in the struggle for democracy in this country. This fits in with what teachers' organisations like the TLSA had been doing all

along.

"Teachers of attempt tions of th rower con That is ine

"I have role of th sound a n must bew' so involve they negle which is to

"You m can be an preparatio: society. If be letting t

"I know tudes but things that job.

"Teache. carried aw like gutter irresponsit is getting you as a t. that educat

If you w cation, wh,

"We mu get carried liberation.

"I'm not that. We r develop an our pupils.

"And to we have ha is an untru facts there enabled us speak today

"Who ta about den greater hori

"I am one through th they are an teachers are

"I wish th is one thing to any othe There is no ers organis. sistently sa. with the edu

"As long professiona must coop, communicat

"There w congress a union. We. thing. Any. gottiation w. not collabor

Van der R to edit the n. from 1965 t

"I left tea. self up ag reached a pe. veloping as principal of primary sch. and was too. challenging.

"I was ref.

Why the US is prolonging the Gulf War

The American warship which last week shot down an Iranian Airbus, killing 290 civilians, was part of an American peace-keeping fleet in the Persian Gulf. But the US policy in the Middle East is far from neutral — it has actively backed Iraq against Iran, and this bias is prolonging the Gulf War. BRIAN McCARTAN spells out the background to the latest tragedy.

WASHINGTON — A year ago two Exocet missiles fired by an Iraqi F-1 Mirage jet slammed into the USS Stark in the Persian Gulf. The attack killed 37 American sailors and crippled the Stark.

Yet since that apparently mistaken Iraqi attack on the Stark, US Gulf policy has increasingly favoured Iraq in its eight-year war against Iran — a tilt that will only complicate US efforts to end the war and undermine long-term US interests in the region.

The United States is officially neutral in the Iran-Iraq war. But the focus of US efforts has been on restraining the Iranians.

"Iran remains the recalcitrant party in the war," the State Department declared recently, summarising US policy. "We hope to limit its war-making resources and convince it to enter into viable negotiations to end the conflict."

To that end, the United States has sought an international arms embargo against Iran, instituted a limited trade boycott, and exchanged fire with Iran on at least five separate occasions.

Long battle

The most recent action came on April 18, when the United States damaged six Iranian vessels in a day-long battle in the Gulf.

Washington's hostile stance toward Iran contrasts sharply with its position toward Iraq. The United States has been conspicuously silent about Iraqi attacks on shipping, and has not pushed for an arms or trade embargo against Iraq.

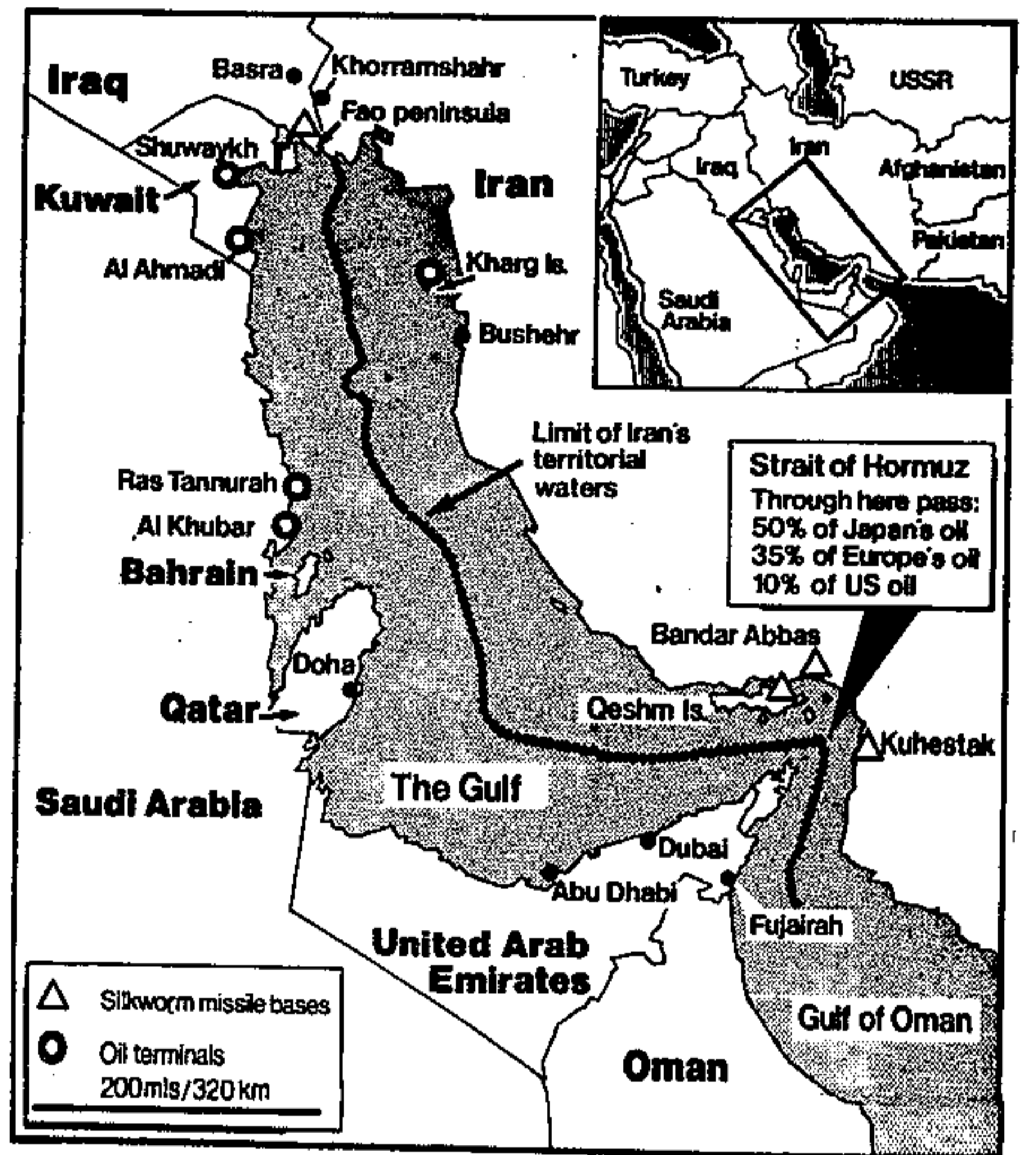
Furthermore, the centrepiece of US Gulf policy has been the protection from Iranian attack of 11 Kuwaiti tankers — a key ally of Iraq.

The United States long considered Iraq a radical, pro-Soviet state. Yet US-Iraqi relations have warmed considerably since 1984 when diplomatic relations were re-established for the first time since 1967.

The United States has extended over R4-billion in agricultural credits since 1982 to Iraq, while the US Export-Import Bank has guaranteed it about R1 000 million in commercial loans.

While the United States does not sell arms to Iraq, it did sell it some civilian helicopters which may have since been modified for military use.

US military contacts with Iraq remain discreet. The United States has reportedly been passing satellite photos of



Iranian positions to the Iraqis for several years. The United States and Iraq are now coordinating intelligence regarding the position of US warships to avoid another tragedy like the Stark.

Amid these improved relations, Iraq's culpability for the war is often forgotten.

Iraq started the war when it invaded Iran in September 1980. In the first documented case of the use of poison gas against a civilian population since World War Two, the Iraqis killed hundreds, perhaps thousands, of civilians in a gas attack on the town of Halabja in March this year.

Iraq also initiated the latest round of the "war of cities", lobbing more than 160 missiles into Iranian cities this year.

The steepest tilt towards Iraq can be seen in the US actions in the Gulf waters. Iraq, not Iran, started the so-called "tanker war", and has attacked the majority (60 percent) of ships — 301 to Iran's 203.

It attacked ships for more than two years before Iran responded in kind in 1984. Moreover, Iraqi attacks have not been limited to Iranian vessels — it has hit ships flying the flags of 20 different countries.

Despite Iraq's leading role in striking ships, only Iranian attacks have drawn US fire. Iraq attacks tankers carrying Iranian oil to drain Iran's war coffers. Every Iraqi attack is answered by an Iranian counterattack.

But all Iraq's Gulf ports were closed early in the war, and it now transports all its oil out by pipeline or truck. Since there is no Iraqi shipping in the Gulf, Iran strikes against neutral shipping.

The Iranians would be content to have a truce in the tanker war since they, not Iraq, depend on the waterway for economic survival. Iraq, not Iran, keeps the tanker war going.

Protect tankers

Yet the United States now risks US lives and spends R30-million a month to protect Kuwaiti tankers from Iranian attack. Meanwhile, Iraq hits tankers at will, which inevitably leads the Iranians to strike back — catching the United States in the middle.

Moreover, Iranian attacks have centred on Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, key allies of Iraq that are not "neutrals" in Iranian eyes.

Iraq has received billions of dollars from both countries to support the war. Kuwait also allows Iraqi jets to fly through its airspace to attack ships in the Gulf. Arms for Iraq are also off-loaded at Kuwaiti ports.

The waters of the Persian Gulf will remain dangerous as long as the United States ignores Iraq's role in fuelling the tanker war. Since the USS Stark was hit, 178 vessels have been attacked in the Gulf, killing 117 sailors and wounding another 144. In contrast, during the same period one year earlier, 107 ships were struck.

Moreover, the tilt towards Iraq may hamper the US peacekeeping efforts.

In the words of Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee: "We don't have nearly as much credibility as we would have if we were perceived to be in a neutral position in terms of our Gulf policy." — PACIFIC NEWS

drawn up in 1955.

"Each of the four organisations supplied a chairperson for a session. Unfortunately, I had to attend the TEPA congress in Paarl and my place at Kliptown was taken by George Peake."

Van der Ross describes the Charter as "a fine document".

"But at the end of the day it is a statement of principles and ideals, like the Ten Commandments. It gives no indication of how to achieve these aims.

"However, the Charter is not the Ten Commandments and one could find fault with it if one sat down to look at it.

"I hope we don't get too involved in too many ideological arguments about the Charter. Quite often we lose a good thing because we get worked up in semantics."

His politics took a turn in 1965 when he founded and led the Labour Party.

Labour Party

"We were faced with the introduction of the CRC (Coloured Persons Representative Council). Political parties were being formed and each one was more supportive of the government than the others.

"I saw that the CRC would become a home for people echoing the government. To counter this, we formed the Labour Party which was clearly anti-apartheid and principled.

"However, it had to take part in elections. Otherwise it would not be a political party. I never took part in elections, because by that time I was back in education.

"Today the Labour Party is operating with many constraints. They have made their choice to participate in elections and have stuck to it.

"The party is not in a normal situation where we have an opposition and government. Power at present is in the House of Assembly and the constitution must be changed.

"It is no good just talking about mixed marriages and doing away with discriminatory legislation. The root of this is the constitution.

"The Labour Party wants to be part of changing the constitution while others are involved in extra-parliamentary work.

Off to China

"You can't ignore parliament unless you set your foot on the straight, simple path of revolution.

"Revolution has no chance in this country. I told this to Nelson Mandela way back around 1960 when we were talking about the options open to us. We were sitting in Johannesburg, Mandela, Sisulu, myself and others.

"People who are well-off can talk revolution from their armchairs. They pontificate, but don't suffer. They push other people into the frontline."

The ceremony to confer the freedom of the City on Van der Ross will be held on September 5.

"It has to fit in with my schedule. I've just come back from China and will be going to Portugal after the City Council ceremony.

"I am kept busy just keeping up with all the organisations I belong to," he says.

And he has two filing cabinets full of documents to proof his point.

Realist

Hewat Teachers Training College even though I was picked for the job by the Cape School Board. I was blocked because there was an order from the top.

"I learnt that the then Minister of Police, John Vorster, had blocked my appointment because my politics was wrong.

"I applied for a position at the University of Zambia but was refused a passport to attend the interview.

"Then I applied for the position of Professor of Education at UCT. I was nominated twice but the council turned it down. Ironically, today I sit on that same council and help to appoint other professors.

"I felt I was getting nowhere with my attempts to do education at another level. So I looked for something else. When I was offered the editorship of the Cape Herald, I thought I could use the paper in an educational manner to reach a much broader audience.

"I left the paper at the time Hendrik Verwoerd was murdered. The future became dicey and insecure. The feeling was that I was due to get the chopper, that I was due to be banned. That would have meant I would not be able to earn my living in the two ways I knew, journalism and teaching.

State not accepted

"But then, among other things, I was offered a post in education again."

Van der Ross believes it is "most unfortunate that the government is applying so much pressure on the press".

"I would be the first to agree that no country would allow the press to do or say things which are clearly a threat to security of the State. But this is open to a great deal of interpretation.

"You must first ensure that the State is an institution that carries the legitimacy of the people. That is the problem in this country. The State is not fully accepted by the people.

"So we have a situation where the State's measures against the press exceeds the norms accepted for the rule of law.

"The law has been suspended in the name of the security of the State. This is an unhealthy situation."

Van der Ross's involvement in politics goes back to 1950 when he was part of a delegation to the then Prime Minister DF Malan to protest against the removal of coloureds from the voters' role.

He was founder member of the SA Coloured People's Organisation (Sapco) which later became the CPC and formed part of the Congress Alliance with the ANC, the SA Indian Congress and the Congress of Democrats.

"As chairman of the CPC I was supposed to chair one of the sessions of the Kliptown meeting where the Freedom Charter was

quarrel with the new CTPA, but I want to give the child the best and skills to go out into the world. I don't do that you will be child down.

to improve the conditions of people beyond the narrow confines of the classroom. I want to educate.

to be the best teacher you can give the child the best and skills to go out into the world. I don't do that you will be child down.

all about political attitudes. I'm talking about the will help him get a good

must beware of being misled by slogans. Slogans are education. It is the most important thing to tell a child he must get education because teachers are administering on.

important to call it gutter education. I don't you get out of it.

be careful that we don't get away by slogans like 'now, education later'.

saying the CTPA does not do things that will maintain the dignity of

that education such as I had up to now is worthless because whatever dignity have been, it has to speak the way we

right us so we can talk about democracy, freedom and justice.

of thousands who came from very schools, poor as well as low-qualified as their

the CTPA well, but there I must say to them and teachers' organisation. In any way, if you are a teacher, that you can't say you don't cooperate with education authorities.

as you call yourself a teachers' body, you negotiate, negotiate and

as some talk at their own about forming a trade union, that's a very dicey business in constant negotiation with employers, which is not education.

left teaching briefly at the Cape Herald in 1966.

thing when I found myself against a brick wall. I don't know where I was not deemed an educator. I had been at Battswood College for 15 years and doing something more

and the principalship of

Privatise varsities, says prof

By KIM CLOETE

THE managing director of Cargo Carriers, Professor Roy Marcus, has drawn criticism in academic circles by arguing for the privatisation of engineering facilities at universities and technikons.

Marcus, a former Wits University academic, envisages private colleges funded by industry to form the technological institutes of the future and plans to put what he terms his "new dispensation for South Africa" into effect within 10 to 12 months.

Today's students, he says, are not geared for the demands of industry and, according to him, the manpower being churned out of South African universities and technikons is wasted.

With the introduction of private colleges, the accent would be on co-operative educational programmes where the commitment from the industry to assist with the training of students would form a vital part of the curriculum, he says.

The proposed balance between college and industry would see industry supplying some manpower to assist with the training and in turn college staff would help industry with research and development needs.

"This would produce the right profile of person for industry," says Marcus.

"Industry would also benefit greatly from the college scheme, as the right type of technology would be introduced which would in turn generate foreign revenue through exports."

Marcus also argues that tertiary education as it stands is unbalanced, as first year students are at vastly different levels of development.

"Because of the low standard of black education, black students are at a distinct disadvantage when beginning their first year of university."

Marcus wants to solve this problem by introducing "junior colleges" to prepare students for engineering col-

lege education.

Marcus attributes the "depressing" lack of facilities at universities to an over-supply of engineering departments at South African universities.

But Marcus' views are vehemently criticised by most academics who believe improvements should be made from within the education system.

"The idea of industry leaders setting themselves up in empires of their own to the exclusion of existing establishments is crazy," says Professor Richard Patton, who holds the chair of Applied Mechanics in Wits University's Mechanical Engineering School.

Although Patton agrees with Marcus that funds are desperately needed to improve facilities, he believes a massive injection of money from the private sector would do more good than dismantling present institutions.

Instead of privatising facilities, Patton says it would be more feasible to get local industry involved in engineering studies through a consortium which would contribute a "modest" sum to the university each year.

He criticises Marcus' view that students are not geared for industry. "The engineering faculties at Wits and UCT in particular are world-renowned and our students can hold their own anywhere in the world," Patton says. *8-14-7/88*

But both agree on one issue — the abysmal salaries paid to lecturers. Says Patton: "Junior lecturers simply cannot afford to remain here and it has become a real crisis at universities"

"Salaries are so far behind the private sector that there is no hope of attracting — and retaining — the right calibre of staff."

W. Moul

54

[scribble]

Govt omits critical prof from council

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE government has snubbed a long-standing chairman of the council of the University of the Western Cape, Professor J C de Villiers, by omitting him from the State President's nominations for the UWC council this year.

Professor De Villiers, head of the department of neurosurgery at the University of Cape Town, and Sir De Villiers Graaff, former leader of the United Party, were the only two of eight State President's nominees to the UWC council not renominated recently.

Mr Pat Sonn, father of Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, has been elected chairman of the council.

The two new government nominees are Dr Louis Kathan, a former inspector of schools and education planner in the Department of Education and Culture (House of Reps), and the Rev R E Jonathan, a local clergyman.

Sources close to the council yesterday felt the snub of Professor De Villiers had "much to do" with his open criticism of the government during its attempt to introduce conditional university subsidy cuts in February this year.

The university has sent an urgent letter to the Acting Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, asking him to consider appointing Prof De Villiers in a vacant council position.

Two council positions are at present occupied by Mr G J Thomas, an Elsie's River school principal.



Prof J C de Villiers

Varsity staffs form national organisation (54)

By CARMEL RICKARD,

ACADEMICS, long regarded as too individualistic for real unity, formed a major national organisation last week.

About 4 000 people have joined the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations, through either staff associations which have affiliated to the new group or local Udusa branches.

The first president of Udusa — formed at the University of Durban-Westville — is UDW professor of philosophy, Mala Singh.

As Udusa is committed to non-racialism, staff associations which have affiliated but are not non-racial are to alter their constitutions.

The preamble of the organisation states the belief by members that "universities can only flourish in a free, non-racial, non-discriminatory and democratic society"; one of its aims is to work for "the elimination of discrimination based on race, gender, class and creed in universities and in our society".

Udusa is also pledged to defend academic freedom and university autonomy and to promote critical research and education.

Singh and the rest of the executive will ask the minister of national education, FW de Klerk, for a meeting to introduce themselves as "the body with the widest democratic representation amongst South African universities" and to talk about "what had been happening to salaries and conditions of service at universities; the threat to restructure universities to the detriment of higher education and ... financial squeezing of universities with cuts ranging between 20 and 30 percent".

Affiliates include: Bophuthatswana, Cape Town, Durban-Westville, Fort Hare, Khanya College, Natal, Qwa-Qwa, RAU, Rhodes, Stellenbosch, Transkei, Western Cape, Witwatersrand and Venda.

Harare talks a success says student

W/L 2/6/84
16/7/84
54

by ROBERT HOUWING
Weekend Argus Reporter

WHAT do a Nusas head office staff member and the son of Professor Carel Boshoff, ultra-conservative leader of the Afrikaner Volkswag, have in common?

They both attended informal talks in Zimbabwe recently with student members of the African National Congress.

Fifteen leading students from predominantly Afrikaans campuses around South Africa returned recently from the trip to Harare for discussions with fellow-students and academics at the University of Zimbabwe.

The politically diverse students, drawn from Rand Afrikaans University and the universities of Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Stellenbosch and Port Elizabeth, were accompanied on their five-day excursion by Mr Steve Fourie, Transvaal regional director of Idasa, and Kim van Deventer from the Nusas head office at Wits University.

Mr Fourie is a former chief of Idasa's Border region and Methodist minister.

Mr Boshoff jun, a member of Pretoria University's Students Representative Council, was a surprise delegate.

Professor Boshoff acknowledged this week that he knew of the visit, but had not had time to discuss it with his son, who he described as "independent-minded".

The tour, organised by Idasa in association with the Zimbabwe-based Cold Comfort Farm Trust, was part of Idasa's ongoing programme to build contacts in frontline states and dispel much of the negative propaganda circulated in South Africa on these countries.

In November last year, the trust, a movement started by occupants of one of the first non-racially owned farms in the former Rhodesia, hosted a similar visit from South African journalists.

Interviewed in Cape Town this week, where he was due to attend Idasa's conference on the Freedom Charter, Mr Fourie said a "great deal of understanding" was built up.

The chief purpose of the mission was to spend time at the University of Zimbabwe interacting with students, some of whom were members of the ANC, and staff.

"The idea was to visit a country which has already gone through the transition South Africa faces and to expose the students to the realities of a non-racial society. It is something we fear in South Africa, because it is the 'unknown'.

"We were guests of the Zimbabwe Students' Union and met a wide range of people."

The visitors attended a series of lectures and were generally able to get the "feel" of the university and to compare standards.

Vigorous but cordial debate during informal talks with ANC student members focused primarily on the armed struggle and the broad question of Marxism.

"Some of the South African students were a little surprised to hear Zimbabwean counterparts complaining that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was not Marxist enough," Mr Fourie said.

"They found those who advocated the Marxist-Leninist approach a little extreme.

"At the start of the talks with the ANC members, both delegations were a bit stand-offish. By the end, however, there was an atmosphere of genuine friendliness and back-slapping.

"A striking thing about the trip, in fact, was the warm spirit, prevalent not only among those we met but within the touring party itself.

"It was my first visit to Zimbabwe and, like many of the students, I was struck by the enthusiasm people have for being there.

"We did hear gripes about the cost of living and availability of certain goods, but there seemed to be general excitement about being Zimbabwean.

"Some of us felt a sense of being part of the world; we've lost that in South Africa."

According to Mr Fourie, several of the visitors confessed to having cleared up misconceptions about their neighbouring country.

"Many felt that things they had read in South Africa were not accurate, and that they had a new perspective."

The students were frequently confronted by allegations that South Africa attempted to destabilise Zimbabwe — not only by those they met but also in the Press there.

"Around the whole issue of destabilisation, the majority of our group believed there was so much smoke that there had to be fire."

Other activities attended by members of the group included talks with the New Zealand High Commissioner in Zimbabwe, Mr Chris Laidlaw, a former All Black rugby player who now opposes sporting links with South Africa; and a representative of the Beira Corridor Group which is working to reopen the land-locked country's link with the sea.

They also met white farmers, some of whom, Mr Fourie said, remained "fairly racist in their views but were just happy to still be in Zimbabwe.

"A lot of them grumbled about the difficulty of getting parts for machinery, but acknowledged that they still enjoyed life there and that Mugabe was an intelligent person."

Reflections on the trip by three members of the party:

● "My overall view was a very positive one. I do not have the same uncertainty about life beyond apartheid."

● "I feel motivated to work for the battle to create a democracy in South Africa."

● "What really struck me was the misinformation we get back home. Now, of course, I will look more critically at the propaganda we're exposed to."

Mr Fourie said all those who had pencilled down thoughts on the trip described it as a valuable experience.

There was recognition of a need for some kind of follow-up to the initiative. "There will be discussion shortly on the form that might take."

The full party was: Mr Steve Fourie (Transvaal regional director, Idasa), Kim van Deventer (Nusas head office), Frederika de Graaf, Letitia Muir and Migon Botha (Rand Afrikaans University), Minette Carstens and Carel Boshoff (Pretoria University), Martinus van Rensburg, Wynand Wagener, Louis Neuhoff and Andre Zaaiman (Bloemfontein University), Dirk Louw, Neil Shaw and Christoff Oosthuysen (Stellenbosch University) and Darelle van Greunen, Fred Brown and Willem Wagener (University of Port Elizabeth).

WOMAN

Mokgele wins bursary

South African 17/7/88 (54)

THE Executive Women's Club of Southern Africa is awarding a R5 000 study bursary to enable a young black woman, a top computer sciences student, to study for an MBA.

The club, which has been sponsored by First National Bank since its formation in 1980, draws together the country's top executive women as a vital forum for mutual support, exchange of ideas and attention to current issues.

The bursary is part of its effort to promote the greater role played today by women in South African commerce and industry.

Chairman of the club, attorney Jennifer Kinghorn who is a partner in the legal firm, Webber Wentzel, comments that "by drawing awareness to the successes of women in executive positions, the business community encourages the creation of opportunities for other talented women to realise their potential. This also provides the precedent that encourages other skilled women executives to accept these opportuni-

ties, with tremendous benefit to business and to the country as a whole.

"The growth of the club since its inception in 1980 reflects this trend, and indeed, has promoted it. Women in business often work almost exclusively with men as peers and don't always have the opportunity to meet other women of similar positions and career paths.

"The club offers them mutual contact and support and provides an enjoyable social amenity as well."

The recipient of the 1988 Executive Women's Club Bursary Award is Miss Joy Mokgele (29), an honours graduate in applied computer sciences who lectured in data processing at the University of Bophuthatswana.

Miss Mokgele is the first black woman MBA student at the University of Cape Town's Graduate School of Business.

Previously, she was awarded an IBM scholarship for undergraduate computer science studies and a human sciences research council grant for post graduate studies.

The Executive Women's Club Bursary Fund was launched in

1985 with the aim of contributing towards education, particularly for black women with exceptional talents. The bursary fund was considerably boosted by an inflow of funds recently from the Margaret Essberger Tribute Fund — donations received as a tribute following the tragic death of Margaret Essberger in 1987, one of the club's founders.

After 10 years, Professor Francois Retief returns

New principal of UOFS

(54)

Star 20/7/88

faces many sensitive issues

By Zenaide Vendeiro
Education Reporter

Professor Francois Retief, rector-elect of the University of the Orange Free State (UOFS), has returned to the institution at a critical time in the development of South African universities.

Although he will take over officially from Professor Wynand Mouton in January next year, the former dean of the medical faculty has already joined other university administrators in collective soul-searching over the future of universities and their place in tertiary education.

Changing educational needs, rising costs and cutbacks in State subsi-



Professor Francois Retief ... does not expect any student control problems.

dies have necessitated this re-appraisal of the function and financing of universities. These matters, as well the "extremely sensitive" issue of rationalisation, will be discussed at next week's meeting of the Committee of University Principals (CUP), he said.

Professor Retief (55) says he is at the stage of

"trying to fit into the problem situation and trying to find answers".

"Cutbacks in university subsidies are not unique to South Africa. All over the world, the State seems to have decided to have a stronger hand in running university affairs to ensure optimum use of taxpayers' money.

"In South Africa, we are in a more favourable position because the State is asking universities themselves to draw a blueprint for the future."

It has been almost 10 years since Professor Retief left the UOFS where he was professor of internal medicine and foundation dean of the medical faculty.

He was rector of Me-

dunsa between 1979 and 1982 when the university was "just getting off the ground" and then accepted the appointment as director-general of the Department of Health and Welfare.

"When this vacancy arose after five years and I was approached, I had to rethink my future very carefully. I decided to return to the academic life rather than stay on as a civil servant. But those were five extremely useful years getting to know how the government machinery works."

He agrees readily that, at the UOFS, he will not have to deal with the "student control" problems experienced by other universities. The

UOFS, he says, is run on a strong Christian base and students are "expected to honour that approach".

"They are less likely to go out into the streets to protest in public — but this does not mean they are not aware of the political and social aspects of South African life.

"It is very obvious that they question everything. The SRC is very active on campus and it represents a very wide spectrum of opinion."

Professor Retief says the student body has a "solid centre which, to a very large extent, determines the character of the university" but says there are active groups to the left and the right.

University staffers flex their muscles for better pay

The decision by the recently-launched Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (Udusa) to campaign for improved salaries and conditions of service is tantamount to a declaration of war on a rival organisation.

Bread-and-butter issues were previously the domain of the Committee of University Teachers' Associations (Cuta), to which academic staff associations at all Afrikans and some English universities belong.

Many Udusa members feel Cuta has been ineffective, even having failed to obtain a meeting with Minister of National Education Mr F W de Klerk to discuss salaries.

At its launching congress at the University of

Star 201384

(54)

By ZENAIDE VENDEIRO, Education Reporter

A new university staff association has burst on to the scene in South Africa — and it could be heading for a clash with another long-established body.

Durban-Westville this month, Udusa declared itself "the body with the widest democratic representation among South African universities".

Its claim is based not on numbers — it has a membership of about 3 800 — but on its presence at most campuses, including those in the independent states and homelands, which Cuta does not admit as members.

But promoting the material interests of its members is not Udusa's priority.

Most of the first congress was devoted to other matters, such as the academic boycott, and violations of academic freedom on campuses.

Udusa expressed its concern at the "deteriorating situation on some campuses" — particularly in the independent states and homelands.

Udusa called on the authorities to remove police and military from certain campuses; curb excesses of campus control offices; and refrain from expelling students from residences.

Star 30/7/66

Wits being re-shaped in wake of cash clamps

THE University of the Witwatersrand is being "re-shaped" on an on-going basis in order to play up its strengths and solve its weaknesses, the vice-chancellor, Professor Robert Charlton, said yesterday.

Reacting to an announcement by the University of Pretoria that it is to implement a wide-ranging rationalisation programme to cut costs and boost academic standards, Professor Charlton pointed out that Wits had not been growing as fast as Pretoria and student numbers had been kept under control.

Wits had 18 700 students this year, compared to 18 300 last year and 18 000 the year before. Admission requirements had been progressively tightened, he added.

The Committee of University Principals (CUP)

ZENAIDE VENDEIRO

recommended in a report last year that universities rationalise because of the drastic reduction in State subsidies and the distortion in tertiary education.

Said Professor Charlton: "We have for some time been carrying out regular, detailed qualitative reviews of the departments within the university.

"These reviews are done every five years and look at factors such as staff-student ratios, staff productivity, contacts with the professions where appropriate, the use of the university's resources, etc.

"With the financial squeeze over the past few years, this process has been intensified and accelerated. We will use the evaluations we have carried out to proceed with an ongoing reshaping of

the university in line with the demand from the public, and playing up strengths and solving our weaknesses."

Professor Charlton said inter-university co-operation — such as library services, computing services and the buying consortium — had been stepped up.

The professor said Wits had not ruled out the possibility of shutting down some departments.

SAP unit arrive to film play

Star 29/1/68
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The final performance of a play at the University of Durban-Westville's Student Representative Council's Cultural Festival, "Shades of Brown", had to be cancelled when a team of policemen arrived and wanted to film the play.

Professor Dennis Schaffer, head of the department of drama, confirmed that he had stopped Wednesday night's performance after five policeman — including a member of the SAP Video Unit, arrived just as the play started and wanted to film the proceedings.

"Shades of Brown", is about a white security policeman who discovers his child is in fact black.

"I could not allow them to do so because it infringed the Copyright Act and I needed to get the permission of the actors.

"When the policemen, who refused to produce their identification, insisted on filming, I was forced to stop the play," said Professor Schaffer.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed the incident, but denied the policemen had refused to identify themselves.

1 (54) (scribble)

Latin's out, say lawyers. But they're less agreed about why

IF the majority of delegates at this year's General Council of the Bar (society of advocates) meeting have its way, Latin will be scrapped as a requirement for admission to the Bar. However, there is a wide difference of opinion over what this will achieve. Some supporters of ditching Latin said they wanted it withdrawn so that more black students could qualify as advocates.

They pointed out that since no black school offered Latin as a subject, it was unfair to expect black students to cope with the language.

Opponents of the idea — the Pretoria Bar, supported by Kimberley and the Free State — said such a move would lower standards and be detrimental to the profession.

During debate on the issue at the Bar Council meeting, there was concern over how to increase the number of black lawyers, particularly since future black judges would be drawn from this group.

However, while they support the move to scrap Latin, a number of

black lawyers and law students say dropping this requirement will not suddenly cause an increase in the number of black advocates.

"I do not think blacks are kept out of law because of Latin," said the dean of law at the University of Zululand, Professor Charles Dlamini.

"There is no evidence that only black students struggle with Latin. If the aim is to increase the number of black advocates and attorneys, then what is needed are more bursaries for law students.

"Legal studies last many years and this is especially difficult for people from a poor background."

The national secretary of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Krish Govender, said to

Most delegates to the Bar Council meeting wanted Latin scrapped — but there was fierce controversy over why, reports CARMEL RICKARD

present the issue as a kind of favour to blacks was patronising and "smacks of racism. It implies that blacks are unable to pass Latin which is not the case.

"Opposition to Latin is not racially-based, and if people are looking at why there are not more black lawyers or any black judges they have to ask more fundamental questions — like what kind of an education system is provided for black people.

"They also have to ask whether blacks are prepared to administer the unjust laws of this country."

The Nadel vice-president for the Transvaal and OFS regions, Mathole Motshckga, a senior lecturer in law at Unisa, said there was a need for "affirmative action" by the legal profession.

"Scrapping Latin would be just a step in the right direction, although if it is not withdrawn as a requirement, blacks have the ability to pass.

"However, what is needed in addition is a programme to help those disadvantaged through 'bantu education'."

A member of the Transvaal region of the Law Students Inter-Varsity Council, Jacob Malatji, said the move

to scrap Latin was not viewed as "relief" to blacks.

"For legal bodies just to remove Latin as a requirement would not get any where in solving the problem of under-representation of black people in law. Other action is also needed."

While law faculties at a number of universities have welcomed the move, saying they hope the government accepts the recommendation and changes the law so that the Latin requirement is finally dropped, members of the classics departments are more critical of the proposal.

Classics professor at Natal University, Pietermaritzburg, Geoff Chapman, said their statistics showed that black students fared marginally better in Latin than whites.

"It is not true that blacks do worse than whites at Latin. Generally all intelligent people should have some knowledge of Latin and I do not think lawyers should be excluded."

He warned lawyers could be giving the government an opportunity to improve its image at their expense.

Enterprising NSF

The National Student Federation (NSF) appears to have moved on from the days when it could easily be labelled an organisation of closet Nats interested in nothing more than

FINANCIAL MAIL JULY 29 1988

the destruction of Nusas, its much bigger leftist counterpart. Judging by its annual congress at Stellenbosch recently, there is now a distinctly libertarian and free enterprise air about the NSF and this is confirmed in discussions with its officials.

Philip Powell, its past president, cites the issue of prostitution as the litmus test which illustrates how things have changed in recent years. In late 1985, a motion to legalise prostitution was "shot down" at the annual conference; this year it attracted the support of nearly 60%. The unanimous passing of a motion condemning the Harmful Business Practices Bill gives some indication of the NSF's economic leanings. Likewise, a motion unanimously condemning the trilogy of new Group Areas Bills sheds some light on where the NSF stands politically.

It is conceded that the NSF was initially "fairly reactionary." Indeed, it had links with the National Party and was philosophically unsophisticated. Powell believes, however, that since power changed hands in the organisation two years ago, things have altered rapidly. He cites, in particular, a new

intellectual dimension inspired by people such as open society guru Karl Popper, and others, like Robert Nozick, Ayn Rand and Milton Friedman.

Many NSF members, Powell included, would describe themselves as "militant free-enterprisers." He does not accept that this makes him, or anyone else, "rightwing," and believes his social ideas "would be very worrying to 90% of people who saw themselves as rightwingers in the SA context."

Powell believes that the NSF has succeeded in the past four years "in moving the debate — it is now about the type of society that will replace apartheid." This is in part a reference to Nusas, which Powell believes is obsessed with the removal of apartheid to virtual exclusion of the important issue of what comes afterwards.

He is vague on the size of NSF membership, claiming there are no national figures available. He estimates, however, that 10%-15% of students on white campuses are signed-up members.

The NSF feels it has access to sectors of the student population automatically

"turned off" by Nusas and its past. Powell believes that the NSF has been able to achieve much more success with Afrikaans students than Nusas: "We are actually changing their ideas." The NSF now has branches at Stellenbosch, Cape Town and the Free State. There was also a sizeable number of Afrikaans students at the congress, lending substance to Powell's claim.

The jury is still out on the NSF. It is not clear that it has yet managed to throw off the stigma of its early links with government. Some, indeed, believe such links still exist. It is also vulnerable to the accusation that lack of concrete action renders its protestations against apartheid a little hollow. The depth of its support is also open to question. Nonetheless, the introduction of libertarian economic and moral ideas to SA campuses is a good thing. Nusas has not shown itself to be particularly imaginative on these issues and a bit of opposition will do it good.

We look forward to the forthcoming series of debates between the organisations on what a post-apartheid SA — its economic system, specifically — should look like.

INSURANCE ACADEMIA

Two universities will offer an insurance degree major from next year — Wits and the University of Pretoria (UP).

Wits is to start a comprehensive major embracing both short- and long-term insurance, as will the UP major, which will also introduce students to actuarial science. "It will provide a practically oriented academic qualification for prospective actuaries and actuarial technicians," says UP head of insurance George Marx.

Short- and long-term insurers will sponsor the Wits course through the Insurance Institute of SA. Momentum Life is sponsoring a chair at UP.

FINANCIAL MAIL JULY 29 1988

(54) w/maile 29/7-4/8/88

Police video is a show-stopper

A PLAY was stopped at the University of Durban-Westville cultural festival this week when five plainclothes police officers arrived to video it and producers said they did not have film rights to the show.

Drama professor Dennis Schauffer said on Wednesday night four men wearing guns in shoulder holsters bought tickets and attended the play, *Shades of Brown*.

The next night five people turned up with film equipment. Schauffer says when he asked who they were they did not give any identification, but one wrote on a piece of paper "Sergeant James and four others" as well as the phone number of the local police headquarters.

While Schauffer called the number the men began filming the play and he left the phone to intervene, saying the university did not have the film rights, and could therefore not let the "crew" video the performance.

"No-one had produced any identity — and I was unable to get through to the number they gave me. They could have been anyone and I was not prepared to take the

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

risk of infringing the rights.

"It was also unfair on the cast, who had not been consulted on whether they wished to be filmed.

"When the five said they would go on filming if the play continued we had no alternative but to call it off.

"I went out on stage and explained all this to the audience — while the cameras rolled — and we all went home."

Schauffer said the next day a member of the security police confirmed on the phone that the five had been police, acting under Section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

He said they gave him to understand they might be back to film any other performance of any production.

Schauffer said this was an "unprecedented situation" which created severe problems for the organisers, the cast and producers.

Vice-rector of UDW Professor Tom Bennett said, "We are very distressed indeed. It was a frightening incident for all concerned.

"We realise that the police, as they put it, have a job to do. But so has the university. The incident caused a disruption of our programme and was very distressing to the cast and the production crew who were being assessed for examination purposes."

Bennett said it was being treated as "an isolated incident" but the university would re-consider the situation if it should occur again.

"The festival will continue. Tickets are available from the SRC offices."

The producer of the play and director of the festival, Junaid Ahmed, said he felt "a great sadness" at the constant closure of so many avenues of expression by the State.

The police, telexed for comment, had not responded at the time of publication.

● *Shades of Brown* is written by Michael Pickardie, a South African living in Britain. It is about five years old and has already been performed in Johannesburg and Cape Town as well as New York and London.

Those were the days

The National Party's (NP) influence on students at the University of Stellenbosch is diminishing rapidly. Support for the party since the May elections last year has dropped from 72,5% to 66,7%, according to a recent poll undertaken by US political scientist, Jannie Gagiano. The results are published in the latest edition of the student newspaper, *Die Matie*.

The figures also indicate increasing support for parties left of the NP, since the emergence of the Independent Movement last year. Only 8% of Afrikaans students voted for parties left of the NP in 1987, whereas the support has now risen to 23%.

According to the poll, slightly less than 30% of all students — Afrikaans and English — identify with the parties left of the NP. The Conservative Party has 8% support.

Gagiano told *Die Matie* this does not mean that students are now moving "out of the laager." They are looking for solutions to stop a revolution, instead of promoting one.

In his reaction to the poll, Matie SRC chairman Francois Beukman, described by the student newspaper as a prominent member of the NP, said that the swing to the Left can be ascribed to "ignorance" on the part of the students. The swing to the Left among Stellenbosch academics was due to the "supposedly slow pace of reform" and justified grievances about salaries, Beukman is reported to have told the paper.

Beukman may think some of his fellow

students are "ignorant" about the pace of reform. The fact is that the Matie campus is slowly drifting away from NP ideology. In latter years, students have openly questioned NP policies and last year saw the open revolt by academics, some of whom had enjoyed considerable influence at Tuynhuys.

No wonder that Cape NP leader Chris Heunis, who was severely hurt by Denis Worrall in Helderberg, tried to win back the favours of dissident professors Sampie Terreblanche, Willie Esterhuysen and Anton van Niekerk when he treated them to tea in the parliamentary diningroom.

For many years, Stellenbosch, one of Afrikanerdom's sanctuaries, had been used by the NP to legitimise their policies, but those days seem to be over. ■

End of an era

It is highly unlikely that a party politician will again be elected as the chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch to succeed President P W Botha, who finished his term of office prematurely on Thursday. Already, Jan van der Horst, chairman of Old Mutual and of the university council, and Chief Justice Rabie have been mentioned as successors.

Botha's term was marred by controversy and this led the council to amend the system of electing a chancellor. Before, the university's convocation (all graduates and lecturing staff) elected the chancellor. Botha had been the only nominee.

Now the chancellor (anyone can be nominated) will be chosen by an electoral college made up of the university council, deans of faculties and the president and vice-president of convocation.



Van der Horst ... likely candidate

When John Vorster resigned suddenly after the Information scandal, some academics had misgivings about electing a politician to this prestigious and ceremonial position. Botha's election even prompted the student newspaper *Die Matie* to criticise the role of a party politician in university affairs.

How do you distinguish between the roles of chancellor and politician on campus? The criticism was underlined when Botha withdrew the passports of eight *Matie* students who were planning to meet ANC members in Lusaka. It was also noted that Botha is not a university graduate. (Both Van der Horst and Justice Rabie are graduates of Stellenbosch.)

It was also during Botha's term of office that prominent *Matie* academics broke ranks with the National Party (NP). A delicate situation was further stressed when Natal NP director of information, Renier Schoeman, referred to the Stellenbosch men

as "confused Cape-based liberal academics."

The position of chancellor will be advertised in the press this month. It seems that politicians need not apply.

Appeal against UCT fails

By RONNIE MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

AN application in the Supreme Court for leave to appeal against the setting aside of subsidy conditions imposed on South African universities last year was dismissed with costs yesterday.

Meanwhile, in an unexpected turn yesterday morning, counsel for the ministers, Mr J H Combrinck SC, said the application for leave to appeal against the University of the Western Cape (UWC) was being withdrawn.

Last month a full Bench comprising Mr Justice CT Howie, Mr Justice HC Conradie and Mr Justice HC Nel declared the conditions invalid.

Delivering a unanimous judgment yesterday, Mr Justice Howie said there was no reasonable prospect that an appeal would succeed.

Ultra vires

In the application, the ministers of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives and the Minister of National Education said that in reaching the finding last month the court had erred both in fact and in law in finding the conditions ultra vires.

Counsel for the ministers gave no reason for the withdrawal of the application against UWC but not against UCT.

Mr Justice Howie, Mr Justice Conradie and Mr Justice Nel presided. Mr Combrinck, assisted by Mr C B Prest and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the ministers. Mr Gys Hofmeyr SC, assisted by Mr Jeremy Gauntlett, instructed by Ms A Durbach of Bernadt, Vukic and Potash, appeared for UCT. Mr Gauntlett, instructed by E Moosa and Associates, also appeared for UWC.

Mandela's law degree

PRETORIA. — Jailed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela is expected to complete his LLB degree from the University of South Africa this year, Unisa law Professor Marinus Wiechers said here.

Mr Mandela, a practising lawyer before he was jailed for life on sabotage charges in the Rivonia Trial in 1964, will be awarded the degree baccalaureus legum (LLB) by Unisa, Prof Wiechers said.

Prof Wiechers praised the former Robben Island prisoner, who is now being held in Pollsmoor Prison, for being a conscientious student.

"He took some of my courses and he was a conscientious and an excellent student."

Cape Times 11/4/88

The LLB degree will allow Mr Mandela access to the higher legal bar and to practise as an advocate.

The dean of Unisa's Law Faculty, Professor W J Hosten, said Mr Mandela's assignments would be kept by the department and not be placed in the library. This was normal practice with LLB assignments.

Prof Wiechers said Mr Mandela needed to complete a few ancillary subjects, including languages, to qualify for the degree.

Asked whether Mr Mandela would be allowed to attend his graduation ceremony, a Prisons Service spokesman in Pretoria said: "Prisoners are not allowed to attend graduation ceremonies."

Unisa is a tele-tuition university but presents graduation ceremonies. It mails degrees to graduates unable to attend.

Pretoria-based Unisa, South Africa's largest university, is solely a correspondence college.

Mr Mandela, who studied for several other courses from his Cape Town jail cell, began the law programme after the Prisons Service softened earlier policy barring political prisoners from studying law.

"For quite some time political prisoners were not allowed to do law courses," Prof Wiechers said.

"He (Mandela) took all sorts of other courses, but a couple of years ago that policy was changed." — UPI and Sapa

22000 enrolled at Vista University

Samplem 5/4/85

(54)

MORE than 22 000 undergraduate students, most of them teachers, have enrolled at Vista University this year.

Vista's public relations officer, Miss Karin Dietz, said a total of 22 046 students had registered at various campuses in the country. This was an increase of 18 percent over 1987.

Of the total registrations, 17 473 are teachers upgrading their qualifications through distance tuition at the Further Training Campus. It is estimated that two out of every three secondary teachers is registered at Vista.

The university was established in 1982 and opened its doors to students in 1983. It has campuses in Mamelodi,

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

Soweto, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Sebokeng and has training centres in Welkom, Daveyton and Kimberley.

Figures

The Further Training Campus is at the Vista head office in Pretoria.

The student figures at each campus are as follows: Soweto (1 068), Bloemfontein (543), Port Elizabeth (954), Mamelodi (898), Sebokeng (473), Daveyton (324), Kimberley (34), Welkom (279) and Further Training (17 473).

54
5/4/88

DONATIONS to the University of Cape Town Foundation — the independent organisation which raises funds for the university — increased last year despite the uncertain economic and political climate in South Africa.

According to the March Progress Report released recently, unrestricted donations rose to R814 753 — an increase of 10,6 percent over 1986.

EXHIBITION AT RAU

THE Rand Afrikaans University is to host an exhibition and symposia that will benefit teachers, educationists and training managers.

Mr Aaron Ngema, a Press officer for Specialised Exhibitions, said the event — the seventh South African International Training and Education Exhibition and Symposia (Instructa '88) — will take place from July 4 — 8.

He said Instructa '88 will be combined with an interesting programme of symposia, short training sessions and workshops — which will be co-ordinated by RAU's Bureau for Continuing Education.

It will cover a wide spectrum of interests to those in the educational and training fields. A major photographic exhibition will also run alongside Instructa.

"We believe that teachers, educationists and training managers will greatly benefit from the wide ranging topics such as video editing,



**MR Aaron Ngema . . .
Press officer for
Specialised Exhibitions.**

creative Bible teaching and many other highly educative topics which form part of the programme staged alongside the show," Mr Ngema said.

• The Bureau for Continuing Education at the Rand Afrikaans University has organised

two separate two-day work seminars in July.

A spokesperson said the seminars would be held on July 4 and 5 and 7 and 8.

Limited enrolments will be accepted to ensure an intimate and confidential atmosphere.

The course will be presented in English on July 7 and 8. The closing date for those who wish to participate is June 23. For further information phone (011) 726-6103 or 726-5000 Ext. 2037.

Meanwhile, another one-day seminar has been organised at RAU by the Southern African Higher Education and Training Media Association (Sahema) on July 5.

The aim is to make participants acquire practical knowledge and skills in effective communication. It is open to lecturers, teachers, instructors and training officers.

The closing date for the course is June 23. For further details contact: (011) 726-6103 or 726-5000 Ext. 2037.

29/1/88
5
not
2037

Serious threat to moves for non-racial campuses

The consequences of the banning of the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) are discussed by Mr Steve Kromberg, president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

It is, or should be, perfectly clear that the recent banning of 17 major anti-apartheid organisations severely undermines the prospects for peaceful and democratic change in South Africa.

For South African universities, in particular, the bannings pose a serious threat to important initiatives aimed at fostering non-racialism and democracy on the campuses; initiatives which could have seen the universities setting an example for the rest of South Africa.

Sansco, one of the 17 organisations effectively banned, was initially formed as the Azanian Students' Congress (Azaso) in 1979 and was aligned to the Black Consciousness movement.

Azaso changed rapidly, however, influenced by the re-emergence of the Freedom Charter with its ideals of non-racialism. By the time the United Democratic Front (UDF) was formed in 1983, Azaso had adopted a policy of non-racialism.

The change in ideology had paved the way for increasing co-operation and contact between Azaso and Nusas and the formation of the UDF consolidated these links.

Alliance formed

Nusas and Azaso entered into what we called the non-racial student alliance, along with the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), which was banned in 1985. In 1985, Azaso changed its name to Sansco, reflecting its move away from Black Consciousness to the position of non-racialism.

The importance of these developments for the state of the universities cannot be overemphasised. The universities are not protected islands in a sea of national conflict. Apartheid's bitter products are as evident there as anywhere else in society.

Students come to university from either 12 years of Bantu Education or 12 years of Christian National Education. White students have, in the majority of cases, been schooled in the philosophy of white supremacy. Black students often come from a background of educational deprivation, schooled in the battles of "gutter education".

This is a situation that almost inevitably leads to a degree of conflict and hostility.

What is important, however, is that the English-language universities are trying to move away from apartheid. Black student numbers have increased since 1980, although they still remain below 25 percent. Black and white students live in the residences together, they attend lectures together

er and eat in the canteens together.

But non-racialism is by no means automatic, by no means guaranteed. Coming from a racist society, our students have to work hard at overcoming prejudices, at building mutual respect and at learning about each others' fears, desires and concerns.

Black students are still in a minority on campus and are often forced to integrate themselves on the terms of white students or find themselves isolated.

This tendency has therefore been for black students to withdraw from a wide range of activities and to organise alternatives with which they feel more comfortable. And conversely, many white students have carried on as if nothing has changed from their earlier days in white schools and white suburbs.

This has been the reality for a number of years. But things have slowly begun to change for the better, through much hard work. Black and white students have been separately represented by Nusas and Sansco at local and national levels. It is the developing alliance between Nusas and Sansco that has allowed us



Kromberg . . . no giving up.

to tackle the nuts and bolts of building non-racialism.

In the years since the establishment of this non-racial alliance, the two organisations have held discussions at national and local levels to establish a programme for building non-racialism in the universities. Significant progress has been made.

Enter the Nationalist Party. In one fell swoop Mr P W Botha and his "se-

curity system" have placed into jeopardy many years of hard work. Sansco is banned, Nusas survives for the moment. Our forums and our discussions are banned. The organisational home of black students is demolished around their heads — in true apartheid style.

The entire process of building non-racial unity on campus is dealt a severe blow and students are thrown into a state of anger and confusion. This is why we are convinced the government is crazy. In the name of security, through a characteristically dictatorial act, they have created a state of intense insecurity.

What can we in Nusas say? We are dismayed. We are angry. And we are bitterly disappointed. But we can guarantee that we won't give up easily. In fact, we know that we will have to work twice as hard as before to ensure that our progress thus far does not disintegrate into racial conflict on campus.

And we believe the same challenge is posed to all democratically-minded South Africans. The time has come for all South Africans, black and white, to stand up against the tyranny of apartheid.

Research into the quail's sex life get

From The Economist

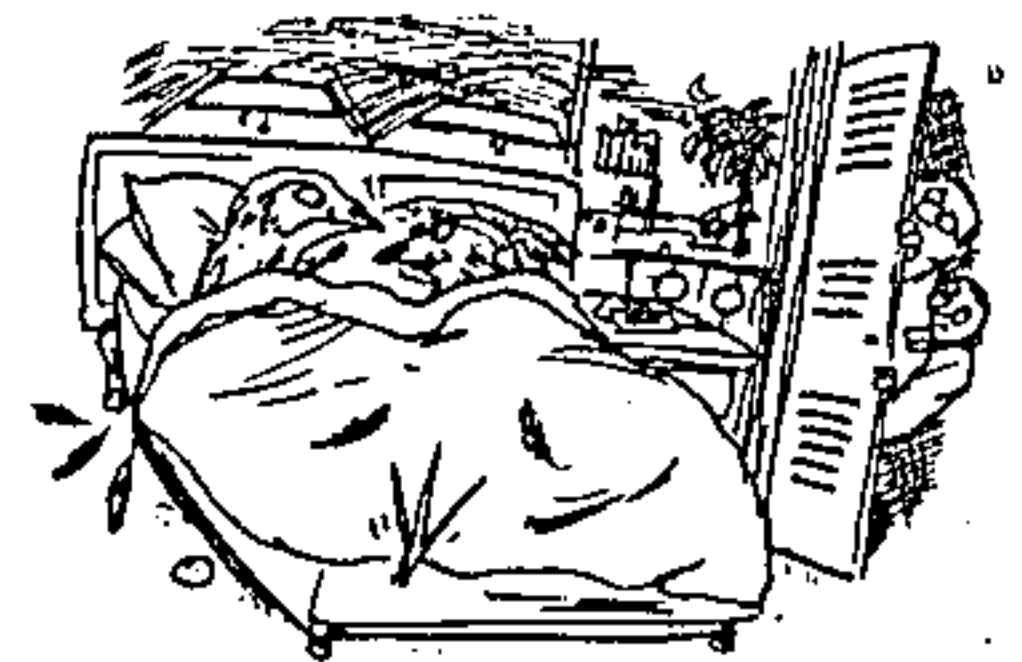
Each month US Senator William Proxmire gives a "golden fleece" award to the government agency that has been most ingeniously wasteful of the taxpayers' money. His most recent choice was a pair of research-funding agencies that between them found R214 000 for scientists to spend on studying the sex life of Japanese quail.

The researchers who were given the grant wished to study "sexual looking, classical conditioning of sexual arousal and improvement in copulatory performance with practice". The reason Japanese quail were used is that they belong to the variety that is most commonly kept

in captivity.

In vain did the agencies — the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Mental Health — protest that the project was well founded and that its worthy subject was really learning, not sex or quail.

Senator Proxmire's sport has attracted others. In his State of the Union message in January, President Reagan promised to demonstrate the need for a line-item veto in the Budget (the right to veto items in a Bill, rather than a whole measure) by sending Congress a list of the wasteful "pork barrel" items in the Budget that he would, given the chance, cut out.



The list, when it was finally unveiled a couple of weeks ago by the Budget Director, Mr James Miller, added up to only R6 billion, hardly enough to reduce the deficit to sensible proportions.

Indeed, during most of the 1980s

By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Education Reporter

An unexpected benefit of academic orientation and support programmes at Wits University is that they are making staff aware of innovative teaching methods, says Professor Gus Gerrans, director of the Pre-University School.

This is partly because staff and postgraduate students taking part in the programmes — which have no fixed syllabi and no exams or tests to prepare students for — are freer to experiment with new methods.

LONG PROCESS

The university hierarchy has also become very supportive and conscious of the need for activities designed to improve the quality of teaching, says Professor Gerrans. "There are discussions about the effectiveness of teaching at vice-chancellor, dean and faculty head level and research into education is actively encouraged, which was not always the case."

He stresses that there is no great wave of change. Lessons learnt at the Pre-University School or in the Academic Support Programme spread slowly through the university and there are still some staff

New Wits programmes to improve teaching quality

members who are not ready to try new approaches to teaching. "It is a long-term process of re-educating the staff."

There is a lot of research evidence, says Professor Gerrans, that teaching is more effective when students actively take part in constructing knowledge rather than being passive recipients of information. The staff are therefore encouraged to move away from the usual mix of four lectures and a tutorial a week and, where it was applicable, have fewer lectures, more practical periods and even integrate the two.

This is not uncommon in arts subjects but more difficult to accomplish in the science subjects, a more didactic field where "teaching is by telling" and students are traditionally given little opportunity to participate, he says.

A factor limiting the spread of alternative teaching methods is money. "Lectures are, in a sense,

very efficient. One lecturer can convey in a short time a lot of information to 200 students at relatively low cost.

"But it is not effective in terms of meaningful learning. A student would be hard-pressed in the afternoon to say what he had been told in his chemistry lecture that morning, for example" says Professor Gerrans.

"The new methods of teaching are usually more staff-intensive. This costs money and, with the recent 29 percent cut in our state subsidy, it is difficult, if not impossible, to expand our teaching staff.

"These cuts come at a most unfortunate time because I believe more staff would try to alter their methods of teaching if more financial resources were made available for them."

Staff-student ratios at Wits, he concludes, have not deteriorated significantly, but the trend is in the wrong direction.

(54) JMC 6/4/88

Soviet envoy speaks to RAU students

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The Soviet Union believes South Africans themselves must decide — without external interference — what kind of society they want after apartheid is abolished, says the acting Soviet abassador to Le-

sotho, Dr Boris Asoyan.

He was speaking yesterday to a group of Rand Afrikaans University students at a seminar in Maseru.

Dr Asoyan said suggestions that the Soviet Union regarded all white South Africans as racists who should be expelled were stupid and ignorant.

So, too, were the "cliches" that the Soviets wanted to gain control of Southern Africa's minerals and the Cape sea route.

Dr Asoyan, the charge d'affaires in the Soviet embassy in Maseru, said he had the impression that people in Pretoria were beginning to understand that the Soviet Union had become a factor whose participation in settlement efforts in Southern Africa "might become very positive".

"Most South Africans, he said, seemed to realise that the Soviet Union was not a sort of evil power trying to exterminate whites.

It was encouraging that many South Africans took seriously the statements by the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, about the Soviet Union's support for the peaceful political settle-

ment of armed conflicts.

He welcomed the fact that South Africans were beginning to visit the Soviet Union and thus to realise that their impressions of the country were not realistic, Dr Asoyan said.

"The Soviet Union is not going to destroy South Africa," he told the students. "Our policy as I see it is aimed at establishing peace and stability in southern Africa, preferably by peaceful means.

"We want to see a prosperous South Africa without apartheid, a just, democratic and non-racial country that would respect the rights of all citizens regardless of colour.

"We would like to see a peaceful transition to such a society."

Dr Asoyan said his own view was that "the chances for such a transition are not yet lost".

(S4) B/low

— PARLIAMENT —

No plans for law on student loans

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Government did not intend introducing legislation to compel students, who leave SA soon after completing their studies, to pay back the state subsidies used for their education, National Education Minister F W de Klerk said yesterday.

"The extent and nature of this problem does not warrant the introduction of such legislation," he said in reply to Clive Derby-Lewis (CP, indirectly elected).

Derby-Lewis asked if government was "giving consideration to the introduction of legislation, which will enable the state to reclaim amounts paid in university subsidies, from graduates who leave the country immediately, or soon after their graduation".

However, De Klerk said SA had benefitted considerably over the past few years and still benefitted from the immigration of trained manpower, which did not cost the taxpayer anything.

"The introduction of measures related to the subsidising of universities, in order to inhibit emigration, will in all probability evoke a very sharp reaction

Political Staff

from other countries, to the disadvantage of SA."

□ No action would be taken against "non-white" students living in hostels at Stellenbosch University, as they had been given permission to do so by government, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said yesterday.

In reply to Andrew Gerber (CP Brits), Heunis said, at the request of the university, the Cape Provincial government issued a group areas permit allowing 10 males and 10 females of "other" race groups to occupy the Hippokrates and Francie van Zijl hostels on campus.

Gerber wanted to know if the hostels were in a white group area and, if so, whether Heunis intended instituting legal proceedings against the "non-white" students accommodated in them.

Heunis responded: "No. Legal action cannot be taken against the students, because they are occupying the hostels under authority of a group areas permit."

Barratt warns of dangers of SA's mental isolation

P 1/2 9/14/88

54

Daily Dispatch Reporter GRAHAMOWN — South Africans were bringing on themselves, through the agency of government and the security regulations, an isolation of the mind — a sort of psychological imprisonment.

This was said by the director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barratt, at the first of two graduation ceremonies at Rhodes University here last night.

"It is as if we preferred the security and certainty of this prison to the problems and insecurities of the world outside," he said.

But this isolation of the mind was the antithesis of a university and this trend should be resisted by graduates as they moved out from the university.

The growing pressure on universities stemmed from a belief on the part of government, and possibly large sections of the white community that they could and should be isolated from society as a whole.

"Life would be more comfortable in an isolated tower of learning but this would be abdicating the role of universities which is to be on



MR BARRATT

the cutting edge of change in all its aspects," he said.

The threat of isolation came from all sides most obviously by the international community through sanctions and boycotts.

"We cannot develop as a modern nation if channels for the free flow of scientific and technological information become blocked and if academic interchange is increasingly limited," he said.

Instead South Africa was threatened with becoming a stagnant intellectual backwater with the great universities downgraded in the western world.

Conditions could be ameliorated in ways, as the reforms of the first half of the 1980s did, but as long as the majority

of people were denied full political and economic rights the western world would not turn a blind eye.

Much of this isolation was self-imposed, even invited. The security forces operated with impunity in other countries on the grounds they were countering a threat to the established order.

"A cordon of bitterness is being strengthened around us, isolating us further while revulsion grows in the west at this reliance on brute strength," Mr Barratt said.

No strong voices of dissent were raised by liberal politicians or business leaders for fear of being pilloried as unpatriotic or weak on security.

The media should be an important means of countering this isolation from international and domestic realities.

But the powerful electronic media were fully under official control while the press was gradually being co-opted into submission or was concerned primarily with circulation figures and financial results.

"There is no adequate debate on our international and regional relations in spite of the implications for our future," Mr Barratt said.

Universities and other research and educational institutions could play a constructive role in promoting greater awareness and more informed understanding of these issues.

"In this regard Rhodes is to be congratulated on a new initiative in establishing the International Studies Unit which hopefully will strengthen the study of international relations here and contribute to a broader and more informed debate," he said.

e
e

D/D 11/4/88

Graduands told universities' role not fully understood 54

Daily Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — The dominance of university scholarships remained paramount despite fashionable misperceptions about universities being "ivory towers" in concept and practice.

This was said by Professor Brian Allanson, the former head of the Department of Zoology and Entomology and dean of research at Rhodes University, at the second graduation ceremony here on Saturday.

"We are perceived as expensive institutions, whose grants can be cut to ease the pressure on the privy purse, or the places in which political statements contrary to the established policy are made," he said.

Thus universities were not necessarily seen as places where science relevant to the needs of South Africa could be carried out.

They were seen as teaching the principles of science but, apart from providing an education by teaching to a recognized level of sophistication, they were purveyors of scholarly products which were of little use to society, Prof Allanson said.

These "deeply cynical" views were caused in part by the humility with which academics approached their scholarship, he said. But this was changing as some universities spent a good deal of effort and money in making sure that what they did was put before the public in a presentable form.

Now that the academic boycott was beginning to have a significant effect, South Africans were realising the undoubted need for collaboration and communication within science, Prof Allanson said.

"We are a scientific civilization in which knowledge and its integrity are crucial."

He added that during the current decade there had been an expansion of the liaison between universities, government departments and parastatal research institutions which underlined their intrinsic interdependence.

"Ten years ago universities employed 26 per cent of all qualified scientists and engineers available in the country.

"This figure highlights an important fact: the universities employ more scientists than any in-

dustry, the government or the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)."

While universities were a significant employer of scientists and engineers, they spent 55 per cent less on their support than did government, including parastatal institutions or industry.

The reason for this difference lay in the small investment which universities were able to make in equipment and support staff.

The full potential of scientists and engineers was thus underexploited, Prof Allanson said.

"The correction of this obviously inefficient use of such ability and skills was entirely due to the remarkable co-operation which had developed between the universities and the CSIR since its inception.

"While we all hope for and are contributing towards a sensible economic revival in the Republic, it will be retrogressive to make such a revival synonymous with a deterioration in the quality of university education and inquiry."

He added that one or two academics supported the contention that money was wasted if university and museum researchers were allowed to decide the research direction of interest without considering the needs of the state.

"I hope I have said enough to convince you that without this freedom the development of knowledge and understanding ceases.

"The new, more market-orientated research image and practice which the CSIR has developed during the past two years underlines the need for universities to reaffirm their commitment to fundamental research."

The quality, diversity and number of graduates were indicative of the optimism which was necessary, and although the remuneration of university teachers had fallen well below that of their peers in industry and government, their altruism was acknowledged — a quality which maintained excellence.

"Our shareholders are our students and their parents and, as in business, they demand a good return for capital invested, irrespective of the difficulties which the board of directors may be experiencing," Prof Allanson said.

CAPE TOWN 11/4/88

Wits 'regrets' 7 visa refusals

JOHANNESBURG. — The University of the Witwatersrand today expressed "very much regret" at the government's refusal of visas for seven members of the Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) who were due to visit South Africa from April 7-15.

The seven-member delegation included four medical professors from top US medical schools, and one of the objectives of the visit was to meet and discuss with local doctors and others how emergency legislation has effected medical services to the general population, including those in detention, the statement said. — Sapa

Film industry feels much happier now

THE film industry and its investors have welcomed government's statement that no further curbs on movie financing schemes are being planned.

The assurance given by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis last week is expected to restore investor confidence and boost the industry, which has been hamstrung by the uncertainty about tax related funding.

Following a meeting with the SA Film and Video Institute and other industry representatives on March 30, Du Plessis's assurance has allayed fears that the government might later decide to introduce retrospective legislation denying tax relief for legitimate investments.

February's amendments to the Income Tax Act, refining Section 24F to limit tax breaks to the film industry and eliminate artificial schemes in the industry, failed to quell these doubts.

Coopers & Lybrand consultant Bronwyn

Monday 12/4/88
KAY TURVEY

Allan says the statement should put investors fears to rest.

Les Arlow, executive president of Newfin Entertainment, which handles the finance, packaging and distribution of films describes the statement as positive.

"Investors are reassured and films, which conform to Section 24F will now be seen as a safe investment," he says.

Local & Overseas Leisure Corporation chairman Albie Venter says the climate of uncertainty has ended and the film industry now knows where it stands.

"The on-off situation of tax related funding has come to a halt and confidence in local productions should now be restored."

Toron MD Edgar Bold says this assurance will not deter Revenue from investigating scam deals.

University funds limited

PRETORIA — SA universities might have to cut down drastically on student intake because of the lack of funds for expansion.

This was said last night by Unisa's Principal Designate Cas van Vuuren and an address at a graduation ceremony.

Universities had already been told they could not expand indefinitely because funds were not available.

Education institutions including universities would increasingly have to look to other sources of financing.

Van Vuuren said the only possibility for universities was to start to limit intake and the logical move was to limit on academic grounds — on school performances. This meant a large number of school leavers with university en-

Monday 12/4/88
GERALD REILLY

trance certificates would be refused admission to universities.

There were other alternatives for these students but whether they could all be accommodated was another question. It appeared that Unisa in addition to its normal info had had to absorb additional students who could not get admission to residential university.

He said this had led to an explosion in student numbers. But Unisa was subject to the same limitations as residential universities.

Until now this additional growth to be accommodated "one way or another" but Unisa was seriously considering limiting its student numbers.

on
2
ad
au
t dead
d after
on a
akpan
pecial
aptain
led a
aches
kpan,
gang
goods
hes.
Con-
told
fired
gang
ver-
atal-
the
sted
was
The
1 30
sa-
ods

Application to reopen Sharpeville Six trial

Lawyers will apply tomorrow to reopen the trial of the Sharpeville Six — five men and a woman temporarily reprieved from the gallows just 15 hours before they were to hang for a political murder.

Their scheduled execution caused an international outcry last month, largely because they were condemned for sharing a "common purpose" with the killers of a township councillor and not for killing him.

The six were granted a month-long stay of execution on March 17 when their lawyer, Mr Prakash Diar, produced evidence that a key prosecution witness might have lied under police pressure.

"I have until Monday to file a formal application to have the trial reopened, but I will make it tomorrow," Mr Diar said.

"The actual hearing on reopening the case will not take place for at least three weeks.

"I expect the six will stay on death row until then, but if the application is granted, they will probably be taken off death row and allowed to come to court," he said.

The stay of execution was granted days after President Botha rejected Western pressure to commute the sentences and decided to let the executions go ahead.

Mr Diar said the application would be heard by Mr Justice J W Human, who convicted the six last year and who granted the stay of execution last month.

Mr Human found in the original trial that the six did not strike the blows which killed councillor Mr Jacob Dlamini in September 1984.

But he ruled that their sympathy with the killers and their presence in the crowd made them equally culpable. — Reuter.

SM 14/4/88

Varsity suspends 'racist' lecturer

SM 14/4/88

The 49-year-old American lecturer, who claimed that blacks preferred to live under white rule because they would be worse off under black rule, has been suspended from the National University of Lesotho.

The university's registrar, Mr M R Likate, confirmed that Dr Eugene Valberg has been suspended while arrangements for his dismissal were being made.

Dr Valberg was suspended in absentia. He has been missing from the campus since Saturday after a group of angry students surrounded his house and demanded his dismissal.

Dr Valberg caused a furore at the university after claiming in a lengthy article published in the *Sowetan* last Thursday that South Africa's white-controlled government was "infinitely more democratic than any in Black Africa".

"The majority of blacks in South Africa recognise this and do not want to see a black-run government. They recognise that a black government would be much worse in almost all respects," he wrote.

The academic staff at the university issued a statement yesterday describing Dr Valberg as a racist and urged the administration to fire him.

University officials said yesterday that the lecturer had not been seen for three days. Unconfirmed reports said he may have left Lesotho for South Africa.

THE WEATHER



and mild with isolated thundershowers over the

Today: 8 am 14 deg C, yesterday: max 22

Woman (65)

AR645 14/4/88 54

State policy on varsity funding is chilling, says UCT man

Business Staff

PROFESSOR Paul Sulcas, director of UCT's Graduate School of Business, has called on the Government to revise its thinking on the funding policy for universities.

"We cannot afford to produce half-baked graduates unable to respond to the demands of our society and business," he told guests during his inaugural lecture last night.

"This is the likely outcome of the cumulative and compounding effects resulting from the present and anticipated cuts in subsidies."

Professor Sulcas said there was a move to reallocate funding away from universities into technikons.

SKILL TRAINING

The Government was committing itself to skill training for future generations, and thereby severely limiting intellectual and personal development which was the domain of universities.

At a recent meeting with a Cabinet Minister he was told that business schools were not high on the Government's educational priorities and that there should be fewer business schools in a small country such as South Africa.

The implications of this were "chilling" and ultimately encouraged the "brain drain", he said.

DISCRIMINATION

Professor Sulcas said the private sector could play a larger role in ending discrimination.

The Graduate School of Business had found that an overwhelming majority of senior managers and executives considered black advancement to be a major issue in their organisations. Reality did not, however, bear this out.

Only a negligible number of blacks had undertaken full-time or part-time MBA studies. Professor Sulcas said the Government and private sector should move quickly to help to end discrimination.

"We want to educate and develop all racial groups and use our researching expertise to help organisations to cope with the changing patterns of our society," he added.

Debating the 'home of the Left'

SA South
14-20/4/88

By JAKES GERWEL

Societies, social orders, exist and maintain themselves through the functioning of its various institutions, of which the educational is a key one.

Destabilization of social institutions hampers the effective functioning of a social order and can be seen to be an agent of transformation. The dilemma faced by especially black academics is whether the contrary is valid, namely that the defence of the stability of an institution aids the maintenance of the societal status quo. That this question has not been conclusively argued, is indicative of the confusion about the politics of education.

It has often been suggested at our university that course content should be such that students can perceive their academic life as not being in opposition to their politics.

There can be no doubt that UWC in March 1988 is a significantly different place from what it was in March 1985, even if only in self-perception and self-definition.

There is a greater corporate sense of mission, there is a clearer recognition of institutional space for the Left.

The question is: to what extent has the socio-political commitment been translated into academic and intellectual practice? Or to put it differently: to what extent have we given intellectual content to our socio-political commitment to the Left?

Ultimately, for the university to respond progressively as the university, the community praxis should inform and be informed by the intellectual practice of teaching and research.

This may sound like a political cliché but it is intended earnestly - the new society, and the intellectual activity and content consummate with that, will be born out of struggle and a non-dialectical approach to practice and theory will not assist in the understanding of the political tasks of academic work.

UWC has achieved much of its transformational energy through activism on the part of its students. For the intellectual transformation of the university to be advanced, it is equally necessary for there not to be any ingratitude to activism, and for a theoretical antagonism towards that motive force within the institution's history to be avoided.

An intellectual setting of the Left is one in which critical diversity is deliberately stimulated and protected. Those sharing and coming from a Left intellectual tradition know it to be the most vital and critical tradition of debate and it is one of the prime political tasks of academic work to promote that tradition, also because it is out of that that new knowledge is generated.

Against the background of the quest for a united, non-racial democracy, and of UWC's consequent broad alignment with what is called the democratic movement, there is constantly the call from progressive academics for a non-sectarian approach in academic and educational affairs.

This is in line with the previous reference to the stimulation and protection of critical diversity on the Left. A university should be non-sectarian, if only for the reasons



Prof Jakes Gerwel

UWC has committed itself to working towards a nonracial democratic South Africa. How can academic work contribute to this goal? Recently, this question was debated by Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of UWC and Dr Neville Alexander, research fellow at UCT

of its own capacity to advance knowledge and science in that way.

As with all these concepts one also needs to historicise "non-sectarianism" to adequately comprehend its meaning in our situation. Of the various manifestations of the democratic movement, that which is broadly known as the Congress tradition is the one that has for historical reasons assumed a certain dominant position. With this particular historical situation "non-sectarian" has then quite often assumed a meaning of "outside of/other than Congress".

When in assessing the political tasks of academic work, one rightfully stresses the need for a non-sectarianism, it is instructive to distinguish the historical semantics of a "sectarian" from a really "non-sectarian" non-sectarianism

By NEVILLE ALEXANDER

The fundamental inadequacy of the rector's paper consists in an attempt to reconcile irreconcilable phenomena.

The whole thrust of the paper is to place the university above and outside of the arena of class struggle.

It is an attempt, de facto, to institutionalise and thus to co-opt the militancy of many students and some staff and the radical challenges to the university itself.

This is the only meaning which an "intellectual home of the left" can have within apartheid society. It is a kind of allocation of radicalism to its own political-philosophical Bantustan, for the pursuit and maintenance of which a certain distance from the real arena of class struggle is essential. In other words, there is an assumption of a relatively static situation in which various intellectual homelands vie with one another for pre-eminence and pre-dominance.

Without going into detail, I believe that for the realisation of a pedagogy of liberation, we need to accept the following assumptions:

All universities as at present constituted are intended and financed by the state to reinforce the status quo.

On this side of liberation, they cannot in fact become instruments of liberation, however much individuals or even departments and institutes within the university can for shorter or longer periods approximate such a role.

Therefore, we have to adopt the approach that there are both possibilities and limits to what

can be done in promoting an anti-establishment, anti-capitalist project at any university in South Africa. Some universities may lend themselves more, others less, to such a radicalising project at one time or another.

The consequences of this approach, as far as our practices at the university are concerned are too many to spell out here. Suffice it to say that anti-racist, anti-sexist, anti-elitist, anti-class, anti-authoritarian, anti-conformist educational practices, new methodologies, new syllabi, new ways of assessment, new attitudes towards language, in short a new concept of the university must be realised if we are to break out of the suffocating embrace of the intellectual, political, social and cultural barbed-wire which surrounds all universities in South Africa today.

How far we can push this process, how many casualties we will suffer in doing so, is an issue that will be determined by the balance of forces in the class struggle. However, in doing so (and here I think there is a large measure of agreement), we are establishing one more corner of the firm base which all the progressive organisations of the people are busy establishing in all spheres of life, on which the non-racial, democratic socialist future will arise.

To do so, it is our main purpose to sharpen rather than to reconcile contradictions. How to do this without getting the university closed down by the reactionary custodians of state power ought to be one of the main questions that should preoccupy students, lecturers and those in the administration who are genuinely committed to the new society we are all trying to discern in the distance.

From the UWC Bulletin

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

	(a)	(b)
Lenasia	1 854	589
Soweto	18 669	1 413

Note: The information is in respect of main services only and includes transfers. The available statistics of telephones other than main services do not distinguish between services for private and business purposes.

Military disability pensions: persons in receipt/amount paid out

365. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1987?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 11 878
(b) R36 717 135

Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters: total amount spent

386. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(a) What total amount had been spent on the Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) on what specified items was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) R507 431 as at 31/3/1987
(b) The funds were utilized as follows:
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Salaries | R265 812 |
| Administration | R68 455 |
| Members' Allowances | R144 734 |
| Publications | R27 747 |
| Technical Services | R683 |
| | <u>R507 431</u> |

University of Natal: new teaching hospital for medical school

388. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

FOREIGN PATIENTS TREATED IN SOUTH AFRICAN PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS: PERIOD 1986-09-01 TO 1987-08-31

Country/City of origin	Province concerned	No. of patients	Hospital fees		
			Collectable R c	Collected R c	Written off R c
Argentina	OFS	1	50,00	50,00	
Australia	Cape	3	201,00	40,00	
	OFS	1	40,00	40,00	
Austria	Cape	1	622,00		
Belgium	Cape	2	502,00	0,00	
	OFS	1	40,00	40,00	
Bophuthatswana	Transvaal	1	1 040,00	1 040,00	
	Transvaal	1	26,00	26,00	
Botswana	Cape	30	37 310,00	9,00	
	Natal	2	360,00	310,00	
	OFS	5	1 165,00	1 145,00	
	Transvaal	309	381 439,36	214 554,20	60,00
Bulgaria	Cape	1	1 494,00		
Canada	Cape	4	859,50		
Channel Islands	Natal	1	200,00		
China	OFS	41	2 682,00	2 462,00	40,00
Cyprus	OFS	3	170,00	130,00	
Denmark	Cape	1	137,00	137,00	
Egypt	Cape	1	530,00		
	OFS	1	50,00	50,00	
France	Cape	1	117,00	117,00	
	OFS	4	1 020,00	1 020,00	
Greece	Cape	3	879,00	829,00	
	Natal	3	100,00		
	OFS	1	850,00	850,00	
Ireland	Cape	2	204,00		
India	Cape	1	376,00		
	OFS	4	230,00	180,00	
Israel	Cape	8	7 485,00	7 054,00	
	OFS	1	10,00	10,00	
Italy	Cape	2	1 595,00	1 595,00	
	OFS	2	50,00	50,00	
Japan	Cape	15	12 076,00	1 313,00	
Kenya	Cape	3	132,25	132,25	
Korea	Cape	6	7 225,00	6 399,00	
Lesotho	Cape	4	596,00	292,00	
	Natal	4	662 786,00	467 038,00	1 260,00
	OFS	6	6 273,90	6 105,90	
Libanon	Transvaal	6	38,00	38,00	
Madagascar	OFS	1	1 296,00		
Malawi	Cape	4	9 932,00	4 859,00	
	Cape	12	400,00	50,00	
	Natal	3	270,00	270,00	
	OFS	2	27,114,41	14 058,51	
Mauritius	Transvaal	27	166 806,00	18 293,92	
	Cape	80	10 807,00	10 807,00	
	Natal	6	1 020,00		
	OFS	2			

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

University suspends US lecturer

Dr Eugene Valberg (49), an American lecturer who claimed that blacks preferred to live under white rule because they would be worse off under black rule, has been suspended from the National University of Lesotho.

The university's registrar, Mr M R Likate, confirmed that Dr Valberg had been suspended while arrangements for his dismissal were being made.

Dr Valberg claimed in an article published in the *Sowetan* last week that South Africa's white-controlled government was "infinitely more democratic than any in Black Africa".

"The majority of blacks in South Africa recognise this and do not want to see a black-run government. They recognise that a black government would be much worse in almost all respects," he wrote.

755
88/4/57
2005



CAP 1745 15/11/88

'More blacks at Wits' call

Own Correspondent

54

A CALL was made last night for Wits University to change its overwhelmingly white establishment through "a conscious and aggressive policy of affirmative action".

Speaking at Wits's Law and Business Administration graduation ceremony, Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, said Wits was historically premised to serve the needs of a white community.

"This can no longer be true. But it continues to be controlled exclusively by a white council, overwhelmingly dominated by a white senate, white academic staff and white administra-

tive personnel.

"And four out of five students are white in a country in which whites make up only 20% of the population."

He said the university itself had not planned or desired such a distortion, and was in fact against it.

In calling for an affirmative action programme, Mr Mahomed said there should be more imaginative procedures for identifying academic potential among the disadvantaged and there should be more generous subsidization of disadvantaged students.

He called on local and foreign business to play a more active role in this.

Government probe into doctors' working conditions

ARKu
15/4/88
54

By DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

THE Government has launched an independent survey of doctor's working conditions with a view to improving job satisfaction.

National Health Minister Dr Willie van Niekerk said in an interview he was very sensitive to the need for doctors to have job satisfaction.

He was approached to comment on figures in the latest annual report of the Department of National Health which showed the number of registered doctors in South Africa dropped from 20 477 in 1986 to 20 229 last year.

Create more facilities

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on National Health Dr Marius Barnard said this trend would continue unless more facilities were created for the training of black doctors in particular.

He said the curriculum for training black doctors should perhaps be changed to take into account South African conditions.

The time had also perhaps come for medical students to be obliged to give a commitment that they would practice medicine in South Africa for a



Dr Van Niekerk

specified period after qualifying.

"Too many are leaving immediately after qualifying from medical school," he said.

Dr van Niekerk said he was personally very sensitive to the need for doctors to have job satisfaction.

He said he had appointed independent consultants to survey the job satisfaction of doctors at one specific hospital (he did not want to identify the hospital or the consultants at

this stage), so that the findings could be used to improve working conditions for doctors generally.

Dr van Niekerk said it was obvious more doctors would have to be trained in South Africa, particularly black doctors.

Research had, however, shown there was no need for an additional medical faculty, but that existing training facilities should be used more optimally.

But in this regard, the minister said, the lack of financial resources was playing an inhibitive role.

Dr van Niekerk said there was no government restriction on universities with regard to the number of black medical students which could be enrolled.

With regard to the emigration of doctors, the minister said it was true that many were going for political reasons, but there were also financial considerations involved as well as the lure of exorbitant fees paid in the United States.

He said he was not in favour of making it compulsory for newly qualified doctors to serve for a minimum period in South Africa before emigrating.

Rather there should be a spirit of community service imbued in the students so that they felt morally obligated to put back what they had received from the community, he said.

● Dr van Niekerk referred to his speech in Parliament last year in which he pointed out the ratio of doctors to population in South Africa was 1:1 582.

The ratio in urban areas was 1:1 237, while that in rural areas was 1:5 396.

South Africa's doctor population ratio of 6,3 doctors per 10 000 population corresponded to medium developed countries of the world where 6,5 doctors per 10 000 population was found.

54

Future graduates face work problems

PRETORIA — Finding work for the mass of students who would graduate at SA universities in the years ahead would be an enormous problem, said Unisa principal designate Cas van Vuuren last night.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony, he said SA had a small economy compared with other First World countries, and disinvestment had to be contended with.

It might sound like a solution to say

GERALD REILLY

SA was a Third World country, and should accept the lifestyle and economy of the Third World.

However, the economy had reached a level of sophistication where it was impossible to turn back without disastrous consequences for both first and Third World components.

A great worry, too, was the financing and provision of education for the expected huge increases in school and university populations.

The flood of students to universities threatened standards, and one of the greatest challenges next century would be to maintain quality and standards without imposing "inhuman" admission requirements.

Universities' racial make-up must be challenged — study

By Zenaide Vendeiro, Education Reporter

An affirmative action policy — which many South Africans reject as reverse discrimination — should be implemented at the country's universities to bring about a racial mix that more accurately reflects that of South African society, say two lecturers at Unisa's Department of Psychology.

In a two-part paper in the January edition of the *South African Science Journal*, Dr Victor Nell and Dr Fred van Staden argue that it would be difficult and even "distasteful" to try to justify a racially-divided university system.

On the other hand, they say, society would benefit in various ways from a unitary system.

Firstly, in reflecting the racial mix of South African society more accurately, the 21 universities would in the long-term contribute to a reduction in inter-group tension and better prepare students for a post-apartheid South Africa.

"Contact promotes dialogue and corrodes social stereotypes, and mixed campuses would advance social harmony in South Africa to a greater extent than separation," they say.

Secondly, the presence of significant numbers of black staff and students at historically white

universities would encourage a re-evaluation of teaching curricula and research programmes to make them more relevant.

Also, black teachers would act as role models for black students, as would black administrative personnel and secretarial and technical staff. They would, at the same time, sensitise administrations to the needs of black students.

However, an affirmative action programmes at universities would inevitably lead to charges of reverse discrimination and charges of threats to academic excellence, admit the academics.

They say that any programme that smacked of racism, even though it would favour former victims of racism, would be rejected as condescending and ideologically unacceptable.

At the same time, specific goals for admission of students and hiring of staff of the specified race group would have to be adopted if even the limited target of achieving a "significant number" of the desired group on campus was to be achieved within a reasonable period.

On the threat to academic excellence, Dr Nell and Dr van Staden said academics, however liberal, would "not allow well-earned reputations to be watered down by a general decline in standards".

'Wits needs a new policy' on disadvantaged students

There had to be a conscious and aggressive policy of affirmative action for disadvantaged students, without sacrificing academic standards, Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, said yesterday.

He said this in remarks prepared for address to a graduation ceremony of mostly law students at the University of the Witwatersrand last night.

"Identification of academic potential among the disadvantaged must be sought through imaginative procedures not based on the formal criteria of school leaving examinations.

"There must be an imaginative programme of more generous and effective subsidisations of disadvantaged students in which organised business, commerce and industry both here and abroad, must also play a more substantive and activist role."

The old SA in which a white minority dominated the politi-

cal, economic and social power was beginning to disintegrate.

Universities had to anticipate the new reality instead of mirroring old distortions.

Wits had historically served the needs of whites.

This could no longer be true, but it continued to be dominated by a white council, senate, academic staff and administrative personnel.

Four out of five students were white in a country in which whites made up 20 per cent of the population.

The university neither planned nor desired such a distortion. "Indeed the contrary is true; but a rational choice of alternatives for a new society now makes imperative a more vigorous approach."

Mr Mahomed is a member of the Johannesburg Bar Council, one of the founding trustees of the Legal Resources Centre and a board member of Wits Law faculty. — Sapa.

Govt set to act on 'varsities

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Government was still intent on achieving the goals it set out for order and discipline at universities last year with its subsidy pre-conditions, Minister of National Education Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

He said this was so in spite of recent Supreme Court decisions in favour of certain universities.

Mr de Klerk was replying to the committee stage debate of his Budget vote.

The unrest situation at certain universities which had given rise to the Government's original action had still not abated sufficiently for it to leave the issue alone, he said.

The Government would be deciding on its course of action within the next few weeks and would make announcements.

Mr de Klerk said the Government's goals with the subsidy conditions for universities had been to ensure, firstly, uninterrupted education, secondly, full and efficient use of taxpayers' money, thirdly, order and discipline on campuses, and fourthly, the maintenance of universities' educational norms and values.

The Supreme Court decision in favour of certain universities who had appealed against the conditions was well known.

The point was that the courts had ruled against the Government's methods and not its goals.

"The Government is still intent on achieving these goals. These were not affected by the court," Mr de Klerk said.

The Government had four options — to appeal against the court's decision, amend legislation, seek consensus with the universities or to leave the matter alone.

Mr de Klerk said the situation at universities was such that the Government could not leave it alone, and it would be considering its possible courses of action in terms of the first three options. — Sapa.

54
15/4/88 Blaney

Call for affirmative action at university

ROGER SMITH

A CALL was made last night for Wits University to change its overwhelmingly white establishment through "a conscious and aggressive policy of affirmative action".

Speaking at Wits' Law and Business Administration graduation ceremony, Ismail Mahomed, SC, said Wits was historically premised to serve the needs of a white community.

"This can no longer be true. But it continues to be controlled exclusively by a white council, overwhelmingly dominated by a white Senate, white academic staff and white administrative personnel.

"And four out of five students are white in a country in which whites make up only 20% of the population."

He said the university itself had not planned or desired such a distortion, and was in fact against it.

"But a rational choice of alternatives for a new society now makes imperative a more vigorous approach."

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Bus operators: subsidies

14. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether any Indian bus operators were granted subsidies in the 1987/88 financial year; if so (a) how many, (b) what are their names, (c) what was the (i) amount and (ii) nature of the subsidy granted to each of them and (d) in which province was each of these subsidies granted;
- (2) whether any bus operators from the other race groups were granted subsidies in the said financial year; if so, (a) how many in respect of each such race group and (b) what was the total amount of the subsidy per race group;
- (3) what are the criteria used by his Department in the allocation of such subsidies?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) As bus companies are non-racial entities it is not possible to distinguish between subsidies paid to Indian bus operators and to bus operators from other race groups.
- (3) The following criteria are taken into account when the subsidisation of commuters is considered:
- whether the need exists for workers to be transported from their place of residence to their place of employment; the unemployment situation prevailing in the area where employment opportunities exist; whether the place where workers are to be transported from is a resettlement area, township or squatter camp; whether rail facilities exist for commuting purposes and, if not, what the possibilities are for the provision of such facilities in the near future; the financial position of the bus com-

pany which intends providing the service; and

whether the bus company is capable of providing and maintaining a reliable and efficient service by availing itself of the necessary servicing and repair facilities and infrastructure.

After determining what portion of the economic fare the commuter can afford to pay from his wages, the subsidy, being the difference between the economic fare and the portion thereof which is affordable by the commuter, is calculated.

Own Affairs:

Universities: subsidies

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

- (1) What amount was paid in subsidies to each university falling under the control of his Department in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available;
- (2) whether any cuts were made in these subsidies in each of these years; if so, (a) what cuts and (b) when in each case;
- (3) whether these cuts were made in consultation with each of the universities concerned; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) The following subsidies were paid to the University of Durban-Westville:
- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1987/88 | R35 772 000 |
| 1986/87 | R35 418 000 |
| 1985/86 | R23 744 000 |
| 1984/85 | R28 175 165 |
- 1983/84 — Not available — paid by the former Department of Internal Affairs
- (2) Yes
- (a) 2%
- (b) 1986/87 financial year
- (3) No. The over-the-board 2% cut in expenditures announced by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech on 17 March 1986 followed a Cabinet decision that the sums included for appropriation in the estimates for 1986/87 be reduced by 2%. No consultation or negotiation was therefore possible.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Lawsuits against Minister

115. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many lawsuits were brought against him in his capacity as Minister of Law and Order in 1987 by members of the public and (b) what (i) were the circumstances of the lawsuits and (ii) was the outcome in each case;
- (2) whether he paid out any money (a) as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him and (b) in out-of-court settlements; if so, what total amount?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 171 lawsuits, i.e. after summonses were issued and finalized.
- (b) (i) Damage to vehicles as result of collisions 102
- Damage to property as result of vehicle collisions 3
- Damage to property as result of police action 1
- Unlawful arrest and detention 26
- Injuries as result of vehicle collisions 7
- Assaults 12
- Shooting incidents (injuries) 9
- Shooting incidents (damage to property) 1
- Bitten by police dog 4
- Loss of maintenance 2
- Unlawful searching 1
- Confiscation of property 2
- Disposal of property 1
- 171
- (ii) These lawsuits were settled as follows:
- 145 cases were settled out of court;

2 cases were decided in favour of the claimants, with cost; 3 cases were abandoned; 21 cases were withdrawn.

(a) Yes — R380,00

(b) Yes — R351 032,47 of which R240 877,50 was paid owing to damage which resulted from vehicle collisions.

The balance represents claims which were instituted due to other causes as referred to in paragraph 1(b)(i) above.

Note: Instances settled out of court are mostly those in respect of vehicle collisions where it is obvious that the members of the Force concerned, are the guilty parties. Such settlements before court proceedings are instituted, are cost effective.

In other instances notices of contemplated actions were received, but due to the fact that summonses were not issued, these instances are not included in paragraph 1(a).

In other instances summonses were already issued but are not yet finalized. Because the work involved in compiling this information would be voluminous and time-consuming, it is not practically feasible to furnish this information.

The increase in the amount of lawsuits can among other things be ascribed to the fact that legal representatives of claimants prefer to issue summonses in order to expedite claims.

Civic halls/sports fields/community facilities occupied by members/units of SAP

121. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any members or units of the South African Police occupied any (a) civic halls, (b) sports fields and (c) other specified community facilities in Black townships in 1987 for use by the Police or security forces; if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which towns or cities were these facilities located?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Question standing over from Wednesday, 9 March 1988:

Campus of UWC: reports on rape of female students

*1. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether his Department has received any reports on incidents of rape and/or attempted rape of female students on or in the vicinity of the campus of the University of the Western Cape; if so, (a) how many such incidents were reported to the university authorities during the latest specified period of five years for which information is available and (b) on how many occasions were the perpetrators identified;

- (2) whether the incidents were reported to the South African Police; if so, with what results;

- (3) whether the university authorities took any action in regard to these incidents; if not, why not; if so, what action was taken in respect of (a) disciplining the perpetrators, (b) counselling the victims and (c) preventing such incidents;

- (4) whether any (a) meetings were organised and (b) petitions were drawn up and circulated by the student body on the university campus to protest against such incidents; if so, what are the relevant particulars;

- (5) what is the policy of the university in this regard?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

- (1) Yes
(a) One (1)
(b) None
(2) Yes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The accused was acquitted by the Parow Regional Court.

- (3) No. No steps could be taken by the University authorities because the accused was acquitted by a court of law. The personnel of Campus Control nevertheless stay on their guard with a view to preventing the possibility of such incidents occurring.

- (4) (a) Yes
(b) Yes

The student body requested that action be taken against the accused. At that stage, however, the university did already report the matter to the Police because the offence is of a criminal nature.

- (5) The policy of the university is that strong action within the constraints of the existing rules of conduct be taken against students who make themselves guilty of misconduct of the nature in question.

New Question:

Waiting list for housing: central computerized data system

*1. Mr P C HARRIS asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture:

- (1) Whether it is the intention of his Department to place all waiting lists for housing on a central computerized data system; if not, why not; if so, when is it anticipated that the computerization of these waiting lists will (a) commence and (b) be completed;

- (2) whether these computerized waiting lists will be made available for inspection on request by the public; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) where will these lists be available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE:

- (1) The Department does not keep waiting lists of the housing requirements of individuals because local authorities are better equipped to gather and to keep such information up to date. Details of the needs for accommodation is nevertheless

being compiled since 1986 in a central computerized data system.

- (a) Falls away
(b) As the statistics are always subject to change it will never be complete but it will always be updated. Renewal no-

tices are issued two-monthly in order to compile the latest information.

- (2) Personal details of individuals are confidential but general statistics can be made available at request.
(a) and (b): Anytime at my Department.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Boris

Asoyan, Red envoy.

MATIE STUDENTS IN FACE-TO-FACE ENCOUNTER WITH RUSSIAN ENVOY

Sting in the Red tale

6/16 ARGUS 6/17/88
54

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Weekend Argus Political Staff

A FACE-to-face encounter with Soviet diplomat Dr Boris Asoyan in Maseru has left a group of Stellenbosch students with a feeling that there is a sting in his honeyed version of Russia's new thinking called *glasnost*.

The students say it all sounded reasonable and they were impressed by the style of the acting Soviet ambassador to Lesotho, until he confirmed their worst preconceived fears — that Russia supports violence as a solution to Southern Africa's problems.

The leader of the Stellenbosch group, Mr Willie Smith, said this week they were disappointed to hear that in spite of *glasnost* Russia was continuing to supply arms to the African National Congress (ANC) and was pouring millions of roubles into military aid for Angola.

"Russia's new thinking, therefore, does not seem to ap-

ply to this part of the world. That is the impression we got."

The students — members of a student group, *Stellenbosse Studente-gesprek* (SSG) — listened to Dr Asoyan's address and questioned him at a seminar in Maseru which was also attended by about 130 students of Rand Afrikaans University.

It is believed to have been the first encounter between an organised group of South African students with a high-ranking Soviet official.

Other members of the Stellenbosch group included Mr Conrad Kotze, Miss Marina Smith, Miss Andra de Villiers and Mr Douw Steyn.

Evasive

Some of their main impressions of Dr Asoyan are that he is neat and refined in his general appearance, a good speaker, fluent in English, and "proud to be a Russian".

But they found him somewhat evasive at question time. Because of this they found his

overall performance unconvincing.

Dr Asoyan, according to the students, made it clear that he did not want South Africans to think of Russia as the Big Bad Bear which was out to eliminate the whites in South Africa.

"But that is exactly the impression we got after hearing some of the things he told us. It confirmed what we had come to believe of Russia," Mr Smith said.

Military aid

Questions put to Dr Asoyan were mainly about Russian aid to Africa, but the students said he declined to give figures showing the extent of Soviet military aid.

Mr Conrad Kotze said Dr Asoyan admitted that Russia was supplying guns and bombs to "liberation movements" such as the ANC and that military aid was given to Angola on a big scale.

The students said they were told that "conflict settles conflict" and that the only way to get peace in South Africa was to make war.

They were also told about good relationships between Russians and Boers at the time of the South African War at the turn of the century and about the interest of Russians in South African culture.

Worthwhile

Mr Smith said all this sounded rather hollow in the light of what they were told about military aid and Russia's support for the ANC.

The students said overall they had found their encounter worthwhile in that they were able to get first-hand information about Russian thinking.

It was clear to them that Russia and the ANC were, in fact, aiming at violent revolution as previously stated by ANC leaders.

Speaking from Maseru during a telephone interview this week, Dr Asoyan told Weekend Argus that he regarded the discussions at the seminar as "informative for both sides."

The questions put to him had shown that the students lacked information about the Soviet Union, but were eager to know more. The questions also revealed "certain stereotypes" concerning the Soviet Union.

"The new thinking has not yet penetrated the minds of many South Africans," he said.

3 ex-workers told monthly pensions pledge a mistake

Daily Dispatch Reporter

ALICE — Three former workers at Fort Hare University have claimed they were not paid their monthly pensions after being given lump sums of R3 000 and promised monthly payments thereafter.

A university spokesman said yesterday that a mistake had been made when a personnel official addressed a group of employees on how pensions would be paid and forgot to single out the three.

Mr Willie Xantsiya, 67, Mr Nelson Handi, 68, and Mr John Madzwili, 66, said that in December they were told to go on pension and that they would receive their money in January.

They each received a little more than R3 000 in March and an employee at the personnel division at the university told them that they would receive monthly pension payments which would stop on their deaths.

"But at the end of March, when we went to get the promised money, the same personnel employee said that we had collected all our money and there was nothing left for us," Mr Xantsiya said.

The three men said it would have been better if they had been told initially that they would not receive monthly payments thereafter, as they would have invested the money.

They said they were the sole breadwinners for their families because their children were either married or still at school.

They had spent their lump sum pension money on building or doing alterations and additions to their houses, they said.

"Now we find that we've been left without means of supporting our households," Mr Xantsiya said.

The public relations officer at Fort Hare university, Dr N. Holliday, said the personnel employee had made a mistake in not telling the men that they were not going to be paid monthly.

Dr Holliday said an explanation could be that the employee was addressing a large group of pensioners and forgot to single out the three.

He said that, before 1978, the three worked for South Africa's Department of Bantu Education, and two of them, Mr Madzwili and Mr Xantsiya, became part of the university staff in 1978. Mr Handi joined the staff in 1979.

Dr Holliday said that before one qualified for the pension scheme at Fort Hare one had to work for a two-year period, which the three completed in 1980 and 1981.

He added that they were supposed to work for another 10 years before they qualified for monthly pension payments and Mr Handi, Mr Xantsiya and Mr Madzwili had not completed that period.

COMMENT



Tailoring students

THE prediction by Unisa's principal-designate, Cas van Vuuren, that finding work for university graduates is going to be an enormous problem in the years ahead is just the latest in a series of warnings on a similar theme. The De Lange Commission pinpointed years ago that there was a need for more technical education, and the fact that sensible rationalisation in tertiary institutions has become essential has been recognised by the universities themselves, most recently in the report of the Committee of University Principals.

Complicating the problem is the demand for higher education by a rapidly growing student population, many of whom are handicapped by a poor standard of schooling. Thus there are appeals like the one by advocate Ismail Mahomed at a Wits graduation ceremony, calling on the university to adopt "an aggressive policy of affirmative action" so that it could serve the needs of the whole multiracial community more effectively.

There are serious questions of how this flood of students is going to be accommodated, how their studies will be financed and how standards will be maintained, without the institutions imposing what Van Vuuren terms "inhuman" admission requirements. But overshadowing all this is the question whether education should not be tailored to the future demands of the job market.

The first step is surely to identify

the future needs of the country and its economy rather than the likely preferences of the students. For instance, the belief that SA needs more engineers than teachers may be true, but only partly so. The real need, according to Tom Cooper, chairman of the Board of Control of Engineering Technicians, is for technicians rather than engineers.

According to the accepted ratio in the profession, four technicians are needed to support every engineer, and six trained artisans for every technician. These are the jobs that will have to be filled in the years ahead, and it is up to the companies who will need the workers to ensure that the facilities are provided for their training — by lobbying government and supporting the relevant institutions.

The role of the technikons in preparing young people for the workplace is increasingly acknowledged, but they still carry the stigma of being not quite the place for a socially acceptable student to pass the time. This is not to say the universities need surrender anything of their role — far from it. But in a South Africa strapped for cash, isolated from world technology and desperately in need of steady economic growth, the distortions in the education system simply have to be acknowledged and corrected.

People need to be educated, too, into understanding that higher education is a privilege that must be earned, and that society has a right to expect a return on the facilities it provides.

Expendable Zola

■ IN ORDERING Britain to ban expendable for the sake of a quiet

Bank

is yes
ed. =
□ = a
ture is

AI
U
CH
SE

the di
ous, p
ides".
Mail h
your s
of in
roach
sitive a
orporat
harehol
an uncl
ectors,
ement,
ctors w

to burg
PO BOX

ET

rt.

CNA 7/1/88 19/4/88.
54

Cops clash with students at rally

Staff Reporters

THOUSANDS of chanting University of the Western Cape students yesterday held a protest rally on the campus in support of the Sharpeville Six and against the "crisis" in black schools.

After the rally a policeman was injured when placard-bearing students clashed with riot police at the university's main entrance.

Stones and a bottle containing sand were thrown at the police and a policeman was later admitted to the Jan S Marais Hospital with a broken jaw after being struck by a rock, police said.

In another incident, police confirmed that stones flew and teargas was fired as police confronted scores of pupils converging on Mondale Senior Secondary School in Mitchells Plain where a rally, also in support of the Sharpeville Six, was to be held.

About 800 pupils from many schools in the area arrived at Mondale but the rally was pre-empted when a senior teacher told them to "either go home or back to classes".

Teachers said police arrived at the school in several vehicles just before the rally was due to begin. They allegedly kicked a gate open and entered the school premises to fire teargas.

"I won't say how police got into the school. These allegations (the gate kicking) are always made," said a police liaison officer, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher.

Labour about face on 'all race' clause

Political Staff

THE Labour Party has backed down on its insistence that all future tertiary institutions should be open to people of all races.

The Tertiary Education Bill, regulating the establishment of tertiary education institutions, has been passed by the Standing Committee on Education after eight months during which the Labour Party refused to drop a demand that a clause regulating the admission of students should contain an added clause that: "The Council (of an institution) shall not refuse admission to any person purely on the grounds of race, colour, creed or sex."

Acute pressure

As a result of the decision to drop the demand, the clause now allows the council, "if it deems it to be in the interests of the college", to refuse admission to any person.

It is understood that the Labour Party agreed to drop its opposition to the clause under pressure from black educationists who maintained that the shortage of space in tertiary institutions for blacks is so acute that the currently racially segregated institutions will have to be accepted, at least for the present.

Howard

High schools: Latin course offered for matriculation purposes

860. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many high schools in the Republic fall under his control and (b) (i) how many of these schools offer a Latin course for matriculation purposes and (ii) (aa) what are the names of these schools and (bb) where are they situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) 368 as on 3 March 1987
- (b) (i) one

(ii) (aa) St Mary Secondary Private School

(bb) Pietermaritzburg-South

Human Sciences Research Council: newsletter sent to schools in RSA

904. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether the Human Sciences Research Council sent Newsletter No 117 of 1987 to schools in the Republic; if so, (a) when, (b) to which schools and (c) what was the purport of this newsletter;
- (2) whether the newsletter was made available to pupils; if so, why;
- (3) whether his Department subscribes to the contents of the newsletter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) As far as could be ascertained the Human Sciences Research Council has not published a Newsletter No 117 of 1987.
- (2) Question falls away.
- (3) Question falls away.

Universities: amounts paid in subsidies

930. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) What amounts were paid in subsidies to each specified university in the Republic

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

in the 1980/81 and 1986/87 financial years, respectively;

- (2) whether any reduction in these subsidies is being envisaged; if so, (a) when, and (b) to what extent, in respect of each university?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) The following amounts were allocated in subsidies to each university in the financial years concerned:

	1980/81	1986/87
University of South Africa	R 000	R 000
University of Pretoria	28 458	82 269
University of the Witwatersrand	34 899	119 762
Rand Afrikaans University	32 342	105 308
Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education	16 274	37 286
University of the Orange Free State	14 969	49 542
University of Port Elizabeth	21 359	52 532
Rhodes University	14 054	26 688
University of Stellenbosch	8 346	23 797
University of Cape Town	31 224	79 590
University of Natal	24 799	77 815
University of Durban-Westville	24 157	72 072
University of the Western Cape	15 843	48 934
Medical University of Southern Africa	11 842	42 666
University of the North	12 290	32 150
University of Zululand	10 153	38 927
Vista University	9 578	29 716
University of Fort Hare	28 586	28 586
(2) No.	11 531	28 262

Primary/secondary schools: female teachers employed

949. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Education:

Howard

- (1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black female teachers were employed in (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools in the Transvaal, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Cape Province, respectively, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) how many of these female teachers were in receipt of salaries on a par with those of their male counterparts?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) The numbers of female teachers that were employed on 1 November 1987 in the public ordinary school education sector are as follows:

- (a) White 38 759
- (b) Coloured 19 660
- (c) Indian 5 167
- (d) Black 71 887

These figures include female teachers in the self-governing national states. The figures for the various provinces as well as for pre-primary, primary and secondary schools are not separately available.

(i) and (ii) lapse.

- (2) Of these female teachers referred to in (1), about 16 000 received salaries on a par with those of their male counterparts on 1 November 1987.

Human Sciences Research Council: new building provided

957. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether a new building has been provided for the Human Sciences Research Council; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) why and (d) at what total cost;

- (2) whether his Department made a contribution towards the cost of this building; if so, (a) what was the amount involved and (b) from what source was it financed?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes
- (a) On 20 November 1979 approval in principle was given by Cabinet. The building was completed during August 1987.
- (b) 134 Pretorius Street, Pretoria.

(c) The Human Sciences Research Council had to lease accommodation in four different buildings as a result of its growth. It became imperative for the efficient functioning of the HSRC that its head office be accommodated in one building, and as no existing accommodation could fill the HSRC's needs, an own building was erected.

- (d) According to estimates the cost amounts to R49 902 000. The final account is awaited.

(2) Yes

(a) This project has been financed by means of a private loan guaranteed by the Government. The Government undertook to defray the interest and capital amortization in full. The Department paid an amount of R23 386 660 to the HSRC for this purpose from the 1982/83 financial year to the 1987/88 financial year.

(b) From the budget of the Department.

Courses of study at technikon: measures to encourage persons

958. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Education:

- Whether his Department is taking any measures to encourage Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks to pursue courses of study at technikon; if not, why not; if so, what measures in each case?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes. The Minister of National Education's general policy for the financing of technikon was designed to make it possible to offer

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

Howard

instructions in regard to these vacant posts; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the purport of these instructions?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Educators : 11 608
- Public Service Posts : 1 131
- (b) 29 February 1988
- (2) Yes.

- (a) Educators : Nil
- Public Service Posts : 46
- (b) Designation of Post

Designation of Post	No. of Vacancies
Parliamentary Officer	1
Assistant Parliamentary Officer	1
Typist	1
Public Relations Officer	1
Assistant Director: Education Admin.	1
Chief Education Specialist	3
Senior Deputy Chief Education Specialist	7
Deputy Chief Education Specialist	5
Assistant Chief Education Specialist	5
First Education Specialist	5
Senior Education Administration Officer	1
Education Administration Officer	1
Senior Education Administration Clerk	4
Provisioning Administration Officer	1
Provisioning Administration Clerk	2
Registry Clerk	1
Storekeeper	2
Librarian	1
Assistant Catering Services Supervisor	1
Senior Lithographic Operator	1
TOTAL:	46

Figures as at 29 February 1988.

- (3) Yes
- (a) Commission for Administration.

(b) Vacant posts only to be filled if absolutely essential.

State-aided schools administered by Department
35. Mr J V IYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many State-aided Indian schools were administered by his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether his Department is currently negotiating the take-over of any of these schools; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many such schools are involved and (b) what are the names of these schools;
- (3) whether his Department has failed to negotiate the take-over of any such schools; if so, (a) what are the names of these schools and (b) why, in each case, were the negotiations unsuccessful?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) 56 as at 16.02.1988.
- (2) Yes
- (a) 2
- (b) Doringkop State-aided Primary School and Darnall State-aided Secondary School.
- (3) No.

(Handwritten scribble)

University of Durban-Westville: staff complement of departments

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

- (1) (a) What is the staff complement of each department of the University of Durban-Westville and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) whether there are any vacancies in any of these departments; if so, (a) how many vacancies were there, and (b) which posts were vacant, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(Handwritten mark)

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) DEPARTMENT

STAFF

DEPARTMENT	STAFF
Accountancy	11
Afrikaans en Nederlands	8
Anatomy	5
Anthropology	3
Arabic, Urdu & Persian	5
Biochemistry	4
Botany	5
Business Administration	6
Business Economics	4
Chemical Engineering	3
Chemistry	8
Church History and Missiology	1
Civil Engineering	4
Classical Languages	5
Computer Science	3
Criminology	4
Dentistry	10
Didactics	20
Economics	5
Electrical Engineering	6
English	15
Fine Art	5
Foundations of Education	6
French & German	3
Geography	4
Geology	5
Hindu Studies	2
Hindi, Tamil, Telugu & Gujarati	6
History	7
History of Art	3
Human Physiology & Physiological Chemistry	5
Home Economics	4
Industrial Psychology	3
Islamic Studies	3
Library and Information Science	1
Mathematics & Applied Mathematics	9
Mathematics	9
Mechanical Engineering	5
Mercantile Law	4
Microbiology	3
Music	13
Occupational Therapy	5

Old Testament, New Testament and Biblical Studies

Optometry	3
Oriental Studies	7
Pharmacology	3
Pharmacy	3
Philosophy & Political Science	6
Physics	7
Physical Education	9
Physiotherapy	5
Private Law	5
Psychology	5
Psychology of Education	14
Public Administration	9
Public Law	6
Sanskrit	3
Science of Religion	2
Social Work	3
Sociology	8
Speech & Hearing Therapy	4
Speech & Drama	9
Statistics	5
Dogmatics and Ethics and Practical Theology	3
Zoology	2
Zulu	7
	5

- (1) (b) As at 17.3.1988.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) 32
- (b) Information not readily available.

University of Durban-Westville: staff complement of departments

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

- (1) What was the staff complement of each department of the University of Durban-Westville in (a) 1985, (b) 1986 and (c) 1987;
- (2) whether there were any vacancies in any of these departments in these years; if so, (a) how many vacancies were there, and (b) which posts were vacant, in each of the above years?

(Handwritten mark)

(Handwritten mark)

Own Affairs:

Question standing over Wednesday, 23 March 1988:

New Orleans Senior Secondary School:
discrimination against pupil

*1. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether his Department has received any complaints about alleged discrimination against a certain pupil at the New Orleans Senior Secondary School, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so,

(2) whether this discrimination is related to the relevant pupil's competing with Whites as a track cyclist;

(3) whether his Department has investigated these complaints; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

(4) whether his Department has taken any action as a result of these findings; if not, why not; if so, what action has been taken (a) in respect of teachers and/or pupils and

(b) to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) If reference is made to the newspaper report in Extra Rapport of 28 February 1988 — yes.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes.

(a) 11 March 1988.

(b) The report is untrue. The father of the particular pupil has apologised in writing for any embarrassment the report may have caused the school.

(4) No. No grounds for departmental action exist.

(5) An announcement is not deemed necessary.

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 30 March 1988:

*2. Mr W J DIETRICH — Education and Culture. [Reply standing over.]

*3. Mr W J DIETRICH — Education and Culture. [Reply standing over.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Technikons/universities: students registered

32. 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 (i) in 1987 and (ii) as at the latest specified date in 1988 for which figures are available at each specified (aa) technikon and (bb) university falling under his Department;

(2) what was the student/staff ratio in each of these years in each specified faculty at each of the above technikons and universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(aa)		(bb)	
	M.L. Sultan Technikon	University of Durban-Westville		
(1) (a) (i)	247	279		
(ii)	252	256		
(b) (i)	188	162		
(ii)	183	173		
(c) (i)	4 048	5 024		
(ii)	3 510	4 769		
(d) (i)	401	1 181		
(ii)	406	1 546		

Figures for 1988 are given as at:

15 March 1988 for M.L. Sultan Technikon; and 8 March 1988 for the University of Durban-Westville.

(2) M.L. SULTAN TECHNIKON

Faculty	Student/Staff Ratio	
	1987	1988
Art and Design	8,83 : 1	13,12 : 1
Applied Sciences	16,38 : 1	14,19 : 1

	Building and Civil Engineering	20,75 : 1	15,40 : 1
Electrical	27,32 : 1	13,95 : 1	
Engineering	16,92 : 1	10,92 : 1	
Health Sciences	15,74 : 1	18,72 : 1	
Hotel and Catering Administration			
Management, Administration and Computer Science	21,45 : 1	23,07 : 1	
Mechanical Engineering	12,40 : 1	9,20 : 1	
Secretarial Studies, Communication & Language	12,32 : 1	17,00 : 1	

Student/staff ratio based on full-time students and staff only.

UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE

Faculty	Student/Staff ratio	
	1987	1988
Arts	18,45 : 1	17,12 : 1
Commerce and Administration	30,96 : 1	36,63 : 1
Dentistry	6,18 : 1	5,7 : 1
Education	22,18 : 1	21,88 : 1
Engineering	8,68 : 1	11,44 : 1
Health Sciences	17,44 : 1	10,80 : 1
Law	32,9 : 1	34,5 : 1
Science	15,65 : 1	16,18 : 1
Theology	2 : 1	4,67 : 1

Student/staff ratio based on full-time and part-time students and staff.

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

(1) (a) What is the staff complement of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in his Department; if so, (a) how many vacancies were there, and (b) which posts were vacant, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether his Department has received any

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

instructions in regard to these vacant posts; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the purport of these instructions?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a)	Educators	: 11 608
(b)	Public Service Posts	: 1 131
29 February 1988		
(2) Yes.		
(a)	Educators	: Nil
	Public Service Posts	: 46
(b)	Designation of Post	
	Vacancies	No. of
	Parliamentary Officer	1
	Assistant Parliamentary Officer	2
	Typist	1
	Public Relations Officer	1
	Assistant Director: Education Admin.	1
	Chief Education Specialist	3
	Senior Deputy Chief Education Specialist	7
	Deputy Chief Education Specialist	5
	Assistant Chief Education Specialist	5
	First Education Specialist	5
	Senior Education Administration Officer	1
	Education Administration Officer	1
	Senior Education Administration Clerk	4
	Provisioning Administration Officer	1
	Provisioning Administration Clerk	2
	Registry Clerk	1
	Storekeeper	2
	Librarian	1
	Assistant Catering Services Supervisor	1
	Senior Lithographic Operator	1
	TOTAL:	46

Figures as at 29 February 1988.

(3) Yes

(a) Commission for Administration.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(b) Vacant posts only to be filled if absolutely essential.

State-aided schools administered by Department 35. Mr J V IYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many State-aided Indian schools were administered by his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether his Department is currently negotiating the take-over of any of these schools; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many such schools are involved and (b) what are the names of these schools;
- (3) whether his Department has failed to negotiate the take-over of any such schools; if so, (a) what are the names of these schools and (b) why, in each case, were the negotiations unsuccessful?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) 56 as at 16.02.1988.
- (2) Yes
 - (a) 2
 - (b) Doringkop State-aided Primary School and Darnall State-aided Secondary School.
- (3) No.

University of Durban-Westville: staff complement of departments

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

- (1) (a) What is the staff complement of each department of the University of Durban-Westville and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) whether there are any vacancies in any of these departments; if so, (a) how many vacancies were there, and (b) which posts were vacant, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a)	DEPARTMENT	STAFF	Old Testament, New Testament and Biblical Studies
	Accountancy	11	3
	Afrikaans en Nederlands	8	7
	Anatomy	5	3
	Anthropology	3	3
	Arabic, Urdu & Persian	5	7
	Biochemistry	4	6
	Botany	5	3
	Business Administration	6	3
	Business Economics	4	6
	Chemical Engineering	3	9
	Chemistry	8	14
	Church History and Missiology	1	5
	Civil Engineering	4	5
	Classical Languages	5	3
	Computer Science	3	8
	Criminology	4	4
	Dentistry	10	9
	Didactics	20	5
	Economics	5	3
	Electrical Engineering	6	3
	English	15	2
	Fine Art	5	7
	Foundations of Education	6	7
	French & German	3	5
	Geography	4	5
	Geology	5	5
	Hindu Studies	2	2
	Hindi, Tamil, Telugu & Gujarati	6	2
	History	7	6
	History of Art	3	7
	Human Physiology & Physiological Chemistry	5	3
	Home Economics	4	5
	Industrial Psychology	3	4
	Islamic Studies	3	3
	Library and Information Science	1	3
	Mathematics & Applied Mathematics	9	9
	Mathematics	9	9
	Mechanical Engineering	5	5
	Mercantile Law	4	4
	Microbiology	3	3
	Music	13	13
	Occupational Therapy	5	5

Optometry

Oriental Studies

Pharmacology

Pharmacy

Philosophy & Political Science

Physics

Physical Education

Physiotherapy

Private Law

Psychology

Psychology of Education

Public Administration

Public Law

Sanskrit

Science of Religion

Social Work

Sociology

Speech & Hearing Therapy

Speech & Drama

Statistics

Dogmatics and Ethics and Practical Theology

Zoology

Zulu

As at 17.3.1988.

Yes.

32

Information not readily available.

University of Durban-Westville: staff complement of departments

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

- (1) What was the staff complement of each department of the University of Durban-Westville in (a) 1985, (b) 1986 and (c) 1987;
- (2) whether there were any vacancies in any of these departments in these years; if so, (a) how many vacancies were there, and (b) which posts were vacant, in each of the above years?

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	Library and Information Science	1	1	1
DEPARTMENT	1985	1986	1987	Mathematics and Applied Mathematics	5	9	9
Accountancy	11	10	12	Mechanical Engineering	6	5	5
Afrikaans en Nederlands	9	9	7	Mercantile Law	7	5	4
Anatomy	5	5	5	Microbiology	4	5	4
Anthropology	2	2	3	Music	14	13	13
Arabic, Urdu & Persian	5	5	5	Occupational Therapy	6	4	5
Biochemistry	4	4	4	Old Testament, New Testament and Biblical Studies	2	2	3
Botany	6	6	6	Optometry	9	8	8
Business	6	6	6	Oriental Studies	3	3	3
Administration	6	6	6	Pharmacology	3	3	3
Business Economics	5	5	4	Pharmacy	7	7	7
Chemical Engineering	5	3	3	Philosophy & Political Science	7	7	7
Chemistry	9	8	8	Science	7	7	7
Church History and Missology	2	2	2	Phonetics/Linguistics	1	—	—
Civil Engineering	4	5	5	Physics	9	9	9
Classical Languages	5	5	5	Physical Education	4	5	5
Computer Science	3	3	3	Physiotherapy	7	5	5
Criminology	4	4	4	Private Law	4	6	4
Dentistry	10	10	11	Psychology	15	13	12
Didactics	23	20	20	Psychology of Education	9	10	9
Economics	5	5	5	Public Administration	5	5	5
Electrical Engineering	6	6	6	Public Law	4	3	2
English	17	16	16	Public Law	4	3	2
Fine Art	5	5	5	Sanskrit	2	2	2
Foundations of Education	6	7	6	Science of Religion	3	3	3
French & German	2	3	3	Social Work	8	7	7
Geography	6	7	6	Sociology	4	4	4
Geology	4	4	5	Speech & Hearing	5	7	9
Hindu Studies	2	3	2	Therapy	4	5	5
Hindi, Tamil, Telugu & Gujarati	8	6	6	Speech & Drama	4	4	4
History	11	8	8	Statistics	4	4	4
History of Art	2	3	3	Statistics	4	4	4
Human Physiology & Physiological Chemistry	5	5	5	Dogmatics, Ethics and Practical Theology	2	2	2
Home Economics	7	5	4	Zoology	6	6	6
Industrial Psychology	2	4	4	Zulu	4	5	5
Islamic Studies	3	3	3				

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Indian pupils: State transport

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

- Whether State transport was provided in 1987 to any Indian pupils attending schools falling under his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) what forms of transport were used, (b) (i) which State Departments provided this transport and (ii) what was the total cost to each such Department and (c) (i) which schools were involved and (ii) why did each require State transport?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes.

- (a) Bus service provided on a contract basis by private operators.
 (b) (i) Department of Education & Culture, Administration: House of Delegates.
 (ii) R3 315 520,00.

(c) (i) It will be a time-consuming exercise to furnish the names of schools involved.
 (ii) State transport is provided where no public transport is available or where the existing public transport is not suitable.

Secondary/high schools: Latin for matriculation purposes

40. Mr P TPOOVALINGAM asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) (a) How many secondary or high schools fall under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
 (2) whether any of these schools offer Latin as a subject for matriculation purposes; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the names of these schools and (b) where is each situated?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) 133
 (b) 1 March 1988.
 (2) No.

The school curriculum for the Senior Certificate Examination makes provision for pupils to offer Latin. However, there has been no demand for the subject as yet.
 (a) and (b) Fall away.

Publications: Fiat Lux/Focus

57. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of the Budget:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 18 June 1987, new contracts were entered into with publishing companies for the printing of "Fiat Lux" and "Focus" when the existing contracts with Drakensberg Press Ltd expired on 30 June 1987; if so, (a) with which companies, (b) for what amount was each of these contracts entered into and (c) when do these contracts expire in each case;
 (2) whether tenders were invited for these contracts; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) in which publications?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:

- (1) Yes (One contract only)
 (a) Drakensberg Press
 (b) R184 000 p.a. (For one contract only — Printing of Focus is included in this contract)
 (c) 30 June 1990.
 (2) Yes
 (a) April/May 1987.
 (b) The procedure prescribed by State Tender Board Regulations.
 (c) State Tender Bulletin.

Medicine/paramedical sciences: State bursaries for students

66. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of the Budget:
 Whether, since his reply to Question No 4 on

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

DEPARTMENT	(a) 1985	(b) 1986	(c) 1987	Library and Information Science	1	1	1
Accountancy	11	10	12	Mathematics and Applied Mathematics	5	9	9
Afrikaans en Nederlands	9	9	7	Mechanical Engineering	6	5	5
Anatomy	5	5	5	Mercantile Law	7	5	4
Anthropology	2	2	3	Microbiology	4	5	4
Arabic, Urdu & Persian	5	5	5	Music	14	13	13
Biochemistry	4	4	4	Occupational Therapy	6	4	5
Botany	6	6	6	Old Testament, New Testament and Biblical Studies	2	2	3
Business	6	6	6	Optometry	9	8	8
Administration	6	6	6	Oriental Studies	3	3	3
Business Economics	5	5	4	Pharmacology	3	3	3
Chemical Engineering	5	3	3	Pharmacy	7	7	7
Chemistry	9	8	8	Philosophy & Political Science	7	7	7
Church History and Missology	2	2	2	Phonetics/Linguistics	1	—	—
Civil Engineering	4	5	5	Physics	9	9	9
Classical Languages	5	5	5	Physical Education	4	5	5
Computer Science	3	3	3	Physiotherapy	7	5	5
Criminology	4	4	4	Private Law	4	6	4
Dentistry	10	10	11	Psychology	15	13	12
Didactics	23	20	20	Psychology of Education	9	10	9
Economics	5	5	5	Public Administration	5	5	5
Electrical Engineering	6	6	6	Public Law	4	3	2
English	17	16	16	Sanskrit	2	2	2
Fine Art	5	5	5	Science of Religion	3	3	3
Foundations of Education	6	7	6	Social Work	8	7	7
French & German	2	3	3	Sociology	4	4	4
Geography	6	7	6	Speech & Hearing Therapy	5	7	9
Geology	4	4	5	Speech & Drama	4	5	5
Hindu Studies	2	3	2	Statistics	4	4	4
Hindi, Tamil, Telugu & Gujarati	8	6	6	Dogmatics, Ethics and Practical Theology	2	2	2
History	11	8	8	Zoology	6	6	6
History of Art	2	3	3	Zulu	4	5	5
Human Physiology & Physiological Chemistry	5	5	5	(2) Yes			
Home Economics	7	5	4	(a) 1985 : 14			
Industrial Psychology	2	4	4	1986 : 13			
Islamic Studies	3	3	3	1987 : 11			

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Indian pupils: State transport

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

Whether State transport was provided in 1987 to any Indian pupils attending schools falling under his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) what forms of transport were used, (b) (i) which State Departments provided this transport and (ii) what was the total cost to each such Department and (c) (i) which schools were involved and (ii) why did each require State transport?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- Yes.
- (a) Bus service provided on a contract basis by private operators.
- (b) (i) Department of Education & Culture, Administration: House of Delegates.
(ii) R3 315 520,00.
- (c) (i) It will be a time-consuming exercise to furnish the names of schools involved.
(ii) State transport is provided where no public transport is available or where the existing public transport is not suitable.

The school curriculum for the Senior Certificate Examination makes provision for pupils to offer Latin. However, there has been no demand for the subject as yet.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

Publications: *Fiat Lux/Focus*

57. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of the Budget:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 18 June 1987, new contracts were entered into with publishing companies for the printing of "Fiat Lux" and "Focus" when the existing contracts with Drakensberg Press Ltd expired on 30 June 1987; if so, (a) with which companies, (b) for what amount was each of these contracts entered into and (c) when do these contracts expire in each case;
- (2) whether tenders were invited for these contracts; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) in which publications?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:

- (1) Yes (One contract only)
- (a) Drakensberg Press
(b) R184 000 p.a. (For one contract only — Printing of Focus is included in this contract)
(c) 30 June 1990.
- (2) Yes
- (a) April/May 1987.
(b) The procedure prescribed by State Tender Board Regulations.
(c) State Tender Bulletin.

40. Mr P T POOVALLINGAM asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) (a) How many secondary or high schools fall under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any of these schools offer Latin as a subject for matriculation purposes; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the names of these schools and (b) where is each situated?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) 133
(b) 1 March 1988.
- (2) No.

Medicine/paramedical sciences: State bursaries for students

66. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of the Budget:
Whether, since his reply to Question No 4 on

HOUSE OF DELEGATES



WEDNESDAY, 20 APRIL 1988

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

17 April 1986, his Department has offered any State bursaries for students to study in the field of (a) medicine and (b) the paramedical sciences; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many and (ii) what criteria are applied in awarding these bursaries?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:

- (a) No. Bursaries of this nature are offered by the Commission for Administration.
 (b) No. Bursaries of this nature are offered by the Commission for Administration.
 (i) Not applicable.
 (ii) Not applicable.

Abrahams, Mr T

General Affairs:

Agriculture, 939

Constitutional Development and Planning, 953, 954

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

Constitutional Development and Planning, 335

Defence, 102, 184, 185, 186, 206

Education and Development Aid, 10, 11, 13, 58, 160, 161, 163, 469, 573, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 601, 786, 848, 849, 911, 912, 913, 1020

Finance, 774

Home Affairs, 334

Justice, 335

Law and Order, 347, 348, 778, 1019

National Education, 604

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 23, 24, 28, 175, 614, 616, 794, 795, 796, 919, 920, 921

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs:

Constitutional Development and Planning, 404, 690, 691, 693, 704, 721, 725, 726, 727, 729, 730, 902, 903, 910, 950, 984, 989, 994, 997

Defence, 285

Education and Development Aid, 416

Home Affairs, 415

Justice, 381, 533, 534, 627

Law and Order, 838, 839

National Health and Population Development, 396, 435, 436, 441, 442, 443, 445, 447, 448, 749, 752, 753, 754, 755, 757, 842, 945

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 214, 425

Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs:

Administration and Broadcasting Services, 60, 212, 849

Constitutional Development and Planning, 715, 784, 987

Defence, 11, 101

Education and Development Aid, 577, 613, 843, 1034

Finance, 338

Home Affairs, 789

Justice, 371

Law and Order, 12, 253, 465

National Education, 65, 67, 224, 287, 380, 460, 502

National Health and Population Development, 337, 394, 395, 435, 466, 758, 759, 762, 782

Own Affairs:

Budget and Welfare, 478

Education and Culture, 20, 21, 22, 70, 72, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 133, 135, 136, 171, 176, 191, 194, 214, 236, 345, 346, 479, 482, 615, 794, 796, 918

Chetty, Mr K—

General Affairs:

Economic Affairs and Technology, 968, 969, 970

Law and Order, 875, 877

Transport Affairs, 543, 941

Own Affairs:

Budget, 1045, 1046, 1074

Education and Culture, 558, 674, 743, 744, 883, 884

Health Services and Welfare, 595, 974, 975, 976

(54) 2

Academic freedom and the emergency are 'incompatible'

By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Education Reporter

The true purpose of the Government in attaching conditions to the granting of university subsidies was to enlist university administrations into the ranks of those involved in preserving the *status quo*, Professor Robert Charlton, vice-chancellor of Wits University, said yesterday.

In an address to the Executive Association of South Africa, Professor Charlton said this amounted to the very antithesis of academic freedom — "a situation in which universities permit only views acceptable to the authorities to be uttered".

He said that as the Cape and Maritzburg divisions of the Supreme Court had found in favour of the universities, the threat to university autonomy which the conditions represented had receded "although we are worried that the Minister (of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk) may not be prepared to leave it at that".

Professor Charlton said there were three aspects to academic freedom — the freedom to choose what shall be taught, the freedom to choose who shall teach it and the freedom to choose whom to teach.

The most persistent threat to academic freedom, he said, had been as a direct consequence of the policy of apartheid.

Since 1957, the open universities in South Africa had faced numerous attempts to curtail their freedom to admit students on academic grounds without regard to their race, colour or creed.

Also, academic freedom could only flourish in a society in which there were few restrictions on individual liberties, such as freedom of expression, and in which divergence of view was not regarded as treason — a situation impossible under a state of emergency.

"It goes without saying that if... the freedom to determine what to teach and who may teach is infringed, academic freedom and the state of emergency are incompatible."

Wits says university subsidy preconditions not necessary

Education Reporter

There is no reason why the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, should contemplate further action to achieve the goals he set out in the subsidy pre-conditions last year, the vice-chancellor of Wits University, Professor Robert Charlton, said yesterday.

Professor Charlton said Wits supported the Minister's goals, which were: uninterrupted education; full and efficient use of taxpayers' money; order and discipline on campuses, and the maintenance of universities' educational norms and values.

However, there was "absolutely no reason at the University of Witwatersrand why the Minister should contemplate further action to achieve these goals", Professor Charlton said.

He was reacting to Mr de Klerk's statement in Parliament yesterday that the Government still intended achiev-

ing the goals set out in the subsidy pre-conditions, despite Supreme Court decisions declaring the conditions *ultra vires*.

Mr de Klerk said the courts had ruled against the Government's methods, not its goals, and the Government would announce its course of action within the next few weeks.

The options open to it were: to appeal against the court's decision; amend legislation, or seek consensus with the universities, he said.

Professor Charlton welcomed the April 5 statement by the Minister that he must maintain the universities' relationship with the State so that the Government did not become prescriptive and university autonomy was maintained.

● The heads of the universities of Cape Town and Natal, which successfully appealed against the subsidy conditions, were studying the Minister's statement yesterday.

cap 7/1/85 23/4/85
54

Matie SRC in call for reform

By MARIUS BOSCH

AFTER spending a night in the black Pretoria township of Mamelodi, the University of Stellenbosch Students' Representative Council (SRC) has called on the government to begin negotiations towards a new multi-racial dispensation within a year.

A motion supporting the Natal Indaba and urging the government to establish the proposed national council was passed by the SRC this week by 12 votes to 1.

The motion was proposed by SRC treasurer Mr Nickie Smit, who is also a member of the National Party.

This motion followed a countrywide tour by the SRC during which talks were held with members of the UDF and Inkatha.

Mr Emile Wessels, chairman of the Conservative Party student branch of Stellenbosch, said negotiations proposed in the motion were not realistic. He said the present government lacked credibility in the black community.

The Matie SRC is meeting Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, next month to discuss the issues raised by the motion.

Howard

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Management committees/local authorities constituted

4. Mr C R REDCLIFFE asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture:

- (1) How many (a) (i) management committees and (ii) other Coloured local authorities had been constituted, and (b) wards were there in the area of each such committee and local authority, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) on what dates were the most recent general elections held for these committees and local authorities;
- (3) whether any vacancies have occurred on these committees or local authorities since the above-mentioned general elections were held; if so, (a) how many vacancies were caused by (i) resignations and (ii) any other specified factors and (b) how many of these vacancies have since been filled by way of by-elections?

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE:

- (1) (a) (i) 228
- (ii) Local Affairs Committees — 20
Management and Advisory Boards — 24 and Municipality of Paarltsdorp
- (b) The areas of jurisdiction of the following Management and Local Affairs Committees (Natal) and Management/Advisory Boards are divided into wards.

CAPE PROVINCE

Number of wards

Allwal North	4
Beaufort West	4
George	4
Grabouw	3
Grassy Park	5
Mamre (Management Board)	5
Kimberley	6
Kraaifontein	3
Macassar	4
Melton Rose	4
Oudtshoorn	4
Paarl	4
Port Elizabeth	10
Bellville South	3
Scottsdale	3
Vredenburg-Saldanha	4
Worcester	3

TRANSVAAL

Alberton	5
Boksburg	5
Johannesburg	13
Rooodepoort	5

NATAL

Durban	5
Pietermaritzburg	5

ORANGE FREE STATE

All Management Committees	1 ea
The remainder of Committees and Management/Advisory Boards in all other provinces including Paarltsdorp	1 ea

- (2) 1983 (Management/Local Affairs Committees) 1985 (Management/Advisory Boards)
- (3) Yes
- (a) (i) 382
- (ii) Disqualification — 66
Deceased — 46
- (b) Information not readily available.

Howard

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Indian women: applications to train as cabin attendants

44. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (a) How many applications to train as cabin attendants were received from Indian women during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) how many of these applications were (i) successful and (ii) unsuccessful?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (a) and (b) (ii) Statistics regarding applications are not longer kept and is not readily available. It will take much time and expense to gather such information.
- (b) (i) Nil.

Own Affairs:

Pupils/school psychologists: ratio

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

- (1) (a) What was the ratio of pupils to school psychologists at schools falling under the control of his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what criteria are applied in the appointment of these psychologists;
- (2) whether school psychologists are required to be registered with the South African Medical and Dental Council; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Mainstream Schools — 9 121 pupils:
1 School Psychologist
Special Schools — 486 pupil : 1
School Psychologist as at 3 March 1987.
- (2) Yes.

University of Durban-Westville: financial accountability

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

- (1) Whether the University of Durban-Westville is accountable to him for the funds allocated to it by his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) what procedure is followed in this regard, (b) when did the university last account to his Department and (c) what is the present state of the finances of the university;
- (2) whether he will make available to this House a financial statement on the affairs of the university; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes
- (a) In terms of the Universities Act, the University is obliged to furnish the Minister with audited financial statements.
- (b) As at the financial year ending 31 December 1986.
- (c) Financial statements for 1987 are still being finalised by the University.
- (2) Yes — as soon as it is available.
- (3) No.

Teachers/subject advisers/heads of departments/planners/inspectors appointed

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

- (a) How many (i) teachers, (ii) subject advisers, (iii) heads of departments, (iv) planners, (v) inspectors and (vi) chief inspectors were appointed by his Department in 1987 and (b) what are the names of the persons who were appointed in that year as (i) heads of departments, (ii) planners, (iii) inspectors and (iv) chief inspectors?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) 853
- (ii) Nil

Teachers who moved from teaching to clerical posts in Department

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

Whether any teachers employed by the Transvaal Education Department have moved from teaching to clerical posts within his Department since 1 January 1988; if so, (a) how many (i) male and (ii) female teachers and (b) why in each case?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

- Yes
- (a) (i) 0,
- (ii) 5,

(b) there were no teaching posts available and, on their own initiative, the teachers concerned applied for clerical posts.

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

Whether any changes in direct or indirect financial assistance to schools in Natal (a) were effected over the past three years and (b) are due to be effected in 1988; if so, (i) what changes, (ii) when, (iii) why and (iv) what is the total amount involved?

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

(a) Yes, although the basis of the allocation of funds to schools has remained the same, the following percentage increase over the previous years was granted.

- (i) and (ii) 85/86 10%
- 86/87 10%
- 87/88 8%

(iii) in order to compensate for the escalation of costs of schools,

- (iv) 85/86: R11 663 905
- 86/87: R14 303 069
- 87/88: R13 196 055

(b) yes, should available funds permit such increase.
(i) to (iv) a further percentage increase will be considered. Details regarding such

an increase is not available since a final internal allocation of the funds budgeted for the Natal Education Department has not yet been made.

Natal: regional committees approached in connection with closure of schools

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

Whether any regional committees in Natal have been approached to consider the closure of any schools in that province; if so, (a) which committees and (b) which schools are under consideration?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

No, the eight regional committees were, however, requested to advise the Director of Education in Natal as part of their function, about schools to be considered for amalgamation or closure in the best interest of education.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Provincial education departments: vacancies in three senior post levels

*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether there are any vacancies in the three senior post levels of any of the provincial education departments; if so, (a) which posts are involved and (b) for what length of time have they been vacant;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

- (1) Yes, one post in the TED, \$
- (a) Deputy Director (Administrative),
- (b) four months,
- (2) no.

The question has been interpreted as referring to the posts of:

- (a) Director of Education
- (b) Deputy Director of Education (Professional)
- (c) Deputy Director of Education (Administrative)

Closure of school hostels

*8. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any school hostels are scheduled to be closed in 1988; if not, why not; if so, (a) which hostels and (b) what total number of places in hostels are involved?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING (For the Minister of Education and Culture):

Yes, according to my knowledge,

- (a) Cape: Huis Saamwerk, Clanwilliam
- (b) 60.

Buildings of old Mansfield Boys' Primary School

*9. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether the buildings of the old Mansfield Boys' Primary school are unoccupied at present; if so,
- (2) whether it is the intention to dispose of the school buildings and grounds in question; if so, when; if not, what action is envisaged in this regard;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

- (1) No;
- (2) falls away;
- (3) No.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

826. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) Whether his Department awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies

and printing operations; if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned;

- (2) whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by his Department in respect of each of these contracts; if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract;

- (3) whether his Department subsidizes any publications published by the above companies; if so, (a) which publications and (b) (i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case;

- (4) what total amount was spent by his Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) No, all departmental printing and publishing was handled by the Government Printer in 1987 except as specified in (4)(b) below.
- (a) Falls away.
- (b) Falls away.
- (c) Falls away.
- (2) (a) Falls away.
- (b) Falls away.
- (3) No.
- (a) Falls away.
- (b) Falls away.
- (4) (a) Falls away.
- (b) Prontaprint — R2 000.00.

University subsidies: cost in respect of aliens

956. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Education:

What was the total cost of university subsidies per country of origin in respect of aliens attending South African universities for the 1980/81, 1983/84 and 1987/88 financial years, respectively?

54

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Estimated amounts can only be given for the 1987/88 financial year, and are as follows per country of origin:

Country of Origin	Estimated subsidy for 1987/88 in respect of current expenditures	Countries in Asia	Countries in North America	Countries in South America	Countries in Australasia & Oceania	TOTAL
Transkei	R5 383 000					
Bophuthatswana	R6 706 000					
Venda	R3 372 000					
Ciskei	R1 792 000					
South West Africa	R7 868 000					
Zimbabwe	R10 179 000					
Lesotho	R456 000					
Botswana	R199 000					
Swaziland	R569 000					
Mozambique	R44 000					
Angola	R35 000					
Zambia	R327 000					
Malawi	R248 000					
Other African Countries	R1 171 000					
Countries in Europe	R9 140 000					
						R49 630 000

The above figures do not include those in respect of the University of Fort Hare.

Pietermaritzburg: offences reported

972. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pietermaritzburg police district in 1987?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Pietermaritzburg	64	13	292	476	25	757	357	199	182	1 879	286	—	—
Inchanga	27	14	121	92	25	40	185	44	22	186	15	—	—
Mid Illovu	22	9	48	19	4	17	24	11	1	49	3	—	—
Alexandra													
Road	10	11	42	133	16	77	604	14	27	899	214	—	1
Bishopstowe	17	1	53	28	2	4	32	6	5	25	6	—	—
Boston	1	4	17	12	—	11	45	1	1	70	4	—	—
Camperdown	22	20	159	89	28	68	203	52	24	308	48	—	1
Cramond	17	7	71	21	3	16	52	7	2	78	6	—	—
Hilton	3	3	31	29	5	23	189	14	6	184	26	—	1
Howick	32	17	285	134	22	46	271	17	21	321	56	—	—
Impendle	15	2	85	51	10	22	60	7	8	66	3	—	—
Mountain-Rise	61	36	444	947	69	206	498	183	2	1 135	211	4	4
Nottingham													
Road	6	3	55	38	8	5	96	2	4	102	13	—	—
Plessislaer	623	96	916	823	197	93	1 107	214	216	989	129	—	—
Presbury	1	—	3	12	1	27	272	5	3	169	39	—	—
Richmond	43	6	189	98	15	102	250	8	8	257	23	—	—
Thornville	6	8	101	69	7	11	85	5	23	102	11	—	—
Town Hill	4	13	5	19	6	14	236	9	12	236	55	—	—
Hammersdale	149	28	276	281	99	87	425	126	107	421	52	—	—
Pioneer	3	—	7	10	—	20	—	3	4	111	2	—	—

Government Archives Service: posts

980. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether all posts in the Government Archives Service are filled at present; if not, (a) why not, (b) which posts are not filled, (c) for how long has each such post not been filled and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

No.

(a) Posts are vacant since the process to fill certain posts has not been completed yet, because funds are not available to fill all posts or because suitable candidates cannot be recruited for appointment.

(b) and (c)

posts	Centre	Vacant since
Archive Assistant	Cape Town	31-07-87
Archivist	Pietermaritzburg	31-12-87
Data Controller	Pretoria	28-03-84
Data Typist	Pretoria	01-09-84
Data Typist	Pretoria	23-09-86
Data Typist	Pretoria	24-09-84
Data Typist	Pretoria	31-08-87
Archivist	Pretoria	31-03-88
Commercial Art Technician	Pretoria	16-03-88
Archivist	Pretoria	31-01-88
Archivist	Pretoria	31-01-88
Archivist	Pretoria	31-03-88
Chief Archivist	Pretoria	22-03-87
Archivist	Pretoria	31-01-88

Archivist	Pretoria	31-01-88
Senior Provisioning Administration Officer	Pretoria	01-05-87
Chief Typist	Pretoria	31-01-87
Archive Assistant	Pretoria	25-01-88
Archive Assistant	Pretoria	04-11-87
Artisan Group C	Pretoria	01-03-86
(d)	19 April 1988	

Advertisement concerning church: funds

provided by SADF

1003. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether, with reference to information furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, (a) the Defence Force or (b) he, from any moneys under his control, has provided any funds towards placing in a Sunday newspaper dated 17 April 1988 an advertisement concerning a certain church; if so, (i) what was the (aa) purpose and (bb) purport of the advertisement, (ii) what was the amount involved and (iii) what is the name of the (aa) newspaper and (bb) church in question; if not,

(2) whether he or the Defence Force gave any financial support to any persons or group of persons responsible for placing this advertisement; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the amount involved and (c) by whom was it placed?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) No.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Umzinto: erection of prison

6. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether it is the intention of the Prisons Service to erect a prison near Umzinto; if so, (a) when is it anticipated that (i) building operations will be (aa) commenced and (bb) completed and (ii) the new prison will be taken into use and (b) what is the estimated cost of the project;

(2) whether interested parties were consulted on this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what interested parties, (b) when and (c) with what results;

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

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes. A new prison for 355 prisoners is envisaged.

(a) (i) (aa) Civil works commenced on 27 August 1987 and subject to the availability of funds construction of the buildings is scheduled to commence during 1989.

(bb) The projected construction period is 30 months, and it is expected that building works will be completed during 1991/1992, provided that funds are available throughout that period.

(ii) The prison will be inaugurated as soon as possible after completion.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is R22.6 million.

(2) (a) (b) and (c) Yes. The SA Prisons Service registered the need for a new prison to replace the existing prison at Umzinto with the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs dur-

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Howard

ing 1967. Since then liaison has taken place with various interested parties over a wide spectrum which cannot be dealt with within the scope of this reply. However, should the honourable member require details regarding representations by or contact with a specific individual, interest group or body, the information will gladly be furnished.

(3) No.

Own Affairs:

Qualified teachers employed temporarily

59. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any professionally qualified Indian teachers were employed as temporary teachers by his Department as at the last school-day in 1987; if so, (a) how many of these teachers (i) were absorbed into the permanent staff in 1988 and (ii) are still employed in a temporary capacity and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes.

(a) (i) Nil

(ii) 248

(b) 20 April 1988

Durban-Westville: persons qualified as teachers
60. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any persons qualified as teachers at the University of Durban-Westville in 1987; if not, why not; if so, how many;

(2) whether any of these teachers were in the employ of his Department as at the latest specified date in 1988 for which information is available; if so, how many were so employed in a (a) temporary and (b) permanent capacity?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, 367

(2) Yes

Teaching posts: applications from qualified teachers

(a) 163
(b) Nil

Professionally qualified teachers: records

61. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether his Department keeps records of all professionally qualified Indian teachers; if not, why not; if so, how many such teachers were not in the employ of his Department as at the (a) last school-day in 1987 and (b) latest specified date in 1988 for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes

(a) 33

(b) 204 as at 20 April 1988.

Persons expected to qualify as teachers

62. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many persons are expected to qualify as teachers at the end of 1988 at the (a) University of Durban-Westville, (b) Springfield College of Education and (c) Transvaal College of Education?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) 313

(b) 179

(c) 62

Qualified teachers dismissed

67. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any qualified teachers employed by his Department were dismissed in 1987; if so, (a) how many and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes

(a) 9

(b) Dismissals due to redundancy and abscondment.

Teaching posts: applications from qualified teachers

72. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any qualified teachers from (a) Natal, (b) the Transvaal and (c) the Cape Province who have applied for teaching posts with his Department are still waiting to be appointed; if so, how many in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes

(a) 177

(b) 22

(c) 5

As at 20 April 1988.

(2) No.

Politically related disturbances: pupils involved

73. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any Indian pupils were involved in politically related disturbances at schools falling under the control of his Department during the latest specified period of four years for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many pupils, and (b) which schools were involved, in each of these years;

(2) whether any schools were damaged as a result of such disturbances during this period; if so, (a) which schools, (b) what was the total amount of the damage, (c) what amount was spent on repair costs, and (d) out of what sources of revenue were these repair costs paid, in respect of each of these years;

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes — 1984 to 1987.

(a) Not known.

Howard

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Development Programmes. The main aim of a Population Development Programme refers to a balance between population size, socio-economic development and natural resources. This places emphasis on demographic programmes (including growth control programmes) as well as development programmes. One can therefore not refer to population development initiatives in Southern Africa as only population growth programmes.

Co-operation between South Africa and the TBVC-states

Substantial progress has been made with discussion between South Africa and the TBVC-states regarding the implementation of Population Development programmes.

Since 1984 SATBVC discussions on population development matters took place in the Multilateral Working Group on Population Development. Substantial SATBVC population development co-ordination was established in this working group. To strengthen the negotiation South Africa took the initiative to host the first SATBVC ministerial meeting on population development during February 1987. At this meeting Ministers politically committed themselves to the implementation of Population Development Programmes in the different states. The Ministers further, to strengthen co-ordination, decided to upgrade the Working Group on Population Development to the status of a Multilateral Technical Committee on population development and to establish Bilateral Technical Committees in the RSA and each of the TBVC-states.

During 1987 substantial progress was made between South Africa and the TBVC-states with regard to the implementation of Population Development Programmes in these states. Approval at political level to implement a Population Development Programme in each of the TBVC-states has been obtained. Transkei, Ciskei and Venda have accepted programme structures and is in the process of establishing personnel components. Bophuthatswana on the other hand has thought it fit to establish a separate department for population development.

Co-operation between the RSA Government and Selfgoverning Areas

Progress regarding the implementation of Population Development Programmes was also made in the Selfgoverning Areas. To establish population development discussion and subsequent co-ordination between the RSA Central Government and Selfgoverning Areas, Ministers involved in population development met during March 1987 to discuss joint actions.

The Ministers at this meeting decided to establish a joint Technical Committee between the RSA Central Government and the Selfgoverning Areas. They further decided that joint co-operation should be strengthened by the establishment of Bilateral Technical Committees between the RSA Central Government and the Selfgoverning Areas.

The aforementioned structures materialised during 1987.

KaNgwane, Lebowa, KwaZulu and OwaOwa accepted the implementation of Population Development Programmes at Cabinet level and is presently planning the implementation of population development structures and personnel components.

The RSA Central Government is further negotiating with Gazankulu and KwaNdebele to obtain political commitment for the implementation of a Population Development Programme.

- (2) (a) Falls away.
- (b) Falls away.

Resignation of qualified nurses

902. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available, any (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black qualified nurses resigned from employment in hospitals falling under his Department; if so, how many in each case in each specified year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the different Provincial Governments:

ORANGE FREE STATE

Yes.

	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	261	205	209
(b) Coloured	0	2	7
(c) Indian	0	0	0
(d) Black	71	74	114

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Financial year	(a)	(b)	(c)
1981/82	732 544	137 706	316 320
1983/84	415 113	238 095	312 537
1984/85	541 368	161 224	310 885
1986/87	963 589	61 668	227 512

Record is only being kept since the 1981/82 financial year.

Experiments on animals

948. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	424	404	440
(b) Coloured	29	33	23
(c) Indian	35	59	56
(d) Black	172	143	102

- (1) Whether any universities in the Republic are conducting experiments on animals for research and other purposes: if so, (a) which universities and (b) what is the nature of the experiments;
- (2) whether any control is exercised by the State in this regard; if so, what control?

CAPE PROVINCE

Yes.

	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	559	587	567
(b) Coloured	175	203	173
(c) Indian	3	3	10
(d) Black	96	101	121

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) No official records are kept of universities which are conducting experiments on animals.
 - (b) (i) Training in respect of medical and veterinary professions;
 - (ii) research in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of sicknesses in the medical and veterinary world;
 - (iii) diagnostic tests in respect of disease conditions in man and animals; and
 - (iv) testing of substances for use by man, animals and plants.
- (2) No, but various state departments and interested organizations are at the moment, preparing a code of ethics for the humane treatment of animals used in research, training, diagnosis and testing of substances in the Republic. Before this code is finalised, it will be discussed with all interested parties including the Committee of University Principals, with a view to the implementation thereof. Control is being exercised over the ill-treatment of animals through the Animal Pro-

TRANSVAAL

Yes.

	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	1 055	943	858
(b) Coloured and	51	32	29
(c) Indian			
(d) Black	276	308	283

Zimbabwe/Zambia/Zaire: traffic tonnage handled

934. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the traffic tonnage handled by South African harbours for (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Zambia and (c) Zaire in 1980, 1983, 1985 and 1987, respectively?

extent influenced by the time the applicant takes to respond to the Department's enquiries. It is, therefore, not possible to calculate an average and maximum delay between the receipt of an application and the issuing of an identity document.

Immigrants Selection Board

990. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) (a) What are the names of the persons currently serving on the Immigrants Selection Board and (b) (i) for what period and (ii) by whom are they appointed;

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) (i)

Chairman:	Mr I S Volschenk	87-07-01 - 88-11-30
Members:	Messrs B C Human	87-07-01 - 88-11-30
	J C Pretorius	88-03-01 - 88-11-30
	J A Carrim	87-07-01 - 88-11-30
	P E Peltier	87-07-01 - 88-11-30
Department of Manpower	P J M van Wyk	87-07-01 - 88-11-30
	J H Dillman	87-07-01 - 88-11-30
	P W Reich	88-01-11 - 88-11-30
Department of Home Affairs	M D Bester	88-03-23 - 88-11-30
	W A van der Merwe	88-03-01 - 88-11-30
	N C Claassen	86-12-04 - 88-12-03
	T J M J van Vuuren	86-12-04 - 88-12-03
	G E Kurch	86-12-04 - 88-12-03

In addition to the abovementioned members, a number of officials of the Department of Home Affairs attached to the SA Missions abroad, have also been appointed to the Immigrants Selection Board, for purposes of executing duties as assigned to them by the Board in terms of section 3(5)(a) of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937). At the moment there are 4 such members in London, 1 in Milan, 2 in Vienna, 1 in Brussels, 1 in Paris, 1 in Bonn, 2 in New York and 1 in Harare.

- (1) (b) (ii) Minister of Home Affairs.

(2) The hon member is referred to my reply in this House to written question No 808 during March this year. As was indicated there, the Immigrants Selection Board is an autonomous body. The Board, therefore, exercises its powers independently in terms of section 4 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937). In terms of section 4(3) of the aforementioned Act, however, the Board is prohibited to authorize the issue

(2) whether this board has the discretion to admit persons with a criminal record to the Republic without having to refer the applications concerned to the Minister beforehand; if so, in terms of what statutory provisions; if not, (a) on how many occasions has the board referred such applications to him since 1 January 1980 and (b) in respect of whom were these applications so referred?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) (i)

of a permit for permanent residence unless the applicant for such a permit, *inter alia*—

- (a) is of good character; and

(b) will within a reasonable period after his entry into the Republic assimilate with the inhabitants of the Republic and be a desirable inhabitant of the Republic.

The Immigrants Selection Board scrutinizes each application thoroughly in order to ensure that applicants fall within the ambit of the above requirements. However, where applicants fail to disclose essential information, such as previous convictions, I am empowered in terms of section 8 of the aforementioned Act to consider the cancellation of their permits for permanent residence whenever such information becomes known.

National service: graduates leaving South Africa
1000. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether South Africans are permitted upon graduation from university to leave South Africa before commencing their national service; if so, under what conditions?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

There is in terms of the legislation administered by my Department no measure in accordance with which the departure of students who still have to do their national service, can be controlled.

Pretoria Central Prison: executions/hangings

1016. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether more than one condemned prisoner can be executed at Pretoria Central Prison at a time; if so, (a) what is the maximum number of prisoners who can be executed at one time and (b) (i) how many such hangings were carried out, and (ii) what is the total number of prisoners hanged in this manner, in 1987;

(2) whether there is an executioner for each condemned prisoner in cases of multiple hangings; if not, what procedure is followed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) and (2)

The honourable member is referred to my replies to Question No 24 of 10 May 1988 as well as Question No 469 on 9 March 1988.

Fish: exploitation rights

1025. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 822 on 23 March 1988, he will furnish details of the basis used for the selective allocation of exploitation rights in respect of the catching of fish; if not, why not; if so, what are these details?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

Yes. A wide range of criteria are considered when allocating exploitation rights, but I must however, hasten to emphasize that the under-

mentioned criteria are not exhaustive, and may differ from sector to sector:

(1) The historical participation and performance of applicants in a given sector, either before or after the implementation of state-imposed limited entry measures.

(2) The degree of dependance of non-quota holder fish processors on existing quota holders for a stable and continuous supply of raw fish.

(3) The existence of undertakings which may have been given by the Government to quota holders or non-quota holders on the allocation of exploitation rights in cases where there is a growth in the Total Allowable Catch.

(4) The degree to which an applicant for exploitation rights disposes of fishing gear to effectively utilize the right applied for.

(5) Whether an applicant for an exploitation right in a given sector is already a holder of a quota or exploitation right in another sector.

(6) The date upon which the application was received. An earlier applicant would get precedence over later applicants, if other considerations are equal.

(7) In the case of the coastal fisheries communities, the want of the applicant.

(8) The achievement of the socio-economic objectives of the Government.

(9) In the International context: whether the granting of an exploitation right would be to the general interest of the Republic.

Tenders: local content/technology transfer
1029. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether, when tenders are submitted to his Department or any other statutory or parastatal bodies falling under his Department, any preference is given in respect of (a) local content and (b) technology transfer; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

In order to furnish answers to this embrace question, it must be stated that tenders for the supply of goods and services to all State depart-

Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act 76 of 1984), determined the general policy for norms and standards for syllabuses, examination and certification in respect of the pre-tertiary education. Hence, I have not yet considered this possibility in the context of my power to determine general policy. Facets of this topic are currently, however, part of the syllabuses of various school subjects.

- (2) Yes. Since the general policy has not yet been determined.
- (3) No. When proposals in respect of general policy are considered it may be mooted.
- (4) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, could he give us an indication as to whether the question of the teaching of the dangers of Aids is being co-ordinated between the hon Ministers responsible for education and the hon the Minister of National Health and Population Development?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not an inspector with regard to the activities of the hon the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly. He is an autonomous Minister and I suggest that the question be put to him.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, am I then to understand that this hon Minister as chairman of the Committee of Ministers of Education is not co-ordinating such education in schools?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we have not had the question of Aids on the agenda of the Ministers of Education as yet.

Mr J H VANDER MERWE: You are a monotonous hon Minister!

*25. Mr R M BURROWS — Finance. [Reply standing over.]

Private schools: registration/subsidies

*26. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether the Department of Education and Training registers private schools under its auspices; if so, (a) what total number of private schools is so registered, (b) what total number of pupils is studying at

these schools and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) whether such private schools may apply for a 15 or 45 per cent subsidy based on the *per capita* cost of educating a pupil in a State school; if not, why not; if so, when was this policy introduced;

- (3) whether any applications for subsidies of this nature lodged by such schools in the 1987-88 financial year were refused by this Department; if so, for what reasons?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes.
(a) 59.
(b) 16 497.
(c) 3 March 1987.
- (2) Yes, 16 April 1986.
- (3) No.

Own Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 24 May 1988:

Farm workers' homes: loans

*1. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:†

- (1) Whether he is considering increasing housing loans in respect of homes for farm workers; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount or percentage per home;

- (2) whether he is considering making more funds available for this type of housing; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WATER SUPPLY:

- (1) No. loan amounts were increased during August 1987.
- (a) and (b) fall away.

- (2) Yes, negotiations in this respect is being conducted with Mr P T C DU PLESSIS, Minister of Manpower and of Public Works and Land Affairs.

Potchefstroom University: hostels

*2. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on hostels of the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys, if not, why not; if so,

- (2) whether it is the intention to erect a hostel for all races on the premises of this university; if so, what is the target date for the completion of the project;

- (3) Whether the member of the House of Assembly for the electoral division concerned was consulted in the matter; if not, why not; if so, what were his recommendations in this regard;

- (4) whether it has been decided to approach the Administrator for approval for the erection of this hostel; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, in so far as it falls within my jurisdiction since hostels are the responsibility of the Council of the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys;

- (2) no;
- (3) falls away;
- (4) falls away;
- (5) no.

Potchefstroom University: Vaal Triangle campus

*3. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on classes and tests at the Vaal Triangle campus of the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys; if not, why not; if so,

- (2) whether any problems are experienced with Coloured students at this campus in respect of the attendance of classes and writing of tests; if so, what are the relevant details;

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

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, since these matters fall within the area of university autonomy;

- (2) falls away;
- (3) no.

African language examinations: White pupils

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

- (a) How many White pupils at Government schools (i) wrote and (ii) passed the Std 10 examination in an African language in 1987 and (b) what were the African languages written by these pupils in the said examinations?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Cape

- (a) (i) 173; (ii) 160;

- (b) Xhosa, Tswana:

Natal

- (a) (i) 1, (ii) 1,

- (b) Zulu;

OFS

- (a) (i) 40, (ii) 40,

- (b) Southern Sotho;

Transvaal

- (a) (i) 545, (ii) 530,

- (b) Northern Sotho, Zulu and Tswana.

Private schools: subsidies

*5. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- Whether any private schools (a) have not applied for and (b) have been refused subsidies in 1988; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- A similar question was asked by Mr D J DALLING as question 11. The hon member is therefore referred to the answer given on 1988-03-01.

Private schools: subsidy decisions

*6. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- Whether private school subsidies for 1988 have

Medunsa

By Peter Mann

"You've probably heard vaguely of Medunsa, the university which lies somewhere north of Pretoria, near Bophuthatswana. Yet, in the past six years, 273 medical doctors have graduated from the university and 60 specialists have qualified there.

Not a bad record when you consider there are only about 1 000 black doctors serving a population of 24 million in South Africa.

There are 1 500 vets in South Africa, yet only two are black. They graduated from Medunsa last year.

Of the 3 000 dentists in South Africa, only 18 are black. Medunsa's first three graduated last year.

Since its humble golf club beginnings the campus has mushroomed. Modern buildings house teaching departments which cater for nearly 1 500 students, 278 of whom are involved in post-graduate study.

They receive practical training in the on-campus, 2 000-bed Garankuwa Hospital which provides a full range of medical services. A new hospital,

former Verwoerdian project turned into a success

Medunsa, the Medical University of South Africa, started life in an abandoned golf clubhouse in 1976. Part of the Verwoerdian ideology of "grand apartheid", it was to be a "bush college" training blacks to meet the needs of their own people. Now the university is autonomous. Its chancellor is Dr Jan Steyn, head of the Urban Foundation, and Dr Nthato Motlana is a trustee. Medunsa is now seeking "accreditation" from the local and international community and asking businessmen to fund its projects.

specifically designed as a teaching institution, is being built and is expected to open in 1994.

More than half of the students are above the age of 25. Some 95 per cent live in residences on the campus. It costs about R6 200 a year in study and residence fees. About 80 per cent of the students depend on financial support in the form of bursaries or loans.

Medunsa's medical standards are monitored and recognised by the South African Medical and Dental Council. Its degrees are recognised by the British Medical Association.

The university is committed to research. It has an "outreach" programme providing medical services to the surrounding community, and

a nutrition centre where rural mothers are taught to use basic foodstuffs and avoid malnutrition.

The university's medical community services programme, Medicos, has been in operation for five years. It has a clinic in the township of Soshanguve. It runs a day-care centre for handicapped children, and its mobile medical unit has seen 46 000 patients in four years.

The university also has a fully equipped sports centre which surrounding schools are encouraged to use. It estimates that more than 100 000 children have taken advantage of the offer.

The university is not without problems. The student body has staged boycotts over issues as di-

verse as the quality of residence food and an attempt by the university to admit white students.

Businessmen visiting Medunsa last week were hosted to lunch in the sports centre where a sticker wished Comrade Oliver Tambo a happy 70th birthday.

Members of the SRC boycotted the fund-raising visit. They say the university is an extension of apartheid education and part of the "racist regime".

Students have started their own "outreach" programme. Every Saturday about 1 000 pupils from surrounding schools attend classes in Maths and the sciences at the university. They are taught by Medunsa and teachers' training college students using university facilities.

Medunsa is justly proud of this social commitment by its students. Yet the students complain they are given no financial support and university authorities have expressed fears over campus security.

The Chancellor, Dr Jan Steyn, is sympathetic to the students' grievances. "This university was originally part of the Verwoerdian ideology," he told the businessmen. "It was intended to be part of the process of rigid separation.

"Today it is an open university and its admission policy and criteria are constantly canvassed in the community, among parents, the administration and students.

"We haven't been free of disruption. But the participative style of management of the administration has enabled us never to have failed to complete an academic year.

"We are part of an inexorable process of transition. The troughs are there. What is important is to keep going," Dr Steyn said.

UCT's disciplinary committee

CAPE TOWN — Cape Town University has appointed two former judges to head the university committee which will act as a final court of appeal in terms of the new Rules on Disciplinary Jurisdiction and Procedures.

Media Council chairman Mr Justice L van Winsen is the committee's president. His alternate is Professor L Ackermann of Stellenbosch University, who is a former Transvaal Supreme Court judge. — Sapa.

54
B/daw
26/4/88

Whether his Department is involved in the construction of a new road between Umdloti and Richards Bay; if so, (a) what works in respect of this road have been completed, (b) in what phases is it envisaged to build the road and (c) what is the estimated total cost of the road?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) The first carriageway of the envisaged dual carriageway road between Ballito-ville and New Guederland.

(b) As 12 separate contracts commencing in the 1988/89 financial year to complete a dual carriageway road between Umdloti and New Guederland and a new single carriageway road between New Guederland and Marriedal on the existing road a short distance north-west of Richards Bay.

(c) The total estimated further cost of the road is R376 561 000.

Richards Bay: new police station complex

*7. Mr W J HEINE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether it is the intention to erect a new police station complex at Richards Bay; if so, (a) what buildings will the planned complex comprise, (b) what is the estimated total cost of these buildings and (c) when are building operations expected (i) to commence and (ii) to be completed?

+**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

Yes.

(a) to (c) It is envisaged that the construction of a new police complex, comprising a district head office, police station, mortuary and single quarters at an estimated cost of R68,5 million, will, according to expectation, commence early in 1994. The preliminary construction period is 12 months. However, I wish to point out to the hon member that the expected date of commencement of the project may be changed as a result of various factors, *inter alia* the availability of funds.

Instructions that no further action be taken against squatters

*8. Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he or any person representing him has issued any instructions to the effect that no further action be taken against squatters; if so, (a) when, (b) to what areas do these instructions apply and (c) on whose authority was this decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) to (c)

As the result of a notice of motion by the Vlakkfontein Residents Committee in the Supreme Court, on 22 October 1987 an undertaking was given that the South African Police would take no further action against the Vlakkfontein Squatters, pending the outcome of the notice of motion. On 4 December 1987 this undertaking was extended to also include the areas of Vereeniging, Grasmere and Fintown. The notice of motion is still pending.

+Mr S C JACOBS: Mr Chairman . . .

+Mr J H VANDER MERWE: [Inaudible.]

+Mr S C JACOBS: . . . arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell us whether he is considering amending the Prevention of Illegal Squating Act in such a way that squatters will not be able to continue living where they are living illegally?

+**THE MINISTER:** Mr Chairman, the hon member is supposed to be a lawyer.

+Mr J H VANDER MERWE: But you are supposed to answer the question!

+**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order! This is the second time within a short while that the hon member for Overvaal has made a loud remark of that kind across the floor of the House. It will not be permitted. The hon the Minister may continue.

+**THE MINISTER:** Mr Chairman, the hon member for Losberg is supposed to be a lawyer. So he should know that that Act does not fall under me. It is the responsibility of the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, and I think he must put his question to that hon Minister.

+Mr J H VANDER MERWE: Mr Chairman, on

a point of order: Hon Ministers are not supposed to be sarcastic about questions put by Opposition members. [Interjections.] That is exactly how the hon the Minister of Law and Order has just acted. He told the hon member for Losberg that he as a lawyer ought to know better.

+**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order! That is not a point of order. There is also no such written rule, or even a convention of which I am aware. The fact of the matter is that the attitude of one hon member towards another is determined by the behaviour of the hon members in question.

+Mr J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is the notice of motion of the residents of Vlakkfontein also applicable to those in the Vereeniging area? If not, why was this undertaking extended to Vereeniging?

+**THE MINISTER:** Mr Chairman, as I said, on 4 December it was also extended to squatters in other circumstances in other areas, and that notice of motion must have been applicable. That is why it was extended.

Letters by Department to Central Mechanization Committee/Commission for Administration

*9. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) With reference to the report of the Advocate-General in terms of section 5(1) of the Advocate-General Act, No 118 of 1979, on the purchase of the Ivis interactive video system by his Department, which was tabled in the House of Assembly on 29 March 1988, who on behalf of his Department wrote the (a) detailed reply to the Central Mechanization Committee mentioned in paragraph 6.12 and (b) letter dated 26 March 1986 to the Commission for Administration mentioned in paragraph 6.17 of the said report;

(2) whether, in the light of the findings made by the Advocate-General in his report in paragraphs 6.18 to 6.24 in general and paragraph 6.23 in particular, he has requested explanations in regard to the writing of the above-mentioned two letters; if not, why not; if so, what explanations were offered in each case;

(3) whether he intends taking further action

pursuant to these explanations; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) and (b) The departmental letters referred to were handled in the normal way, namely that the draft letters were written by the Deputy Director: Computer Assisted Education (Mr T P Metrowich) and checked and controlled by the Chief Director: Education Development Services (Dr H A Moke), and then submitted to the Deputy Director-General (Dr D H Meiring) for approval and signature. Where necessary, the above-mentioned three persons together edited and revised the draft letters.

(2) Yes. The Director-General and the Deputy Director-General supplied explanations in a personal interview immediately after the release of the Advocate-General's report, as well as in the form of documentation and written input which was submitted to the Advocate-General.

The Advocate-General found (para 6.18) that "die sertifikaat van die Departement is heel waarskynlik korrek met betrekking tot die ydstip waarop die sertifikaat gegee is". Although the Advocate-General found further that there possibly was one other firm in command of the technological expertise and skills to develop a similar interactive video system, the situation in fact was that at that juncture no other firm actually had suitable courseware available. Without courseware, any system is useless. Even at this stage such courseware is not yet available from any other firm.

(3) No.

Non-White students accommodated in Hippokraties/Francie van Zijl hostels

*10. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the Hippokraties and Francie van Zijl hostels of the University of Stellenbosch are situated in a White group area; if so,

(2) whether his Department has been notified that non-White students are accommodated in these hostels at present; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom;

(3) whether he intends (a) taking action against such students, and (b) having legal proceedings instituted against them, in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, (i) when and (ii) what procedure is being followed in this connection; if not, why not;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the Cape Provincial Government:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. At the request of the University of Stellenbosch the Cape Provincial Government issued a group areas permit allowing 10 males and 10 females (other race groups) to occupy the Hippokraties and Francie van Zijl hostels.

(4) No.

Non-Whites in Hippokraties/Francie van Zijl hostels: dockets received by Attorney-General

*11. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Justice:†

(1) Whether the Attorney-General has received any dockets in connection with non-White students who are accommodated in the Hippokraties and Francie van Zijl hostels of the University of Stellenbosch; if so, (a) how many and (b) over what period;

(2) whether the Attorney-General has decided to institute legal proceedings in this connection; if so, when; if not, why not?

†THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) and (2) The hon member is referred to the reply of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to Question No 10 according to which it appears that permits were issued to certain students in terms of the Group Areas Act, if these are the students whom the hon member has in mind.

“American Association for the Advancement of Science”: visas to visit RSA

*2. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department recently received applications for visas to visit South Africa from a delegation from a certain association, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what is the name of the association;

(2) whether these applications were granted; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard;

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

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) - (3) Applications for visas from a delegation, consisting of 7 members and organised by an American association known as "American Association for the Advancement of Science", were received in the Department between 1988-02-19 and 1988-03-25.

The delegation indicated that the main purpose of their proposed visit was "to discuss with South African medical practitioners and others how general and emergency legislation has affected the provision of medical and psychiatric services to the general population, including persons in detention. Other issues which we plan to examine are medical education and career development, and the delivery of health services under the Government health department."

Decisions in respect of applications for visas are taken only after all the relevant facts and considerations have been taken into account. In this regard various interested parties, amongst others the Department of National Health and Population Development, were consulted. Following on the submissions received, it is evident that the RSA has nothing

to gain from a visit of the delegation at this stage.

After careful consideration of all the relevant facts, information and submissions I decided not to approve the applications.

Mouse: incorporation into KwaXebele

*13. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, in view of the decision taken by the Appeal Court on the validity of the State President's proclamation of 31 December 1985, he intends taking any further action regarding the incorporation of Mouse into KwaXebele; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

(a) The introduction of legislation.

(b) During the current session of Parliament.

Advertisement The Budget Protects . . .

*14. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

Whether the Bureau for Information was in any way involved in the advertisement "The Budget Protects . . ." which was published on 29 March 1988; if so, (a) who drafted the text of this advertisement, (b) what was the total cost to the Bureau in this regard, (c) in which publications did the advertisement appear and (d) what was the purpose of placing it?

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

Yes.

(a) Officials and consultants in association with the Ministry of Finance.

(b) There was no direct cost involved in the drafting of the text.

(c) Newspapers

- Argus
- Beeld
- Die Burger
- Business Day
- Citizen

Daily News
EP Herald
Daily Dispatch
Oosterling
Pretoria News
Star
Volkshad
Sowetan
Rapport
Sunday Tribune
City Press
Ilanga
Invo Zabantsundu

Magazines
Finance Week
Financial Mail
Finansies en Tegniek
African Business.

(d) To explain in simple terms the benefit of the 1988/89 budget to the people and economy of South Africa within the framework of the Government's new economic policy.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is the hon the Minister not considering at the same time publishing in those reports, at Government expense, the points of view of the opposition parties in Parliament together with the Government's point of view?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not think that the question really requires a reply. It is obvious. We want to inform the public what is going to happen in practice. We are not engaged in expounding myths. [Interjections.]

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does the hon the Minister not think that it would be reasonable to offer opposition parties the opportunity to warn the public against the Government's actions which, as we have seen in the past, have resulted in chaos, so that the public can be aware of what is coming?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not think I need give the hon member a reply to that question.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, paragraph (d) of the hon the Minister's reply deals with the purpose of these advertisements. Can research be done on the extent to which these advertise-

Howard

- (1) Yes. A road transport service was introduced.
- (3) The economy of the line is presently being evaluated in accordance with a new branch line strategy. As soon as the results are known a final decision whether or not the line should be closed will be taken.

Processed foodstuffs: increase in importation/ decrease in exportation

*33. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:†

- (1) Whether there was (a) an increase in the importation of, and (b) a decrease in the exportation of, processed foodstuffs, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (i) by what percentage, and (ii) why, in each case;
- (2) whether his Department is taking steps to encourage more efficient manufacturing processes; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

- (1) (a) and (b) It should be explained that in the circumstances of the increasingly complex situation that South Africa faces internationally, particulars of the country's foreign trade are regarded as sensitive information of which an analysis in any form should not be made public. This applies so much the more in the case of agricultural products which represent one of the items singled out for international action against South Africa.
- (2) Yes. When considering applications for the introduction of additional customs tariffs, the efficiency of local manufacturers is taken into account. Apart from this, Government is taking certain actions with regard to the improvement of technology.
- (3) No.

Own Affairs:

*1. Mr A GERBER — Education and Culture. [Withdrawn.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Meetings by outside agencies at schools: completion of TED 493 form

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

- (1) Whether school principals falling under the Transvaal Education Department are required to complete a TED 493 form in respect of each meeting held by outside agencies at their schools; if so, what steps are taken against school principals who fail to complete these forms; if not,
- (2) whether the size of meetings is a determining factor as regards the completion of such forms; if so, what are the relevant particulars in this connection?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, the applicant completes form TED 493 for consideration by the local governing body;
- (2) no.

Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it left to the discretion of the school principal concerned to decide whether it is necessary for the form to be completed; and can the hon the Minister indicate to us how large the meeting may be before it becomes necessary to complete the specific form?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I think it is unnecessary for me to reply to the hon member's supplementary question, because, in response to the hon member's original question, I very clearly indicated that the size of the meetings is not a determining factor. There is not an exact number of members which will give us that cut-off point. I also refer the hon member to the reply to his own question, Question No 2 of 29 March 1988, where he will obtain further details.

Non-White students accommodated in Hippokraties; Francie van Zijl hostels

*3. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on the Hippokraties and Francie van Zijl hostels of the University of Stellenbosch; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether permission has been granted for non-White students to be accommodated in the above-mentioned hostels; if so, (a)

Howard

by whom and (b) how many non-White students are accommodated in these hostels at present;

- (3) whether exemption from the provisions of the Group Areas Act has been obtained in respect of these hostels; is so, (a) when and (b) on what (i) grounds and (ii) conditions; if not, what procedure was followed in this connection;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, in so far as it falls within my jurisdiction since the hostels are the responsibility of the council of the University of Stellenbosch;
- (2) yes.

- (a) by me, but I wish to point out that this permission does not establish a precedent for the opening of other similar residences as each such application is considered in terms of Item 14 of Schedule 1 of the Constitution.
- (b) 7 in Hippokraties and 1 in Francie van Zijl;

- (3) this question should be put to the Minister concerned;
- (4) no.

†Mr P W COETZER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that the first application ever approved for a person of colour to stay in a White university hostel was approved by the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition in the days when he was still a Deputy Minister in the NP?

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: You still falsified those things.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Overvaal must withdraw the charge of falsification.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, may I address you on that?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: No, you may not address me on that.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: There was a debate on that matter.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! It does not matter. My ruling is that you may not accuse another hon member of falsifying things.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: I withdraw it, Mr Chairman.

†Mr H A SMIT: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition said the same thing.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: I did not hear it. Did the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition say that?

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, I used the word "falsified", but I did not use it in regard to this matter.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: I shall then leave it at that.

†Mr F J LEROUX: If I were you, I would rather keep quiet about that document. Your history with regard to that document is not all that unblemished.

†Mr D S PENNAAR: It is a falsified document.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I do not think the supplementary question of the hon member for Springs necessarily arises out of the reply, and we shall therefore proceed to the next question. [Interjections.] Order!

Policy directive on school sport/culture issued

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he or his Department recently issued a policy directive on school sport and culture to provincial education departments and schools; if so, (a) when and (b) what persons or bodies were consulted before the policy was decided upon;
- (2) whether this policy directive document is available to members of the public; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will make the official policy directive document available to Parliament; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 28 March 1988.
- (b) the ministerial representatives.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

murdered 13-year-old schoolboy Marius Schmulling, and robbed him of his bicycle at Randfontein on May 9 last year.

Masuku is also charged with murdering Tonkosa Lisbeth Manuel on April 15 last year after robbing and raping her.

pleaded guilty to three charges of robbery with aggravating circumstances, and guilty to culpable homicide on the three murder charges. The State rejected these pleas

8
ju
ti
c

More blacks and more English Maties

Changing trends in white varsities

59
B/day
26/4/88

THE proportion of black students at major "white" universities has rapidly increased in the past few years, according to statistics.

At the same time, an increasing number of English-speaking students has been admitted to Afrikaans universities.

The most significant increases in black students have been at the English "open" universities, where they have mostly doubled, but Afrikaans universities which admit black students have also seen increases.

At Wits, the number of black students has increased from 10,2% of a student body of 14 165 in 1981 to 18,8% out of 18 086 last year.

At the University of Cape

ROGER SMITH

Town (UCT) the number has gone from 13% out of 11 487 in 1982 to 20% out of 13 143 last year.

At Natal University the number has risen from 21% out of 9 338 in 1982 to 28% out of 12 168 last year.

At the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) the number of black students increased from 2,6% out of a student body of 7 234 in 1986 to 4% of 8 010 a year later.

At Stellenbosch the number went from 0,3% out of 11 206 in 1978, when the first 42 black students were admitted, to almost 4% out of 13 934 last year.

At the same time, these two Afrikaans universities have experienced increases in the number of English-speakers admitted.

At RAU the "non-Afrikaans component" went from 9,7% of the student body in 1986 to 10,8% a year later, while at Stellenbosch the number of English speakers has increased from 1 870 in 1984 to 2 104 last year, although as a percentage it has remained constant at 15%.

Approached for comment on the trends reflected by the statistics, university spokesmen stressed commitment to admission on merit and did not foresee serious problems arising from the demographic changes.

Universities such as Wits and UCT pointed out pressure for admission was so great about one-third of applications had to be refused.

RAU rector Professor Cas Crouse said greater competition between the universities for qualifying white students was on the cards because of the expected decline in white students.

Special votes for municipal polls

SPECIAL votes have been introduced for the October 26 national municipal elections, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said yesterday.

This was prompted by fears of intimidation of voters in the

ELSABÉ WESSELS

townships, the department said.

But voters will not be guaranteed anonymity. The voters' roll in a municipality becomes a public document 60 days before election day.

University of Natal fees to rise

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — University of Natal fees are being pushed up by five percent for the current academic year because the Government has cut its subsidy by an additional R10 million, according to the principal, Professor Pieter Booysen.

Shocked students received letters from him this week informing them of the increase and pointing out that the university could not carry the burden of an unexpected cut in subsidy.

Students said many of them had just managed to scrape up the fees for the present year.

Those who received bursaries enabling them to enrol at the university were at a loss for words.

DID 27/4/88

Heunis: no action to be taken against non-whites at university

Parliamentary Staff

(54)

CAPE TOWN — No action would be taken against "non-white" students living in hostels at Stellenbosch University as they had been given permission to do so by the government, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr Andrew Gerber (CP Brits), Mr Heunis said that at the request of the university, the Cape Provincial government issued a Group Areas permit allowing 10 males and 10 females of "other" race groups to occupy the Hippokrates and Francie van Zijl hostels on campus.

Mr Gerber wanted to know if the hostels were situated in a white group area and, if so, whether Mr Heunis intended instituting legal proceedings against the "non-white" students accommodated in them.

Mr Heunis said legal action could not be taken as the students were occupying the hostels under the authority of a group areas permit.



MR HEUNIS

UCT bid for radio advice

CAPE TOWN — The University of Cape Town radio station is to take up its "Free-the-airwaves" campaign at international level in a bid to obtain Government permission for FM broadcasts.

The campaign, backed by several other campus stations, was launched this month after Post Office officials and the SABC told UCT Radio it was breaking broadcasting laws by transmitting over FM to residences.

The UCT Radio director, Mr Ian Koenigsfest, said the station would approach the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in Geneva to "find out if the Post Office and the SABC are overriding their jurisdiction" by barring campus radio stations.

It was hoped that the ITU, which was empowered to co-ordinate the distribution of radio channel frequencies internationally, would be able to advise South African campus stations on a course of action.

'Staff morale reaches unprecedented low'

University of Natal facing cash crisis

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A crisis move to slash staff and academic departments at the University of Natal, in line with subsidy cuts, has been suspended after an outcry.

The major cuts, representing more than 100, or 16 percent, of academic staff, were set out in a hard-hitting plan drawn up by a sub-committee of the university planning committee and presented to faculty deans last week.

The short-term academic plan follows reports that R13 million will have to be slashed from the university's budget this year after a 25 percent cut in the Government's subsidy, leaving a budget shortfall of R26,1 million. Student fees for this year were increased by 5 percent last week.

The proposal marked 19 "uneconomical" departments — among them architecture, electrical engineering and certain agricultural subjects — as "very seriously at risk" and placed the scope of arts and social science departments in jeopardy.

Academics labelled the plans as the "most drastic staffing decision in the university's history" and said staff morale had reached an unprecedented low.

At an Academic Staff Association meeting on

Wednesday about 160 academics voted to reject the document and lodged an objection to the non-constitutional manner in which the paper had been presented.

On Friday, at an extraordinary senate meeting to discuss the crisis, heads of department further voiced their opposition. Later the principal, Professor Pieter Booysen, said the issue had been resolved and it had been agreed that the plan be seen as a consultative document, open to revision.

He said the short-term plan had been referred to faculty committees which would, in turn, respond to the university planning committee.

SERIOUSLY THREATENED

The plan placed 13 subjects in the arts and social science faculties in jeopardy. Most seriously threatened were foreign languages as well as music, classical culture, speech and drama, comparative African government and administration, and the Centre of Applied Social Sciences.

Academics agreed that, while the immediate issue seemed to have been resolved, the financial crisis remained. Most conceded that staff cutbacks and the dissolving of some departments seemed inevitable.

Lean times but no big cuts yet on campus

Own Correspondent **St**

DURBAN — Hard-hit universities are gearing up for lean times, but have not yet been forced to make drastic budget cuts.

Professor Jerry Steele, deputy vice-chancellor (administration and finance) at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the financial situation at Wits was "okay".

He said there was no need to force redundancies or increase student fees this year.

"What we have done is freeze vacant posts and we will be looking at our planning and expenditure with a view to rationalising," he said.

ANTICIPATED

A University of Cape Town spokesman said it was not planning a second increase in fees this year after increasing fees by 15 percent for the 1988 academic year.

UCT had anticipated a cut in subsidies and "all faculty posts were frozen at the beginning of the year".

To combat the enormous subsidy cut, the university borrowed R2,5 million from its support foundation.

A spokesman for Rand Afrikaans University, Mr Hennie Kruger, said the university had worked out a contingency budget anticipating a cut of 30 percent, but RAU received 29 percent less than last year.

EQUIPMENT

The purchase of new equipment for teaching and research would be affected by the cut but RAU could not dispense with staff, he said.

The University of the Orange Free State will probably freeze certain posts and eliminate non-essential departments after a subsidy cut of 25 percent.

Medunsa's vice-chancellor, Professor T L Taljaard, said at the beginning of the academic year that subsidy cuts had severe consequences for universities.

University of Durban-Westville building projects could be delayed as a result of the Government's subsidy cutback, which may be between 25 and 30 percent.

UDW Vice-Rector Professor Michael Smout said a staff cutback would not be necessary because of measures taken over the years.

ML Sultan Technicon has ruled out the possibility of retrenchments.

Tuks opens up shop in Witbank

Pretoria Correspondent

Star 2/7/68
The first step towards the long-awaited University of Pretoria "satellite" campus at Witbank will be taken today when Tuks opens an administration service point at the town's municipal offices.

Initially only the degrees B Com, BA and B Ed on first-year level will be presented and lectures — in Afrikaans — will take place in the municipal building after hours on weekdays.

A combination of contact and distance educational methods will be used to enable students from all over the Eastern Transvaal to benefit from the Witbank base.

"By means of the Witbank extension of the UP, the university fills a great need for the education of employed people in the Eastern Transvaal. Many requests to open such an office were received over the past years and it is possible that similar offices can be opened in other towns in future," said a Tuks spokesman.

He said continued education and training had become increasingly important all over the world and a need has arisen for extra-mural, after-hours facilities.

"The need increases yearly. The UP is now trying to supply the services needed.

"The knowledge and experience we have gained over decades on extra-mural education will now be made available to the people of the Eastern Transvaal.

"All the prospective students in this area will benefit."

The administrative office is situated in the foyer of the Witbank Municipality buildings.

Students qualify for registration on merit only — there are no racial barriers — and the teaching medium is Afrikaans.

DID 3/5788
Students
boycott (54)
lectures

Daily Dispatch
Reporter

EAST LONDON — Fort Hare university students have been boycotting lectures following the detention of a first-year student last week.

The university's public relations officer, Dr Norman Holliday, said anonymous notes had warned students they would be "made a living example of" if they did not stay away from classes.

Dr Holliday described the action as "severe intimidation".

The boycott, which started last Thursday, was still in effect yesterday.

The Ciskei Police public relations officer, Colonel G. A. Ngaki, said yesterday the detained student, Mr Sicelo Hela, was being held in terms of the Ciskei Security Act.

He said no incidents of violence had been reported to the police and there had been no arrests. There was no police presence on the campus.

BUSINESS

Gencor to manage Moss gas

DIP 3157/88
WAZ
ES

JOHANNESBURG — Gencor has announced that it is to manage the Mossel Bay synthetic fuels project.

Gencor will have the right to a 30 per cent equity stake in the venture, with CEF holding 50 per cent and the balance being held by a third party or parties.

40 per cent of the capital cost of the project will be funded from equity sources, and 40 per cent by way of special loans from the fund.

As Gencor will shortly assume managerial control of the construction phase of the project both offshore (Moss gas)

and onshore (Mossref) activities will be consolidated under a single company called Moss gas (Pty) Ltd.

The first phase of the project will entail the construction of an offshore platform providing access to natural gas reserves, pipelines to carry the gas and accompanying condensate to shore, and a refinery utilising commercially proven technology to convert the natural gas into petrol and diesel end-products.

This phase is expected to cost R5,3 billion in 1988 terms. Production could commence in 1992. — Sapa

De Klerk calls for meeting on subsidies 54

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — A round table conference between the universities and the three Own Affairs Ministers of Education on the subsidy question should be held urgently, Minister of National Education F W de Klerk said yesterday.

Replying to the committee stage debate on his vote, he said he had two options after the recent court judgments in-

validating the subsidy conditions imposed on universities.

Legislation could be introduced to circumvent the judgments, or a meeting could be held to settle the issue amicably.

Mr de Klerk said the Government did not seek a tense relationship with the universities, and time was of the essence in finding a constructive solution.

SK 3/5/88

Star 3/5/88

Class boycott at Fort Hare

ALICE — The detention of a first-year student at Ciskei's Fort Hare University has sparked a lecture boycott.

Dr Norman Holliday, a spokesman for Fort Hare, claimed the university had been informed through anonymous notices that students were being forced to boycott lectures.

Students who refused to take part in the boycott were threatened. "The class boycott started on Thursday, April 28 and is still on today." — Sapa.

So wetan
4/5/88

Wits caters for (54) careers

THE trauma of not knowing which career to pursue after matriculation, which is normally the situation with most black pupils, will be discussed at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) on May 21.

The university has declared the day a Career Information Day and representatives from all faculties will be on hand along with staff from service units such as careers and counselling, admissions, bursaries and scholarships and the schools liaison office to provide details of the many fields of study and their career opportunities.

The programme will also cater for senior pupils, parents and teachers. Questions that arise when considering a university education will be addressed.

There is no admission charge and booking is not required.

For more information enthusiasts are asked to contact the Schools Liaison Office at (011) 716-3537.

D 10 4/15/88

Students call off Fort Hare boycott

Daily Dispatch Reporter

ALICE — Fort Hare University students have called off their boycott of classes which started last Thursday, after a first-year BA student, Mr Sicelo Hela, was detained by the Ciskei Police.

The university's chief public relations officer, Dr Norman Holliday, said all students returned to classes yesterday. He added that there had been no incidents.

The director, Professor J. Lamprecht, had is-

(54)
sued a circular on Monday appealing to students to return to classes yesterday. The circular had contained no conditions or ultimatums.

Mr Hela was detained in terms of section 26 of the Ciskei National Security Act, which provides for indefinite detention.

A police spokesman said yesterday Mr Hela was still in detention. He could not comment on what charges, if any, he might face.

Govt, varsities to negotiate on subsidies says De Klerk

CAPE TOWN — The government would negotiate with universities to achieve the aims of the subsidy conditions rejected by the Supreme Court, the Minister of National Education, Mr F. W. de Klerk, said yesterday. *DIP 4/5788*

He said at the committee stage debate on his budget vote, that own affairs education ministers had agreed to withdraw the letters to universities outlining the subsidy conditions. *(54)*

Each minister would consult the universities under his control to reach agreement on measures on which there was already a large degree of consensus.

It was essential that a workable solution be found, as the government could not allow stayaways, class boycotts and the intimidation of lecturers

on campuses to continue.

Room would remain for constructive protest, criticism and debate, but this would have to be done in a responsible manner and in a way that would not serve the revolutionary onslaught against the country.

It was important that the tension between the government and universities be eliminated without losing sight of the four goals to which the government remained committed.

These were: Uninterrupted tuition and study for students at all universities; the constructive and educationally sound application of the taxpayer's money; the implementation of effective measures for good discipline and the maintenance of traditional academic values. — Sapa

Alien students cost SA R50m *(54)*

CAPE TOWN — South Africa spent an estimated nearly R50 million in university subsidies for alien students in 1987/88, the Minister of National Education, Mr F. W. de Klerk, said yesterday. *DIP 4/5788*

Replying to Mr Clive

Derby-Lewis (CP, Nominated), he said these included:

Transkei (R5,3m),	Bophuthatswana (R6,7m),	Venda (R3,3m),	Ciskei (R1,79m),	South West Africa (R7,87m),	Zimbabwe (R10,18m),	Lesotho (R0,456m),	Botswana
-------------------	-------------------------	----------------	------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------	--------------------	----------

(R0,199m),	Swaziland
(R0,569m),	Mozambique
(R0,044m),	other African countries (R1,7m),
European countries (R9,14m),	Asian Countries (R0,854m),
North and South America (R1m),	Australasia and Oceania (R0,27m).

— Sapa

54

Bldewy

4/5/88

De Klerk ready to talk with varsities

GOVERNMENT would now negotiate with universities to achieve the aims of the subsidy conditions rejected by the Supreme Court, Minister of National Education F W de Klerk said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Own Affairs education ministers would withdraw the letters to universities outlining the subsidy conditions.

Each minister would consult the universities under his control to reach agreement on measures on which there was already a large degree of consensus.

Government could not allow stayaways, class boycotts and intimidation of lecturers on campuses to continue.

Room would remain for constructive protest, criticism and debate, but this would have to be done in a responsible manner and in a way that would not serve the revolutionary onslaught against the country.

It was important that the tension between government and universities be eliminated without losing sight of the four goals to which government remained committed.

These were uninterrupted tuition and study at all universities; the constructive and educationally sound application of taxpayer's money; effective measures for good discipline and the maintenance of traditional academic values. — Sapa.

1010 575788 (54)

Detained student still held — police

ALICE — The Ciskei Police are still holding a Fort Hare university student in detention, they confirmed yesterday.

They gave no further details.

Mr Sicelo Hela, 23, a first-year arts student, was detained from his home at Gqumashe Village near Alice last week.

A police spokesman said Mr Hela had been detained under the Ciskei National Security Act, which provided for

indefinite detention.

At the time of his detention, Mr Hela was an oppidan student staying at his home in Gqumashe Village.

● Meanwhile the chief public relations officer at Fort Hare, Dr Norman Holliday, said yesterday that everything was normal on the campus, and students were attending classes following a lecture boycott by students in protest against Mr Hela's detention. The boycott ended on Tuesday. — DDR

Varsities could become 'academic supermarkets'

By Zenaide Vendeiro
Education Reporter

(S4)

Rationalisation, which the Government sees as the solution to the financial crisis in which universities find themselves, could cause serious and even fatal damage to these institutions, says Professor Frederick Fourie, an economics lecturer at the University of the Orange Free State.

Writing in the latest issue of the university publication *Acta Actuel*, Professor Fourie says there is a danger that universities could become "academic supermarkets".

He contends that rationalisation is not a neutral process and that the

Government, through its university subsidy formula, is steering the rationalisation of academic activities in very specific directions. It is not allowing universities the freedom to decide in which areas savings will be effected, he says.

The subsidy formula can have "perverse" results and creates a strong financial incentive for universities to alter admission requirements and courses to ensure that they attract as many students as possible and that as many students as possible pass their courses, Professor Fourie says.

Firstly, the size of the subsidy

depends on student numbers. This is aimed expressly at encouraging universities to attract students by developing courses in such a way that the greatest number of "clients" buy its "products". The reasoning behind this is that universities will increasingly be forced to meet the demands of the day for high-level manpower, so ensuring the most effective use of taxpayers' money.

'SHORT-SIGHTED'

Another stated aim of the subsidy system is to reward success. This means that universities receive the full subsidy if a student passes but

only half the subsidy if he fails.

Professor Fourie says there is also a great danger that universities will be transformed into mere vocational schools because of the "short-sighted" demands for manpower, and confusion among students and the public about the true aim of universities.

He maintains that the subsidisation of research, which is based on the publication of articles in recognised publications, holds similar dangers.

The pressure on academics to "publish or perish" could encourage them to concentrate on research areas that will produce "quick, attainable and neat" findings.

WITS University vice-chancellor Robert Charlton yesterday welcomed National Education Minister F W de Klerk's decision to negotiate conditions for universities to receive State funding.

De Klerk sent a letter to universities last year outlining conditions which, if not met and adhered to, would result in them losing State subsidies.

De Klerk told Parliament on Tuesday the letter would be withdrawn.

However, Government would not allow class boycotts, stayaways, and intimidation of lecturers, he said.

BARRY STREEK reports that the

Varsity funding talks welcomed

(54) Bldg 9/9/88

MANDY JEAN WOODS

University of Cape Town, which on Tuesday won a court order against De Klerk overturning the subsidy conditions, welcomed his proposals for negotiations.

UCT's acting principal, Professor John Reid, said the university was "very glad to hear of the Minister's intentions".

Referendum on Indaba sought

Stellenbosch University's students representative council is to call on the Government to hold a referendum on proposals made by the kwaZulu Natal Indaba.

The students' call will be handed to Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, in the near future, council chairman Mr Francois Beukman says in a statement. The students want the referendum before the end of the year.

The SRC, which is dominated by National Party supporters, unanimously backed the Indaba after a series of discussions with Indaba staff in Durban.

The statement warns that negotiations, at regional and national level, for a political dispensation accommodating all race groups will have to be initiated within the next year if evolutionary change is to take place in South Africa.

Mr Beukman says the resolution is "evidence to the black people that the youth is prepared to compromise".

DID 6/5/88

54

RU students vote to back workers

GRAHAMSTOWN — Students who worked in the kitchens during the strike at Rhodes University were paid more R3 an hour than the regular kitchen staff, hundreds of students and workers at the university heard yesterday.

At a meeting to discuss what action students should take in future strikes, a Rhodes worker, Mr Sizwe Ntlokwana, appealed to students not to work in the place of workers.

The four-day strike, which took place while wage negotiations between the Transport and General Workers Union and the university were in progress, ended on

Tuesday after the university administration agreed to bring forward negotiations to today.

One of the issues is a union demand for a minimum wage of R680, in line with University of Cape Town wages, which Rhodes has rejected as "non-negotiable".

At present staff in residences earn an average of R219 a month, including their annual bonus. The average for non-residence staff is R399 a month (including bonus).

The meeting unanimously resolved to support the workers in their demands for living wages. — DDR

54
Striker: ^{GMC}
'Scab ^{7/5/88}
workers
paid more'

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Students who worked in the kitchens during a strike at Rhodes University were paid more, at R3 an hour, than the regular kitchen staff, it was claimed this week.

A Rhodes worker, Mr Sizwe Ntlokwana, made the claim at a meeting on campus.

The four-day strike, which took place while wage negotiations between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the university were in progress, ended on Tuesday after the university administration agreed to bring forward negotiations.

One of the strike issues is a union demand for a minimum wage of R680, which Rhodes has rejected as "non-negotiable".

The campus meeting was told that students in three of the university's residences had voted not to work as "scab labour" in the kitchens during future strikes.

Profs' pay down-graded

CATC
Tansis
9/15/88
SL

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The salaries paid to university professors are nearly half of those of their public sector counterparts whose salaries have rocketed in the past few years.

Professors have been traditionally equated with departmental secretaries, a post which later became deputy director-general, whose salary doubled in two years — from R50 490 in 1985 to R70 000 plus perks worth R30 000 in 1987.

Professorships could draw a maximum annual salary of only R50 000. In 1985, professors earned R40 962.

In 1974, Professors earned R1 800 more than department secretaries (R13 800).

Government determines what academics should earn through a classification system which professors have criticized as designed for classifying factory jobs.

Professors have also expressed concern at the rate at which universities are losing academic staff seeking higher salaries in the public and private sectors.

Professor Arrie de Beer, communications head of the University of the Orange Free State, said part of the problem was that government did not view universities as being the unique systems they were.

54 ~~DATE 10/5/88~~
UCT to link

with Chinese?

THE University of Cape Town could soon be forging academic ties with one of mainland China's top 14 tertiary education institutions, the Peking Institute of Technology.

The prime mover behind the initiative is Professor Dah-Wei Hsueh of the institute, who spent a month at UCT as a guest of Professor John Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, according to UCT's Monday Paper.

Student radio broadcasts stifled

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A "free the airwaves" campaign has been launched at the University of Cape Town after an attempt by the campus radio station to broadcast to residences was stifled.

A spokesman for the Department of Telecommunications in Pretoria confirmed this week that two Post Office officials, accompanied by an SABC official, arrived at UCT Radio's office last week with documents informing station staff that they were breaching broadcasting laws.

The action had been taken following complaints from Rondebosch residents and motorists about "interference" with SABC radio reception.

PROTEST

The spokesman said the officials asked that five home-made transmitters be removed and kept in a sealed bag in UCT's administration building.

The fine for breaking the seal was set at R1 500, he said.

A spokesman for UCT Radio, Mr Ian Koenigsfest, said the 12-year-old station had been trying for years to get permission for residence broadcasts.

The department spokesman said that under the Radio Act, the SABC had the "sole right to broadcast over FM".

Mr Koenigsfest said spillage from the low-frequency FM transmitters was confined to the "immediate vicinity" of the residences.

A protest meeting was planned for today.

CAL Times 12/5/88

Students protest at creation of Israel

Staff Reporter SL

MORE THAN 1 000 people packed UCT's Jameson Hall yesterday as the Islamic Society protested against the creation of the state of Israel 40 years ago.

The meeting was a commemoration of Quds Day on May 14, the anniversary of Israel's birth. Quds is the Islamic name for Jerusalem.

The students expressed their solidarity with the Palestinian quest for self-determination.

A handful of Jewish students entered the hall and heatedly challenged the Muslim students to a debate on the issue of Israel.

Matie bid to meet Inkatha

CAPE TOWN — Stellenbosch University students' representative council is to ask the Inkatha Youth Brigade's executive for a meeting in a bid to improve relations between them. (S4) (E13)

The chairman of the SRC, Mr Francois Beukman, said the cordial relationship that existed between the council and the Youth Brigade became "strained" about two years ago when a group of Stellenbosch students tried to hold talks with the ANC in Lusaka.

Politically, Inkatha was an important part of the "middle ground", he said. *STW 13/5788*

ARK HYDE PARK

CONTENTS — INTERNATIONAL BRONZES
— PAINTINGS — SILVER — JEWELLERY.

IMPORTANT SALE

Home and each article has been tastefully
the house has been sold. Everything must be
catalogue sale of valuable property.

DE PARK — SANDTON

2 SESSIONS

SESSION:

(PAINTINGS AND JEWELLERY).

12.00 noon till 3.00 pm.

3.00 pm till 6.00 pm.

SESSION:

1988 AT 11.00 AM

3.00 pm.

11.30 AM OR BY APPOINTMENT.

MARKED

1947 —

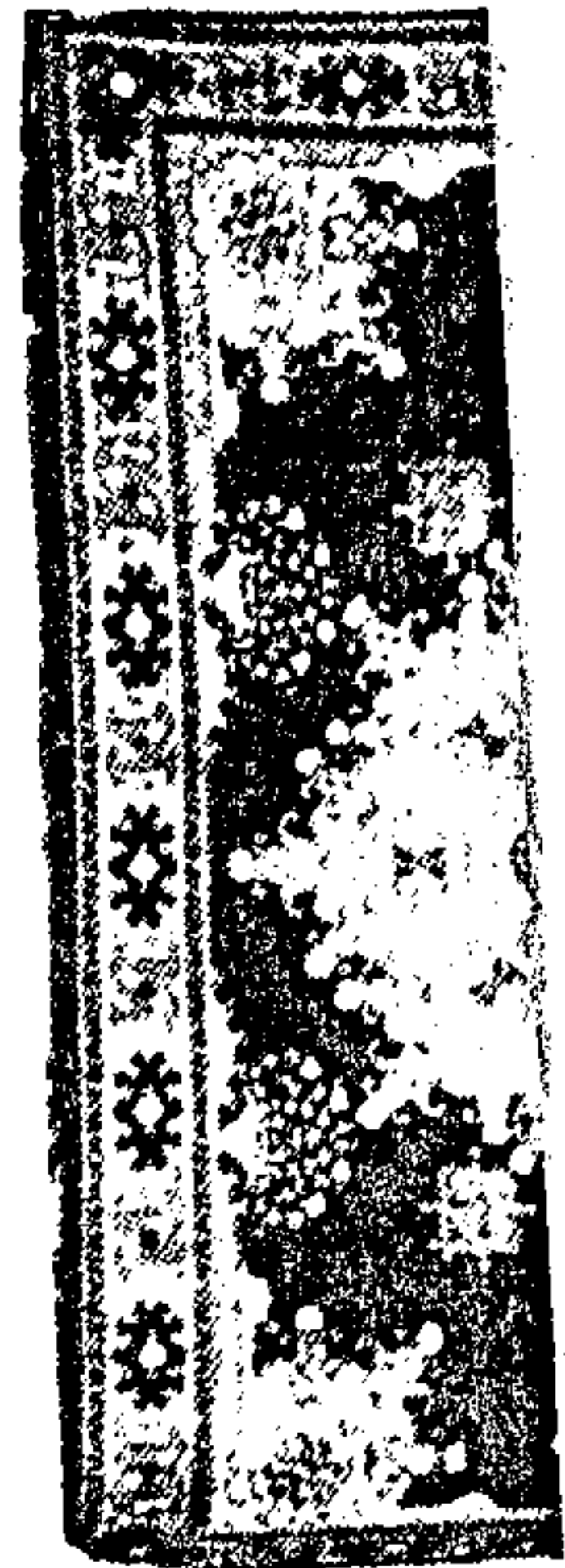
PAINT SETS —

— CANDLE-

STANDS AND

ITEMS.

PAINTINGS — SOUTH
AND CONTINENTAL A
ROYAL ACADEMY OR
BY PROMINENT ARTIS
SOME RARE TO FINE
PAINTINGS (85 PAINTI



Rare pure silk
222

probably been murdered
and his body set alight to

AND ORIENTAL

Students celebrate Quds Day

^{Ste 1315788}
CAPE TOWN — More than 1 000 people packed UCT's Jameson Hall yesterday as the Islamic Society protested against the creation of the state of Israel 40 years ago.

(54)
The meeting was a commemoration of Quds Day on May 14, the anniversary of Israel's birth. Quds is the Islamic name for Jerusalem.

The students expressed their solidarity with the Palestinian quest for self-determination.

A group of Jewish students entered the hall and heatedly challenged the Muslim students to a debate on the issue of Israel. — Sapa.

Their radio's silent, but student broadcasters are not

By STEPHANIE VENTER,
Cape Town

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town campus radio plans to challenge the Geneva-based International Telecommunications Union over the recent sealing off of their transmitters by Post Office officials.

While they realise their placing of home-made FM transmitters in five university residences was illegal, UCT Radio staffers believe the action should be seen in the context of the state's attack on the media.

Station director Ian Koenigsfest and news director Alan Davidson said they were writing to the ITU "which is responsible for handing out airwaves internationally", challenging

the fact that the SABC controls the airwaves rather than regulating them.

"And through its control, they are preventing legitimate alternative radio stations from applying for a licence.

"Is the ITU sanctioning the SABC in preventing legitimate radio stations from applying for a licence?" Koenigsfest asked.

Post Office and SABC officials who sealed off the transmitters, told UCT Radio that they had received complaints from residents in nearby suburbs and motorists that UCT Ra-

dio had spilled over.

Davidson said "the spill-over was far more powerful. The SABC's transmitter is far more powerful.

"Our fundamental demand is that legitimate alternative radio stations should be given the right to apply for broadcasting licences. We find it quite absurd that no channels exist for licence application, regardless of how limited the proposed signal is," said Koenigsfest.

UCT Radio sees the radio legislation as serving the same function as the silencing of the press. "Ultimately we are the losers as the culture of si-

lence descends upon us."

● According to a representative for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in Pretoria, UCT Radio's application for "a licence to broadcast music on the campus was rejected". Despite having had lines put through to the residences, "they used hand-made transmitters linked up to the broadcasting system. The SABC has the sole rights for FM transmitters. UCT Radio transmitted on an SABC wavelength."

Post office officials discussed the matter with the SABC and it was decided to seal off the transmitters.

Boycotts could reduce UWC to bush college, warns Gerwel

MRCS 13/5/88
54

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

MANY valuable educational lessons have been learnt from boycotts, but it is time to examine the serious negative aspects of frequent stayaways, says the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel.

Reacting in the university's weekly Bulletin to the debate on the effect of class boycotts at the university, he says youth-led, education-based protest and resistance have become a feature of South African life.

Schools, colleges and universities had become major areas of struggle.

The important contribution the "educational struggle" made to the quest for democracy was beyond dispute.

Professor Gerwel said: "The students' struggle at the University of the Western Cape can not only contribute importantly to that overall democratic struggle, but also succeed in moving the institution itself towards internal transformation."

RETICENCE

There had been a keen debate at UWC about the effects of certain strategies on the quality of education and whether the university could contribute towards social transformation.

There was an obvious reticence about making that discourse too public because there were antagonistic forces which could exploit it.

But the bursary issue, combined after a number of interruptions of the academic programme last year, had pushed the debate to the fore again.

It was necessary for all sectors of the university, especially academics and students, to enter into a serious discussion with one another about the effects of the frequent boycotts on "our attempts to transform our education, teaching and



Professor Jakes Gerwel

learning into a democratic practice", he said.

"To put it at its crudest: we have the potential (if that positive word may be used in this context) of once more reducing this institution to a veritable bush college and of really 'gutterising' our education," he said.

LESSONS

A learning environment marked by frequent interruptions was not conducive to the development and inculcation of those intellectual skills which a liberating education would wish to impart.

UWC had learnt many salutary and valuable educational lessons from boycotts.

"We must, however, now also face up to and articulate the serious educational negatives of frequent boycotts.

"An institution so committed to educating for a post-colonial, post-apartheid order has a social responsibility to address these educational issues.

"And in the spirit that we have developed at this institution, I call on the various sectors at the university to take these issues up as a community," he said.

Certain incidents were reported during boycotts "which if they are true, disgrace our cause".

Universities defend freedom of Press

54 12/5/88 ROGER SMITH Bldwy

THE vice-chancellors of four SA universities have taken the unusual step of speaking out on Press freedom, and called on Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha to reconsider his actions against certain publications.

In a joint statement, Wits vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton, UCT acting vice-chancellor JVO Reid, Natal University vice-chancellor Professor Pieter Booysen and University of the Western Cape vice-chancellor Professor Jakes Gerwel voiced their objections in the context of the universities' commitment to academic freedom.

"Violations of general liberty inevitably curtail academic freedom.

"Unless freedom of expression is guaranteed, universities are hindered in their fundamental pursuits."

A spokesman for Rhodes University said yesterday the absence of its vice-chancellor from the signatories arose because he had been unable to give the matter attention as there was a strike by workers at Rhodes.

No Freshers Ball again on strife campus

By VUSI GUNENE and
JOE MPHAHLELE

THE entire student body of the University of the North is poised to boycott the annual Freshers Ball following allegations of shootings at the campus stadium last week.

A student representative said pamphlets had been distributed around the campus calling for a boycott of the event at which Stimela, Brenda Fassie and Step Ahead were to appear.

The representative said three students were injured last Saturday night after South African Defence Force soldiers opened fire on students returning from a football game at the campus stadium.

He said both the SADF and the university administration had tried to keep the shooting incident secret.

A representative of the Northern Transvaal Command of the SADF declined to comment.

Last year's Freshers Ball, usually an open air event, could not be held as security forces were camped in the university sports grounds at the time.

This year's event had been arranged by a group called the Central Cultural Committee which, the representative said, had no mandate from the student body.

"The university is more like a prison of war than an educational institution," he said.

A statement released by a group called itself "Concerned Students" said the continued presence of security forces, Lebowa police and members of the National Intelligence Service was intended to "harass and demoralise the peaceful and future academics of this country.

"Our call is 'Hands off Turfloop' and we demand the withdrawal of the security forces at our campus. We also make a call to the puppet administration to stop putting red-tapes on the students."

A representative of Stimela said the group would not be performing at Turfloop. "We have called off the performance after we learned of the problems. We do not want to be caught in a cross-fire between the soldiers and the students," he said.

59

W/maail

13-19/88

DID 16 / 5788 (54)

Tutu appeals for donations to refugee scholarship fund

BOSTON — The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, urged people to give donations to his scholarship fund for refugee students from South Africa as a means of striking a blow against apartheid.

"You have come to invest in the young people," Archbishop Tutu told a reception prior to a \$1 000-a-plate fund-raising dinner at a posh hotel here.

"You can tell your grandchildren — I helped the world get rid of the scourge of apartheid. I helped South Africa become free."

Under the Bishop Desmond Tutu Southern Africa Refugee Scholarship Fund, colleges and universities provide four-year scholarships, while the fund covers living expenses, transportation, clothing, books, and medical and dental costs.

Organisers said scholarships were pledged by Boston University, North-

eastern University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Emmanuel College, Stonehill College, Regis College and Wesleyan College.

In addition, \$70 000 in cash was raised to provide support for the seven scholarships.

Archbishop Tutu, accompanied by his wife Leah, said it was important for as many young blacks from South Africa as possible to obtain an education in a free country such as the United States.

"Racism should be removed from the face of the earth," he said.

The Archbishop, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, said it sometimes did not seem enough to thank those who contribute to his scholarship fund.

"I'm overwhelmed and speechless, and there are many at home who would say, how we wish it could be a permanent affliction," he joked. — Sapa-AP

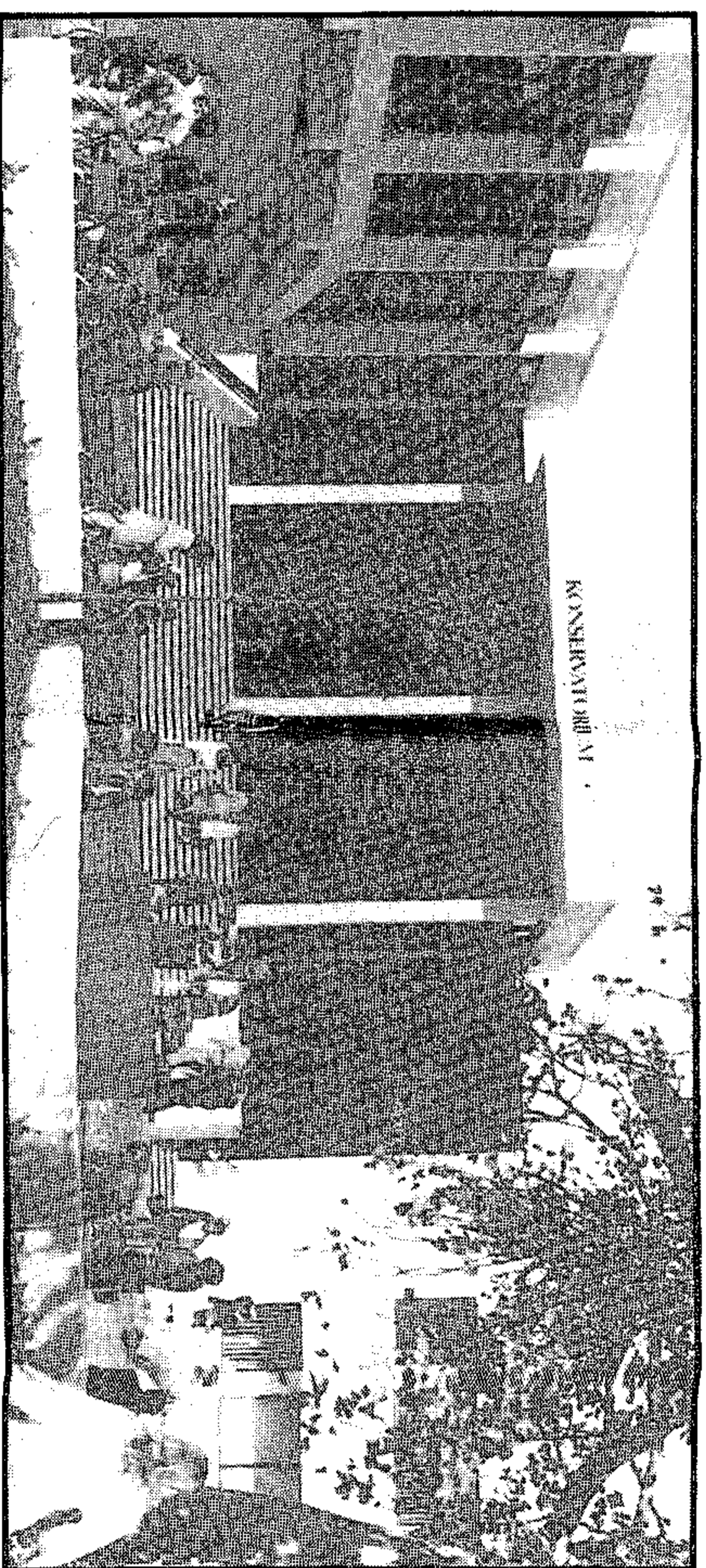
Matie revolt rolls on

Stellenbosch switch Part 1

Academic protest against apartheid and NP inability to bring in change



Last year hundreds of leading academics of Stellenbosch University, the alma mater of six of South Africa's eight Prime Ministers, came out in revolt against the policies and leadership of the National Party. What is Stellenbosch like a year after this momentous event? What do the academic dissidents feel about the future? What do the students think? This is the first in a three-part series by HUGH ROBERTSON who has visited Stellenbosch in search of answers.



LEFT: Students relaxing at Stellenbosch University . . . "that it is not possible to change the NP from within they are going to have to find out for themselves".

A Stellenbosch University it is known as the Great Paradigm Switch, the cataclysmic event a year ago when two, then 28, then 365 leading academics came out in revolt against the policies of the National Party.

Today the dust has still not settled and the revolt, in the words of one of the academics, "there are few people of note who still publicly associate themselves with the NP".

What is more, the revolt has spread, though more slowly, to other Afrikaans universities which traditionally have provided the NP with much of its intellectual backing.

But a lecturer cautioned: "It is not so much a question of renouncing a political party, or adopting some other party's standpoint, as it is a revolt against the whole apartheid mindset and a lack of confidence in the present NP leadership's ability to bring about change."

According to Professor Sample Terreblanche, who, with Professor James Fourie of the law faculty, brought the revolt to a head by resigning from the NP in February, 1987, after a "disappointing" meeting with President Botha, there have

been "hisses" from NP office-bearers anxious to re-establish relations with the dissidents.

"But I can tell you that there is no chance of us going back. The break is permanent. It is a paradigm switch, a quantum leap."

"There was a time when we were prepared to try to work from within the NP to bring about change, but that failed and now we are out in the open and we favour a transition to a post-apartheid South Africa with direct representation for all in Parliament."

Professor Terreblanche, professor of economics and chairman of "Discussion Group '85", the group which led last year's revolt, said in an interview that several new members had been invited to join their "informal discussions" but that the numbers had to be limited "otherwise it ceases to be a discussion group".

He dismissed as "misinformed" reports in NP mouthpieces that 10 senior academics who signed a statement last year criticising the Government had failed to sign a similar statement issued this year.

"Of the 10 who didn't sign this year three were overseas when the petition went around and four were out of town. Of the remaining three one was moving house and

apologised for not being able to sign in the set time limit.

"We have been in touch with the two who could not have signed but who did not and we are confident that they still support us. They had cogent reasons for not wishing to sign, and these reasons had nothing to do with a change of mind."

What has been the NP's reaction to the revolt?

"They think we are mad. They think that the cause of our differences with them was grievance; that so-and-so did not get such-and-such a high position and so decided to walk out in a fit of pique."

"They just cannot grasp that we have made a quantum leap. They don't understand this sort of thing, and that is part of their problem. "They look upon us as if we are afflicted by some ivory tower madness, and they say we are people who have our feet planted firmly in thin air, that sort of thing. Well, let them say what they like."

"We have at Stellenbosch a rich tradition in the social sciences, which until a year ago was often put at the disposal of the NP. It is a tradition which begins with problem identification. If you make a wrong diagnosis of a problem, you cannot get the right cure. "Which group, the NP or us,



Professor Sample Terreblanche

has a real grasp of the realities? Who understands the real nature of the problem? We believe that in a systematic and scientific manner, in the best tradition of the social sciences, we have examined the whole issue and we have reached the right diagnosis."

Professor Terreblanche said that when "Discussion Group '85" met a year after the revolt to decide on a statement to mark the event, there was unanimity on "focusing closely on the question of the Government's legitimacy. We believe the Govern-

ment faces a hell of a legitimacy crisis, and I think deep down they know this."

What has been the response of the university authorities to the revolt?

"I must say that not at any time have we had any problem with them. They have not put any obstacles in our way; there has been no discrimination or adverse reaction. They have let us be in the best tradition of academic freedom."

And the students?

"Well, they are another story. Many of the students were shocked, even angry. We have some excellent students here, some really forward-thinking young people."

"But many first- and second-year students tend to have tunnel vision. It is quite a problem to widen their horizons. You have to jolt them. "By and large Stellenbosch students are more versatile than students at other Afrikaans universities, but it would be wrong to say that they have made the same quantum leap that we have. I can't blame those who try to work within the NP to bring about change. For many years I did the same thing myself."

"That it is not possible to change the NP from within they are going to have to find out for themselves. "The students are a reflection of the community and

the fact that many of them think differently from us is part of the problem of the whole country. It is a conceptual gap, and I suppose that is how it should be at a university."

What has been the wider reaction to the revolt?

"Very good indeed. I think the international reaction was staggering. It has put Stellenbosch on the map, intellectually and academically, which I think is very important for the image of the university."

"Now when I travel abroad I find that people know about us, and they have read about the academic revolt."

"I think one of the very serious concerns which we have is the threat of an academic boycott. We view this with dismay. South Africa cannot go it alone economically, and even less so academically."

"An academic boycott would be disastrous for us. I think, however, that there is a clear grasp abroad of the significance of what has happened at Stellenbosch, of the fact that there is a considerable community here working for a post-apartheid South Africa."

What impact did the split among the "independents" have at Stellenbosch? "None whatsoever. We do not see ourselves as being wedded to this or that politi-

cal group, to the Malanites or the Worrallites. We are an independent, academic discussion group and essentially we always have been."

"The paradigm switch was an intellectual and academic transformation, and it has not been changed by the split between the 'independents'. We think exactly the way we did before the split, and we have not taken sides. Neither do we anticipate having to take sides."

"Our perspective is based upon an analysis of the country's problems through the social sciences and, of course, many other academic disciplines. It is not a party political perspective. It transcends that sort of thing."

And personal reactions from friends, family?

"Overwhelmingly supportive. But for me personally it has been a traumatic business. I would compare it to a divorce, perhaps. A friend compared it to a religious conversion. And in some ways that is what it felt like — a conversion."

"It has been an extraordinary period in my life, and I am sure for many of the others."

"It was a break that was long in the making, and it has not been easy. But it has been a stimulating experience. I wouldn't have missed it for anything."

Bop prof gets senior Natal post

SHV 175758

54

Professor John W M Makhene has become the first black to be appointed to the council of the University of Natal.

Currently executive director of the Equal Opportunity Foundation,

Professor Makhene was formerly vice-chancellor of the University of Bophuthatswana.

His term of office at Natal University as a council member will run from April 1988 to April

1992.

Professor Makhene obtained his BSc honours degree at the then Roma University, followed by a BSc honours degree at Fort Hare. After a period of high school teaching he joined Fort Hare.

In 1969 he received his masters degree for a thesis on embryology.

Professor Makhene took up the chair of biology at the University of Bophuthatswana in 1980, was appointed vice-rector there in 1981 and vice-chancellor in 1982.

— Sapa.

Constable stabbed to death

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — About 15 youths yesterday stabbed to death Special Constable Dumisani Awetha (26), eldest son of Mr Abdul Awetha, deputy mayor of Imbali. The incident occurred in the Maritzburg area.

He was the eldest of four sons of Mr Awetha and his wife Beatrice, and was single. The Awetha home was gutted by arsonists a few years ago.

No arrests have yet been made.

Makhene is first black

Sowetan 17/5/88

(54)

PROF John W M Makhene has become the first black to be appointed to the council of the University of Natal, it was announced in Durban yesterday.

Currently executive director of the Equal Opportunity Foundation, Prof Makhene was formerly vice-chancellor of the University of Bophuthatswana.

His term of office at Natal University — as a council member — will run from April, 1988 to April, 1992.

After matriculating in Johannesburg, Prof Makhene obtained his B Sc degree at the then Roma University, followed by a B Sc honours at Fort Hare.

After a period of high school teaching he joined the department of biology there as a

lecturer in 1962.

In 1969 he took his masters degree for a thesis on embryology and from that time, pursued research interest in immunology and parasitology.

This latter research took him to Bonn University in West Germany, and he also combined immunology and parasitology research at Harvard University in the US, where one of his supervisors was Dr Alan Sher, well known as an expert on Aids.

Prof Makhene left Fort Hare as a senior lecturer to take up the chair of biology at the University of Bophuthatswana in 1980, was appointed vice-rector there in 1981 and vice-chancellor in 1982. — Sapa.

UCT enrols its first Red Chinese student

Cape Times 17/5/88
Staff Reporter (54) (23)

THE University of Cape Town will soon have its first mainland Chinese student.

UCT's links with the People's Republic of China, which began with a visit from a Peking professor, are to be extended when his son studies at the university's engineering department.

Professor Dah-Wei Hsueh of the Peking Institute of Technology recently spent a month at UCT at the invitation of the UCT dean of engineering, Professor John Martin.

The university's Monday paper reported yesterday that Professor Martin said Professor Hsueh's son, Yi Xue, a civil engineering graduate, would probably be registered as a master's degree candidate in UCT's Applied Mechanics Research Unit.

Cape Times 18/5/88 (54)
Tutu third chancellor of UWC

THE Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, will be installed as the third chancellor of the University of the Western Cape on Friday, the university announced yesterday.

The installation will take place in the main hall on the UWC campus and will start at 7.30pm.

The archbishop, consecrated as Archbishop of Cape Town in 1986, will serve an initial tenure of four years.

He succeeds Professor Erika Theron, who announced her retirement when she turned 80 last year.

She had served as chancellor of the university for more than 10 years.

NP bid to take over campus paper alleged

CAPE TOWN — The student branch of the National Party at Stellenbosch University is trying to gain control of the campus newspaper *Die Matie*, according to its outgoing editor Mr Daan Mostert.

Mr Mostert says the NP is pushing for the appointment of Mr Andre Gaum, editor of the NP's student publication *Natprint* and son of *Die Kerkbode* editor Mr Fritz Gaum. *Star 18/5/88*

"We have always tried to be a balanced newspaper, reflecting all views on campus. As a result we have built up our readership," says Mr Mostert.

He says the NP takeover attempt is being led by former SRC chairman Mr Chris Jacobs, who is now chairman of the NP's campus branch.

Mr Jacobs said yesterday it would be "premature" for him to comment.

The SRC was due to appoint Mr Mostert's successor last night. — Sapa.

unaware of the restric- is British" — Sapa/RN.

Tutu's installation 54

THE Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Desmond Mpilo Tutu, will be installed as the Third Chancellor of the University of the Western Cape tomorrow, the university announced.

Archbishop Tutu succeeds Professor Erika Theron who announced her retirement when she turned 80 last year. *Sowetan 19/5/88*

B
N
B

proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and

my mind that

ley, Fish Hoek,

Dominance by NP behind timidity— of many students

54
MKUS MSB
TRYING to get on record the views of staff and students at Stellenbosch University a year after the academic revolt against the National Party began sometimes proved to be the sort of experience a young social scientist warned it would be — “like trying to seduce a virgin”.

While there are hundreds of frank and outspoken dissidents on the campus, many others — faculty and students alike — tend to be painfully discreet when voicing their political opinions to the Press.

“What you have to understand is that Stellenbosch is a small and intimate community,” a young lecturer with family links to the National Party establishment explained.

“You could speak your mind at a meeting, or give your views in a newspaper interview, but the next morning you would have to face the same people and work with them. One does not enjoy the anonymity of a big city.

“My task involves working with the community. It is easier to do that when one is perceived to be politically neutral. Remember, it is a community that is deeply divided.

“I don’t actually make a secret of my disapproval of apartheid, but I cannot let my political views get in the way of the work I have to do among people who I know would strongly, resentfully, disagree with me.”

Another lecturer, who was “politically disinterested” until the 1976 Soweto riots, says: “You must understand that what is happening in Stellenbosch is happening to real people, with mothers, fathers, wives, husbands, even children, who might disagree with them. My wife is apolitical, but her parents are ultra-NP.”

“For the sake of family harmony I reserve my comments to private encounters with like-minded friends.”

A researcher remarked: “Nobody on this campus despises the NP more than I do. But my father takes his politics very seriously. He would be horrified to read about my views in The Argus.”

Stellenbosch switch — Part 3

Last year hundreds of leading academics at Stellenbosch University, the alma mater of six of South Africa’s eight Prime Ministers, came out in revolt against the policies and leadership of the National Party.

What is Stellenbosch like a year after this momentous event? What do the academic dissidents feel about the future? What do the students think?

This is the last in a three-part series by HUGH ROBERTSON, who has visited Stellenbosch in search of the answers.

“He knows I have my doubts about the NP, but he has no idea that I regard it with the contempt I do. To tell him would be a bit like confessing to treason or murder.”

Among many ordinary students who do not bear an obvious political label, discretion in talking to the Press about politics is almost reflexive. The dominance of NP scions in university hostels, and the NP’s grip on student politics, are blamed for much of the timidity.

Some snippets from talking to students at a well-known watering hole:

● “I’ll talk politics to you until the sun comes up,” says a first-year commerce student, “but I would not want my name in The Argus. As it is, my parents think Stellenbosch has become a nest of troublemakers. I disagree. I think the university is growing up.”

● A law student: “Why don’t you go and talk to the student radicals? There are plenty of them. I’ll give you some names.”

I said the views of radicals were well known; I was in search of the average student and had been directed to this pub.

“Well, everyone here is NP, except maybe for a few CP types.”

Fine, I say, let’s get your views on record. Why are you NP? “That’s not something for the world to know.”

● A first-year BA student: “The hostels are not conducive to dissent when you are in your first year. First-year people who buck the establishment pick up trouble. That’s just the way it is and the academic rebels will never change that.”

● A commerce student: “I want to get a job when I leave here, and I don’t want a high profile in politics. I might have to go to the public sector, so you can see what I mean. Anyway, I differ with all the political parties and I also don’t like the political line of The Argus.”

What political line? “You know, always quoting Tutu and Boesak.”

But we quote NP Ministers far more than we quote Tutu and Boesak. “That too!” he says. Amidst laughter, more beers are ordered.

● A science student: “Why is The Argus so interested in the opinions of students? It’s the professors and lecturers who make all the fuss.”

Because you are tomorrow’s leaders; your university has produced all but two of

South Africa’s heads of government so far. To much chortling, a bespectacled wag observers: “At least we can lay the blame on UKOVS for the present incumbent.”

“Be careful, he’ll read significance into that,” warns the law student. A self-conscious silence falls.

What do they think of Esther Lategan, the independent candidate in last year’s election?

“She’s got lots of spirit and I voted for her.”

“She’s got her head in the clouds.”

“She spoke at our hostel and the guys gave her a really rough time, but I think she made a few good points. Not enough, though.”

And the academic dissidents?

“Sometimes I think they don’t understand the practical world.” “You can’t run a country out of text books.” “Their lectures are the best.” “I’ll admit their statements make a lot of sense. You have to think about what they say.”

The law student: “If you quote me, I’ll do something about it, but as a Nationalist I must say I find their statements interesting because they keep me on my toes politically. Yes, some of the criticism they voice is valid.”

What groups now dominate Stellenbosch?

“The NP has most of the students, the staff seem to be mainly anti-NP.”

“I would say about two-thirds of the students are pro-NP, the rest have all sorts of views to the left and right.”

“Stellenbosch is the first politically unaffiliated Afrikaans university.”

“All wrong,” says the gent in specs, “Castle is king at Stellenbosch.”

More chortling and the conversation turns to the weekend’s movies, the world XV tour, clothes, the hot spots of Cape Town, TV, cars, the best beaches, pocket money.

The hedonistic golden youth of Afrikanerdom? I recall a comment by Professor Sammie Terreblanche: “We have many wonderful students here; bright, hard-working, talented.”

“But a problem with some Stellenbosch students today is that they are so affluent; they are so cut off from the real world that the realities of the country seem distant to them.”

The junior lecturer: “Sometimes I think that most of our students are less concerned about what is going on in the black townships of South Africa than their counterparts in America or Europe.

“They are the first apartheid generation. They have been entirely cut off from the reality of black South Africa. To a majority of them, a visit to Guguletu would be like an outing to another country.”

Black academic gets council post

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The former vice-chancellor of the University of Bophuthatswana, Professor John W M Makhene, has made history by being appointed the first black member of the council of the University of Natal.

Professor Makhene, executive director of the Equal Opportunity Foundation, will hold the post from April 1988 to April 1992.

He matriculated in

54
Stv 19/5728
Johannesburg and went on to obtain a BSc degree at the then Roma University.

He then did BSc honours at the University of Fort Hare.

He taught at high school and then joined the lecturing staff of the department of biology at Fort Hare in 1962.

In 1969 he took his masters' degree with a thesis on embryology. He researched immunology and parasitology, which took him to Bonn Univer-

sity in West Germany and he later conducted research in both immunology and parasitology at Harvard.

Professor Makhene left Fort Hare as a senior lecturer to take up the chair of biology at the University of Bophuthatswana in 1980, where he was appointed vice-rector in 1981 and vice-chancellor in 1982.

He served as a member of senate at Fort Hare and at the University of Bophuthatswana.



Dr Pieter Wagener, centre, who received his doctorate at last night's Unisa graduation ceremony in East London. With him, left, is the vice-chancellor designate, Prof J. C. G. J. van Vuuren and the vice-principal (research), Prof F. van den Bogaerde.

Unisa's equal chance education outlined (54)

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The University of South Africa is one of the few universities in this country and the world whose students come from so many different backgrounds, the vice-principal (research) of Unisa, Professor F. van den Bogaerde, said last night.

Prof Van Den Bogaerde was speaking at the Unisa graduation ceremony held in the City Hall.

"Distance education has as one of its purposes the creation of equal opportunity in education," Prof Van Den Bogaerde said.

The basic idea of Unisa had always been that anyone who was qualified to attend university should be able to do so, he said.

He said there were many other factors that differentiated Unisa's students from each other, for example their place of residence, different school systems and different age groups.

The lodestar in run-

ning this university must be equal opportunity.

"This means that discrimination of any kind is completely out of the question, except on strictly academic or educational grounds," he said.

Once the students had been admitted to the university the number of courses they were allowed to take in the next year of study would depend on the number of courses passed in the previous year.

"Senate has in principle also approved a suggestion by the vice-chancellor designate, Prof J. C. G. J. van Vuuren, that the university may offer special courses, perhaps by way of a special remedial or community college, in reading, writing, study and mathematical skills," Prof Van Den Bogaerde said.

It had not yet been decided who would follow the remedial courses but he added that students themselves could decide to take the remedial courses as it is believed that many of

them feel the need for such a course.

The degrees were conferred on the graduands by Prof Van Vuuren.

Mr Pieter Cornelius Wagener received his doctor's degree for his thesis on Principles of a theory of general interaction.

Mr Peter Cameron Grey was the only student out of 435 to receive his honours degree in accounting science with distinction.

Mr Johan Lodewyk Strijdom received his MA in social science in mental health, while Mr Patrick Christian Barnard received his MAdm degree in absentia.

Mr Andries Jacobus Maritz Snyders received his MSc with distinction and received a council medal for best achievement in the master's degree category.

Mr Peter Clifford Wyngaard received his master's degree in theology in absentia.

Another graduation ceremony will be held today.

Use your clout for change, Tutu urges business

Religion Reporter

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu has warned the business community that much tougher sanctions were possible, unless they used their "clout" to force the Government to negotiate.

He said "some people" in the United States were discussing whether South Africa should be declared a "terrorist state" and the legislation involved in this would make the present sanctions look "like a Sunday-school picnic".

He was apparently referring to a campaign started by American presidential candidate the Rev Jesse Jackson. The "blacklist" of terrorist states includes countries like Iran, Libya and Cuba.

Cheered

The Nobel Peace winner was installed as chancellor of the University of the Western Cape last night by the chairman of the university council, Professor Kay de Villiers.

Several hundred jubilant students lining the canvas-roofed walkway cheered as Archbishop Tutu followed a procession of academics on their way to the main hall on the campus.

Archbishop Tutu said he had said nothing new on his recent trip to the US.

He had never claimed to speak on behalf of anyone when he supported sanctions "as our last non-violent strategy".

"The problem is not sanctions. The problem is apartheid. I have said I do not want sanctions, but I want apartheid destroyed, not reformed," he said.

"If the Government were to stop all forced removals... lift the state of emergency; release detainees and political prisoners... and promise to discuss with

our authentic leaders and representatives a clear and definite timetable to dismantle apartheid and a new constitution for a non-racial, democratic and undivided South Africa, then I swear I would call on the world to end its sanctions campaign."

He said the honour had been accorded him by the university in a representative capacity, as a tribute to those, black and white, who were committed to the struggle for a new South Africa.

It was a paradox for him, who was "so firmly opposed to working within the system" to be the titular head "of what apartheid had spawned as that monstrosity, a bush ethnic college".

It was a truly remarkable achievement that the tables had been so completely turned, that an apartheid institution should become the most-potent academic institutional dissident.

One of the chief attributes of a university was its universality so "it must be obvious that any institution which chooses an arbitrary qualification, such as skin colour, disqualifies itself from being regarded as a university."

Uphold freedom

"They ought not to be granted admission to the international fellowship of university communities. If they want to maintain their improper exclusivism then they ought to accept the consequences."

Universities should seek to uphold academic freedom.

Archbishop Tutu rebuked the students for resorting to boycotts and demonstrations.

"We will fail and be left behind by others against whom we must compete if our university is constantly disrupted by boycotts."

"I believe you must rethink your strategy. You will end up alienating the community you want to support you," he said.

Tukkies ⁽⁵⁴⁾ women vote for male ^{star} visitors ^{21/5/88}

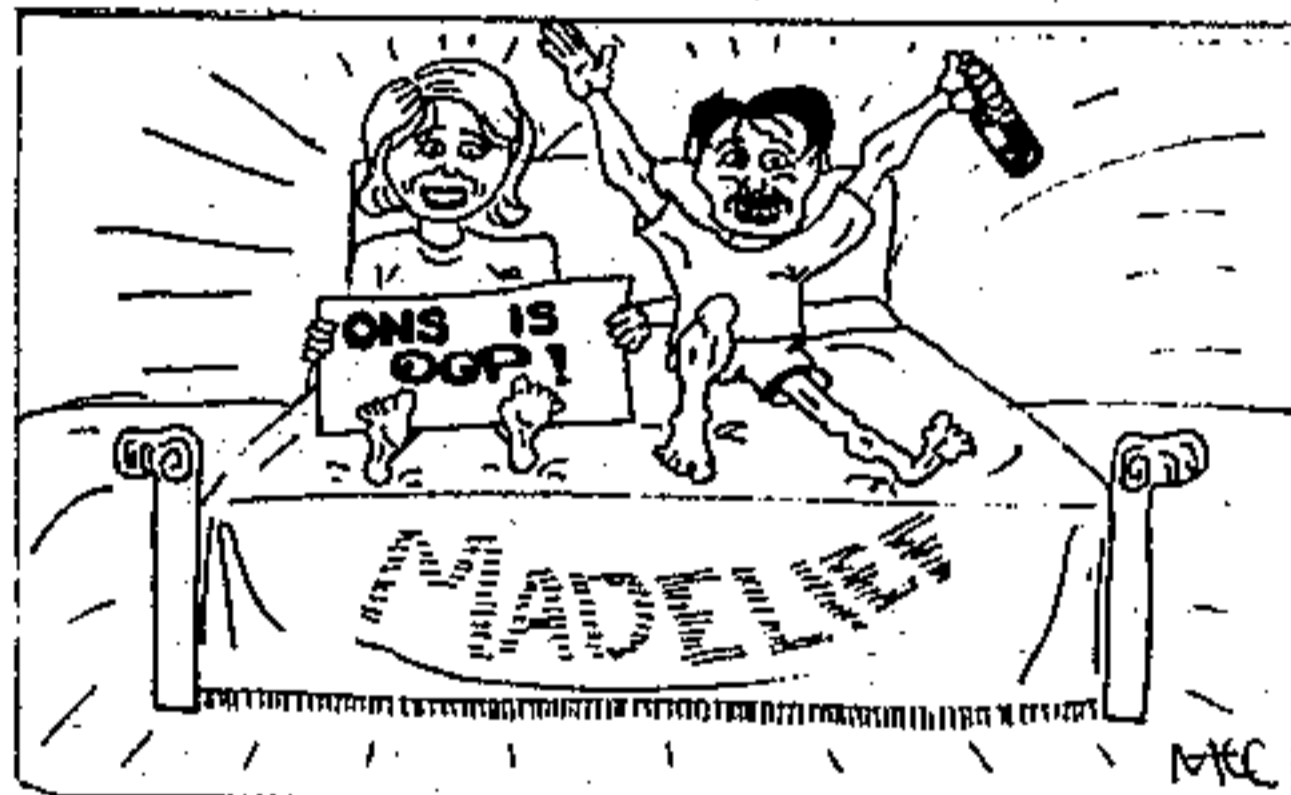
Calvinistic Paul Kruger would roll back and forth in his grave if he knew that women students at a Pretoria University hostel recently voted unanimously to open their bedroom doors to men visitors on Sunday evenings.

After an eight-year battle and furious debate, Tukkies women students at the Madelief hostel may be allowed to have male visitors, if the decision is not vetoed by the university authorities within the next two weeks.

The women students hope to reverse an August 1984 decision by university authorities not to allow room visits after alleged negative reports from hostel wardens.

The Students Representative Council at the time said the wardens of women's hostels were the main opponents of the idea.

But times have certainly changed. A cartoon in the students' magazine "Die Perdeby" shows a couple in bed, and on the woman student's knees is a placard



declaring "Oons is oop". Her male companion is obviously celebrating the event with a bottle.

So for the first time in Tukkies' history, a women's residence is all set to open its doors to male visitors between 8 pm and 10 pm every Sunday evening.

Asked whether parents objected to the idea, a representative for the Madelief residence, Miss Chanie Otto, said: "So far no one has had problems with the idea."

"We will be doing it for a test period," she hastily added.

Opening their doors to male visitors will be subject to stiff regulations, though.

After being collected by their women friends, male visitors are expected to sign in downstairs when they visit. And they will be promptly hounded out by house marshalls if they linger after 10 pm. This privilege is not extended to first-year students. — Saturday Star Reporter.

Teachers ^{Sowetan} express 'concern'

23/5/88
~~21/5~~
54

THE committee of University Teachers' Associations said at the weekend that it was disturbed by the "total deterioration" of the service conditions of teachers at universities.

A motion to this effect was adopted unanimously on Saturday by the Cuta at the annual meeting of the University of South Africa.

The Cuta said it had lost complete confidence in the readiness and ability of the Government, and in particular, the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, to properly define and handle the "already pressing and worsening financial position of the academics at universities."

The Cuta had taken note of the positive public statements of Mr de Klerk regarding the essential role that universities played in day-to-day affairs.

It had, however, become clear to the Cuta that urgent attention had to be given to the "critical" state of affairs of university life.

The Cuta decided, among other things, to embark on the following:

Emergency meeting

As a first step, the Cuta will in the short term attempt unconditionally to have the service conditions of university teachers redressed so as to achieve at least parity with the rest of the public sector. This includes adjustments of between 50 and 100 percent.

The Cuta will also strive for the uncoupling of university life from the rest of the education sector so that the function and position of universities could be properly defined.

The Cuta will also ask for an emergency meeting with Mr de Klerk regarding the compensation package of university teachers.

The Cuta said in its statement today that the decisions had been unanimously accepted by representatives of the teachers' association of Medunsa, the University of the North and QwaQwa, Port Elizabeth, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rhodes, Stellenbosch, Unisa, Free State and Western Cape.

Vista attended the meeting as an observer. —
Sapa.

Graduates told of new access to gain status

D/D 23/5/88

54

by Bulelwa Payi

EAST LONDON — Correspondence tuition produced mature people without having to withdraw them from the labour force and students who embarked on this type of education could still make their contribution to the economy, the acting vice-chancellor of the University of South Africa, Prof J. C. G. van Vuuren, said at a weekend graduation ceremony here in the city hall.

"We share in your joy after hard years of work and dedication to receive these rewards," he said.

"You've burnt midnight oil and had little time to study and we

know correspondence tuition can be very lonely."

One of the beliefs of the university was to measure academic productivity in terms of success and not failure. Because it was aware that, apart from financial problems, there were social obligations that obstructed students, it had committed itself to doing everything in its power to make them succeed.

The university had also set high "uncompromising" academic standards that did not make it easy for students to obtain their degrees. The degrees would be recognised not only in South Africa, but

throughout the world.

Prof Van Vuuren told the graduands that the degrees would give them access to new status and promotion but that these would demand responsibility towards the community.

"The best investment one can make is to invest in the development of the community," he said.

The registrar academic, Mr M. H. Stockhoff, conferred the degrees.

Among the students capped was Mrs Ronelle Niit who was awarded a medal for best performance in Bachelor of Arts in Nursing Science.

Mr Washington Mntu-

woxolo Kwetana was the only student who received a Master of Arts degree in African Languages while Mr William Uren was also the only recipient of the Master of Education degree.

Mr Kwetana's dissertation, Essays in Xhosa, was supervised by Dr S. C. Satyo of the University of Cape Town and Professor C. F. Swane-poel of Unisa.

Mr Uren's dissertation was Guidelines for the Establishment of an Open Organisational Climate at Technical Colleges in South Africa.

Mrs Margaret Smallbones and Miss Marguerite Urquhart obtained distinctions for their BA degrees.

Tutu address at UWC inauguration

THE address by Archbishop Desmond Tutu on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor of the University of the Western Cape on Friday has attracted considerable interest.

Here are some extracts:

"The catholicity of the university means giving a warm welcome to a diversity of views and opinions. People should not normally be excluded because they hold unpalatable views.

"The search for truth is undermined if there is a severe and rigid censorship. That means we must seek to uphold academic freedom. But we do know that a university to be a responsible institution does reserve the right to determine who may be granted the opportunity to express their point of view. It would have been the height of irresponsibility for instance for a university to permit a Nazi to spew forth his views about Aryan superiority and Jewish inferiority and to extol the virtues of gas chambers.

"Academic freedom is not an absolute right. During wartime a university would be deemed utterly irresponsible if it published information that was considered classified and would assist the enemy and do that by invoking the concept of academic freedom. Such an institution would be richly deserving of severe disapprobation. It is not to negate the nature of a university to say that it would be impolitic to permit certain people to speak at that university. Obviously a university would be scrupulously careful when to apply an interdict on anyone or on any organisation. UWC would be crazy to invite say a member of the AWB to speak here and the black community would question the integrity of an institution they hold very dear.

"Philosophers speak of what they call a hierarchy of values — that values are not all on the same level, e.g. truth and love are not on the same level. Must you always tell the truth? Many would say yes, but if a mad man with an axe was chasing a young helpless lady who had outrun him and he asked you "which way did she go?", would you point in the right direction or try to mislead him in an effort to save her? Most people would condemn you for the former and quite rightly because they believed saving a life even with a white lie was morally right and the truth would have been morally reprehensible.

Social conscience

"When people are denied fundamental basic human rights of association, of participation in political decision making, it is an intolerable luxury to insist on a lesser right especially on the part of those who already enjoy the rights denied to those others. The context is crucial. In the abstract academic freedom grounds great, but insistence on this when children are detained, suffer from preventable deficiency diseases, from kwashiorkor and malnutrition not accidentally but by deliberate government policy, is to be guilty of an obscenity. Particularly is this the case when certain people come in an aggressive mood intent on breaking a cultural boycott which was intended as a non-violent strategy to change a vile political system by the disenfranchised.

"I think that particular academic got what he richly deserved. Many overseas academics do come to South Africa and are permitted to lecture without any let or hindrance because they have not been deliberately provocative of the dispossessed and downtrodden.

"A university must have a social conscience. It must not be an ivory tower insulated against the real world from which most of those it seeks to serve come, nor from the rigours of the life lived by most of the community it serves. It would deserve to be treated as an interesting irrelevance if it did not take account of the setting in which it is placed using the most rigor-

ous academic standards for the sake of that community. It would be a crazy Afrikaans university which did not teach Voortrekker history and sought to inculcate a deep pride in things Afrikaner.

"It must take seriously issues that affect the community it serves. Our community is concerned about liberation as its number one priority.

"Our educational system must be sensitive to this overriding concern. It must take cognisance of the fact that our children have paid a heavy price to oppose a system that would have them believe that they are inferior, created for inferiority. And so it must salute them for their courage and join enthusiastically in the exhilarating enterprise of preparing for the new South Africa, non-racial, democratic and just; where character and ability will determine a person's place (not their worth for we are always of equal, infinite worth however we may be) in that new society we are helping to bring to birth.

"A true university will engage in the demanding task of helping to prepare our children for the new South Africa when they will need to be computer experts, jet plane pilots, neurosurgeons, cardiologists, engineers, judges, lawyers, teachers, architects, original thinkers and researchers, psychiatrists, nurses, civil servants, cabinet ministers, state presidents, etc. And they must be these things because they qualify on merit and ability.

Our struggle

"Our students have helped to bring many issues to the fore in various ways including through the means of boycotts and demonstrations. These have their value. But a university is an institution for the quest of truth, learning and skill and expertise. It requires the kind of environment that is conducive to the pursuit of these goals. We will fail and be left behind by others against whom we must compete if our university will constantly be disrupted by boycotts at the drop of a hat.

"Surely you know that you have a sympathetic rector, administration and staff, that there must surely be other less disruptive ways to making your point. My father used to say "don't raise your voice. Improve your argument". Good sense does not always lie with the loudest shouters nor can we say that a large unruly crowd is always the best arbiter of what is right. True learning requires application and discipline demanding that we do things that we don't always find attractive or pleasant. We don't usually want to get up on a cold winter's morning but if we did only that which was pleasant and congenial then we would deserve to be oppressed.

"If we are not restrained and disciplined we will give delight to the enemies of our struggle who will gloat and gleefully point to our university which has dedicated itself to our struggle as degenerating into a third rate institution where you don't know from one day to the next what the students are going to do.

"Our struggle deserves better. We are insulting those who have paid and continue to pay a heavy price for our liberation. Only the best can be good for the new, free South Africa. We do not want to destroy an institution which has the potential to be one of the greatest universities in South Africa. You are aware that it is only at this university that there are always demonstrations versus graduations — not at any other institution.

"I believe you must rethink your strategy. You will end up alienating the community you want to support you. You are in danger of alienating your parents and friends who make great sacrifices to ensure that you are educated. Who benefits from most of your demonstrations if it is not the enemies of our people?"

CAPE TOWN — The state recognised problems with university lecturers' salaries and conditions of service, Minister of National Education, F.W. de

De Klerk offers to meet Cuta

Klerk said yesterday.

Reacting to media statements by the Committee of University Teachers' Associations (Cuta), he said if Cuta approached him through the right channels he was prepared to discuss the matter.

It was a pity, he said, that Cuta had failed to take economic realities into account and it needed to adopt a less impulsive and more analytical approach to the problem.

De Klerk said some of the comparisons Cuta made between the salaries of certain university and public service posts were incorrect. It also lost sight of the fact that the public service had

been drastically rationalised, with heavier managerial demands being made on some senior posts.

Although the incomplete financing of the subsidy formula was contributing to the fact that some universities were paying staff below the maximum limit set by the state (R57 000 annually), a number of other factors relating to each university also played a part in the government's decision-making procedures.

University lecturers should first approach their employers and university councils regarding their salaries and conditions of service, he said. — Sapa.

25/5/88

S4
Blay

GMT Times
26/5/88

University salary ⁵⁴ problems recognized

THE state recognized problems with university lecturers' salaries and conditions of service, Mr F W de Klerk has said.

Reacting to media statements by the Committee of University Teachers' Associations (Cuta), the Minister of National Education said if Cuta approached him through the right channels he would be prepared to hold discussions on the matter.

It was a pity, he said, that Cuta had failed to take economic realities into account, and it needed to adopt a less impulsive and more analytical approach to the problem.

He added that some of the comparisons which Cuta made between the salaries of certain university and public service posts were incorrect. It also lost sight of the fact that the public service had been drastically rationalized, with heavier managerial demands being made on some senior posts.

Although the incomplete financing of the subsidy formula was contributing to the fact that some universities were paying staff below the maximum limit set by the State (R57,000 per annum), a number of other factors depending on each university also played a part.

University lecturers should first approach their employers, university councils, on their salaries and conditions of salaries, he said. — Sapa

Paper taken to council

Sowetan 26/5/88 (54) 243

THE vice-rector of the University of Durban-Westville, Professor M A Smout, this week accused the *Sunday Tribune Herald* of hindering efforts to eliminate racialism at his university.

He told a South African Media Council inquiry in Durban that an article which appeared in this newspaper, advocated on the one hand that the university should not be run on racial lines. It then suggested that Indians should be getting the jobs and that as an Indian university, it should be staffed by Indians for Indians.

"The university council has for years said in order to procure the best for students, with the best possible staff. It has a policy of appointing the best person regardless of colour," said Professor Smout.

"This article challenges this. We have tried to move away from racialism. We believe that an article like this sets us back."

Professor Smout said the university had 6600 students of whom 71 percent were Indian, 23 percent black and six percent white and coloured.

Article

The council inquiry was about his complaint about an article headed: "A New Challenge" in which it was claimed, inter alia, that Professor Jaap Greyling was a Broederbonder, that racial considerations were given to appointments," Professor Louis du Preez was elected "as one of the two convocation representatives on the council" and that State President P W Botha, had the final say

in appointing eight of the 24 members to serve on the new-look council.

Professor Smout said that these claims were incorrect and took the matter to the council despite a correction being printed.

Sunday Tribune assistant editor, Mr Peter Davis, said the reporter concerned, Mr Marlan Padayachee, had been fired for another matter and had declined to give evidence or reveal his sources. He had worked at the newspaper for about eight years.

Mr Davis admitted that some of the information was "second-hand" and had been used as it had never been challenged and was accepted as accurate. Except for some obvious errors, which were corrected, he felt the article was a fair reflection of the situation.— Sapa.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

Verkoopprys • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik 50c Local
Buitelands 70c Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Regulasiekoerant
Regulation Gazette

No. 4209

As 'n Nuusblad by die
Poskantoor geregistreer
Registered at the Post Office
as a Newspaper

Vol. 275

PRETORIA, 27 MEI
MAY 1988

No. 11318

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR

No. R. 1000 27 Mei 1988

WET OP UNIVERSITEITE, 1955

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA.—WYSIGING VAN
REGULASIES

Die Raad van die Universiteit van Pretoria het kragtens artikel 17 (1) van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955 (Wet 61 van 1955), met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur die wysigings aan die regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, opgestel.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die regulasies wat gepubliseer is by Goewermenskennisgewing R. 1932 van 13 Desember 1963, soos gewysig by Goewermenskennisgewings R. 802 van 4 Junie 1965, R. 725 van 19 Mei 1967, R. 2372 van 27 Desember 1968, R. 463 van 26 Maart 1971, R. 360 van 10 Maart 1972, R. 1826 van 13 Oktober 1972, R. 272 van 23 Februarie 1973, R. 427 van 15 Maart 1974, R. 1035 van 18 Junie 1976, R. 1965 van 29 Oktober 1976, R. 2324 van 11 November 1977, R. 792 van 18 April 1980, R. 2407 van 28 November 1980, R. 929 van 14 Mei 1982, R. 1275 van 17 Junie 1983, R. 1602 van 1 Augustus 1986 en R. 1991 van 19 September 1986.

Wysiging van regulasies 2 en 3

2. Regulasie 2 van die Regulasies word hierby vervang deur die volgende regulasie:

"TOELATING

2. Niemand mag tot onderstaande kursusse toegelaat word nie, tensy hy in die matrikulasie-eksamen of in 'n ander eksamen wat die Gemeenskaplike Matrikulasieraad vir dié doel erken—

(a) 'n slaagsyfer behaal het in Wiskunde en in Natuur- en Skeikunde van minstens 50 persent in die Hoër Graad: B.Arch.;

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

No. R. 1000 27 May 1988

UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1955

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA.—AMENDMENT OF
REGULATIONS

The Council of the University of Pretoria has, with the approval of the Minister of Education and Culture, under section 17 (1) of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act 61 of 1955), framed the amendments to the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "the Regulations" means the Regulations published under Government Notice R. 1932 of 13 December 1963, as amended by Government Notices R. 802 of 4 June 1965, R. 725 of 19 May 1967, R. 2372 of 27 December 1968, R. 463 of 26 March 1971, R. 360 of 10 March 1972, R. 1826 of 13 October 1972, R. 272 of 23 February 1973, R. 427 of 15 March 1974, R. 1035 of 18 June 1976, R. 1965 of 29 October 1976, R. 2324 of 11 November 1977, R. 792 of 18 April 1980, R. 2407 of 28 November 1980, R. 929 of 14 May 1982, R. 1275 of 17 June 1983, R. 1602 of 1 August 1986 and R. 1991 of 19 September 1986.

Amendment of regulations 2 and 3

2. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 2 of the Regulations:

"ADMISSION

2. No person shall be admitted to the following courses unless he has obtained at the matriculation examination or at any other examination recognised for this purpose by the Joint Matriculation Board—

(a) a pass mark in Mathematics and in Physical Science of at least 50 per cent in the Higher Grade: B.Arch.;

APL TIMES 27/5/88

Eviction order for Indian 'no setback'

PRETORIA. — A decision by the Verwoerdburg Town Council to reject Professor Gerald Pillay's application to live in Irene "was not a major setback at this stage", he said here yesterday.

Professor Pillay, who teaches church history at Unisa's Faculty of Theology, is the first Indian to be appointed by the university. He has found himself in the midst of a tug-of-war between the council and the Lawyers for Human Rights after a council ruling earlier this week ordering him and his family to vacate the Irene home they have occupied since May 1.

Professor Pillay said the national director for the Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr. Brian Currin, who is also his landlord, had bought the house on his behalf pending an application to the Administrator of the Transvaal for him to live in the area.

The administrator had not yet re-

plied to the application and would only do so after he had lobbied local town councils.

"It is not a major setback at this stage," Professor Pillay said. "It appears that members of the (Verwoerdburg) council have not yet set their minds to the details of the application and I believe that the administrator, after taking all the parties' arguments into consideration, will come to a reasonable and just decision.

"We only have one desire — to live near the university, as we serve a big cross-section of the community and students find our home here easily accessible."

Professor Pillay said Unisa and colleagues had given him their "full support" since he had moved to Irene after first occupying a church guest flat in Verwoerdburg. He said he and his family had received a friendly welcome from the Irene community.

Night sex prowlers on Wits campus face tougher security

Star 28/5/88

(54)

PAT DEVEREAUX

University of the Witwatersrand authorities have taken steps to ensure the safety of women students and staff members following at least three separate attacks on the sprawling Braamfontein campus recently.

A university spokesman has confirmed reports that a woman staff member was raped in a car outside the fine arts building and the wife of another staff member was injured after being attacked by a knife-wielding man in a lift of the University Corner building.

These attacks were followed by a third in which a 21-year-old hitchhiker was reportedly stabbed and sexually molested after being driven to the Wits campus.

Asked what had been done to ensure the safety of women on the campus, Wits registrar Mr Ken Standenmacher said: "We have a large campus with security guards on the main gates but there are many entry points, as we have an open-plan campus. This makes it difficult to ensure the safety of women in the grounds."

He said he had issued an order to all heads of department to warn women staff and students to take

care on the campus outside normal working hours, and had recommended that female students and staff members request a security-guard escort after dark.

"Another measure which has been taken is to alter the shifts of the security staff so that there are more night staff on duty," Mr Standenmacher said.

Students Representative Council president Ms Rosemary Hunter added: "I don't think the situation on campus is any worse than in the rest of society. Rape is prevalent in this society and all we can do is make students (male and female) aware that it can happen even here."

She added that because of lack of finance it was difficult to increase campus security.

The Wits Women's Movement recently hosted a "Rape Focus" conference in a bid to quell women students' fears and make them aware of the rape issue.

Race rears its head

Dis Harmony at University of Durban-Westville

29/5/88
S4
Spreo

By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU



The canteen at UDW... it is claimed that students tend to sit with members of their own race groups.

A FEELING of disquiet prevails at the University of Durban-Westville as accusations of racial discord are levelled at students after violent incidents in March.

The UDW was rocked then by confrontation between students with different political views and a three-day period of unrest when some students flouted a student decision to boycott lectures in observance of Sharpeville Day.

The clashes between students included one between Indians and Africans and involved assaults and damage to university property and led to a police baton charge near the hostels.

Eight students were arrested in the fracas. The university is still unsettled as management fears that the incidents - whether racially inspired or not - could lead to increasing pressure for the university to revert to its former role as an "apartheid" university.

Letters are flooding local newspapers to "Keep UDW Indian".

Many students deny that tension exists between the growing number of African students and Indian students, but some maintain racial tension led to the Sharpeville Day violence.

According to the SRC, the tension is not racial, but an expression of two groups with different political perceptions.

Indian students interviewed by City Press insisted this was the case.

But an African first-year psychology student said the tension had definite racial overtones.

"Students here don't trust militant or politically conscious African students. They are refusing to accept that we come from such different backgrounds, which shapes the way we think."

Indian students, especially women - who comprise 60 to 70 percent of the student body - confess they were alarmed that a few students were "not allowing students to attend lectures if they wish - which is a student right."

These students claimed the tension at the university was not racial and that students could mix freely with each other, but tended to sit with students of their own race group. A second-year student said this was not an indication of racism.

While the SRC is denying the university is faced with racial friction, many students feel some sort of program needs to be undertaken to orientate students into their different ways of life.

They said they were dissatisfied with the way the SRC was handling the whole issue, because no one seemed to confront the real problem.

"If we cannot live or work together at this level, I can't see how we are ever going to handle a broader situation where we all live together. If we confronted these feelings, we could work things out."

"It's a sad thing to say but many Indian students are only concerned with getting the most return for their money at the university. This is why they will not consider going on a boycott. Can they not understand that perhaps the reason that I am here is because of those that fought and lost their lives on Sharpeville Day?"

Meanwhile, the situation remains uneasy. Students keep to themselves, mixing only at lecture time or if they are playing a game of cards. No one sits together to just talk or share experiences.

clients.

977. 10/15 31/5/88
**Varsities must
cut courses** (54)

PRETORIA. — A major plan has been proposed to help the survival of universities faced with rising student numbers and falling finances.

Speaking at a congress at the weekend, Professor P Smit of Pretoria University said universities were essential for the development of a country.

Universities could not afford to continue producing "trained unemployed".

Prof Smit suggested universities should return to basic disciplines and cut courses instead of making degrees available in a large variety of subjects.

Instead of concentrating on lecturing, universities should ensure students learn by themselves. The pass rate should be increased while maintaining standards. — Sapa

Republic Day — quiet demo at Wits

Slow 31/5/88



REPUBLIC
DAY

NO CAUSE
— TO
CELEBRATE

About 40 Wits students held a placard demonstration on Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg, yesterday to protest against Republic Day celebrations. Wits SRC member Mr Anton Roskam said the demonstration had been organised by several student organisations. Six SAP vehicles cruised passed the demon-

strators recording the slogans on the posters. There were no disturbances. Some of the slogans were: "Republic Day — no cause to celebrate"; "Since July 85 3 000 killed"; "Apartheid makes me sick"; "Bara — 250 on the floor"; Jo'burg Gen — 1 000 empty beds"; and "Apartheid no cause to celebrate".

LOGIC, of course, is in a point view. And so it is said that dissent, and not conformity, is the essence of the true university spirit.

In South Africa, on the ethnically contrived black campuses, this has been the prevailing climate for some time now.

And in the official academic-political complex there is suddenly much agonising and even more consternation over the frequency of student boycotts of classes and other related matters.

But to pontificate on the consequences of such student actions without first posing the pivotal question: "Why do black students rebel?" is to indulge themselves in a form of intellectual cretinism that begs the all-important question.

To seek meaningful answers the plight of these seemingly contumacious students must first be placed in proper historical or social-scientific perspective.

In South Africa the educational system from the kindergarten up to the university has long been characterised by the perversity, the illogicality and the injustice of a racially stratified society.

Black students do not like the injustice and ugliness of what they see and, therefore, they protest vigorously, albeit not always as befits the objective situation that confronts them. And they search for ways to change what is intolerable.

Status quo

Among some of the major factors that have spawned the spate of black student campus boycotts are the following:

● Afrikaans-speaking universities such as Stellenbosch, Rand Afrikaans, Potchefstroom and Pretoria have traditionally been cradles of pro-Government orthodoxy. A sizeable number of instructors on black campuses come from such institutions.

Black students often see these instructors as giving subliminal support to the status quo in the country. Consequently, a non-verbal psychological feud is frequently prevalent between student and instructor.

In this sense black students feel that for such instructors to establish their classroom and campus bona fides a form of moral and intellectual reparation must first be made.

To clear the air, such instructors must acknowledge some measure of academic culpability for the past. They must not be allowed to sneak away from the enormous misconduct of a time which still weighs heavily on the present — a time when their own classrooms and student residences were the exclusive preserve of white students.

White instructors from the so-called liberal English-speaking campuses are not automatically exempt from similar appraisal.

Such a repudiation of the past can take many forms. A declaration of sorts, an apology, a recantation of the past, individually or collectively, and publicly, would go a long way to removing the unspoken hostility that still exists in many a black campus classroom under white supervision.

To assume, as many of these instructors do, that by having insinuated themselves into the consciousness of black students by a sudden disavowal of apartheid and that by participating in so-called progressive groups on campus a reconciliation and atonement for the past has been made, is to err monumentally.

● In South Africa the structure of the whole system of education is such that instructor-participants, no matter at what level — professor, rector, lecturer — are, at best, quasi public servants tied to the state apparatus by a monthly pay cheque and a host of stifling regulations.

This economic condition, especially, determines the actual political distance such participants are prepared to travel on the road to a truly non-racial democratic system of education. As such they can never be leaders of an educatory-political movement. Because of their inherent vulnerability they can do no more than become part of a larger collective leadership.

Resolving a crisis

It is axiomatic that a profession in a given context cannot survive without adjustment to that context. In this sense, the twin concepts of academic freedom and open university in the South African context remain not only synthetic but also mythical.

As a consequence black student politics has moved from the periphery to the political centre. Student boycotts must be seen, therefore, as but one kind of attempt, nonetheless a very significant one, to resolve a crisis in South African society.

As such student boycotts are heavily freighted with profound and far-reaching political implications. In a political system where the state exercises a monopoly of power, the boycott, as a weapon of struggle, becomes central to the political arsenal of the politics of protest.

As a form of potent political communication it is the key weapon fashioned out of the theory of resistance against all separate, racist institutions — a theory which had its origins in the black protest movements of the 1930s.

Pertinent also to the whole debate is the fact that these rebellious black students are not monolithic. A few are socialists. Most are democratic idealists. This emerges clearly from the public utterances of student groups and careful scrutiny of the numerous poster parades that adorn campuses.

Boycotts provide students with a shared political education. The campus itself has an extraordinary cohesion. The young are there together, in an overwhelming majority, instead of being diffused as one more disadvantaged group through society at large.

Ideas spread and meetings and demonstrations may be organised with corresponding ease and speed. And the consequent sense of collective identity reacts against the counter-attacks of authority, especially if coming from outside.

Informing all of this is the peculiar experience of the political system that the university itself affords; also the perception that the institution supinely accepts its subservience to a repugnant social order. And student hostility to this subservience is all the more fervent for possessing an element of disillusionment.

Black students have come to understand that in South Africa the battle to democratise their universities is organically linked with the struggle for liberation in the wider concept of society — and if students are the conscience of a nation, their boycotts as a form of protest on black campuses are going to be around for a long time to come.

Why black students rebel

By Dr MAURICE HOMMEL, a political scientist and head of the Department of Public Administration at the University of the Western Cape.

MS 645 31/5/88
544

Major plan proposed to aid universities

STW 3/18 & S4
Large numbers of trained unemployed not acceptable

A major plan has been proposed to aid the survival of universities faced with rising student numbers and falling finances.

Speaking at the congress of the Criminological Society of Southern Africa at Unisa at the weekend, Professor P Smit of the University of Pretoria said universities were "essential for the healthy cultural, political and economic development of a country."

In maintaining a high academic standard, South African institutions were the key to preventing the country from declining into a "typical Third World country."

On the other hand, however, they could not afford to continue producing a large number of "trained unemployed".

Among "future strategies" Professor Smit suggested the following:

- Instead of making degrees and diplomas available in a large variety of subjects, universities should return to basic disciplines. "Experience in other countries shows that in a fast-changing technological world, people who are fundamentally scientifically schooled can easily return to universities to fill in on new knowledge."
- Instead of concentrating on lecturing, universities should ensure students learn by, or teach, themselves.
- The pass rate should be increased while maintaining standards.

Matric symbols

Professor Smit discussed the problems in relying on matric symbols as a method of choosing students. "The great challenge is to identify students with the necessary potential to make a success of their studies," he said.

He suggested would-be students take an adapted "scholastic aptitude test" and the results of this, as well as school symbols, be taken into account. Alternatively, he suggested a system of junior colleges to prepare would-be students for universities.

- Use had to be made of part-time specialist help from the public and private sector.
- Finally, Professor Smit argued that more research needed to be undertaken. — Sapa.

Cap Times - 11/6/88

Warning on rise in jobless graduates

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

Underemployment of university graduates will grow as increasing numbers of graduates are unable to find suitable posts, according to a recently released SA Institute of Race Relations report.

Underemployment of university graduates has emerged as a far more serious problem than unemployment. This could have potentially serious socio-economic and political consequences, the report, "The role of the SA government in tertiary education," says.

Author John Dreijmanis says underemployed workers are more dissatisfied, have poorer mental health and poorer work performance than others.

Failure to ensure work opportunities commensurate with one's level of education means that through SA's educational policies the seeds of revolution are being sown, the report — quoting a 1982 Herman Giliomee research report — says.

"The solution lies in relating individual actions to societal needs. Incentives or disincentives of or sort or another appear to be necessary, such as a differentiated fee structures and the limiting of enrolments ... " the report says.

(5X)

(Handwritten scribble)

Graduate under-employment warning

UNDER-EMPLOYMENT of university graduates will grow as increasing numbers of graduates are unable to find suitable posts, says a recently released SA Institute of Race Relations report.

Under-employment of university graduates has emerged as a far more serious problem than unemployment. This could have potentially serious socio-economic and political consequences, says the report, The Role of the SA Government in Tertiary Education.

Business Day Reporter

Author John Dreijmanis says under-employed workers are more dissatisfied, have poorer mental health and poorer work performance.

Failure to ensure work opportunities commensurate with people's level of education means that through SA's educational policies the

seeds of revolution are being sown, says the report, quoting a 1982 Herman Gilliom research report.

"The solution lies in relating individual actions to societal needs. Incentives or disincentives of one sort or another appear to be necessary, such as a differentiated fee structure and the limiting of enrolments in

those disciplines which produce labour surpluses," the report says.

The report also says the number of university graduates, especially blacks, is increasing every year.

"The prestige associated with academic subjects is great. The problem is in trying to relate this education to the world of work."

The choice for students in a repressive society

Cape Times 1/6/88 54

Student Viewpoint

By MICHAEL BRIGGS

THE National Party has just celebrated 40 years in power. For most South Africans this was certainly not an anniversary to celebrate.

There have been a number of shifts and changes in National Party policy in those 40 years but the lack of any real political rights for the majority of South Africans and systematic repression and violence have been constant characteristics of this unhappy period in our country's history.

It would be ridiculous not to acknowledge that National Party policy has changed significantly since 1948. The Nationalists are ardent and sometimes sophisticated promoters of their various reform measures.

Detentions

Yet even a superficial examination exposes the bankruptcy of these reforms and the extent to which they are only one part of a strategy whose other main component is repression.

A spate of detentions, a renewed attack on the press and the restrictions placed on seventeen organizations prepare the way for the Municipal elections in October. In this light they will certainly not be an extension of democracy.

We all share a common concern with the recurrent violence which has characterized the last 40 years. There can be no doubt that the forced removal of thousands of people has been a violent process. Many South Africans have lost their lives in the conflict which characterizes life

under apartheid. A more recent phenomenon has been the role played by vigilante groupings such as the witdoeke in Crossroads.

The presence and actions of the SAP and SADF in black communities, schools and universities and their intervention in disputes between workers and management is explained as being necessary to maintain law and order. Amongst those supporting this argument would be people who are critical of the "excesses" of individual members of the Security Forces in the execution of their duties.

The point is that an unjust and unpopular political order requires the application of repression if it is to survive. The central problem with National Party solutions is that they have to be imposed. Any attempt to address the question of violence in South Africa has to start with an understanding of that fact.

It is important to move from criticism towards making a positive contribution. As students we have to make important choices about what we do with the skills and qualifications we gain at university. Our ability to make these choices is limited by, for instance, severe media restrictions. Our ability to implement these choices is limited by obstacles including, what for many of us is the unwelcome prospect of two years in the South African Defence Force.

We face the challenge of building a university which in its teaching, research and in the allocation of resources works in the interests of the majority of South Africans. The De Klerk proposals illustrated that the university will not be allowed to progress unhindered along this path.

We are also engaged in the exciting task of building true non-racialism and democracy in all spheres of university life. Something which has become more and more difficult and costly for those involved, but no less important is our commitment to upholding and implementing our right to publicly protest the injustices of National Party rule.

Tinkering

I am convinced that as students, and also as white South Africans, we are faced with important choices. The question is moral, certainly, but also has to do with a very rational concern for our own futures. Are we satisfied with a mere tinkering around with a system which is fundamentally unjust, unsound and inevitably unstable?

It is clear to me that we need to make a clear choice for a move towards a non-racial democracy, an essential step if we are to have peace, stability and the ability to address the crisis in unemployment and education, for instance.

There are a number of organizations through which white South Africans have made a valuable contribution in opposing National Party rule and building non-racialism and democracy. I am convinced, however, that there are many white South Africans who recognize this need but for various reasons remain silent, inactive or isolated in their efforts. Developments such as the launch of the new Cape Democrats create the potential for widescale participation in these urgent tasks. These are the challenges that face us.

□ Michael Briggs is Projects Officer of the SRC at UCT.

Support for Pillays

ABOUT 30 people met in an Irene home near Pretoria on Monday night in support of an Indian family's application for residence in the area.

Hostess Mrs Barbara Tanton said Professor Gerald Pillay, professor of theology at the University of South Africa (Unisa), and his wife, took occupation of a house in Stopford Road, Irene, early last month.

She said Press reports that many residents had expressed anger that an Indian family had been allowed to establish themselves in the area "in a secretive way" were "all a lie".

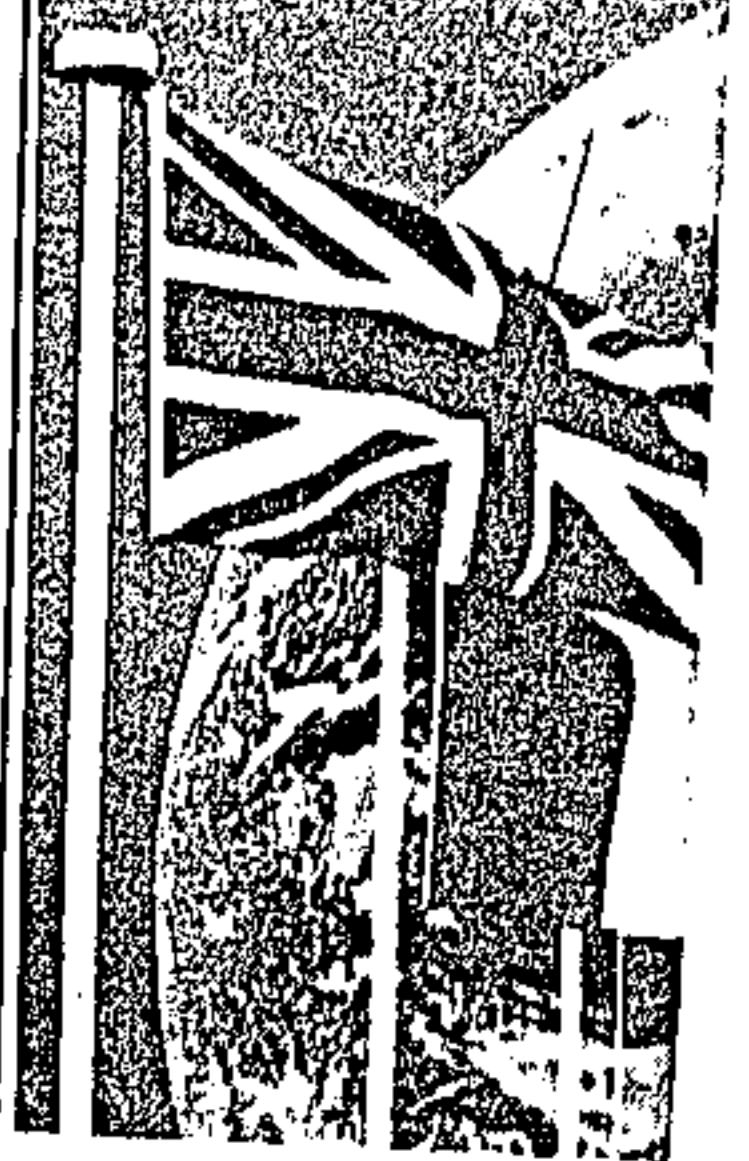
"They made application in March and moved in in early May, during which time most residents in the all-white area became aware of their

intention. We hoped we could keep the matter low-key, but after Press reports we decided to hold a meeting to discuss the issue." *5.15.78 2-16-78*

She said that at Monday night's meeting it was unanimously agreed that:

- Nobody present had any objection to the continued residence of the Pillay family in Irene;
- The group felt that the matter should be given favourable consideration by the administrator of the Transvaal; and
- A steering committee be formed to consider further action in the matter and to establish the support of other Irene residents. The steering committee was due to meet last night. — Sapa.

FA



Molapo College is 'closed'

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

Sowetan 2/6/88

(54)

MOLAPO College of Education has been "closed" after more than 200 students defied an ultimatum to return to lectures yesterday.

A student, who did not wish to be identified, said they had been told by the college's rector, Mr Henry van Louw, that the college had been closed. He (Mr van Louw) had told them that this was because of their five-week boycott.

However, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in the Johannesburg regional office, yesterday denied that the college had been closed.

He said the students had been informed that because they had failed to abide by an instruction to be in classes, they had automatically deleted their names from the admission register as stipulated by regulation 9 of the Education and Training Act of 1979.

The spokesman said letters were hand-delivered at students' homes early this week giving them an ultimatum to be in classes yesterday by 8am. Half of them, he said, had reported at the college, but refused to go into classrooms.

Students have been staying away from lectures since April 29.

Their grievances included a shortage of competent lecturers, administrative problems relating to registration fees, the semester system and bursaries for students and lack of equipment at the college.

The student told the *Sowetan* that about 9,30am yesterday Mr van Louw had told them that he had received a directive that if by 10am they were not in class, the college would be closed. The students defied this directive.

UCT speakers
Cape Times 3/6/88
may be vetted

54 Staff Reporter

GUEST speakers at the University of Cape Town may in future be vetted by a body elected by the university at large, says the latest edition of UCT's Monday Paper.

The concept, mooted last week at the second staff-student debate on the draft Academic Freedom Rules, was noted for consideration by Professor J V O Reid, chairman of the Academic Freedom Committee and Deputy Vice Chancellor.

This move follows a previous proposal by the Academic Freedom Committee that parliamentary candidates not be allowed to address election meetings on the campus.

It suggested, however, that candidates be allowed to participate in debates on condition that "due regard be given to the policy of equal platform".

Police ^{OUT}
fire at ^{Times} 3/6/68
Wits ⁵⁴ ³²⁹
²³⁸
protesters

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police yesterday fired rubber bullets at a group of about 100 Wits University students who moved towards Jan Smuts Avenue, adjoining the campus, during a protest against the continued detention of university members.

The group was part of a crowd of several hundred who had gathered in the Great Hall for a meeting protesting against mass detentions without trial under the state of emergency.

The university administration had persuaded the students not to move off campus when a detachment of about 20 policemen approached.

A statement from the administration said a second detachment of police then approached the students from behind and fired a few rounds of rubber bullets. Police said only three bullets were fired. The crowd then fled.

No injuries or arrests were reported, police said.

The protest was described by witnesses as peaceful.

An advertisement protesting against the continuing detention of a senior Wits law lecturer, Mr Raymond Suttner, who has been in detention for 721 days without being charged, appeared in an afternoon newspaper yesterday.

The 200 signatories were mostly senior academics and lawyers.



Wits University students marching on the campus in protest against detentions, shortly before police arrived and took action against them. Picture: Reuters

Rubber bullets fired in student demo

POLICE yesterday fired rubber bullets at a group of about 100 Wits University students who moved towards Jan Smuts Avenue, adjoining the campus, during a protest against the continued detention of university members.

The group were part of a crowd

bl/amy 3/6/88
DIANNA GAMES *(54)*
of several hundred who gathered in the Great Hall for a meeting protesting mass detentions without trial under the state of emergency.

No injuries or arrests were reported, police said.

160 million.

Rotation system sparks row among medical students

Star 3/6/88

By Zenaide Vendeiro
Education Reporter

(54)

A row has broken out among third-year students at the Wits Medical School as a result of the segregation of the five academic hospitals through which they will be rotating next year.

For years black students have refused to rotate to JG Strijdom and Johannesburg hospitals because they have been denied access to the obstetrics and gynaecological wards.

An increasing number of white students, who have strongly opposed the segregation of health education and training, have followed their lead and have chosen to receive their training at Hillbrow, Baragwanath and Coronationville hospitals only.

Mr Ze'ev Levin, president of the Medical Students' Council (MSC), yesterday said that this year a number of white students had decided not to rotate to the two white hospitals for what he called "purely selfish reasons".

These students, he said, felt they would not receive the necessary expo-

sure to "pathology and medicine in general" at the under-utilised white hospitals.

"This has upset the black and liberal students, who feel you should only make the decision not to rotate for moral reasons," he said.

The increase in the number of students deciding not to rotate would also affect those students who were rotating as they could be denied a place at the three "non-white" hospitals.

Mr Levin said the MSC would be asking the Faculty Board to require students not wishing to rotate to make a written commitment that their motivation was "moral".

The mother of a third-year student yesterday told The Star it was "terrible" that a student should be required to sign what she called a "political declaration" just because he wanted to train at a black hospital.

She said the policies of the Transvaal Provincial Administration were "ruining the futures of young South African doctors".

(98)

Star 3/6/88

Technikon at Witbank will serve highveld

East Rand Bureau

The Highveld regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr JH Booysen, on Wednesday turned the first sod for the new Mpondozankono Technikon to be built at a cost of R6,2 million at kwaGugqa in Witbank.

The technikon, scheduled for completion in April 1990, will consist of five workshops, one central store, 24 classrooms, a library, satellite stores, three typing rooms and four rooms for cultural enrichment courses.

Mr Booysen said the same completion date applied to six draughting rooms, a computer room, cafeteria, an interactive video room, maths, science and resources stores, administrative block, assembly hall, a caretaker's cottage and garaging for two buses.

Mr Booysen said the classrooms to be replaced had been in operation since 1981.

Star 3/6/88

Police fire on Wits students

(54)

Police yesterday fired rubber bullets at about 100 University of the Witwatersrand students who had gathered on the campus steps in Jan Smuts Avenue to protest against the continued detention of students and a staff member.

The protest followed a lunchtime meeting in the Great Hall which was addressed by a lawyer, Ms Kathy Satchwell, the mother of Mr Chris Ncgobo, a student who has been in detention for two years, and the Rev Francois Bill, a former detainee.

A spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria said the police used rubber bullets to disperse a group of students. He said three bullets were fired.

A spokesman for the university said the students had been persuaded not to move off campus.

Two detachments of police moved on to the campus and a few rubber bullets were fired.

3-9/68 W/mal

A masked man races across Wits, waving an 'ANC flag'. Then rubber bullets fly...

54



By VUSI GUNENE

A FLAG bearing a hammer and sickle and the letters "ANC" and "SACP" was hoisted by students at Wits University before police fired rubber bullets, teargas, and wielded sjamboks after a protest meeting yesterday.

The incident, in which several hundred students were dispersed, was described by a witness as "the most serious to have taken place at the university for months".

Between 800 and 1 000 students had gathered at a lunch-time meeting to protest against the detention of fellow students and academic staff members.

After the meeting, about 100 students marched from the Great Hall towards Jan Smuts Avenue, singing freedom songs and dancing the *toyi-toyi*. Many placards were in evidence, including one saying "Vlok, we won't submit".

As the procession approached the Oppenheimer Life Science Building, some 30 policemen wearing teargas masks and carrying batons blocked their path.

A police officer ordered the marchers to disperse within three seconds. According to the university's deputy vice-chancellor Professor Mervyn Shear, "one of them (the policemen) spoke over a loudhailer, telling the students to stop protesting but his warning was drowned out by the students' singing".

Shear said he tried to speak to a senior officer but was ignored.

A clumsily daubed ANC flag flutters in front of Wits University. Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix

Another group of about 20 policemen approached the students and fired rubber bullets into the air, he said.

Pandemonium ensued as they scattered and several windows were shattered in the melée. The students sought refuge in different parts of the campus. Shear said the demonstration was "a perfectly peaceful protest".

A police representative said late yesterday afternoon that the action "was taken after the students refused to end their lunch-time protest". There were no arrests or injuries, police said.

The protest meeting, organised

by the Wits Detainees' Support Front, was addressed by the mother of Chris Ngcobo, a student leader who has spent almost two years in Emergency detention. His was among the 10 university members named as being in detention.

Martha Ngcobo described how she has had to endure an "ordeal" since the detention of Chris and her two other sons.

"Even if I suffer, God will help us," she told the meeting. "I struggled for a long time before I was allowed to see Chris. Every time I asked to see him, I was told I could not because he

"knew too much". I do not know why he is still held, and I am looking forward to his release."

CARMEL RICKARD reports that students at the University of Durban-Westville met yesterday to discuss a response to the proposed labour bill.

Police intervened, declared the meeting illegal, and ordered students to disperse.

Outside, students faced armed police across the quadrangle, but after university staff intervened, police began to move away.

A South African Police representative declined to confirm the incident.

in First Language, 33,3% in Second Language, 40% in two subjects selected from: Mathematics, History, Geography and General Science, 33,3% in one other subject selected from the above subjects; and an aggregate of 40% based on the six subjects mentioned;

(b) promotion to standard 6 to take all subjects initially on the Lower Grade pupils who obtain a minimum of 33,3% in First Language, Second Language and three other subjects.

Cape

A pupil has to pass the two official languages (a First Language and a Second Language) and three of the following subjects: Mathematics, History, Geography, General Science. In addition a pupil must obtain an aggregate of 40% for the two official languages and the three subjects in which he obtained the highest marks.

OFS

A pupil has —

- (a) to pass both official languages with a minimum of 33,3% in each language;
- (b) to pass at least three other subjects with a minimum of 33,3% in each subject; and
- (c) obtain a minimum aggregate of 40%.

Cape Technikon: Coloured students

146. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) (a) How many Coloured persons are studying at the Cape Technikon at present, (b) (i) which courses are these Coloured students taking and (ii) how many of them are enrolled for each of

these courses and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether his Department has ascertained whether the courses concerned are also offered at technikons for Coloured persons in the Cape Peninsula; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) which courses, and (ii) at which technikons, in each case, and (b) why Coloured students taking such courses have been admitted to the Cape Technikon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) 93,	(i)	(ii)
(b)	Agricultural and Renewable Natural Resources	5
	Architecture and Environmental Design	3
	Arts, Visual and Performing Business, Commerce and Management Science	1
	Communication	14
	Computer Science and Data Processing	1
	Education	4
	Engineering and Engineering Technology	5
	Health Care and Health Science	36
	Home Economics	11
	Industrial Arts, Trades and Technology	6
	Libraries and Museums	2
	Public Administration and Social Services	1
(c) 1986:		4
(2)	no, the admission of students to the Cape Technikon is the responsibility of the Council of the Technikon;	
(a) (i), (ii) and (b)	fall away.	

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Indian veterinarians

81. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Local Government and Agriculture:

(1) Whether there are any qualified Indian veterinarians in the Republic of South Africa; if so, how many;

(2) (a) how many Indians are being trained as veterinarians in the Republic at present and (b) at which institutions;

(3) whether it is his intention to make provision for additional training facilities in the Republic for Indians to qualify as veterinarians; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) where are these facilities to be provided;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes, three.

(2) (a) Nine.

(b) MEDUNSA.

(3) No. The present demand for this type of training facility does not warrant the provision thereof.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(4) No.

(1) Whether any training facilities for Indians to qualify as agriculturists are being provided at any agricultural colleges in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, (a) at which agricultural colleges and (b) where are they located;

(2) whether any Indians applied for admission to agricultural colleges in 1987 to train as agriculturists; if so, (a) what total number of Indians (i) applied for admission and (ii) were accepted and (b) at which colleges (i) did they apply and (ii) were they accepted;

(3) whether any Indians were refused admission to such colleges; if so, (a) why and (b) by which colleges;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes.

(a) Cedara Agricultural College.

(b) Cedara, Natal.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) Two.

(ii) Two. Both applicants were formally informed of their acceptance at Cedara Agricultural College, but failed to respond.

(b) (i) Cedara Agricultural College.

(ii) Cedara Agricultural College.

(3) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(4) No.

Agricultural colleges: Indians

82. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Local Government and Agriculture:

Vlakfontein

93. Mr A S RAZAK asked the Minister of Local Government and Agriculture:

THERE has been an increase in the number of academic staff who have left Wits University in the past 17 months, Wits deputy reg-

Higher Wits loss of academic staff

istrar and personnel head Rob Hofmeyr says.

(S) (b) (1) (c)

ROGER SMITH 6/6/88

In response to questions on the extent of the brain drain, Hofmeyr said between January 1987 and the end of last month, 59 academics had resigned, out of a total academic staff complement of 1 032 in the equivalent of full-time teaching.

The statistics include academics in research posts, but not the large number in medical and health-care posts, jointly appointed by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Hofmeyr said of the 59 who left, 23 went to jobs in the private sector, 11 to other universities in SA, 13 to universities abroad, five went abroad, and in seven cases the reasons were undisclosed.

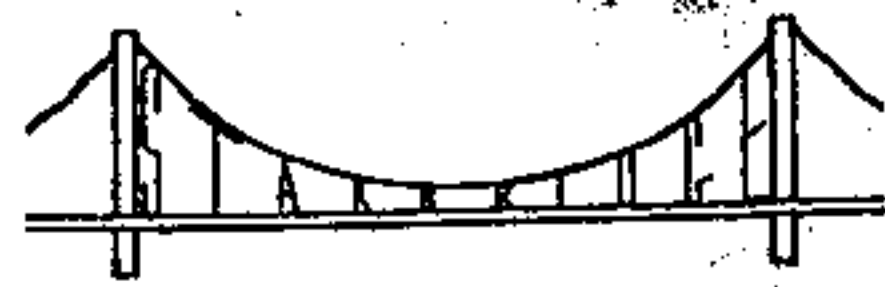
A small number of those who had left would have been engaged under short-term contracts not renewed for

confidential reasons. The increased flow to the private sector could be accounted for in terms of the upswing in the economy and the impact of academic salary structures.

Hofmeyr said the increased number leaving the country dated from the time of President P W Botha's Rubicon speech in August 1985. He pointed out that obtaining academic employment overseas was time-consuming, as it could take up to a year before an appointment to a post was confirmed.

As for academics attracted to Wits, he said just as Wits academics went to other SA universities, so their academics came to Wits.

But whereas in 1981 20% of Wits's academic recruitment came from abroad, today it was negligible.



Students steve 6/6/85 (54) rough it in aid of education

By Winnie Graham

Students from the University of the Witwatersrand are making friends with people in the homelands by raising money to finance schools — and then helping by building classrooms under the guidance of expert black bricklayers.

Their efforts generate so much goodwill that when the 10-day projects end, the black communities they have helped literally slaughter a fatted goat and give them a "wonderful" thank you party.

Miss Jacqueline Tasker, Mr Mark Marshall and Mr Greg Jacobs, three Wits students who in the July vacation will be heading for the Alexandria Primary School near Bushbuckridge, in the Lebowa district, recently visited The Star to talk about the success of their bridge-building efforts.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

"Before we decide on a project we do a feasibility study," Miss Tasker said. "We decide on a project then go all out to raise funds to build the necessary classrooms."

Once they have collected between R30 000 and R40 000, the students buy the building materials, load them into a truck and head for the homelands where they work under the guidance of community builders.

The truck they travel in serves a double purpose: it can be used to fetch river sand and, sometimes, water — both necessary in building construction.

The young people live ruggedly. They sleep in a classroom — without beds or tables — and cook their own food, usually vegetarian dishes similar to those enjoyed by local black families.

"In the evenings we are often invited to the shebeen to share drinks with our fellow workers," Mr Marshall added. "And when we have a bit of free time we play soccer together. It's hard work but marvellous mental relaxation."

BRICKS

Once they reach their destination the students start by making bricks for the project. These are left in the sun to dry. Then they lay the bricks.

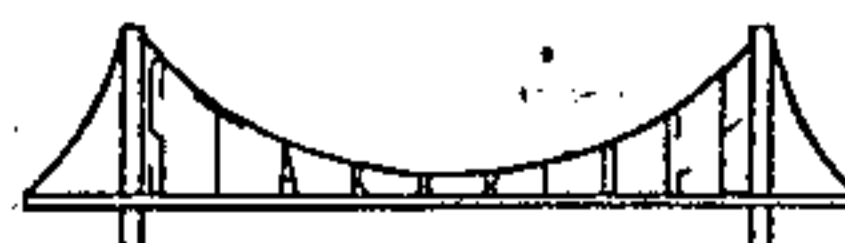
Miss Tasker, one of the young women who makes a point of joining the twice-yearly camps in July and December, says that, in spite of the hardships, she wouldn't miss them for the world.

"We don't bath for ten days. We nearly break our backs doing physical labour from sunrise to sundown. We eat very simply — but we learn so much from the people it is almost impossible to explain to anyone who hasn't been on camp with us how special the experience is," she says.

Mr Marshall, says no one notices their white faces. They are always given a "wonderful" welcome and are often invited to the homes of black families.

"Their lifestyle is so simple," he says. "If they need us to help finance their classrooms, then we need them to get our perspective of life back on beam. Somehow we both gain from the experience."

Starbridge was launched to help close the gap between the races. If you have ideas of how this can be done write to Starbridge, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.



Language mediums

139. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the number of pupils taught through each language medium in all standards in each Province for 1986 and 1987, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Natal	1986				1987				
	A*	E*	G*	A*	E*	G*	A*	E*	G*
Gr (i)	2 587	6 330	75	2 573	6 369	68	2 573	6 369	68
(ii)	2 395	6 101	51	2 409	6 170	74	2 409	6 170	74
Std 1	2 542	6 182	52	2 301	5 982	38	2 301	5 982	38
2	2 565	6 354	49	2 479	6 110	41	2 479	6 110	41
3	2 949	6 518		2 493	6 216		2 493	6 216	
4	2 700	6 864		2 634	6 497		2 634	6 497	
5	2 674	7 137		2 609	6 810		2 609	6 810	
6	2 818	7 717		2 654	7 353		2 654	7 353	
7	2 771	7 735		2 651	7 642		2 651	7 642	
8	2 794	7 959		2 716	7 780		2 716	7 780	
9	2 337	7 264		2 506	7 461		2 506	7 461	
10	2 087	6 650		2 127	6 768		2 127	6 768	

* A = Afrikaans E = English G = German

140. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black engineering students are currently registered at each university falling under his Department, (b) (i) how many persons are attached to the academic staff of each engineering faculty and (ii) what is the total cost involved in each case and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) Number of full-time-equivalent students

Province	1986				1987			
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Pretoria	1 315	—	—	—	82	—	—	—
Witwatersrand	944	7	25	62	58	—	—	—
RAU	153	1	—	—	20	—	—	—
Potchefstroom	171	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
Natal	512	8	68	—	32	—	—	—
Stellenbosch	703	16	2	38	49	—	—	—
Cape Town	630	55	13	46	58	—	—	—

(b) (i) Pretoria
Witwatersrand
RAU
Potchefstroom
Natal
Stellenbosch
Cape Town

(ii) Pretoria
Witwatersrand
RAU
Potchefstroom
Natal
Stellenbosch
Cape Town

(iii) Pretoria
Witwatersrand
RAU
Potchefstroom
Natal
Stellenbosch
Cape Town

(iv) Pretoria
Witwatersrand
RAU
Potchefstroom
Natal
Stellenbosch
Cape Town

(c) 1986.

142. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any schools under his control are visited by medical inspectors for the routine medical inspection of pupils; if not why not; if so, in respect of each province in 1987, (a) how many schools were so visited, (b) what total number of pupils was examined and (c) what was the percentage of pupils examined in comparison with the total pupil population;

(2) whether any pupils requiring medical treatment were referred for such treatment; if not, why not; if so, in respect of each province in 1987, (a) what was the total number of pupils so referred and (b) what number of pupils was referred for nutritional and related reasons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)
Cape	232	26 783	11,9
Natal	207	24 316	19,6
OFS	292	37 763	50,8
Transvaal	1 145	433 639	83

(2) yes,

Cape (a) 4 053 (b) 242 (c) 242

Natal (a) 2 951 (b) 255 (c) 255

OFS (a) 6 037 (b) 7 (c) 7

Transvaal (a) 12 315 (b) 1 206 (c) 1 206

*In the OFS the service was rendered by school nurses since the post of medical inspector could not be filled.

White teachers: surplus

144. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether there is a surplus of white teachers in the Republic; if so, (a) what is the extent of the surplus and (b) what steps are being taken by his Department in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes, in certain regions, although shortages occur as reflected in my answer to question no. 130 of 24 May 1988,

(a) the exact extent of the surplus is not known since registered teachers may be employed elsewhere or may prefer not to teach at present;

a number of steps are taken. These include the recording of vacant posts and teachers who are available, as well as the further training of teachers for scarce subjects.

Primary school pupils: reading ability

145. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether it is possible for pupils attending primary schools falling under his Department to be promoted to high schools without their being able to read fluently; if so, under what circumstances;

(2) what are the minimum requirements for promoting pupils from primary to high schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, although emphasis is placed on reading in the primary school, such pupils may pass if their other language skills allow them to obtain the required pass mark;

(2) the minimum promotion requirements for Std 5 are as follows:

(a) a pupil must pass both official languages with at least an E symbol in each,

(b) if all 7 subjects have been passed, at least 2 D symbols and 5 E symbols must be obtained,

(c) if 6 subjects have been passed, at least 3 D symbols and 3 E symbols must be obtained,

(d) if 5 subjects have been passed, at least 1 C symbol, 2 D symbols and 2 E symbols must be obtained.

Natal (a) Promotion to standard 6 to take all subjects on the Standard Grade pupils who obtain a minimum of 40%

textbooks include money for the purchase of dictionaries.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if the hon member had listened to the reply to the question, he would have heard that the department and schools themselves decide on what books they wish to purchase with the funds made available to them. They decide themselves what textbooks and, if there is money left over, what dictionaries etc, they wish to purchase.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Universities: enrolment of students

1043. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Education:

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, how many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black students were enrolled at each South African university primarily established for a population group other than their own?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

The most recent figures are for 1986 and appear in the attached table.

Numbers of enrolled students at South African Universities primarily established for a population group other than their own: 1986

1. Universities resorting under the Minister of Education and Culture: Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly:

University	White	Coloured	Indian	Black
Cape Town	1 292	292	438	
Natal	237	1 765	1 022	
OFS	63	0	55	
Port Elizabeth	232	26	48	
Portchester	30	7	90	
Pretoria	5	9	11	
RAU	134	6	57	
Rhodes	142	169	453	
Unisa	4 156	9 362	20 941	
Stellenbosch	325	9	20	
Witwatersrand	242	1 177	1 326	

2. Universities resorting under the Minister of Education and Culture: Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates:

have been delayed by (i) 1 to 30 minutes and (ii) more than 30 minutes since 1 January 1988 and (b) in respect of what date are these particulars furnished;

(2) whether any measures have been taken to eliminate these delays; if not, why not; if so, (a) what measures and (b) when is it anticipated that the present delays will be eliminated as a result of these measures?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) Jan Smuts: 24.2; D F Malan: 21

Delays of 10 minutes and less are not regarded as actual delays since the time of delay is made up during the flight and the destination can, therefore, be reached in accordance with the scheduled time of arrival.

(ii) Jan Smuts: 9.5; D F Malan: 6.9

(b) 30 April 1988

(2) Yes.

(a) Flights are closed 15 minutes before scheduled departure.

Connecting passengers are only accepted until 10 minutes before departure.

Standby passengers, post and freight are only accepted if the flight will not be delayed as a result thereof.

Boeing 747 aircraft are used where possible.

The new time timetable which was introduced on 13 March 1988 increased capacity by 13,38 per cent.

A 737 aircraft of which the leasing period has expired has been added to the fleet.

(b) For the two weeks ending 8 May 1988, 82,5 per cent of all flights were on time and every endeavour is being made to bring about further improvements.

South African Transport Services: debt

1117. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What was the total long-term and/or short-term debt of the South African Transport Services as at the end of the (a)

(i) 1982-83 and (ii) 1984-85 financial years and (b) latest specified financial year for which figures are available;

(2) how much of this debt in each such financial year was attributable to foreign exchange losses?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) The Honourable Member's attention is directed to the Report of the General Manager of the South African Transport Services for 1986-87, which was Tabled on 17 February 1988. Particulars of the debt of the South African Transport Services are contained therein.

(2) None.

SATS: Public relations/advertising consultants

1136. Dr P W A MULDER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any division or directorate of the South African Transport Services made use of external (a) public relations consultants, (b) public relations agencies, (c) advertising consultants and/or (d) advertising agencies in the 1987-88 financial year; if so, (i) for what projects, (ii) what total amount was spent on each project, (iii) what consultants and/or agencies were involved in each project and (iv) what procedure was followed in allocating these projects to agencies and/or consultants?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a), (b) (c) and (d). Yes.

(i) Advertisements, Consultation, Research, Publicity and Promotions.

(ii) R15 654 916

(iii) Lindsay Smithers — FCB (Pty) Ltd, Ogilvie and Mather Direct, The Agency, Foxton Communications, Co-ordinated Marketing, Effective Marketing Services (Pty) Ltd, Dempsters, LeoKa and Kevany, Johan Pretfer, EMS (Pty) Ltd and T.B. Consultants (Pty) Ltd.

(iv) Except in the case of Lindsay Smithers — FCB (Pty) Ltd who is Transport Services' official publicity agency the normal tender procedure was followed in all other cases.

A division in respect of (ii) and (iii) is not

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The drain of highly experienced teachers to the private sector is accelerating, Transvaal Teachers Association (TTA) secretary Jack Ballard said yesterday.

Main reason for the widespread and growing dissatisfaction was the slowness of government to react to the profession's major grievances, lack of status and inadequate salaries.

Teaching brain-drain picks up speed

Ballard said until a year ago factors from the profession were mainly maths, science and accountancy teachers.

"Now, however, its across the board, and a new development, too, is that women teachers have joined the drift."

Ballard said during the recession

the TTA felt depressed conditions in the private sector would plug the drain. However, resignations had continued. The momentum increased about a year ago when the economy showed signs of revival.

Many of those leaving were joining the public service where salaries

and working conditions were often better than in teaching.

Ballard said another major grievance in the profession was that "we are lumped together with the country's vast bureaucracy, and we're no bureaucrats".

See Page 5

More farm debt woes

GERALD REILLY

ALREADY burdened with interest payments of nearly R2bn a year on accumulated debt of R14bn, farmers are likely to have to pay even more after the Amended Banking Act comes into operation from August, according to SA Agricultural Union economist Koos du Toit.

He said the amended act would have an influence on costs in agriculture.

The amendments result from recommendations of the De Kock Commission of Inquiry into the SA monetary system.

Du Toit pointed out that any increase in the ability of institutions to lend money and the Land Bank benefited by getting funds more cheaply.

Du Toit said Land Bank debentures issued after August would no longer qualify as liquid assets.

The Land Bank would, therefore, have to make use largely of bank overdrafts to obtain funds.

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen, NewsSkills by Neil Jacobson. Headlines and sub-headings by Michael Moon. Call of Times Media Ltd, 11 Diegenal Street, Johannesburg.

Divaris hits out at avoidance packages Tax dodges attacked

MORE than R1,5bn had been spent on the purchase of tax avoidance package products in the six months prior to the financial year ending February 29 1988.

Tax expert Costa Divaris, speaking at a tax reform seminar in Johannesburg yesterday, said the purchase of such packages, which included forestry, bloodstock and film schemes, had grown to such an extent they represented a vast threat to national revenue.

KAY TURVEY

aggressively marketed as legitimate financial products over the past few years, particularly prior to the last tax year, he said.

The sale of forestry partnerships — which boost cost of assets by including financing charges — alone amounted to R800m just prior to the tax year end, he said.

Revenue could not afford to continue suffering losses because of these packages, but lacked the teeth to fight them, he said.

This had led to SA being identified internationally as a "lucrative venue

Varsities discuss speech freedom

DISCUSSION of new draft rules governing freedom of speech is continuing at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town (UCT).

At both, the possibility has been raised of special committees being established to consider permission for speakers on their campuses.

In March it emerged that draft proposals for the control of meetings

were being circulated at Wits, including a provision for refusing permission for a speaker.

And at a recent public debate on similar draft rules at UCT, deputy vice-chancellor Professor J V O Reid noted a proposal that a specially elected body be set up to provide for arrangements for speakers of different viewpoints.

for the purveying of warmed-up tax-avoidance leifovers from other jurisdictions." However, Divaris said he believed the packages were vulnerable and already things appeared to be changing with the interest penalty, which levelled a 15% interest charge on failed packages.

He said the Finance Minister appeared to be fully aware of the cost to the fiscus of forestry, film and bloodstock schemes and had warned of retrospective tax legislation, which had now become a legitimate tool of fiscal policy.

'Trade with SA OK'

PORT LOUIS — The Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry says it sees no reason why trade with SA should stop.

In a statement issued in Port Louis chamber secretary Jean-Claude Montocchio said reports worldwide had shown that banks would suffer and the South African Government would institute measures to become self-sufficient. — Sapa.

New Wits head aims to correct 'imbalance'

By Zenaide Vendeiro
Education Reporter

Wits University's vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton said yesterday it was to be deplored that blacks occupied so few senior positions in the university and none on the university council, "whatever the historical or sociological reasons for that deficiency may be".

He pledged that he and his administration would work to correct the imbalance.

On the occasion of his installation as Wits' ninth vice-chancellor and principal, Professor Charlton said that until blacks had adequate representation on university bodies, ongoing consultation would be required if the university was to respond to the needs of all South Africans.

"It is vital that the consultation does not neglect sections of the community who are not represented on the decision-making bodies of the university," he said.

Professor Charlton also spoke about Wits' two other goals: the pursuit of truth, and excellence in learning, research and scholarship.

He said a climate of tolerance of opposing viewpoints, a commitment to freedom of



Professor Robert Charlton after being robed during his installation.

speech, respect for the rights of others and an abhorrence of violence were prerequisites for the pursuit of truth, and "the very foundation on which civilisation rests".

He said that even in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, the right to freedom of ex-

pression was qualified, prohibiting "any propaganda for war" and "any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence."

"I cannot accept that Wits should be expected to provide a platform for the advocacy of violence or racism."

He said the maintenance and, if possible, the enhancement of Wits' traditionally high standards in learning, research and scholarship were of paramount importance. At the same time, the university had to remain responsive to the needs of the communities it served.

He said concern had already been expressed that Wits had allowed its academic standards to slip by admitting educationally disadvantaged blacks as students. This would be true only if the university allowed any students to pass examinations when they did not deserve to do so, which was not the case.

"In order to graduate, the underprivileged student must achieve the same standard as those who, before entering Wits, have had every educational advantage."

As a South African university, Wits' courses and syllabuses also needed to be relevant to South Africa, he said.

"But the distinction between what we teach and research, which should consist of what is required by the people of South Africa, and the quality of our scholarship, which should meet the best international standards, should be clear."

Neither the increasing number of black students nor the attention given to matters relevant to southern Africa in its syllabuses would lead to any lowering of academic standards at Wits, Professor Charlton said.

acquired at a time when the Housing and Development Board was not even in existence?

The MINISTER: It is common knowledge that the Housing and Development Board is in existence . . .

Mr P T POOVALINGAM: Yes or no? Answer the question!

The MINISTER: . . . and the hon member must comment publicly and telephone his hon friends in Durban on the statement I have made. What- ever was done, was done in full consultation with the Auditor-General — let him move for a select committee on this.

Mr P T POOVALINGAM: Further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, regrettably the hon the Minister has studiously avoided answering the question. The question is pertinently the following: Does the hon the Minister dare to deny that on the date the property was acquired, the Housing and Development Board did not even exist? It is a simple question.

The MINISTER: I am not sure of the date on which the property was acquired . . .

Mr P T POOVALINGAM: Do not fiddle around! Answer the question!

The MINISTER: The trouble with the hon member for Reservoir Hills is that he lives in an imaginary world.

Mr J V IYMAN: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can the hon the Minister tell this House whether the property that was bought was the sole property of the developers from the time of acquiring it up to the date of sale; and did the State not incur any expenses?

The MINISTER: If the hon member puts that in writing I shall give him the appropriate reply.

Mr P T POOVALINGAM: You are ducking again; you are ducking and diving all the time!

The MINISTER: The Chairman, I crave the indulgence of the Chair. I think we have had an appeal about the image of this House. I indicated in this House a few minutes ago that whatever was done in this case was done in full consultation with the Auditor-General. We took that precaution.

Mr P T POOVALINGAM: You did not answer the question; you are still evading it.

Howard

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Publications: use of state funds

520. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether any State funds are directly or indirectly involved in the (a) financing and/or (b) purchasing of publications put out by a certain organization, the name and local address of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) what (aa) is the name of this organization and (bb) are the names of the publications concerned and (ii) what total amount is involved?

(a) and (b) No funds are being from the Department of Foreign Affairs are involved. (i) and (ii) fall away.

University students: pass rate

877. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

What was the pass rate for (a) first-, (b) second- and (c) third-year students at each university under his control, from 1983 up to and including 1987?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The information for 1st, 2nd and 3rd year students is not available in the format as requested. The undermentioned information is obtained from the SAPSE Financial and Related Statements, tables 2.9.1 and 2.11.1 which is available only from 1984. This is the only comparable statistics available but cannot be subdivided into 1st, 2nd and 3rd year students.

	Zululand	The North	Medunsa	Vista
1984				
Lower undergraduate*	37,63%	84,36%	81,52%	62,95%
Intermediate undergraduate#	34,58%	75,22%	81,53%	69,11%
1985				
Lower undergraduate	85,54%	75,86%	—	54,95%
Intermediate undergraduate	73,75%	71,08%	69,50%	55,96%
1986				
Lower undergraduate	83,45%	56,30%	—	53,17%
Intermediate undergraduate	75,95%	58,35%	73,11%	24,08%

* Lower undergraduate means: instructional offerings at a level of comprehension usually associated with an undergraduate university diploma.

Intermediate undergraduate means: instructional offerings at a level of comprehension usually associated with a general academic first bachelors degree.

Information for 1987 is not yet available.

NOTE: The poor figures at Zululand in 1984 and at Vista and the North in 1986 are the result of unrest situations on the campuses. The lower undergraduate courses at Medunsa were phased out in 1984.

Charlton upholds middle course

New Wits head sets out his future policy

54/8/009
9/6/88

PROFESSOR Robert Charlton last night pointed out new directions for Wits University in a major policy statement at his official installation as vice-chancellor and principal.

Charlton committed himself to striving for a climate of tolerance, freedom of speech, respect for the rights of others and abhorrence of violence.

He said it was a daunting task when such attitudes seemed to many people to be either treasonable or "irrelevant to the struggle".

Qualified

"Those who vilify us belong to two groups, the first whose commitment to freedom of speech is suspect to say the least, but who will use any weapon to attack Wits, and the second who genuinely believe the ideal of freedom of speech is attainable in SA today."

Charlton said he wished to point out to the second group that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights qualified the right to freedom of expression by prohibiting "any propaganda for war" and "any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence".

ROGER SMITH

Charlton gave these commitments:

- There must be no compromise in the quality of education Wits offered. He said universities regrettably had to fill in the gaps left by a poor school education as the country needed graduates now;
- Courses and syllabuses must be relevant to SA;
- Ongoing consultation was needed to respond to the needs of all SA's people and he invited representations to assist in that;
- He accepted responsibility for seeking optimum deployment of financial, physical and personnel resources, especially through rationalisation but called for rationalisation of the proliferation of education bureaucracies.

Anti-ideology

"The universities are demonstrably not racially exclusive and to force them into the own affairs administration mould is an ideological indulgence we can no longer afford."

Charlton said he was the second member of his family to be appointed vice-chancellor and principal. The first was his grandfather, Sir William Thompson, who served from 1925 to 1927.

State gears for new crackdown on varsities

By CARMEL RICKARD

W/ward

RELATIONS between the state and English-language universities entered a new phase this week with a police subpoena served on senior staff of one university; a lengthy visit to the principal of another and indications that police are preparing for a crackdown on other liberal universities.

Rector of the University of Durban-Westville Jaap Greyling, vice rector Mike Smout and two other senior non-academic staff were forced to court after they refused to provide police with a statement about an allegedly illegal gathering on campus during March this year.

In another development, the principal and vice chancellor of Natal University, Pete Booysen, was visited by a senior Durban police officer for discussions on campus organisations.

It is believed these could be the first signs of a new police crackdown on the English language universities, following the state's failure to force the campuses into compliance through threats to withhold finance.

Commenting on the UDW subpoenas, Smout said the police wanted to know about protests related to the then-impending execution of the Sharpeville Six and, in particular, wanted information about the activities of three students, including Students' Representative Council president Kavin Naidoo. The staff had not been prepared to make statements because this could seriously jeopardise relations between the administration and students.

A subpoena was served on the four staff last week, but was not implemented while negotiations continued between police and the university.

However, when these talks failed to reach agreement, the four were ordered to appear in court where they were questioned by a prosecutor in front of a magistrate.

During their court appearance on Wednesday, which was attended by a number of students, they were questioned about the events on campus on March 17-23 and were also asked about identities of students involved.

Commenting on the police action, the director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, John Dugard, said the police action in forcing senior academics to appear was "a grim and unprecedented step".

Meanwhile SRC officials at Natal University, Durban, reacted strongly to the disclosure of discussions between Booysen and the police, saying they should have been informed by the principal and that such incidents were not conducive to good relations between the administration and the student body.

Booyesen was not available for comment.

10-16/6/88

54

Boycott didn't halt Wits' academic agenda

By Zenaide Vendeiro, Education Reporter

(54)
The three-day stayaway of black staff and students at the University of the Witwatersrand — raised at the vice-chancellor's installation on Wednesday night — did not affect the academic programme of the university, a Wits spokesman said.

The spokesman said "a substantial number" of the university's black staff and students had observed the three-day protest action against the Labour Relations Amendment Bill.

"Support services were operated by a skeleton staff but the central concern of the university, its academic programme, continued unabated."

The stayaway was raised by Miss Rosemary

STW 10/6/88
Hunter, president of the students' representative council, during the installation of Professor Robert Charlton as vice-chancellor and principal.

In her formal "greeting" of the vice-chancellor before more than 1 000 academics and business and community leaders, Miss Hunter criticised the composition of the university council which appointed Professor Charlton because it did not include "representatives of workers and oppressed communities".

She said: "Council consists of powerful people in mining, industry and commerce who are likely to support the Labour Relations Amendment Bill while, at the same time, your workers are expressing their deep opposition to it by withdrawing their labour over these past three days."

SRC 'distressed' about secret talks

Star
13/6/84 By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Education Reporter

(54)

Secrecy surrounding a meeting between a South African Police brigadier and the principal of the University of Natal, Professor Pieter Booysen, last week "does not serve to increase trust between students and the university administration", says Mr Angus Stewart, president of the Students' Representative Council (SRC).

Mr Stewart was reacting to a report that the brigadier had spent an hour with Professor Booysen last Tuesday morning discussing student organisations on the campus.

Mr Stewart, who had no knowledge of the meeting, said the SRC was "distressed" that it had not been informed about it.

The Star's Durban correspondent quoted Professor Booysen as saying: "We had a discussion about a variety of matters relating to the activities of various organisations on the campus."

Woods on CSIR board

HELOISE HENNING

PROFESSOR David Woods, deputy vice-chancellor (research) of Cape Town University, had been appointed to the CSIR board, the CSIR said.

The appointment was announced by Economic Affairs and Technology Minister Danie Steyn. The three-year appointment became effective on June 1.

According to the new CSIR Act one of the board members must occupy a senior managerial post at a tertiary educational institution.

Woods is a molecular biologist who trained and lectured at Rhodes

University for 13 years. In 1975, he joined UCT and became director of the Microbial Genetics and Industrial Microbiology Research Unit.

Last year, he became deputy dean of the science faculty and is deputy vice-chancellor.

A fellow of UCT and recipient of the Claude Harris Leon Foundation Award, Woods has extensive experience of collaboration with SA and international industry in the high-tech field.

~~200~~

SP

B/day

13/6/88

I'M BEING HOUNDED



MS QEDUSIZI Buthelezi . . . two MA degrees.

LIFE has been a nightmare for University of the Witwatersrand lecturer, Ms Qedusizi Buthelezi, who has been systematically hounded and stalked like a bird of prey by unknown people since 1983.

The South African Police Directorate for Public Relations last week confirmed Ms Buthelezi's allegations were being investigated.

The *Sowetan* had submitted to the police claims by Ms Buthelezi that when she reported some of her bizarre experiences to the police at Orlando, Soweto, a sergeant told her she was being stalked by a Xhosa mythical bird which normally haunts its victims.

Ms Buthelezi, a highly qualified academic and the only black lecturer in linguistics at the university, believes someone wants to kill her.

"I think there are people trying to hound me out of the university and the country," she said.

The forms of harassment Ms Buthelezi said she had experienced since she returned from the United States in 1983

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

where she obtained two MA degrees include psychological torture and vandalism.

One incident a week ago has left her even more frantic.

She said she found thrown into her Orlando West home yard in Soweto a South African Police case record form normally used for entering details of rape victims. Although no particulars had been recorded a case number was written in ink at the top of the form.

Worse

Ms Buthelezi also fears for the safety of her family, her mother and four children — one of whom she has adopted.

She said her predicament got worse about a year ago after a sudden lull in 1986.

Ms Buthelezi's home is no longer a safe haven. She has had part of her lounge suite spraypainted and her personal belongings interfered with.

"Fingerprints and smudges have been left on the walls, ceiling, furniture and in the bedroom. Fascia boards have been slashed by unknown people who also enter my bedroom while we are asleep," she said.

Another scary incident was when she awoke to find her bedside clock turned back by hours.

Ms Buthelezi's persecutors also follow

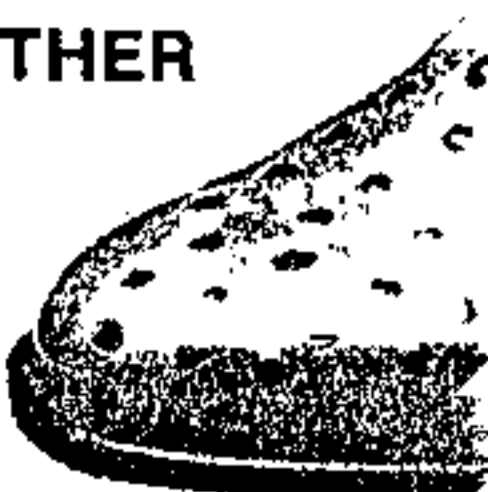
To Page 2

ALLAN ED

177 BREE STREET (between Lo JOHANNESBURG. TELE

OSTRICH PRINT GENUINE LEATHER **R69,99**

Colours: TABAC and BLACK



VIKING **R69,99**

Colours: BLACK and WINE



AUTO MOCC. *Styled in Italy*

R54,99

Colours: RED, BLACK, NAVY TAUPE



MONSTER **R64,99**

Colours: WHITE, RED and BLACK



BOTTOM SIDE

SEND R30 DEPOSIT FOR

No joy for detainees

THE third State of Emergency which came into effect on Friday did not bring joy to the estimated 2 000 to 2 500 detainees.

Several lawyers who are acting for most of the detainees said their clients were re-detained before they could leave prisons on Friday.

Attorney Priscilla Jana yesterday said she

has not heard of the release of any of her clients.

"It seems the position is unchanged," she said.

Last year, almost all Emergency detainees were re-detained before they could leave prisons.

Meanwhile, opposition to the new State of Emergency continued

yesterday with the Archbishop of Cape Town, The Most Reverend Bishop Desmond Tutu, referring to it as a "pointless and bankrupt" exercise which does nothing to help resolve the country's problems.

"In fact, the prospect of even more stringent Emergency regulations aggravated South Africa's crisis," he said.

529
Sowetan 13/6/88

This view does an injustice to student boycott

AK6W
14/6/88
54

In an article in The Argus on May 31, political scientist Dr Maurice Hommel, head of public administration at the University of the Western Cape, set out to explain "why black students rebel". In this article RICHARD BERTELSMANN, a lecturer in the department of German at UWC, challenges some of Dr Hommel's assertions.

DR HOMMEL sees "the perversity, the illogicality and the injustice of a racially stratified society" as the root cause of student boycotts.

"Black students," he continues, "do not like the injustice and ugliness of what they see and therefore they protest vigorously."

That politically aware black students reject apartheid and its entrenchment in the educational sphere has been common knowledge since — at the very latest — 1976.

But to regard boycotts only as "vigorous" protests against "the perversity, the illogicality and the injustice" of apartheid is to reduce them to spontaneous, emotional gut reactions below the threshold of rational political decisions.

The implied blanket condonation of all boycotts, past, present and future, as emotionally appropriate is utterly condescending and patronising since it implies that the category of rationality does not apply to student politics.

This view does injustice to the boycott and to those who have used it and may contemplate using it again.

The boycott is, above all, a strategy in the "ongoing political struggle". As such it can and indeed must be subjected to rational analysis. Its pros and cons must be established and weighed against those of other possible strategies.

The very nature of such a political assessment is such that it has to be made anew in every historical situation where a decision for or against a boycott has to be taken. However, a few general considerations are possible.

● The aims of boycotts have usually been threefold: to force the Government to meet certain demands, to generate support for these demands in the wider community and to unite and mobilise the student community, not only to enforce the particular demands, but also to lay the foundation for future action.

Of these three aims, Dr Hommel addresses only the last one, leading us to believe that it is automatically achieved by the mere decision in favour of a boycott.

● Boycotts have served students remarkably well in forcing the Government to meet particular demands — from the Government's shelving of plans to impose Afrikaans as medium of instruction for black pupils in 1976 to the Department of Education and Culture's suspension of attempts to convert bursaries into loans in 1988. Apart from victories off campus, boycotts have also helped students to score points against university administrations.

In a set of "UWC objectives" adopted in 1982, Council states explicitly that UWC not only rejects "the political-ideological grounds

on which it was established", but also regards as a main "prerequisite for the fulfilment" of its commitment "that the admission of students and the appointment of lecturers and researchers to universities should in no way be restricted on the grounds of race, colour, religion or ethnicity".

In spite of this, Dr Hommel refers to the perception among students "that the institution (ie the university) supinely accepts its subservience to a repugnant social order" and claims that "student hostility to this subservience is all the more fervent for possessing an element of disillusionment".

● Boycott-related costs are often seen only in academic terms; it is vital that their political dimension should also be understood. It is an undisputed fact that tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of school pupils and university students have lost years of formal education through boycotts.

Even where a year has not been lost completely, the costs in terms of motivation, work ethic, acquisition of knowledge and understanding have been high.

The frustration of students and lecturers at not being able to complete a full academic programme have been aggravated when boycotts have failed to produce the "shared political education" which Dr Hommel seems to regard as their concomitant and inevitable result. This understandable frustration can easily translate the academic loss to the student into a political loss to the broad democratic movement.

Underlying assumption

● There seems to be an underlying assumption in Dr Hommel's article that "boycotts as a form of protest on black campuses are going to be around for a long time". While this may be true, it does not absolve us from critically assessing the possibilities and limitations of the boycott.

Simply to assume that, because boycotts have achieved political gains in the past, they must continue to do so at present and in future, seems to me a particularly historical and undialectical way of seeing things.

If the 1976 school boycotts sent shock waves through the whole South African society and political system, this was due not only to the large scale but also to the relative novelty of the phenomenon.

That novelty has inevitably worn off over the years, eroding public sensitivity to and sympathy for educational boycotts.

On the other hand, Government reaction has shown that the boycott hand can be overplayed in a different sense: the stationing of troops at Turfloop in response to boycotts has effectively closed all avenues for democratic organisations at that university.

At Turfloop at least, to turn around Dr Hommel's phrase, boycotts will certainly NOT "be around for a long time to come". The risk of going the same way as Turfloop should at least be recognised before it is taken.

Money loss could axe

UCT depts

Cape Times 14/6/88
Staff Reporter *54*

CERTAIN departments, degrees and institutes at the University of Cape Town (UCT) may face the axe when the university embarks on "academic restructuring" because of the "financial squeeze".

Writing in UCT's Monday Paper, Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor and principal of UCT, said: "Academic restructuring might involve strengthening, starting, merging or closing departments, research units, institutes, degrees, diplomas or certificate programmes and staff support groups."

Various factors, including "the importance to society and appropriateness of a department or programme to a university such as UCT", would be examined when programmes or departments are considered, he said.

Special Wits panel to decide which meetings can go ahead on campus

Star 15/6/88

By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Education Reporter

54

A specially constituted panel will in future decide which meetings will be held and who will speak on the campus of Wits University, according to "freedom of speech" rules released yesterday by the university.

Governing all meetings, functions and displays to be held at Wits University, the rules were approved yesterday by the university senate and will be circulated to student and staff organisations for comment before coming before the university council next month.

They make provision for applications for meetings "of a political or potentially contentious nature" or meetings likely to be in conflict with the university's freedom of speech principles to be referred to the panel.

Otherwise, applications will be handled routinely by the deputy registrar (administration) in terms of procedures that have been in operation for some time.

Also new is the opportunity given to any person or organisation within the university to lodge, in advance, objections against visiting speakers or meetings for the panel to consider. Vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton

said last night that all interested parties would be given a "fair hearing".

The president of the Students' Representative Council (SRC), Miss Rosemary Hunter, said the SRC executive had been consulted and was generally supportive about the new rules. "They will be very useful," she said, adding that they needed to be debated among students.

The "freedom of speech" panel will consist of three persons among the vice-chancellor and deputy vice-chancellors, the chairmen of the senate and student academic freedom committees, the registrar, two members of senate nominated by the vice-chancellor and the SRC president.

It will consider applications for the holding of meetings or the distribution of pamphlets, posters and other material on campus in terms of the university's freedom of speech principles.

These state that academic freedom must be exercised with responsibility and that while the university is dedicated to ensuring the free expression of views, it "must protect life, limb and property, the integrity of the institution and the rights and dignity of its members".

In terms of the rules, if permission for a meeting is denied, a statement setting down the reasons for the decision will be furnished to the applicant.

Boycott at Turfloop

Sowetan 15/6/88

54

AN OFFICIAL of the University of the North yesterday met with students in an attempt to end the lecture boycott that started on Monday.

The meeting was called by the rector Professor P C Mokgokong in a circular distributed yesterday morning. It followed a lecture boycott on Monday and yesterday. Students demand a Students Representative Council to be established and are protesting against the continued presence of army personnel on campus, according to student sources.

A university public relations official confirmed that the meeting took place yesterday but said she did not know what the outcome had been.

The meeting ended inconclusively, according to students, when Professor Mokgokong announced he had another meeting to attend. Students said they had pointed out to him that the re-establishment of the SRC was of paramount

importance to the ending of the boycott. The students demanded that the SADF personnel, which came to the campus two years ago, should leave.

It is understood the chairman of the meeting, vice-rector Mr John Malatji, told the students that the university authorities, having first asked for the presence of the soldiers, were now busy with arrangements for their withdrawal.

Turfloop residences are closed

54

Sowetan 17/1/88

STUDENTS' residences at the University of the North were closed on Wednesday following three days of lecture boycotts, writes MATHATHA TSEDU.

The closure, which left the 6000 students without accommodation, came after students had ignored an ultimatum issued by the university administration to return to classes.

The university's public relations officer said inquiries about the disturban-

ces should be sent by telex. Students are demanding the establishment of a student representative council and the immediate removal of army personnel who have been on the university campus for over two years.

A circular issued by the university said the academic programme would continue despite the closure of the hostels. This is the second time this year that students' residences have been closed.

Holomisa warns Austrian Govt

THE Austrian Government has been warned to deport the former Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, if it wanted its outstanding debt with Transkei settled.

This warning was made by the chairman of the Transkei Military Council, Major-General Bantu Holomisa when he delivered his first major policy speech in Umtata yesterday.

He said the Austrian Government, in whose country Chief George had sought refuge, was harbouring a fugitive from justice.

"The Austrian and Transkeian governments are currently



Major-General Holomisa.

considering the payment of a debt incurred during the Matanzima regime.

"I wish to inform that government that all further negotiations will be suspended until it has taken steps to ensure that Chief George comes back to stand trial in Transkei," said Major General Holomisa. — Sapa.

18/1/88

Handwritten mark

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page

Turfloop residences are closed

54

Sowetan 7/11/88

STUDENTS' residences at the University of the North were closed on Wednesday following three days of lecture boycotts, writes MATHATHA TSEDU.

The closure, which left the 6 000 students without accommodation, came after students had ignored an ultimatum issued by the university administration to return to classes.

The university's public relations officer said inquiries about the disturban-

ces should be sent by telex. Students are demanding the establishment of a student representative council and the immediate removal of army personnel who have been on the university campus for over two years.

A circular issued by the university said the academic programme would continue despite the closure of the hostels. This is the second time this year that students' residences have been closed.

Uni of North shuts after class boycott

By JOE MPHAHLELE,
Pietersburg

THE University of the North, near Pietersburg, was closed this week following a student boycott of classes.

"The bottom-line for the re-opening of the campus ... (is) normal attendance of academic programmes," the rector, Professor PC Mokgokong, said in a circular to students.

The boycott, which started on Monday, was called to protest against the massive presence of SA Defence Force soldiers on the campus and the refusal of the university administration to recognise a students' representative council.

The soldiers have maintained a high presence on campus since the beginning of the academic year in March. Students allege their dormitory rooms are raided almost daily and no visitors are allowed onto the campus. They have accused the soldiers of harassing students.

The rector has previously said he prefers having the soldiers to allowing disruption of the academic programme. He said he would not allow hostel accommodation to be abused for the disruption of academic programmes.

The notice issued to students this week gives them "final notice" that dormitory allocations for 1988 have been cancelled as of 15 June.

"The university will close for the winter vacation as predetermined on the 29 June, 1988, and academic programmes will proceed as originally scheduled.

"Campus remains opens to students for attendance of academic programmes and general business with the administration of the university.

"The bottom-line for the re-opening of the campus as conveyed to you previously remains normal attendance of academic programmes. You have been forewarned.

"The decision regarding the re-opening of hostels may be reviewed immediately upon evidence of resolve on your part to desist from unabating beleaguement of academic programmes," it said.

17-23/6/88

~~17-23/6/88~~

54

W/maile

(54)

Charlton: Wits rules not final

ROGER SMITH

THE new rules governing freedom of speech approved by Wits University Senate this week are not final and would be exposed to further reaction from the university community, Vice-Chancellor Robert Charlton said yesterday.

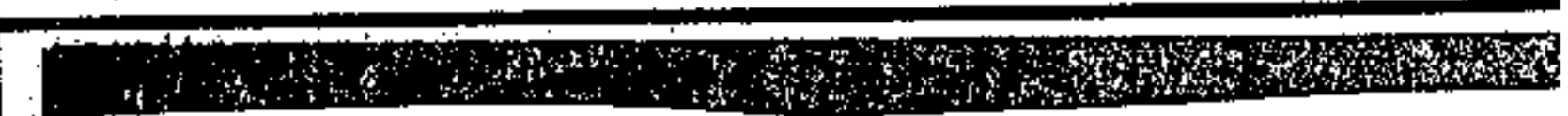
The rules provide for a special panel to consider applications for controversial speakers to address meetings on campus, and lay down procedures to be followed "if permission is granted for an outside speaker for a meeting, function or display of a political or potentially contentious nature".

The panel is to comprise the chairman of the Senate Academic Freedom Committee; three people from among the vice-chancellor and deputy vice-chancellors; the registrar; two members of the Senate nominated by the vice-chancellor; the chairperson of the Academic Staff Association (ASA); the president of the Students Representative Council (SRC); the chairperson of the Student Academic Freedom Committee; and additional persons nominated by the deputy vice-chancellor at his discretion.

The rules differ in one significant respect from the draft rules leaked to Business Day earlier this year, in that the introductory remarks no longer carry a statement that "members of the university and visitors to the campus must concede freedom of speech to others if they are to enjoy such freedom themselves".

1
1
1
t
-
e

100
129
100
998
112
108
1610
1511
1412
1313
1214
1115
1016
917
818
719
620
521
422
323
224
125
026



Matie academics join call for better pay deal

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Political Staff

ACADEMIC staff of the University of Stellenbosch have decided to back country-wide demands to the Government for a better salary deal for university teachers.

The long-simmering issue is expected to be brought to a head next week at talks between the universities and the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk.

The meeting follows a Government announcement this week that the Cabinet has allocated an extra R205-million for pay rises for specific occupations in the public service. This is in addition to R250-million set aside for specific occupation pay rises in the main Budget.

A key question likely to be raised is what slice, if any, university lecturers will get of the available funds.

Pay backlog

So far there has been no indication whether all or some of the R205-million will go to educators, but Mr de Klerk has agreed to negotiate a pay rise for them to overcome their backlog compared to the rest of the public service.

The discussions are being ar-

ranged amid continuing warnings from academics that universities face a serious "brain drain" and a possible decline of academic standards if salaries are not improved soon.

A meeting of the lecturers' association at the University of Stellenbosch decided unanimously this week to call for an immediate interim improvement in salaries and for an independent scientific investigation of salary structures for university teachers.

The meeting requested that "the necessary structural adjustment" be financed from the 1989 Budget "at the latest".

Urgent attention

It was also decided to call on authorities to give urgent attention to "the full funding of the universities' subsidy formula."

The meeting decided to support a resolution on the salaries issue, adopted recently at a meeting of the Committee of University Teachers' Associations (Cuta).

Cuta decided last month to call for "urgent and drastic" steps to do something about the state of affairs resulting from the deteriorating financial position of university academics.



Dr J G van der Horst

P W's Successor named

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

THE chairman of Old Mutual, Dr J G van der Horst, has been elected chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch.

He succeeds President Bontha, who retired as chancellor this year.

Dr van der Horst, 68, was elected by an electoral board comprising members of the university council, the president and vice-president of convocation and the university's executive committee.

He said: "I do not deserve this honour and neither did I work for it. I hope to fill this high post with dignity."

The rector and vice-chancellor of the university, Professor Mike de Vries, said Dr van der Horst would probably be installed as chancellor in September.

Hansard

advantages of South Africa of signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;

- (2) whether signatories are obliged to make available to the International Atomic Energy Agency or any other international body details of secret processes regarding the enrichment of uranium; if so, to what body or bodies;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

This is a delicate matter and, in the interests of national security, I am prepared on a confidential basis to discuss this matter with members of the Opposition.

Foreign Affairs: public relations and advertising
1134. Dr P W A MULDER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

Whether any division or directorate of his Department made use of external (a) public relations consultants, (b) public relations agencies, (c) advertising consultants and/or (d) advertising agencies in the 1987-88 financial year; if so, (i) for what projects, (ii) what total amount was spent on each project, (iii) what consultants and/or agencies were involved in each project and (iv) what procedure was followed in allocating these projects to agencies and/or consultants?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Yes.
The Department of Foreign Affairs is prepared to discuss the Department's activities in this field with the hon member in confidence.

Black Labour Act: registration of workers

1208. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1987 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act, No 67 of 1964;
- (2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei, (b) Bophuthatswana, (c) Ciskei and (d) Venda;

- (3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) to (3)
The Black Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964) was repealed with effect from 1 July 1986. No statistics on the basis as required by the hon member, are being kept by the Department.

Education: State expenditure in Republic

1223. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 465 on 29 September 1987, what was the total State expenditure on education in the Republic, (a) including and (b) excluding the self-governing territories, in the 1987-88 financial year;
- (2) what amount was spent in this financial year on education in respect of (a) Blacks in the (i) Republic and (ii) self-governing territories, (b) Whites, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Total State expenditure on education in the Republic for 1987/88:
 - (a) Including the self-governing territories R9 192 054 000
 - (b) Excluding the self-governing territories R7 802 203 000
- (2) Expenditure on education in the Republic for 1987/88 in respect of:
 - (a) Blacks:
 - (i) Outside the self-governing territories R1 651 791 000
 - (ii) Inside the self-governing territories
 - (b) Whites R1 389 851 000
 - (c) Coloureds R4 141 247 000
 - (d) Indians R1 430 702 000
 - (e) R578 463 000

The amounts in (1) and (2) include funds provided in respect of education on the Budget

Hansard

Vote: Improvement of Conditions of Service for 1987/88.

Education: increase in expenditure

1224. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education:

What percentage of the total increase in expenditure on education for all race groups in the Republic in the 1988-89 financial year is to be spent on (a) White and (b) Black education?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Percentage of the total increase in expenditure on education in the Republic for 1988/89 to be spent on:

- (a) Whites 34,18%
- (b) Blacks 51,34%

These percentages do not include the effect of funds provided on the Budget Vote: Improvement of Conditions of Service for 1988/89 and which still have to be finally allocated. These figures are furthermore related to a number of factors such as fluctuations in student numbers at universities and technikons and the number of pupils in schools, as well as the nature of population migrations.

Own Affairs:

156. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

First-year students: pass rates

With reference to the reply of the then Minister of National Education to Question No 1114 on

4 July 1984, how many full-time equivalent first-year students were (a) enrolled and (b) successful in 1986 and 1987, respectively, at each university falling under his Department?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

1986	(a)	(b)
University		
South Africa	4 295	1 343
Cape Town	1 919	1 534
Stellenbosch	2 615	1 954
Witwatersrand	3 676	2 367
Pretoria	3 505	2 652
Natal	2 316	1 660
Rhodes	764	487
Portchefstroom	1 530	1 120
Oranje-Vrystaat	1 466	1 090
Port Elizabeth	854	625
Randse Afrikaanse	1 339	920

The information regarding 1987 is not yet available.

White schools: non-White pupils

158. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether any non-White pupils are attending public schools under the control of his Department at present; if so, (a) which schools, (b) how many non-White pupils are attending each such school and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Cape	(a)	(b)*	(c)
Sydenham Primary School, Port Elizabeth		3	1988-02-01
Summerwood Primary School, Port Elizabeth		3	
Pearson High School, Port Elizabeth		1	
Lawson Brown High School, Port Elizabeth		3	
Hudson Park Primary School, East London		1	
Hudson Park High School, East London		4	
Grove Primary School, Claremont		3	
Rustenburg Girls' Primary School, Rondebosch		2	
SA College Boys' Primary School, Rondebosch		4	
Glenashley Senior Primary School		3	1988-03-01
Breiner High School, Bloemfontein		6	1988-06-13
Athlone Boys' High School		2	1988-06-10
Brooklyn Primary School		2	

Secretan 21/6/88
54

'Turf hostels breeding ground'

THE hostels of the University of the North were closed because the lecture boycott was "evidently being planned and orchestrated" from there, a statement from the university said.

The statement, issued on Wednesday, came after students left for home following three days of lecture boycotts demanding the re-establishment of the Students Representative Council and the removal of soldiers from campus.



**PROF Mokgokong . . .
rector of Turfloop.**

The statement said a boycott of lectures had taken place on June 6 and 7 "reportedly in solidarity with the trade unions' stayaway call." The statement said that another boycott started on Monday last week. The reasons were unknown, it said.

According to the statement, efforts to resolve the matter were undertaken when a meeting was held with students. "The students did not raise any issue regarding the present boycott but dealt specifically with the question of the election of an SRC and the presence of security forces on campus.

"In response to the university stand that the SRC was never banned and could be elected any time, students insisted that this was impossible, unless the university guarantees that SRC members would not be detained for their activities."

Wits' expenditure rose to R152 m during 1987

Education Reporter

54

Wits University's expenditure rose by R14,5 million to R152 million during 1987, according to the vice-chancellor's annual report released yesterday.

The Government subsidy accounted for 75 percent of the money while 21,5 percent was raised from student fees.

Donations to Wits increased by 32,6 percent to R18,3 million in 1987, of which R5,3 million (29 percent) was spent on the university in general, R9,3 million (51 percent) on faculties and departments and R3,7 million (20 percent) on campus expansion.

In addition, part of the Braamfontein Centre was donated to Wits by the Anglo American Corporation which took total donations in 1987 to R21,1 million.

Presenting his last annual report, retired vice-chancellor Professor Karl Tober said this assistance from a wide range of individuals and institutions was highly valued "at a time of stringent financial difficulty occasioned by ongoing and increasing cuts in the State subsidy".

He said 18 086 students were registered in the university's 10 faculties last year, of which 3 742 (20,7 percent) completed their degrees or diplomas.

Students ^{stay} trickle back ^{21/1/86} to campus ⁽⁵⁴⁾

There was "some measure of attendance" at the University of the North yesterday after students had refused to attend classes since June 13, a spokesman for the university said.

The spokesman said that because of violence, arson and looting since the state of emergency was imposed on June 12 1986, army personnel had been on campus. However, their presence had been phased out after negotiations in December.

Union wins 'holidays' in the Cape

CAPE TOWN — The first agreement in the western Cape granting paid holidays on the three main "alternative" anniversaries has been signed.

It was concluded between the Electrical and Allied Workers' Trades Union and Renak, manufacturers of printed circuit boards.

The agreement grants March 21, May 1 and June 16 as paid holidays.

It also grants a minimum wage of R4,01 an hour, a service bonus of 10c an hour after the first year — and 5c an hour each year after that. — Sapa.

V
t
o
a
t
c
t
v
d
f
p
j
u
2
re
T
S
o
t
A
a
o
n
e
I
e

Some students go back ^{one time} ~~21/6/68~~

SOVENGA. — There was ⁽⁵⁴⁾ ~~some~~ measure of attendance" at the University of the North yesterday after students had boycotted classes since June 13, a spokesman for the university said.

Open again

STUDENTS at the University of the North streamed back to campus yesterday after the reopening of the hostel.

The hostels were closed last Wednesday following three days of lecture boycotts by students. Students are demanding the re-establishment of Student Representative Council and the removal of SADF personnel from the campus.

SECRET

54 22/1/68

Rhodes holds legal careers guidance talk

THE Faculty of Law at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, is to hold the first legal careers guidance seminars for school pupils from June 28 to 30, and expects about 60 delegates from all parts of the country.

The programme has been arranged by Professor Ross Harker and Mr Rob Midgley, a senior lecturer in law.

"We aim to give

Standard 9 and 10 pupils some idea of what a legal career involves, so that they will be able to assess whether they are suited to a career in law," Professor Harker explained.

Two scholarships of R1000 each will be offered, awarded on the basis of an essay which the pupils will write before the end of the programme.

Sowetan 24/6/88

54

APR 24/6/88 (54)

Church in SA 'must step up opposition'

Staff Reporter

THE church would have to step up peaceful opposition to apartheid if it was to remain relevant, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, said at the University of Cape Town's mid-year graduation ceremony today.

Addressing about 550 post-graduate students on whom degrees were conferred, Archbishop Hurley said the Catholic Church's decision earlier this year to get involved in direct peaceful action

to oppose apartheid would "not be easy to implement without appropriate training".

However, social issues and problems were of far greater importance now than ever before.

Communication

"If the Christian Church is to remain relevant to society and play its part in humanising and Christianising the lives of people involved in situations of social tension and suffering, it must make the necessary adaptation in its work of religious education," he said.

It was not enough to theorise and proclaim.

"The hard work of promoting social ethics is in communicating and educating."

This required a good understanding and practice of the most suitable ways of doing so and "an abundance of conviction, enthusiasm and dedication to the cause", he said.

Archbishop Hurley was among four people on whom honorary doctorates were conferred.

The others were Witwatersrand University academics Professor Phillip Tobias and Emeritus Professor Frank Nabarro, and UCT council member Mr Hans Middelman.

Among those who had degrees conferred today was the president of the UCT Students' Representative Council, Mr Cameron Dugmore, who was awarded his LLB.

Maties aid refugees

Sowetan 24/6/88



A HUNDRED Matie students leave today for the Mozambique border where they will do evangelical work in camps housing between 80 000 and 100 000 refugees.

They will concentrate their efforts on one camp housing about 6000.

The group intends assisting the refugees in practical terms, by helping them with

building houses and making life more bearable, said Mr Marius Fourie, a spokesman for the students.

He said the mission had been made in response to a call by the Rev Cassie Carstens at a Sunday service of the student church about a month ago. A hundred students volunteered, some even cancelling

holiday plans.

"We realise that it is not going to be easy. We will be living in tents and eating the same food as the refugees," Mr Fourie said.

"We will be working with youth with a mission, which has a permanent station in the area.

"This will ensure continuity," he said.

Howard

1911 FRIDAY, 24 JUNE 1988

1912

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

(a) What total amount was paid in subsidies to each university under his control in 1987 and 1988, respectively, and (b) (i) by what percentage and (ii) why were these subsidies increased or reduced in each case in 1988?

Universities: subsidies

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

878. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

University	Current expenditure 1987/88	Interest and redemption 1987/88	1988/89
Zululand	R26 799 000	4 440 000	6 150 000
The North	R36 012 000	4 380 000	6 490 000
Medical University of Southern Africa	R29 680 000	4 890 000	5 800 000
Vista	R34 528 000	7 208 000	6 740 000

(b) (i)

University	Current expenditure	Interest and redemption
Zululand	6.91%	38.51%
The North	-1.54%	48.07%
Medical University of Southern Africa	6.82%	18.61%
Vista	18.46%	-6.49%

(b) (ii) Subsidies are determined and paid out according to the policy promulgated in chapter 4 of the document "National Policy for General Education Affairs [NATED 02-100(87/09)]".

Technikon Northern Transvaal: subsidies
879. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(a) What total amount was paid in subsidies to the Technikon Northern Transvaal in 1987 and

1988 respectively, and (b) (i) by what percentage and (ii) why were these subsidies increased or reduced in 1988?
THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a)	Current expenditure 1987/88	Capital expenditure 1987/88	1988/89
	R14 585 000	13 776 000	1 062 000
(b) (i)			2 000 000
			88.32%

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1913

FRIDAY, 24 JUNE 1988

1914

(b) (ii) Subsidies are determined and paid out according to the policy promulgated in chapter 5 of the document "National Policy for General Education Affairs [NATED 02-100(87/09)]".

Ekangala: number of schools/pupils/teachers

1082. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many (a) (i) primary, (ii) higher primary and (iii) secondary schools are there in Ekangala, (b) how many (i) pupils and (ii) teachers are there at each of these schools and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a)	(i) 2	(ii) 1	(iii) 1
(b)	(i) 840	(ii) 15	
	Baweze Primary School	811	23
	Hlolisa Primary School	913	47
	Ekangala Comprehensive School		
(c)	3 March 1987		

SAA flights: late arrivals/departures

1190. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many South African Airways flights between (a) Cape Town and Durban, (b) Cape Town and Johannesburg and (c) Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 13 May 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of South African Airways flights to and from Cape Town during this week does this represent?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(a)	Particulars are not readily available and it will take much time and expense to gather such information.	10	Both
(b)		29	directions
(c)		4	

(2) 13.2 per cent.

As weekly statistics are kept from Monday to Sunday particulars are in respect of the week 9 to 15 May 1988. In the case of Question no. 1126 it was from 2 to 8 May 1988.

SAA flights: late arrivals/departures

1191. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many South African Airways flights between (a) Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg, (b) Port Elizabeth and Durban and (c) Port Elizabeth and Cape Town (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 13 May 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of South African Airways flights to and from Port Elizabeth during this week does this represent?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a)	(i)	(ii)
(a)	Particulars are not readily available and it will take much time and expense to gather such information.	20
(b)		2
(c)		4

(2) 9 per cent.

As weekly statistics are kept from Monday to Sunday particulars are in respect of the week 9 to 15 May 1988. In the case of Question no. 1127 it was from 2 to 8 May 1988.

SAA flights: late arrivals/departures

1192. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (1) How many South African Airways flights between (a) Durban and Cape Town, (b) Durban and Johannesburg and (c) Durban and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 13 May 1988;

- (2) what percentage of the total number of South African Airways flights to and from Durban during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (i) Particulars are not readily available and it will take much time and expense to gather such information.
- (ii) Both 10 direct flights and 24 direct flights.

- (2) 13.6 per cent.

As weekly statistics are kept from Monday to Sunday particulars are in respect of the week 9 to 15 May 1988. In the case of Question No. 1126 it was from 2 to 8 May 1988.

SAA flights: late arrivals/departures

1193. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) How many South African Airways flights between (a) Johannesburg and Durban, (b) Johannesburg and Cape Town and (c) Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 13 May 1988;
- (2) what percentage of the total number of South African Airways flights to and from Johannesburg during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (i) Particulars are not readily available and it will take much time and expense to gather such information.
- (ii) Both 24 direct flights and 29 direct flights.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

	Million R
Fort Beaufort — Seymour	0,387
Molteno — Jamestown	0,540
Bowker's Park — Tarkastad	0,611
Estcourt — Weenen	0,654
Umlaas Road — Mid Ilhovo	0,204
Donnybrook — Umzinto — Madonela	2,805
Port Shepstone — Harding	4,745

- (2) Yes. Rail passenger services and various branch line services are operated uneconomically. Particulars of the contributions by the Central Government in respect of losses on railway passenger services for the 1986/87 financial year are contained in the Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the South African Transport Services which was tabled on 18 April 1988.

Losses in respect of uneconomical branch lines do not affect the taxpayer as Transport Services bears its own losses.

Officials: overseas journeys

1235. Mr J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- (1) Whether any officials who fall directly or indirectly under the South African Transport Services undertook any overseas journeys during the past two calendar years: if so, (a) (i) what are their names and (ii) what posts did they hold at the time of these journeys, (b) what was the (i) purpose, (ii) duration and (iii) cost of each journey, (c) when was each journey undertaken, (d) who paid the travelling and subsistence expenses in each case and (e) who gave approval for these journeys;
- (2) whether any of these officials were accompanied by their wives; if so, who paid the travelling and subsistence expenses of these wives?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. Senior officials of Transport Services undertake overseas journeys from time to time, *inter alia*, to attend conferences of international railway organisations, invest

igate the feasibility of new systems under South African conditions, monitor contracts concluded with companies abroad and for the normal execution of their duties. Each visit is subject to my approval except in the case of employees of SA Airways where authority is granted by the Chief Executive (Airways). All subsistence and travelling expenses are borne by Transport Services.

Full particulars as requested by the hon member are not readily available and it will take much time and expense to gather such information.

- (2) Officials are sometimes officially accompanied by their wives in which case Transport Services accepts responsibility for the subsistence and travelling expenses.

Transmmed members: contributions

1237. Mr J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- Whether the contributions of Transmmed members to (a) doctors' fees and (b) the cost of medication were increased in the past three calendar years: if so, (i) what was the percentage increase, and (ii) on what dates were these increases introduced, in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

1 January 1985 to 31 December 1987.

- (a) No.
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (b) Only in respect of pensioner members.
- (i) Partial payment of the cost of medicine was increased from 10 to 20 per cent.
- (ii) 1 April 1986.

First-year students

1251. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- With reference to the reply of the then Minister of National Education to Question No 1114 on 4 July 1984, how many full-time equivalent first-year students were (a) enrolled and (b)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

successful in 1986 and 1987, respectively, at each university falling under his Department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Full-time equivalent enrolled and successful first-year students

University	Enrolled	Successful
Zululand	498	333 (66.9)
The North	1 114	550 (49.4)
Medunsa	184	108 (58.7)
Vista	3 568	1 483 (41.6)

Figures in brackets indicate the percentage successful full-time equivalent students.

Information for 1987 not yet available.

Own Affairs:

Resignation of male/female teachers

157. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (a) (i) How many (aa) male and (bb) female teachers resigned in each provincial education department during 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively, and (ii) in respect of what date in 1988 is this information furnished, (b) what were the reasons for these resignations and (c) what are the subject disciplines, expressed as a percentage of the total number of resignations, in which these teachers had obtained qualifications?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) (i)	1986	1987	1988	(ii)
(aa)				
Cape	97	142	60	1988-05-31
Natal	138	180	54	1988-05-30
OFS	87	113	22	1988-06-10
Transvaal	217	431	288	1988-05-30
(bb)				
Cape	520	706	121	1988-05-31
Natal	399	427	131	1988-05-30
OFS	130	124	58	1988-06-10
Transvaal	1 052	1 172	599	1988-05-31

- (b) marriage, retirement, ill health, termination of service, death, assumption of non-teaching posts, further study and other unspecified reasons.

- (c) this information is not readily available.

Superintendent of Education: additional posts

159. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether any additional posts in respect of the office of (a) Chief Superintendent of Education and (b) Superintendent of Education in the various provincial education departments were created recently; if so, (i) how many of each in each education

- (2) whether it is his Department's policy to advertise such posts; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what dates and (b) in what publications were the above-mentioned posts advertised?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (i) Yes, with the extension of the post level ratio norms in November 1987 some existing posts were upgraded.

	(a) (i)	(b) (i)	(ii)
Cape	2	2	R202 820
Natal	1	0	R 52 548
OFS	2	5	R349 416
Transvaal	1	5	R296 868

- (2) no, each provincial education department determines its own policy regarding the appointments in these posts.

- (a) and (b) fall way.

* This is gross cost for a full financial year. Actual cost is not readily determinable.

Control of private/provincial schools

165. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- Whether (a) private and (b) provincial schools which have been integrated through the admission of pupils of other races fall under the control of his Department; if not, under whose control do they fall?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) and (b)

Schools functioning as White own affairs fall under the control of my Department.

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

No. The Department of National Education does, however, keep statistics on first-time entering undergraduate students. A first-time entering undergraduate student is defined as a student who has not previously been registered at any post-secondary education institution.

The numbers of White, Coloured, Indian and Black first-time entering undergraduate enrolled students at each university for the years 1983 to 1986 are given in the attached table. The gathered information does not provide for category (e) in the question above. Blanks in the table indicate that the figures are not available.

Headcount of first-time entering undergraduate students by population group enrolled at universities in the RSA: 1983 to 1986

University	POPULATION GROUP							
	(a) White		(b) Coloured					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986
Cape Town	1 877	1 638	1 584	1 657	242	236	250	199
Durban-Westville		32	26	42		36	48	60
Medunsa			0	0		0	0	0
Natal	1 988	1 858	1 871	1 723	72	41	43	46
North			0	4		0	2	0
Orange Free State	1 525	1 570	1 554	1 542	0	0	0	22
Port Elizabeth	663	791	824	915	32	45	70	34
Potchefstroom Univ for CHE	1 383	1 453	1 603	1 465	0	0	7	4
Pretoria	2 987	3 012	3 561	3 727	0	0	0	2
Rand Afrikaanse Univ.	1 313	1 334	1 430	1 474	0	4	27	52
Rhodes Univ.	642	611	631	609	20	26	27	41
Unisa		4 915	6 151	5 402		412	499	375
Stellenbosch	2 220	2 353	2 480	2 479	36	28	40	110
Western Cape		3	10	23		1 621	1 794	1 845
Witwaterstrand	2 920	2 843	2 696	3 021	64	62	41	54
Zululand			1	0			0	0
Vista			1	0			13	51

POPULATION GROUP
(c) Indian
(d) Black

University	POPULATION GROUP				POPULATION GROUP			
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986
Cape Town	58	44	47	54	52	59	58	75
Durban-Westville		1 866	1 660	1 661		33	60	267
Medunsa			0	11			267	173
Natal	206	258	349	350	94	156	227	150
North			1	0		0	1 166	1 293
Orange Free State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Port Elizabeth	3	8	4	3	7	11	4	1
Potchefstroom Univ for CHE	0	0	0	1	0	0	23	9
Pretoria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rand Afrikaanse Univ.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Rhodes Univ.	27	38	45	48	54	76	108	97
Unisa		636	1 098	936		3 121	4 242	2 892
Stellenbosch	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Western Cape		70	105	73		73	208	159
Witwaterstrand	196	248	213	289	132	246	212	351
Zululand			0	1			387	559
Vista			2	2			5 287	6 614

Certain person: national service

1274. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has undergone any form of national service training; if so, (a) for what period and (b) what rank did he attain;
- (2) whether he will disclose the name of this person; if not, why not; if so, what is his name?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) The person served as an officer from 1 November 1949 until 31 March 1952 and achieved the rank of lieutenant. Furthermore, he was closely associated with Project BUTTERMILK and contributed largely to the successful implementation thereof.
- (2) Yes, the name supplied to the SA Defence Force by the honourable member.

Security legislation

1277. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) What total amount was spent by the South African Police on assistance granted to each specified category of dependants of persons detained in terms of security legislation in each of the latest specified five financial years for which figures are available and (b) how were these grants assessed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) and (b) No provision is made for financial assistance to dependants of persons who are detained in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) and the Security Emergency regulations.

SAP: border duty

1301. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- Whether all members of the South African Police, regardless of race, are required to perform border duty; if not, (a) why not and (b) what exceptions are made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes
(a) and (b) Fall away

Nursing trainees: tuition fees

1302. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether nurses are at any time during their training called upon to pay tuition fees in respect of such training; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether this tuition is provided for in the salary package for nursing trainees; if not, why not; if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, but not by all authorities. Nursing students who follow degree courses pay the fees required by the relevant university as do all other university students throughout the RSA. Nursing students who follow diploma courses at Colleges of Nursing are paying the following fees required by the various Provincial Administrations:
Natal Provincial Administration: R300.00 (per annum)
Cape Provincial Administration: R7.50 (per month)
Transvaal Provincial Administration: no tuition fees
Provincial Administration OFS: no tuition fees
- (2) No, nursing students receive a salary.

Trainee nurses: board and lodging fees

1304. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- Whether any trainee nurses were subjected to an increase in board and lodging fees from R70 to R177 per month within any twelve-month period over the past five years; if so, (a) within what twelve-month period and (b) why?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- No.
(a) and (b) Falls away.

Howard

in respect of each of the (a) economic and (b) uneconomic farming units referred to in his reply to Question No 118 on 9 June 1988?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

The portions of land referred to in the reply to Question No 118, are compounded from various portions of land which were originally part of the flood damaged farms. These farms were expropriated in its entirety by the state at the request of the owners.

Owing to necessary division and grouping thereafter into economical and uneconomical units of the land still suitable for sugar-cane production it is not possible at this stage to determine the compensation paid originally for the land concerned.

Natal: crèches

167. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) Whether any crèches in Natal fall under the control of his Department; if so,
- (2) whether any of these crèches are multi-racial; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) No, no crèches in Natal fall under the control of this Department. This Department is however responsible for the registration of crèches in terms of the Child Care Act, 1983. Two hundred crèches providing for 9 072 children are registered in Natal.

(2) Yes, 3 crèches are registered as multi-racial crèches and they provide for 105 white and 50 non-white children. The registration of a multi-racial crèche is considered subject to the acquisition of a permit in terms of section 21 of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

Universities for whites: enrolling of non-Whites

168. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) What is the limit in regard to students from each specified non-White race group wishing to enrol at universities for Whites in South Africa:

- (2) how many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black students who enrolled at such universities in 1987 were from (i) the Republic, (ii) each self-governing territory, (iii) each independent Black state and (iv) each other specified country?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) This matter is vested in the Council of the university concerned;
- (2) the information will be available during 1989.

Teachers: starting salary

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

What is the starting salary of a (a) male and (b) female (i) primary and (ii) secondary school teacher with an appropriate four-year degree?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) and (ii) R15 666.
- (b) (i) and (ii) R13 473.

Universities and technicians: amount subsidized

172. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

By what total amount were the (a) universities and (b) technicians under the control of his Department subsidized during the latest specified periods of 12 months for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) R744 793 000.
- (b) R152 379 000.

For the 1987/88 financial year and does not include interest and capital redemption.

Howard

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Black social and military pensioners

11. Mr P A CHENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) What was the amount paid per month to Black (i) social and (ii) military pensioners (aa) in each year from 1961 up to and including 1987 and (bb) in 1988 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the percentage increase in each such year and (c) (i) in which years were bonuses paid to such pensioners and (ii) what was the amount of the bonuses paid out in each of these years;
- (2) how many social pensioners were registered with his Department in each of the above years?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This function vests in the different Provincial Administrators but the information was furnished by the Transvaal Provincial Government who acted as co-ordinator:

	(1) (a)			(1) (aa)			(b)	(bb) R218.00		
	Urban	Town	Rural	Urban	Town	Rural		Urban	Town	Rural
1961	3,37½	2,87½	2,37½	1961	None	None	1966 minus	6,75	None	None
1962	3,37½	2,87½	2,37½	1962	None	None	1967	6,75	None	None
1963	3,52½	3,02½	2,52½	1963	4,44	5,21	1968	7,05	None	None
1964	3,95	3,45	2,95	1964	12,07	14,04	1969	5,88	None	None
1965	3,95	3,45	2,95	1965	None	None	1970	11,11	None	None
Consolidated				Consolidated			1971	15,00	None	None
1966	3,70			1966	6,75		1972	11,53	None	None
1967	3,95			1967	6,75		1973	23,07	None	None
1968	4,25			1968	7,05		1974	15,62	None	None
1969	4,50			1969	5,88		1975	21,62	None	None
1970	5,00			1970	11,11		1976	28,88	None	None
1971	5,75			1971	15,00		1977	23,33	None	None
1972	6,50			1972	11,53			10,81	None	None
1973	8,00			1973	23,07				None	None
1974	9,25			1974	15,62				None	None
1974 (May)	9,25			1974	21,62				None	None
1974 (Dec)	11,25			1975	28,88				None	None
1975	15,00			1976	23,33				None	None
1976	18,50			1977	10,81				None	None

54

RAU ⁵⁹ offers ^{Stev} ^{24/6/88} courses in Afrikaans

Education Reporter

A number of Afrikaans courses will be presented soon by Rand Afrikaans University's unit for the teaching of Afrikaans, Eurauta.

These include:

● A crash course for TED matriculants dealing with all relevant material for the matric exams. Lectures and study guides will be provided on "Fiela se Kind", "Senior Verseboek" and "Taalkunde". The course will be held between 5 pm and 7 pm on August 3, 10, 17 and 24. Registration must take place before July 15 and the fee is R80.

● Creative Afrikaans courses for primary school pupils from 3 pm to 5 pm on Thursdays or Fridays. The registration deadline is August 8 and the course costs R100.

● An advanced eight-week course for adults wishing to improve their communicative abilities in Afrikaans. This course starts on August 1 and will be conducted on three nights per week (from 5.30 pm to 8.30 pm on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday). It costs R300.

Eurauta tries to create better understanding among all peoples of South Africa.

Its courses include creative Afrikaans sessions for primary school pupils, supporting Afrikaans sessions for secondary school pupils, crash courses for matriculants and a range of evening courses for adults at beginner, intermediate and advanced levels.

For registration and further information, contact the head and staff of Eurauta at 726-5000, extension 2144 (or extension 2765 for creative courses).

Zululand University sets record straight

26/6/88

54
Open

THERE are several inaccuracies in the *City Press* report of May 15 in the Natal Metro section headlined: "Ngoye resume classes after talks with Rector".

The article quotes unnamed "student sources" and the University of Zululand was not given a chance to reply to their statements at the time.

The report says: "A student delegation met the rector of the university, Prof AC Nkabinde, to set out their grievances. The five expelled students were reinstated as a result. The Rector also agreed to the formation of an SRC."

It also says one of the issues raised was: "The ban on sporting activities which led to Ngoye's withdrawal from inter-varsity sports as the administration feared 'revolutionary' influences from other universities."

None of this is correct.

There was no delegation to the Rector. He called a meeting of all students to discuss disturbances on campus.

No mention was made of a ban on intervarsity sports because no such ban exists. The university is keen to pro-

mote intervarsity competition.

Three main problems were put forward and addressed at the meeting:

- Lack of a student's representative council.
- Barring of students from entering bedrooms in residences of the opposite sex.
- Suspension of five students.

Efforts were made in August 1987 to establish an SRC by holding an election. But students failed to raise the 30 percent poll required by the rules. Actual votes cast totalled 19,1 percent. At the meeting, students were told that it was up to them to elect an SRC.

Male students are barred from the bedrooms in residences of female students as a result of a ballot held on campus and a survey of parents' views. The Rector said the current practice was the wish of society. As the intelligentsia, the students should seek to influence and not coerce a change in the views of society.

An earlier news release by the university pointed out that five students "faced a disciplinary inquiry following alleged offences against

female students". It should have been clear from this that the students had not been expelled, as suggested in the article. They were suspended.

After hearing representations at the meeting, the rector agreed that those students be allowed to continue with their studies until the outcome of the inquiry was known.

Finally, there has been no history of "political" expulsions at the university, as claimed in the article. The university is apolitical and does not interfere with political beliefs. However, the university will not tolerate anyone forcing political beliefs on others and, especially, will not permit interference with anyone's right to an education. — C de Villiers, manager, public relations, University of Zululand.

● Footnote: The University of Zululand approached the South African Media Council about this matter and *City Press* accepted the council's role as mediator. After discussions conducted through the mediation of the Media Council, the university and *City Press* agreed to publication of this letter to resolve the issue.

these cards being placed on illegal seted atmosphere of the white...

Rhodes res ^{with new} strike will hit festival

Weekly Mail Reporter

RESIDENCE workers at Rhodes University in Grahamstown have voted not to work during the Standard Bank National Arts Festival in protest against the low wages they say they receive. Rhodes offers accommodation to people attending the festival, and the workers are asked to work during this period. The money they receive is in addition to their monthly wages. The chairman of the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) in Grahamstown, Elijah Ntentile, said workers had also

demanded that they be paid immediately after the festival, rather than waiting until they receive their monthly pay. At a meeting last week between TGWU officials and university representatives, the parties agreed to appoint a mediator, Port Elizabeth lawyer Fikile Bam, to help resolve the dispute. Negotiations between the university and the union were broken off two months ago after deadlock was reached. - ANA

BY GARHY IHOUBAU

P
K
O
P
C

ONE TIME

2/7/88 (SU)

Strike threatens festival

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Rhodes University residence workers have refused to work during the next two weeks — the period in which the university is hosting a number of conferences and accommodating hundreds of visitors to the Standard Bank National Arts Festival.

This was confirmed by representatives of workers, who are affiliated to the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the university administration yesterday.

While residence workers do not work during student holidays, they are usually required to work when conferences are hosted by the university. For this they are paid an extra amount, in addition to their normal wages.

Mr Elijah Ntentile, chairman of the shop stewards' committee, said workers had decided not to work as they felt they would be underpaid for the long hours they would be required to work. Workers would normally be paid only an additional R5 a day for this work, he said.

Pressure to buy policies deplored

By Sue Olswang

The Housewives' League of SA is disturbed by reports of insurance salesmen who pressure young men into buying policies while they are serving in the defence or police forces.

According to the league's *July Rands and Sense* newsletter, the consumer body has had reports of this happening in the Transvaal but cannot take action because no one is willing to let his name be used.

The league said it seems as if policies are sold in one of two ways - either by insurance salesmen who go into camps or by members of the Permanent Force acting as salesmen.

Allegations of sales by members of the Permanent Force acting as salesmen is particularly worrying, the League said.

PERSUASIVE

"Not only does the boy have to deal with a persuasive sales pitch but he also has to withstand pressure from someone who could be his direct superior: 'Let's see how you feel about insurance after you've run up that mountain'."

However, the director of public relations for the South African Defence Force said it is SADF policy to refuse permission to representatives of outside organisations who have no part in Defence Force matters from entering military areas for the purpose of drawing up contracts or agreements with personnel unless prior approval has been obtained.

"The SADF recognises the advantages of subscribing to life assurance at a young age and therefore grants permission, under strict and specific conditions, to representatives from insurance companies and insurance brokers to enter military premises.

PREFERENCE

"The control ensures, among other things, that no pressure is exerted upon individuals to enter into agreements and that no specific insurance company is given preference. Under no circumstances may a member of the Permanent Force exert pressure on an individual to buy insurance policies or to act as a representative of any company or broker."

In February, *Rands and Sense* reported that the SADF had banned salesmen in camps but because the police force does not fall under the Defence Force, the league has now had to write to the police to enquire whether they have the same ruling.

New union for academics

UNIVERSITY staff associations countrywide have formed the Union of Democratic Staff Associations (Udusa).

The first president of Udusa, University of Durban-Westville philosophy Professor Mala Singh, said the union's formation was "significant in the light of the division that apartheid imposes on us".

Udusa's general secretary, Natal University's Dr Mike Morris, said: "We regard ourselves as the academic organisation with the largest democratic representation."

Face deportation

The union, launched at UDW this month, has over 4 000 members from most South African universities, including universities in the "homelands", where academics and students have faced deportation, police and military occupation of campuses, restriction of movement, and the frequent disruption of academic progress by the closure of residences in mid-year.

Branches have been established at the Universities of Stellenbosch and QwaQwa, and at the Rand Afrikaans University.

Udusa's office bearers include Marion Lacey of Rhodes University (vice-president) and Derrick Young of Witwatersrand University (treasurer).

Concord News

South

2817-41818
54

EDUCATION - UNIVERSITY

~~1989~~ 1988

~~JANUARY - MARCH~~
Aug - Dec

Classes to restart ^{27/88} at UWC ⁵⁴

SOME classes were held yesterday at the troubled law faculty of the University of the Western Cape, but lectures would officially start on Monday, sources at the university said.

Law lecturers stopped holding classes after a student stayaway which ended last Friday. The stayaway started after first-year law students complained about a lecturer.

University spokesman Mr Moegsien Williams said the law faculty had a meeting yesterday during which it was decided to restart classes on Monday.

Mr Williams said UWC Rector Professor Jakes Gerwel had not yet been officially informed of the decision.

Certain law lecturers have said they will not return to classes till their safety is guaranteed.

Student boycott follows country club's 'racist' blackball policy

28/8/88
Spaul

A UNIVERSITY law faculty and students will boycott a prestigious Maritzburg club until it drops its "racist" blackball system.

The boycott came into affect just half-an-hour before about 100 students and the faculty of the Natal University Law School in Maritzburg were due to hold their annual sports day at the Maritzburg Country Club. The club had prepared lunches and made other arrangements when the traditional event was cancelled.

The students, supported by the faculty staff, decided on the action at a midday meeting after an investigation by the Law Students' Council (LSC) into the policies of the club.

A spokesman for the LSC, Miss Jenny Budree, said the boycott was instigated because the club was restricted to whites by an outdated "blackball system".

Honorary

"We found out that to become a member you need 60 votes, but one blackball vote counts as seven votes.

"There are only two black members and they have been granted honorary membership because of long service," she said.

They are barman Reggie Naidoo and a long-serving groundsman.

Miss Budree said the law school had held its sports day at the club before, "but then we were led to believe the club was non-racial".

The deputy dean of the Law Faculty, Professor James Lund, said the staff

By RYAN CRESSWELL

were in agreement with the resolution.

"In a country like ours the blackball system leads to racial discrimination."

The general manager of the Maritzburg CC, Mr Lea Pringle, said the club had no racial ban and the blackball system was "universal".

"What these people want is what happened in Zimbabwe where anybody who wants to can now join a club.

"The moment that happens it is no longer a club.

"Anyway, the cancellation was no loss because last time there was a sports day the students were badly dressed, behaved in an obnoxious manner, drank heavily and generally showed no respect for the club," he said.

Meanwhile, just two years after an Indian man was prevented from joining the Maritzburg Golf Club, an Indian businessman has been elected to the club's executive committee.

He is Mr Alex Marian, who owns an electrical business in the city.

People

New rector has definite ideas about the hot seat

By ESMARE VAN DER MERWE

Twenty-eight years after enrolling as a first-year science student at the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, Professor Carools Reinecke (46) last week became the rector.

His intimate knowledge of the community, the university and its particular Christian character made him the ideal choice for the position, which became vacant earlier this year after the resignation of the high-profiled and politic-

ally outspoken Professor Tjaart van der Walt.

Professor Reinecke, until last week the vice-rector responsible for academic affairs, has some very definite ideas about the hot-seat job of a university rector.

"With the serious financial problems currently experienced by universities because of huge subsidy cuts, my primary task will be to ensure that the university provides quality training in order to produce the top manpower our country needs so desperately," he says.

Conceding that huge numbers of people of colour are needed to be brought into those top manpower sections, he nevertheless says the Afrikaans and Christian character of the university should be preserved.

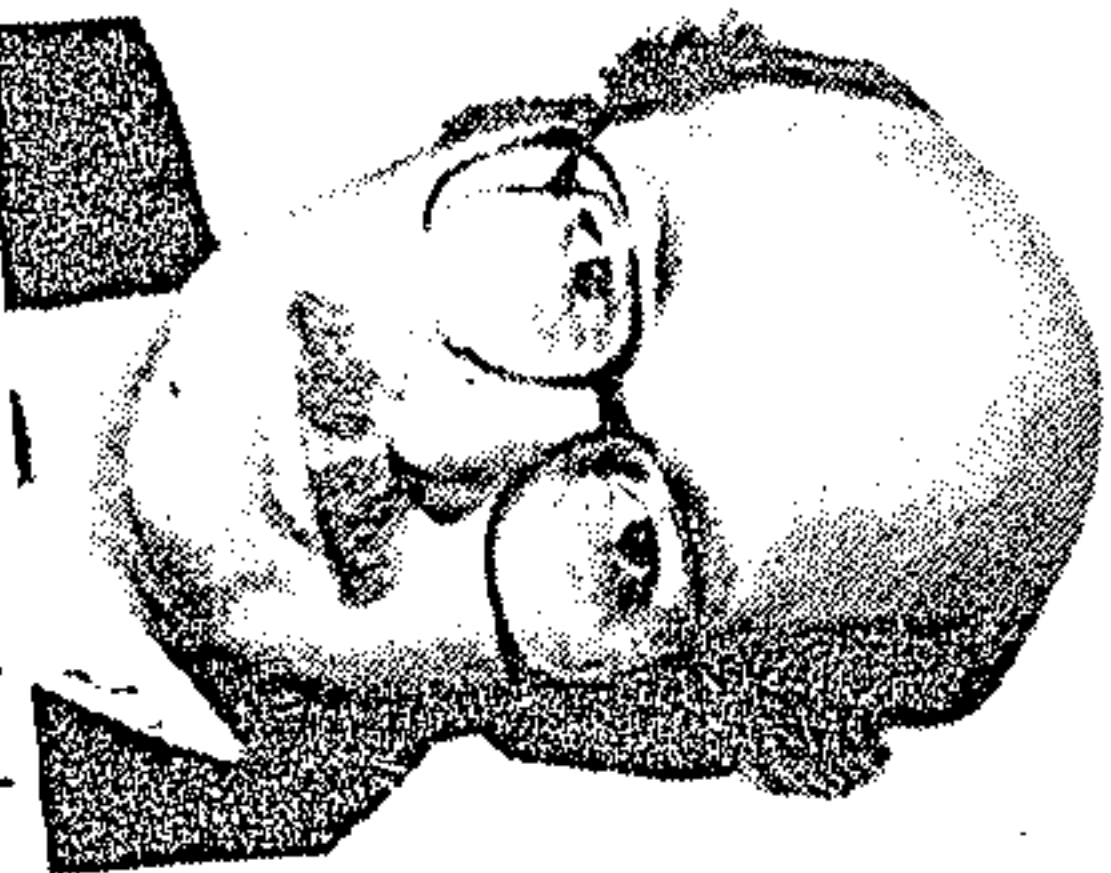
Although often referred to as the most conservative Afrikaans university, about 5 per cent of Potchefstroom University's students are black.

Professor Reinecke, who holds a Ph D in biochemistry and spent all of his academic career at the university except for a two-year studying

period in Holland, says Potch contributed "significantly" to the training of black students by means of special contractual educational programmes between Potchefstroom University, Unisa and training colleges for nurses in the mining industry.

An academic through and through, he considers closer co-operation between universities as crucial.

"In the light of rationalisation, it is of crucial importance that universities co-operate to ensure the best educational standards," he says.



Professor Carools Reinecke ... ideal choice for the post.

54



5 Jan 29/8/88

Dispute over segregated teaching hospitals hots up

DIANNA GAMES



THE GROWING politicisation of medical students at the University of the Witwatersrand looks set to heat up the dispute between the university and province over the desegregation of hospitals — an issue that has long been simmering.

Black students and some whites are refusing to work in the white teaching hospitals — the Johannesburg and J G Strijdom — which rely heavily on the medical school for their staffing needs. The boycott at the hospitals has resulted in a maldistribution of students and has led to conflict between students and the faculty administration.

Besides the two white hospitals, the university provides staff and students at three black teaching hospitals — Hillbrow, Coronation and Baragwanath.

The black students refuse to work in hospitals where they are not allowed to treat family and friends, and many of the white students are also boycotting the white hospitals in support of that stand. Some black registrars also refuse to work in these hospitals for the same reasons.

Some steps towards making staffing and specialised facilities more multiracial have been taken by the province, but both students and faculty agree these lack meaning without the extension of multi-racialism to the admission of patients.

Two years ago it allowed black students to work in all units of the white teaching hospitals except gynaecology and obstetrics — a move which has only angered the students, who consider it insulting (white doctors may work in the corresponding units in black hospitals). For the past year, black registrars have been permitted to work in all hospital units.

Several of the highly specialised and very costly units, such as kidney transplant and heart-surgery units, have been centralised in

the Johannesburg Hospital where patients of all races are treated. But patients are still moved from one hospital to another solely on grounds of race.

The issue of segregated hospitals led to the recent public demonstration by medical school staff and students against "apartheid hospitals".

This marked the start of a campaign by the school's three student bodies — the Medical Students' Council, the Nusas Health Directive and the Black Students' Committee — to fight for desegregation.

Relations tense

The dean of the medical school, Professor Clive Rosendorff, said relations with the province had been fairly tense over the issue, on which the province has refused to compromise.

The university's provision of staff to certain provincial hospitals put it in a partnership of sorts with province, which would not be able to maintain its high standards without the arrangement. The staffing situation of non-teaching hospitals on the Reef was parlous, he said.

Representations by the university to the province and Minister of Health over the years had met with a negative response.

The university would consider it an act of good faith if the province opened the Johannesburg Hospital's beds to all races.

Transvaal MEC for hospital services Daan Kirstein said hospitals were provided for the different race groups according to the area concerned, and thus there was no need to "desegregate the beds". He said there were more than eight disciplines in the Johannesburg Hospital that were "colour blind".

The beds not in use at the Johannesburg Hospital were not closed because of a lack of patients but for a lack of funds. The province was aware there was a much greater demand on beds by blacks. This was why, when the province had to close beds, it did so in white hospitals. Most white patients were on medical aid or could afford private hospitals.

Kirstein he did not feel the demonstration was fair, as the province was doing all it could within its financial constraints.

The faculty's statement at the demonstration said they had gathered to reaffirm their commitment to the Hippocratic Oath. Commented Rosenberg: "Baragwanath Hos-

pital is bursting at the seams. In the medical wards there are as many desperately ill patients lying on the floor as there are in beds. Is that making the health of those patients a first consideration?"

"Patients in many wards at Bara have to endure the squalor of overcrowding, run-down buildings and obsolete facilities. I am ashamed we have to function in a system in which racism and cynicism have so distorted the simple precepts of our noble profession."

Students Heather Brown and John Harding, speaking for the three student bodies, said it was felt the faculty did not use its power to force change. The students had felt for some time that the faculty had not come out strongly or publicly enough against apartheid hospitals. There has been major discord between the students and faculty on the rotation issue, as the faculty had supported blacks' refusal to work in white hospitals, but not the desire of whites to make the same protest.

Division

The university has encouraged black students to join the medical school and the present first year class is 47% black. This is likely to cause problems of distribution when the students become eligible to work in hospitals.

There is a perception among students of a division between the more liberal and conservative members of the faculty, with the latter restraining what could be a much more forceful stand.

Rosendorff says he is optimistic. "I believe that whether province likes it or not, it will be forced by circumstances to change its policy. Apartheid is not only morally indefensible and a great embarrassment to this medical school — it is also irrational and extremely costly to maintain."

THE BEST IN BOOKS

RAU fees to rise by 17 percent



Start

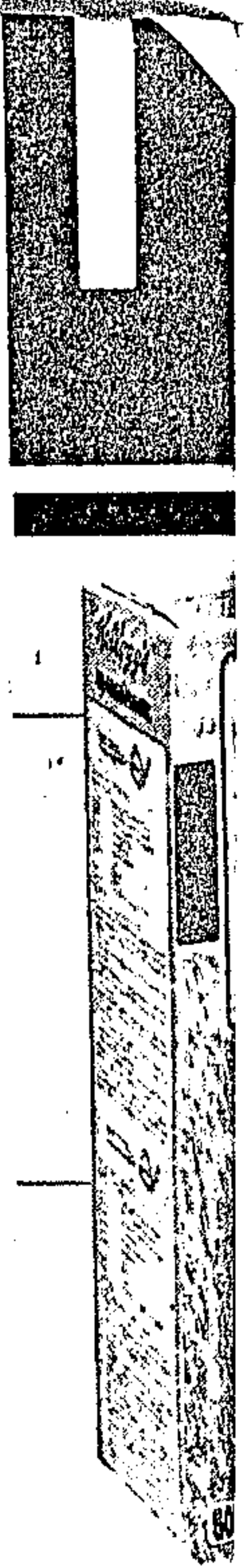
R9/8/85

The council of the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) has announced an increase of about 17 per cent in tuition fees for 1989, as well as increases in the value of the bursaries and loans given to students.

"The limited increase of fees for 1989 and the positive increase in the values of bursaries are the result of economising steps in view of subsidy cuts," the university said in a statement.

Examples of the new tuition fees (all full-time) are: R2 360 for arts degrees, R2 360 for commerce, R2 710 for science, R2 950 for engineering, R2 710 for optometry and R2 500 for law.

From 1989, registration fees, membership fees for hostels and "day houses" and subscriptions to student publications will be incorporated with tuition fees and not payable separately as in the past.



Purple
rain
again

Sy
30/8/78

STUDENTS were tear-gassed and sprayed with purple dyed water from a water cannon at the University of Durban Westville yesterday.

A police spokesman confirmed that students had been teargassed but said the incident occurred after a post office employee had been surrounded by students wielding knives.

Purple rain again

STUDENTS were tear-gassed and sprayed with purple dyed water from a water cannon at the University of Durban Westville yesterday.

A police spokesman confirmed that students had been teargassed but said the incident occurred after a post office employee had been surrounded by students wielding knives.

Moulder's flawed strategies

DAVID SAPIRE, a senior lecturer in philosophy at Wits University, takes a critical look at Natal University Professor James Moulder's ideas for restructuring SA universities

THE STRIKING feature of James Moulder's proposals for a restructuring of South African universities (Business Day, August 11) is the weakness of his argument for one of his main conclusions — that all South African universities must lower their level.

To get at this argument, one must see beyond Moulder's use of slogan terms like "Africanise" and ignore his purely propagandistic references to figures of intellectual or moral authority, like the philosopher and historian Thomas Kuhn, or Moses.

One must also put aside for a moment his legitimate rejection of the fundamental injustices embodied in our society and in our universities.

The heart of the argument then revealed is this: all our universities operate at a certain level. An increasing proportion of South African matriculants are under-prepared for or cannot cope with study at this level. Academic support programmes cannot be used to bridge the gap. Therefore, all our universities must lower their level.

This argument provides at best only very weak support for its conclusion. Nor is it strengthened much by adding to it the other considerations that Moulder adduces, such as the claim that SA is essentially a Third World country.

Indeed, even then at least three other conclusions could equally well be drawn:

The level of all our matriculants must be

2/18/85 SC BMM

raised;
 The level of some of our matriculants must be raised; and
 The level of some (or perhaps one should say, some more) of our universities must be lowered.

Nothing Moulder says argues that any of these three is inherently less *desirable* than his preferred conclusion (any such argument would face severe difficulties).

But some of his points may be taken to rule out the practicability of the first — at least at this stage of our history.

That still leaves the second and third possibilities, however, as well as a combination of them. One possibility, for instance, is the raising of the level of more of our matriculants, combined with a new task for some of our present universities. We could have a differentiation between universities, as in other countries.

This possibility is fully compatible with Moulder's general case. It is also far less painful of all South Africans than the course he advocates. Yet he ignores it. Why?

The answer, I suggest, is because of the totalitarian tendency of his thought. Moulder goes for "master strategies". He has just dropped one, he admits — academic support programmes. Now he's after another. And he wants nothing less than "a whole new way of looking at things," a paradigm to which everything else will be subordinate.

Then there are Moulder's comments about how the new paradigm will limit the autonomy of our universities. Now I hesitate to use the term "paradigm," because of the many problems it faces in Kuhn's technical sense, and because of its currency in pop philosophy of science.

Still, we can say that a paradigm is just the kind of thing that is developed, explored, taught, revised and, if necessary, discarded within an institution like university. Only in totalitarian societies is it the kind of thing that is imposed on universities from the outside — by the state, for example, as Moulder would have it.

The totalitarian tendency is striking in Moulder's repeated talk about "our universities". For him this means *all* the universities. There is no thought of differentiation or individual difference; all must fit the same total pattern.

Finally, there are his claims about the Wits philosophy department, with which I have been associated since about 1965, first as a student and now as a senior lecturer.

Moulder gives the impression that a first class honours degree earned in our department prepares a student for study only at an undergraduate level at a university like Oxford. This is false. During the past 25 years a number of Wits philosophy honours graduates have been admitted at a postgraduate level to Oxford and other top universities in Britain and the US.

Furthermore, many of them have gone on to pursue careers in teaching and research that meet with the highest international standards of excellence. Many of our other students have done the same in other fields.

I propose that we work for the extension of such privileges and the benefits that flow from them to all members of our society.

REVIEW



■ PROFESSOR Giliomee

Professor Giliomee's challenge

by ROBERT HOUWING
Weekend Argus Reporter

PROFESSOR Hermann Buhr Giliomee, 50, faces a rigorous challenge next year when he takes over as head of the University of Cape Town's Department of Political Studies.

But he scoffs at the suggestion that he will be at the helm of what has been described as the best collection of political brains in the country outside Parliament.

"That is high praise, but whoever meant it as a compliment should have his head read," he quips.

Even so, Professor Giliomee knows that the department has had to weather several storms — sometimes violent ones — over the last few years, and that the much-publicised Conor Cruise O'Brien affair still echoes through its passages.

But you get the feeling that he is more determined to consider what lies ahead than to dwell on past conflicts — ones which he feels, nevertheless, have taught valuable lessons.

To what extent will he impose his personal stamp on a department bursting with an impressive array of academic titles?

"There are two approaches to headship; one is that it is purely a functional or nominal office where the head chairs a committee.

"Some take it quite a long way down the road of democracy by deciding there should be consensus on every issue, so

that a lecturer or junior lecturer has as much say as the department head.

"There are other people who believe, in the final analysis, that the head must decide and must give leadership to some extent.

"My own conception probably lies somewhere in between."

Professor Giliomee believes a lot of time should be spent next year upgrading the quality of teaching and trying to increase the number of senior students and those doing research.

He said he also hoped the lecturers themselves will increase their output.

He smiles when reminded of the report which said he was expected to consolidate the department's "liberal" outlook.

"I didn't say that. My own view is that the department should teach politics as an interplay of pressures. Politics is about choices.

"I'd be most reluctant to impose any ideological standpoint; I feel for instance that a department like ours should have a Marxist perspective as one of several.

"We should attempt to come to grips with several perspectives in the South African situation. There are Afrikaner nationalist, African nationalist, Marxist and liberal ones; I'd be most unhappy if only one of these was brought across in the department.

"We've got lecturers who are

very well read in Marxist political perspectives. These perspectives are very useful in trying to understand society and I would encourage that.

"My own approach probably comes closest to the liberal perspective in the sense that I don't believe class forces are the whole framework in terms of which to understand society. I certainly believe in a 'totality' of various inputs."

Professor Giliomee has honest views on the O'Brien crisis.

"I didn't see the whole affair as a morality play between good and evil. You could almost quote the saying from Belfast that anyone who wasn't confused about the issue didn't know what was going on!

"You can understand why students were very upset that he could come and say 'look, I'm openly flouting the academic boycott'.

"At the same time it should be understood that you cannot have this sort of violent disruption of classes.

"If people protest — and I think students have the right to protest against lecturers whose views they very strongly oppose — I believe they should do it in a dignified manner, like the Black Sash showed in their placard demonstrations during the constitutional crisis of the 1950s.

"Then again, however, we cannot simply impose our rules and say that if you want to be at this university you must respect our rules.

"I think is also a question of winning acceptance for these rules and values; that it is an education process.

"Perhaps the university is still not doing enough in that process, where you can deliberate jointly about values which everyone shares.

"The big problem with the O'Brien case was that some people, although well-meaning, had very neat solutions to the whole issue.

"I think the university is much wiser now and that the whole affair has been extraordinarily well handled by the vice-chancellor himself, Dr Stuart Saunders."

He said he would like to see the department teach students tolerance of the diversity of views and opinions.

Professor Giliomee is one of four full professors in the department — the others are Professors Robert Schrire, David Welsh and Andre du Toit.

A former senior lecturer in history at Stellenbosch University, he switched to UCT in 1983. He has had Fellowships at Yale, Cambridge and the University of Jerusalem.

He grew up in the Boland town of Porterville, where his father was a history teacher.

Professor Giliomee is editor of Die Suid Afrikaan and serves on the co-ordinating committee of the Save the Press Campaign (Western Cape). He is an avid writer of newspaper and magazine articles.

EERSTE RIVER COLOURED AREA

JULIUS BUCHINSKY "The Organisation with the reputation" is instructed to sell

7 PRIME RESIDENTIAL PLOTS

ON FOREST DRIVE, EERSTE RIVER

ERF 2127 measuring 262 m²; ERF 2128 measuring 249 m²; ERF 2129 measuring 243 m²

ERF 2130 measuring 269 m²; ERF 2131 measuring 269 m²; ERF 2132 measuring 243 m²; ERF 2133 measuring 249 m²

ON THE SPOT

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

SEPTEMBER 17 AT 3.30 PM

FOR ATTENTION PRIVATE OWNERS, BUILDERS & SPECULATORS. THIS IS A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE LAND

IN THIS SOUGHT-AFTER AREA

BE SMART. DON'T DELAY GET YOUR IN-4-E EIGHT CARD TODAY!

"When Buchinsky advertises everybody reads"

Julius Buchinsky Auctioneer & Appraiser

(ASKS3856)

JULIUS BUCHINSKY

The "BIG" name
in the Auctioneering game
PHONE 21 7520



Afrikaans ⁰⁶⁻³ students ^{6/9/88} on Maputo study tour

Staff Reporter ^(SP)

THIRTEEN students from four Afrikaans universities left South Africa today for an eight-day visit to Mozambique to speak to academics and political and community leaders.

The leader of the group is Mr Mark Behr, chairman of Nusas and newly elected SRC member of the University of Stellenbosch. He emphasised that members of the group were going in their personal capacities and not as representatives of their universities.

The other students are Barrie Terblanche, Daniel Malan, Tanja Hichert, Loretta Feris, Leslee Durr, Lourens Ackerman, Hermann Reuter, Ronel Nel and Pierre de Vos (all of Stellenbosch), Darelle van Greunen (University of Port Elizabeth), Steven Cilliers (University of Pretoria) and Lucius Botes (University of the Orange Free State).

FINANCED BY IDASA

A freelance journalist from Johannesburg, Mr Hennie Serfontein, is accompanying the group.

The trip is financed by the Institute of Democratic Alternatives for South Africa (Idasa). The students will be the guests of the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

They plan to study the alleged destabilisation of Mozambique by South Africa, its economic implications and the effects of the Nkomati Accord on the country.

The students feel they will be able to compile a useful report for distribution on campuses and for interested institutions.

Mr Behr said a formal meeting with the ANC was unlikely because of the time factor.

Community service for UCT student

94
~~1-7/9/88~~

A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town law student Andrew Browne, convicted of public violence, was described as a "gentle person not prone to violence" in the Supreme Court this week.

The court overturned a magistrate's one year prison sentence and sentenced him to 400 hours of community service to be performed over 16 months.

An additional one-year prison term was suspended for four years.

Browne, 22, was convicted on two counts of public violence. He had pleaded guilty to throwing stones at policemen occupying UCT during a protest against last year's white election.

Public violence

Mr Justice Williamson found that the magistrate had been "misdirected" in sentencing Browne on the basis of a "tacit tariff" established in other public violence cases.

This failed to take account of the merits of each specific case.

The court found Browne to have "fine personal qualities", being "by nature a gentle person not prone to violence".

Justice Williamson found community service to be a "just and appropriate" sentence for Browne.

1-7/9/88
Samp

Fears over academic salaries

54
8/9/88

THE Committee of University Principals, (CUP), has expressed concern over academic salaries, which are not competitive.

CUP — a body representing top management at universities — said in its July newsletter that it has tried to exploit all channels at its disposal to bring the plight of the

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

university staff to the attention of decision-makers.

According to the Universities Act, CUP can of its own volition, advise the Minister of National Education on matters concerning salaries and conditions of service.

On two occasions, on

March 11 and June 23, CUP requested interviews with Mr F W de Klerk to discuss salaries and university subsidies.

On the second occasion emphasis was placed particularly on the results of the investigation into "the macro aspects of university matters within the tertiary education sphere in South Africa."

CAPE TOWN 12/9/81
**UCT council
worried about
staff salaries**

Political Staff 54

THE UCT council is concerned at the withered state of salary packages offered to its academic staff.

University salaries now lag so far behind public and private sector pay that the morale, productivity and future of the country's universities are in danger, the council said in a statement after meetings held with the Staff Association.

University salaries were determined by subsidies, which in the past year have been slashed by between 20% and 30%. Similar cuts are expected next year.

The council has set up a special working group to seek ways of improving UCT's salary package. It has also made a public appeal to the government to place university subsidies on a proper footing.

Utrecht no longer supportive of volk

The Star's Foreign News Service
12/9/53

UTRECHT — Many academic Afrikaner hearts will be saddened about today's anti-apartheid day at Utrecht University.

For ever since 1762 Utrecht University has traditionally educated the Afrikaner elite, who were received with open arms at the (still very conservatively-minded) hostel De Goede Hoop.

This hostel still stands at Maurits Street in Utrecht.

The historic canal-lined city, Holland's centre hub of education with its powerful Protestant traditionalism, is often referred to as the Dom Cathedral City after its towering Gothic cathedral.

Numerous Afrikaner preachers, judges, statesmen, doctors and teachers received their higher education at Utrecht University. A plaque installed on May 31 1954,

depicting joined hands from Utrecht to South Africa, still testifies to this fact.

When the Afrikaners built their own seminary in 1858 at the Cape, they used Utrecht University's motto Sol Iustitiae Illustra Nos.

Today, Utrecht University's first black South African bursary student opens its first anti-apartheid day. He will stand next to rector Professor Dr J A van Ginkel.

He speaks about "studying and apartheid".

Dr Allan Boesak is the main speaker. His subject: "The role which Dutch universities could play in the battle against the apartheid regime".

Also featured are South African exiled poet Mongane Wally Serote, the Zulu singing group Shikisha and the musical group Zabalaza.

The rousing songs of a Dutch anti-apartheid choir, Duze Nomshikashika, close the day's proceedings at the student cafe.

'Free the Three' call by UCT staff and students

17645
14/9/88

(10) (54) (229) (300)

Staff Reporters

THE escape of Mr Vusi Khanyile, special assistant to the vice-chancellor of University of Cape Town, highlighted the plight of detainees and the abhorrent practice of detention without trial, said acting vice-chancellor of UCT, Professor J V O Reid.

The university had made "the strongest representation at the highest level" concerning Mr Khanyile, Professor Reid said.

"For those who know him as a constructive and responsible leader, his detention flies in the face of all reason and has given cause to believe that it must be based on malicious misinformation.

Opportunity

"I urge the South African government not to respond to the situation heavy handedly but to see the opportunity to create the condition under which a long-term resolution of their plight and the plight of all detainees can be achieved.

"I appeal for the release of the three as a first important step in this direction."

UCT's Student Representative Council demanded that the three be "allowed to walk free without threat of harassment or renewed detention".

A statement, issued by SRC external vice-president Mr Mike Briggs, said: "The UCT Students' Representative Council has constantly called for the release of all detainees and condemns detention without trial.

"Mr Kanyile's detention cuts short the valuable contribution he was making to the university community.

"Murphy Morobe, Vusi Kanyile and Mohammed Valli are undoubtedly popular leaders of great calibre.

"We hope that their willingness to risk the dangers of escaping from detention will bring attention to their plight and that of all detainees."

Cape Democrats chairwoman Ms Amy Thornton said all members of her organisation and all UDF supporters would be delighted that the three senior UDF members had "joined the world".

She reiterated the Cape Democrats' call for an end to all detention without trial.

The escape put South Africa "full square into the US presidential campaign" and the international spotlight would focus sharply on detention without trial in South Africa, said Ms Thornton.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, a co-director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), called for the unconditional release of the three.

Long time

"Certainly they must be released unconditionally. They have been in detention without trial for a long time and I'm not surprised they did what they did."

The event had the potential

of becoming a "major issue" in the US presidential campaign if not handled delicately, said Dr Slabbert.

Commenting on US reaction, he said they were handling the issue according to diplomatic conventions.

Senior Western Cape UDF executive member and city advocate Mr Dullah Omar, speaking in his personal capacity, said the plight of the escapers highlighted the "iniquity of detentions and in fact the whole state of emergency which has imposed a reign of darkness and cruelty".

"It causes tremendous suffering, but is bound to fail as present-day struggles bear testimony," said Mr Omar.

"Our call is: release the three immediately and all detainees; end the state of emergency and unban the organisations of the people."

● Mr Krish Naidoo, attorney for the three, said former US presidential candidate the Rev Jesse Jackson telephoned him last night to offer his help.

TOM LODGE usually has three letters either before or after his name.

Unlike those attached to the names of some academics, they don't refer to his university qualifications, but to an organisation that many white South Africans would not want to be linked to under any circumstances.

The letters are "ANC". The word "expert" is usually mentioned, too.

In recent years the name Tom Lodge has become synonymous with the outlawed African National Congress, an organisation most white South Africans associate only with bomb blasts and, worse in their minds, "one man, one vote".

Dr Lodge, 37, of the political studies department at the University of the Witwatersrand, is the country's leading expert on the ANC, having spent almost 10 years doing research on the organisation.

Something of an irony

It is perhaps something of an irony that the country's top ANC authority is British, although Dr Lodge is quick to point out that he is by no means the only academic around with an insight into the ANC.

Dr Lodge's expertise on the subject will shortly no longer be available to South Africans, however. He is leaving the country at the end of the year to take up a post at the Social Science Research Council in New York, where he will be responsible for research with an African and Southern African orientation.

Does the ANC expert know something the rest of us don't? Dr Lodge hastens to emphasise that his move is purely a career one and that he is not leaving because he sees no future for South Africa.

In fact, he does not believe there will be very dramatic change in South Africa in the near future. Rather, he believes the procedure through which the ANC will eventually take part in government will be one of attrition and erosion, and this will take "a very long time".

"Some more optimistic people in the ANC talk about five years, but I think one has to think more in terms of a decade."

That the ANC will one day play a pivotal role in governing the country is certain, Dr Lodge believes. He reckons South Africa is likely to be led by a black government by the turn of the century.

He has no doubt that the ANC has widespread support among black South Africans. The difficulty lies in transforming this largely emotional support into organised mobilisation, a problem experienced even by legal political organisations, he says.

Dr Lodge believes that although there are restraints influencing the ANC leadership in the extent to which it allows its units to carry out bomb attacks, it is unlikely that the number of attacks will drop.

Dr Lodge did not perceive a major shift to the right among whites in South Africa. They were moving "in all sorts of ways".

It is unlikely that the government will be confronted with a military challenge on the same



Dr Tom Lodge

scale as that faced by Ian Smith's UDI government in Rhodesia. The South African government, Dr Lodge says, is militarily and administratively much more powerful than Mr Smith's was.

Another major difference between the two countries was that in South Africa one did not find the same bitter, intense racial hatred among whites that existed in Rhodesia where it was very difficult to find significant support for black nationalism among whites, except for a tiny, beleaguered liberal minority.

Far from a major shift to the right, a significant number of young, upper middle-class South Africans had shifted to the left of the spectrum, Dr Lodge said, adding that the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) had "consistently exaggerated" the impact on it of the stayaway by students and other young people in last year's general election.

Dr Lodge first visited South Africa from Britain in 1976 and left on June 16, the day the country's townships erupted. He returned in 1978 and has been here since.

He says he was inspired in his work on the ANC by his contacts with expatriate South Africans taking African studies courses at British universities.

Reputation has grown

Dr Lodge's reputation as an ANC expert has grown steadily since he first began working at Wits. Now hardly a day goes by without his getting at least one call from a journalist wanting his views on trends in the organisation, its latest strategy and how it may view a particular political development.

He was even interviewed once by Die Patriot, mouthpiece of the Conservative Party (CP).

Dr Lodge, who is married with two sons aged five and eight, also has strong views on Press freedom, or its lack. He believes big business has done more damage to the Press in South Africa than the government's restrictions, and cites the closure of the Rand Daily Mail as an example of this.

He says South Africa is still a comparatively easy country in which to do certain kinds of research, although foreign academics have more immunity than local ones such as Raymond Suttner, who has just been released from detention after two years.

Dr Lodge is working on two books on the contemporary ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP). He believes his new job will allow him to establish a broader range of contacts with African academic institutions, and his interest in South Africa is likely to remain strong.

For the next few months, however, the man some call "Mr ANC" can expect his telephone to continue ringing ...

ANC expert sees
no dramatic
SA change soon

MLCS

14/9/88

54

Advocate to probe strife on campus

14/9/88
B/Day

DURBAN — Senior advocate N V Hurt will probe this year's disturbances at the University of Durban-Westville.

His terms of reference include establishing causes of friction between student groups, events associated with an SRC sports tour to Wits University and alleged disturbances at student meetings.

Hurt will also probe alleged intimidation of students.

"The object is to assist university authorities in pinpointing the causes of unhappiness, dissatisfaction and unrest," he said.

Hurt stressed he would not identify offenders nor assist university authorities in disciplinary action.

He will report to the university council only on causes of problems.

"No statement made nor evidence given to me will be referred to in any way in which the author could be identified," he said.

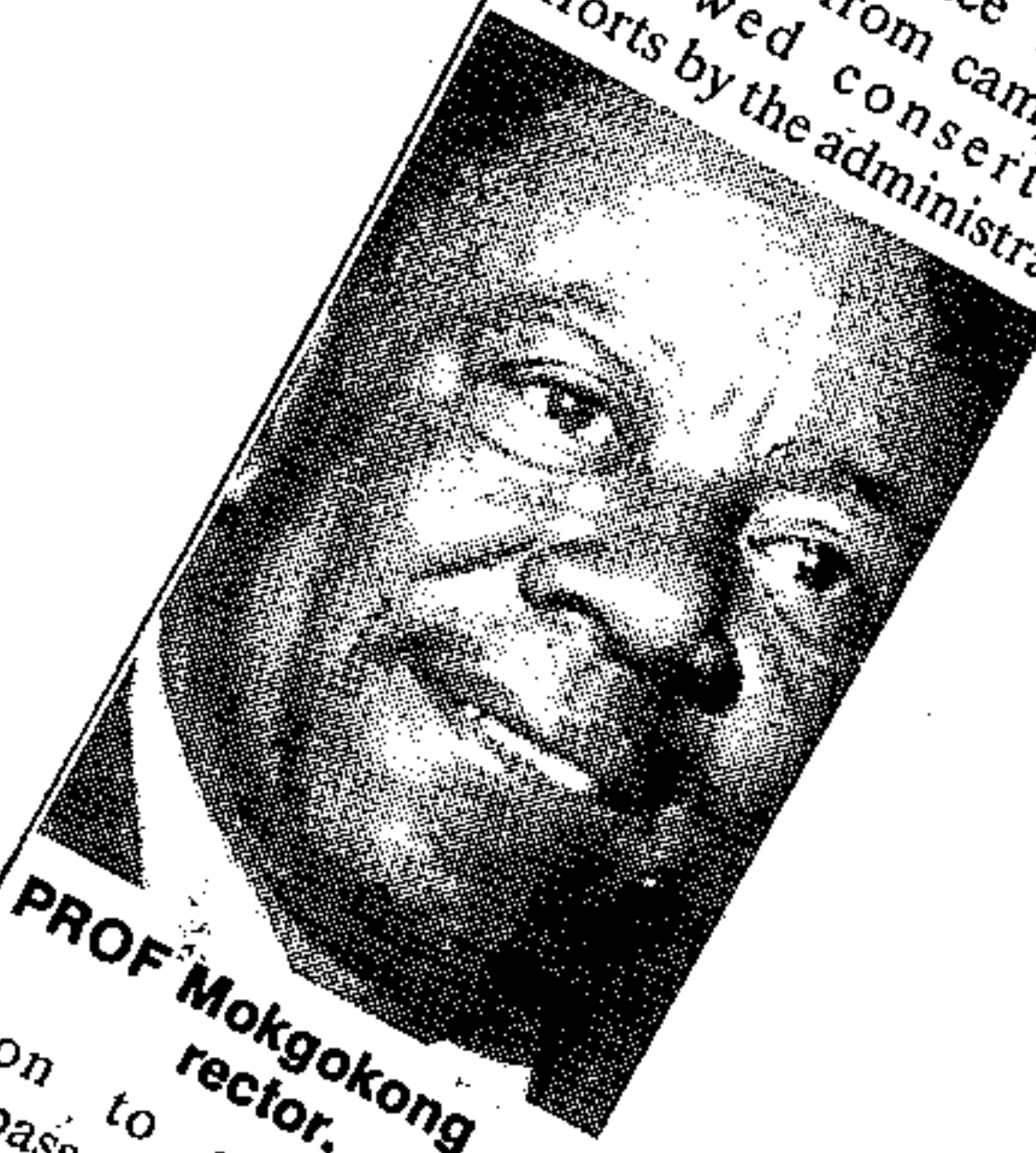
He invited students, staff and parents who wanted to give evidence to contact him before the end of the month.

The SRC said the probe would deal with what it described as only peripheral issues while it wanted a criminal investigation.

SRC spokesman Rajen Naidoo said: "What needs investigation are the various criminal activities, like the assault of students by police, the killing of a student on the Wits University sports tour and brandishing of knives by students." — Sapa.

Turfloop students leave for home

UNIVERSITY of the North students left for their homes yesterday following the closure of hostels by the University administration. Their departure, which came on the third day of a lecture boycott to demand the election of the students' representative council and the removal of South African Defence Force personnel from campus, followed concerted efforts by the administra-



PROF Mokgokong... rector.

tion to resolve the impasse. These included:

- The appointment of an ad hoc committee to organise and supervise elections for an SRC and a plea by the ad hoc committee to students to suspend the boycott and return to lectures; and
- A meeting between the ad hoc committee and the administration which ended in a deadlock.

In a circular distributed on Tuesday night, the rector, Professor P C Mokgokong, announced that hostels would be closed at 10am yesterday until 6am on Monday, September 19. He said the reopening of the hostel would depend on the resumption of lectures.

The rector said that should the boycott continue the year's academic programme would be abandoned and the students' registration cancelled.

A telex inquiry to the university had not been responded to at the time of going to Press. This is the fourth time this year that the university's hostel had been closed because of boycotts.

University of North students boycott classes

Students at the University of the North near Pietersburg have been boycotting classes since Monday.

The reasons for the boycott are not clear, but pamphlets distributed on campus at the weekend urged students to boycott the academic programme. Slogans were sprayed on the walls of residences, the student centre and some academic buildings.

Neither the rector nor his deputy were available for comment yesterday.
— Northern Transvaal Bureau.





Star 14/9/88

Lecturer claims he was defamed

Supreme Court Reporter



SACKED PROFESSOR ... Professor Jeffrey Cohen (right) arrives at the Supreme Court yesterday with his counsel, Mr Marcus Jacobs.

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape dentistry students became hostile and stopped greeting a dentistry professor after a fourth-year student "hopelessly" failed his practical exams despite a "concentrated attempt" to pass him, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This was evidence by sacked Professor Jeffrey Cohen, who is suing UWC students Mr Reza van der Ross and Mr Sunildutt Aniruth for R50 000.

Prof Cohen said that on April 8 last year they and other students carried placards inside the dental faculty which read "Racist Cohen goes", "Racist Cohen and all Racist lecturers go" and "Cohen aids dissension".

He said they acted "wrongfully and unlawfully" and defamed his good name and reputation.

It appeared that some of the fifth-year students had become a little "rusty" after they had returned in 1986 from a boycott

of classes.

Mr Van der Ross was a fourth-year student and Mr Aniruth a third-year student.

A class representative and fourth-year student, Mr Lester du Preez, "hopelessly" failed his fourth-year practical exams, Professor Cohen said.

He was also at UCT where he studied medicine and surgery and his track record there was not much happier, Professor Cohen said.

Mr Du Preez's case was heard by the faculty manage-

ment committee who concurred that he could not pass. UCT's Medical School also said Mr Du Preez had failed so badly that they could not recommend that he pass.

Professor Cohen denied that as head of the department his attitude was not "conducive to learning" as alleged.

The hearing continues today. Mr Justice Berman presided. Mr P Sinclair Hazell, instructed by Mr Mushtak Parker of E Moosa and Associates, appeared for the students. Mr Marcus Jacobs and Mr Alan Nelson, instructed by Abrahams E Gross and Gross, appeared for Prof Cohen.

Ex-professor tells of 'hostile' students



DEFAMATION SUIT: Dr Jeffrey Cohen, former professor of dentistry at the University of the Western Cape, at the Supreme Court yesterday.

"Hopeless failure"

"It was a hopeless failure. We tried giving him supplementary exams but he could not pass."

"After that the students were frankly hostile."

Dr Cohen said he met the fourth-year class in the rector's office after they had laid a complaint.

"I explained my evaluation system and said I was not prepared to pass Mr du Preez as we had minimum standards and his work did not meet those standards."

On June 10 1986 the students passed a motion of no confidence in Dr Cohen, alleging he had "behaved like a little dictator who plotted the students' downfall".

(Proceeding)

Supreme Court Reporter

A FORMER professor of dentistry at the University of the Western Cape told the Supreme Court that students adopted a hostile attitude towards him after he refused to pass a fourth-year student.

Dr Jeffrey Cohen, of Avenue Fresnaye, is suing two former students, Mr Reza van der Ross and Mr Sunildutt Aniruth, for R50 000 damages for defamation and injuria.

He alleges the students defamed his good name and reputation by carrying placards stating he was a racist.

He is claiming R20 000 for the alleged defamation and R30 000 for alleged injuria as a result of a petition signed by the students saying he was not fit to hold his position.

Mr van der Ross and Mr Aniruth admitted they and about 100 students carried placards at the dental faculty on April 8 last year.

They said they had never held the view that Dr Cohen was racist.

"Unsuitably placed"

They admitted a petition was submitted to the university administration but denied it was injurious.

Dr Cohen yesterday described events which led to a UWC-commissioned inquiry recommending he was "unsuitably placed" at the university.

He said he began his duties as head of the department on January 1 1985.

"During my first year there were no problems between the students and myself."

He said that during 1985 dentistry students took part in a lecture boycott which had "something to do with the tricameral government".

When senior students returned to lectures at the end of 1985 they started clinical work on patients.

"It appeared that after their long absence the students had lost their skills and were not doing justice to their patients."

He said that after consultations between himself and the dean, Dr J Reddy, it was decided students would not work on patients.

"This seemed to create a lot of resentment among the fourth-year class."

Things came to a head when fourth-year student Mr Lester du Preez failed his examinations.

'Insubordinate' law lecturer gives a class

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

A LAW lecturer at the University of the Western Cape was threatened with disciplinary action for giving a lecture.

John van den Berg, a senior lecturer in public law, was told by faculty dean Professor Daan van Rensburg his action could be construed as "insubordination".

Van den Berg delivered the lecture at a time when law faculty staff had been instructed by Van Rensburg to remain off campus until UWC authorities gave a "reasonable guarantee" for their safety.

Van Rensburg issued the instruction after students, boycotting classes in support of demands that a law lecturer deemed too abstract in his delivery be transferred, ransacked his office and left a threatening note.

Students ended their boycott but could not resume classes because lecturers were not present. Speculation mounted that members of the faculty were determined to prolong the dispute in an attempt to undermine UWC's leadership and make it vulnerable to government action.

Law faculty staff decided to return two weeks ago — a day after Van den Berg delivered his lecture.

Van den Berg declined to comment when approached by the *Weekly Mail* but confirmed giving the lecture and receiving the letter.

Van Rensburg, dismissed the incident as "a small difference of opinion — at most a bit of a misunderstanding". No disciplinary steps against Van den Berg were contemplated.

The decision to stay away until guarantees of safety were given was "almost unanimous" and there was not question of people being forced to comply, Van Rensburg said.

"The whole matter has been satisfactorily resolved," he said.

W. K. ...

9-1579/68

estate. — Sapa-Reuter

Mr. Trape 16/7/68
**Khanyile still
has UCT job**

ESCAPED detainee Mr Vusi Khanyile still has his job at UCT and has been earning a salary throughout his year in detention.

University spokesman Mr Eugene Hugo said this was standard practice in regard to people detained without trial.

Mr Khanyile is a special assistant to the vice-chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders. He has also served as chairman of the National Educational Crisis Committee.

Witnesses feared for jobs at UWC — dentist

MEG 16/9/88
54

Supreme Court Reporter

A FORMER senior dentistry professor at the University of the Western Cape told the Supreme Court, Cape Town, he had difficulty in getting witnesses to testify on his behalf because they feared losing their jobs at the university.

Dr Jeffrey Cohen is claiming R50 000 for defamation and injuria from two former students, Mr Reza van der Ross and Mr Sunildutt Aniruth.

He claims the students defamed him by taking part in a demonstration with placards stating he was racist.

The students had also signed a petition calling for his resignation.

Mr P Hazell, for Mr van der Ross and Mr Aniruth, said Dr Jayram Reddy, former dean of the dentistry department at UWC, would give evidence for his clients.

He said Dr Reddy would testify that it was "regrettably" his view that Dr Cohen's employment was a mistake.

"He said the selection committee which decided on your appointment heard reports from the University of the Witwatersrand.

"They heard from students that you were an ultra-disciplinarian and tended to treat students badly."

Dr Cohen said he was led to understand that the decision to employ him was unanimous.

"Can you remember when you once threw a student's model to the ground and smashed it while you were at Wits?" Mr Hazell asked Dr Cohen.

Dr Cohen said he could not remember the incident.

MORE THAN 100 STUDENTS

Mr Hazell said he had difficulty in understanding why Dr Cohen selected Mr van der Ross and Mr Aniruth to sue for defamation when more than 100 students took part in the demonstration.

"Only a few of my colleagues who witnessed the students carrying the placards are prepared to give evidence in court and they will name Mr van der Ross and Mr Aniruth," Dr Cohen said.

"They all had to be subpoenaed to give evidence because they feared for their positions at UWC."

Dr Cohen said certain of his colleagues were so unwilling to come to court that when they were telephoned by his counsel to discuss the matter they said they would rather perjure themselves than tell the court who had been carrying placards.

He said had he been furnished with more names of placard-carrying students he would have sued them as well.

Mr Hazell said the students' allegation in the petition that Dr Cohen was a "blatant liar" stemmed from two incidents where he had made certain remarks to students and later denied they were true.

The first incident was on June 3 when Dr Cohen posted a list of students who had been "promoted" and did not have to write exams.

The students would say that he told them none would be promoted and all would have to write the exams, Mr Hazell said.

Mr Hazell said Dr Cohen had told a student, Mr Faizel Ebrahim, that he had attained 55 percent in a practical exam.

"At a class meeting you denied telling him he had passed and said he had failed with 39 percent," he said.

Mr Hazell said Dr Reddy would testify that a number of complaints against Dr Cohen had been brought to his attention by the students.

"Dr Reddy told me from his experience as a dean he found it difficult to believe that all these complaints had been made up," he said.

"He tells me you seemed to do well in the faculty but was later drawn to the conclusion that you were unable to communicate with your students."

Dr Cohen denied all the student allegations.

The hearing continues.

'Frustrated' UWC students robbed kitchen

Staff Reporter

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape students broke into a hostel kitchen and helped themselves to food after a week-long UWC workers' strike had brought catering arrangements to a standstill.

The striking workers, all members of the UWC Workers' Union, were in a wage dispute with the university since September 7, when negotiations were deadlocked, but returned to work yesterday.

The break-in took place on Tuesday afternoon, according to a hostels committee spokesman.

The culprits cleaned out the kitchen, taking virtually all the food they could find. Trolleys and other kitchen utensils were left strewn around university hostels after the raid.

Between 700 and 800 hostel students who were affected by the strike, resorted to cooking their own meals in their bedrooms.

The university last week provided all hostel students with R25 each, to help with food purchases.

Support for workers

Yesterday, a student who declined to be named, said that in spite of the university's assistance to students, some had become frustrated with not being provided with meals on the campus.

Breaking into the kitchen was "just a way to put pressure on the department to give in to workers ... it also showed our support and concern for the workers", he said.

Catering returned to normal on the campus yesterday after the workers agreed to return to work.

UWC media liaison officer Mr Moegsien Williams confirmed that the wage dispute had been resolved although "certain minor details related to the dispute" had still to be negotiated and finalized.

Mr Williams said names had been taken of students who "helped themselves with provisions in the kitchen" and they would be apprehended.

Prof tells of 'nazi' student pamphlets

Cap. Times 17/9/88 (54)

Supreme Court Reporter

PROFESSOR Jeffrey Cohen yesterday told the Supreme Court that a pamphlet issued by a student body at the University of the Western Cape reminded him of nazi Germany and that he was happy that the organization had been restricted.

This was evidence given yesterday by Professor Cohen who is claiming R50 000 damages from two students — Mr Reza van der Ross and Mr Sunildutt Aniruth — who allegedly defamed him by taking part in a demonstration with placards stating that he was a racist.

Asked by Mr P Hazell, for the students, if he was familiar with the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco), Professor Cohen replied he only knew that it was an

organization based on some university campuses and that it was banned.

He had always thought Sansco to be left-wing. But the pamphlet they produced struck him as "right-wing".

Mr Hazell put it to Professor Cohen that students complained about his questioning them during interviews at their admission to the dental faculty and that "certain people thought of this as racist".

He put it to Professor Cohen that a student Mr D Athimoola would say that during an interview in Port Elizabeth in 1986 he had asked him if there were political activities at the University of Durban-Westville — where he had been a student.

The Professor said, "I will deny that and if that is maintained, I will say that Mr Athimoola is a liar."

Banning students pleased the dentist

W/L-AR 645 17/9/88 54

by REHANA ROSSOUW
Supreme Court Reporter

A FORMER senior dentistry professor at the University of the Western Cape told the Supreme Court he was "pleased" when a student organisation was banned. It had published a "scurrilous" pamphlet about him.

Dr Jeffrey Cohen is claiming R50 000 for defamation and injuria from two former students, Dr Reza van der Ross and Mr Sunildutt Aniruth.

He claims the students defamed him by taking part in a demonstration with placards

stating that he was racist.

The students had also signed a petition calling for his resignation, saying he was "unfit to hold his position".

Dr Cohen left UWC after a commission of inquiry instituted to investigate the allegations found that he was "unsuitably placed" at the university.

Dr Cohen said yesterday he had issued a summons against UWC for defamation following the publication of a pamphlet by the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) which included the words

"kick out the racist Cohen".

"When I saw that Sansco had been banned I was very pleased because of the scurrilous kind of literature they felt free to circulate at UWC," he said.

"I am suing the University of the Western Cape because the pamphlet had been printed on their premises."

Dr Cohen said he was not very familiar with Sansco, but was aware that it had been based at several universities before it had been banned.

Asked if he felt Dr van der Ross and Mr Aniruth should

be held financially responsible for Sansco's publications, Dr Cohen replied that it was the students' behaviour at the demonstration which led to the publication of the pamphlet.

Dr Cohen said he had also instigated action against the university and the chairman of the commission of inquiry on the grounds that UWC did not have the legal power to establish the commission.

"I have also asked that the findings of the commission of inquiry be set aside because it was set up contrary to natural

justice," he said.

Mr P Hazell, for Dr van der Ross and Mr Aniruth, said the allegation of racism stemmed from a student meeting where three students said they had been asked political questions by Dr Cohen during their interviews to gain admission to the dental faculty.

He said his clients did not regard Dr Cohen as a racist and Dr van der Ross spoke out against the inclusion of the allegation in the student's petition.

The three students, who would later give evidence in

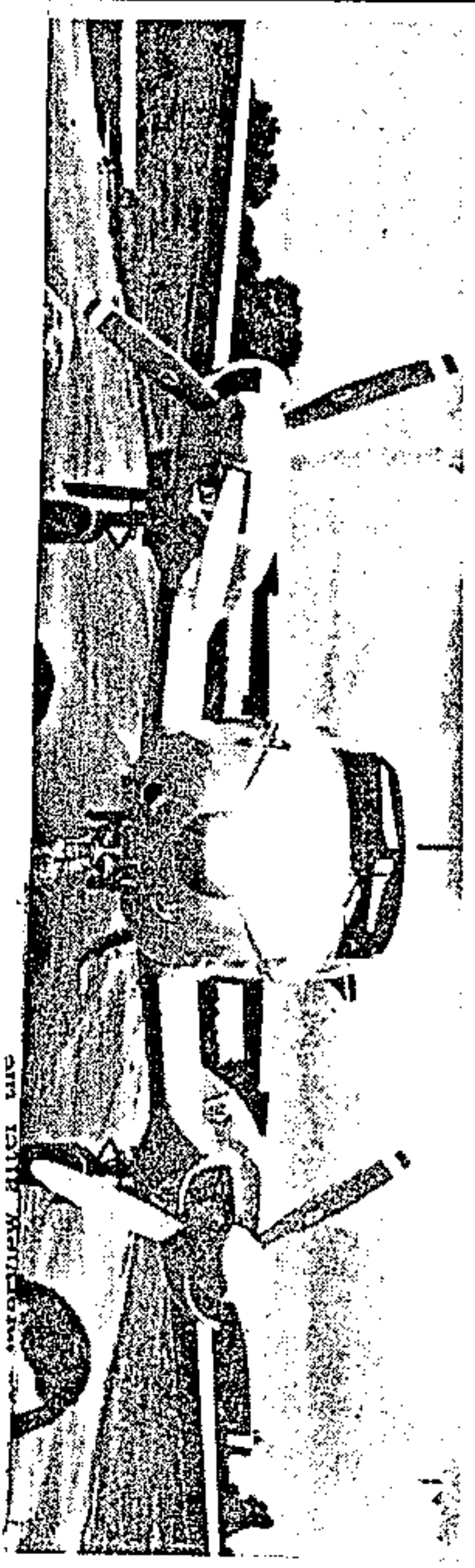
the hearing, said Dr Cohen had asked them questions about the school boycotts and their political beliefs, said Mr Hazell.

"They all conveyed to the meeting their objections to that line of questioning and it is apparent that certain students thought this could be labelled as a racist attitude," he said.

Dr Cohen denied asking students politically oriented questions and said it was his co-interviewer who did so.

The hearing was postponed to Tuesday.

Cricket's



ARTI LEVIN/REUTERS

Students slam SA's 'violation of Nkomati'

By DRIES van HEERDEN

THIRTEEN student leaders from Afrikaans universities who have just returned from a visit to Mozambique are still not convinced by South African assurances that aid to Renamo has been cut off.

In a hard-hitting statement, the students slammed "South Africa's continuing violation of the Nkomati accord" and called on the Government to honour the agreement "in the light of its questionable reputation in this regard".

After meetings with senior African National Congress representatives in Maputo, the students said they rejected the Government's "shameless distortion of ANC viewpoints".

Led by Stellenbosch University SRC member Mark Behr, the group's assessment of the situation in Mozambique flies directly in the face of the seemingly cordial meeting this week between Presidents P W Botha and Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique.

Shock

Among the people the students interviewed was Frelimo Central Committee member Mr Sergio Viera, who was also present at the Cahora Bassa talks between the two heads of State.

Mr Behr was accompanied by fellow SRC member Ronel Nel, Pierre de Vos, editor of the Stellenbosch Student, Tanya Hichert, assistant editor of Die Matie and Loretta Ferris, chairman of the Black Students' Organisation.

Also included on the trip were fellow students Leslee Durr, Daniël Malan, Herman Reuters, Lourens Ackermann and

Barrie Terblanche, all of Stellenbosch, Lucius Botes, a former SRC member of Free State University, Darelle van Greunen, a former editor of the UPE student newspaper, and Steven Cilliers, chairman of Students for a Democratic Society at Pretoria University.

Stressing that they all came from different political backgrounds and persuasions, Mr Behr said they were unanimous in their shock of the "blatant lies being spread about Mozambique in South Africa".

Concern

In numerous discussions with Frelimo members, journalists and senior western diplomats, they had been continuously confronted with facts about South Africa's "active involvement in the destabilisation of Mozambique".

In discussions with "our fellow South Africans in the ANC" they had been "surprised by the conciliatory tone adopted towards our often critical questions".

Mr Behr said the group showed understanding for ANC viewpoints but because of its heterogeneous composition could not identify itself unanimously with it.

Members were, however, unanimous in their concern about the "huge gap" between their personal impressions of the ANC and "the image of the organisation which is being fabricated by the Government and the SABC".

"We are convinced that no lasting solution for South Africa's problems is possible without the active participation of the ANC," the group said.

79 000 write Unisa exams

A TOTAL of 79 027 University of South Africa students within the country and abroad are to sit for their end of the year examinations from next month.

Ms Doreen Gough,

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

Unisa's head of media office, said the first examination paper will be written on October 14 and the last on November 17.

She said the supplementary examinations for under-graduates will be written on January 13-19, next year.

This year's results are expected to be released

around December 12.

This year's candidates are 8 325 more than last year. They will be writing in 407 centres at home and overseas. The candidates are as follows:

Cape Province (12 379), Natal (13 293), Transvaal (43 645), Orange Free State (2 508), SWA/Namibia (1 157), Transkei (1 212), Venda (1 062), Ciskei (168), Bophuthatswana (1 844), Lesotho (24),

Swaziland (68), Botswana (68), Zimbabwe (866), Malawi (34) and Zambia (11).

A total of 688 students are writing in overseas centres which include: Argentina (2), Australia (63), Hong Kong (4), Israel (64), Japan (2), Canada (16), Mauritius (34), New Zealand (14), Taiwan (4), United Kingdom (147) and United States (95).

Meanwhile, registration at Unisa for the 1989 academic year will open in November. Registration for students who have never registered before will start on November 1 to December 15.

Those who are continuing with their studies from December 15 to January 31 and for post-graduates from January 13 to February 10.

SA students talk to ANC

CAP TALKS 19/9/84
By PETER DENNEHY (SU) (14)

TEN students from the University of Stellenbosch and one each from the universities of Pretoria, the Free State and Port Elizabeth have just returned from a week-long trip to Maputo during which they talked to the ANC.

Ms Tanja Hichert, assistant editor of Die Matie, said the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) had funded their trip, but the students had visited the ANC office in Maputo on their own initiative.

Under the Nkomati Accord, the ANC was still allowed to maintain an office in Maputo, said Ms Hichert. The students had spoken to Mr Kingsley Molope and Mr Thomas Ndlela there, and asked them about "soft target" bombings. The spokesmen had said it was not policy to hit soft targets, but the ANC did not have complete control over its cadres.

"We were allowed into Mozambique on South African passports, and had no problems," she said.

UWC subsidy to be cut by 50%

Own Correspondent

54

PORT ELIZABETH. — The government subsidy of the University of the Western Cape would be cut by 50% next year, it was revealed at an information meeting organized by the university, held in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Addressing about 200 people at a hall in Schauderville, the vice-rector, Professor Jaap du Rand, said at a time when the student population was expanding, the economy was shrinking.

He said next year, the UWC subsidy would be cut by R40m, or 50%. While the university was used to being discriminated against and protested such actions, he said it had planned accordingly.

"UWC is not bankrupt as insinuated." He said by "conservative financial planning", the university was not only able to survive, but to continue giving a good education.

Earlier, UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel said the university was "the fastest growing univeristy in south and southern Africa". In four or five years it had doubled its student total, to 10 500.

Of these, Mr Moegsien Williams, media officer for UWC said in an interview, about 1 000 were from the Eastern Cape.

'Too many at SA's varsities

CAC
7/17/85
2/19/88
84

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Academics are increasingly concerned at the large numbers of students being admitted to SA universities, many of them ill-equipped for university status.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony at the University of Pretoria at the weekend, Vice-Rector Professor Flip Smit said of the total number of students who studied after school, 62% were at universities, 14% at technical colleges, 13% at technikons and 11% at education colleges.

For a developing country like SA this was a distortion. Many more should be studying at technikons.

The government could not expect decisions, many of which were taken on purely political considerations, to be put into practice within a year or two. A period of evaluation and reconstruction was needed.

Prof Smit said students with a matric average below 50% found university study extremely difficult. This meant a high failure rate.

Universities, Prof Smit said, would be unable to absorb the potential growth in student numbers. Over the past 20 years numbers had increased at an average annual rate of 7% — double the population growth rate. Currently white students made up 60% of the total, blacks 25%, coloureds 7% and Asians 8%.

Prof Smit added degrees obtained were not always in line with the country's needs.

54
B/plan
12/19/88

A CURIOUS feature of the revival of liberalism in the past year or two is the virtual exclusion from the debate of any discussion of liberal principles. These principles can be summed up, in my view, as individual liberty, the rule of law, the democratic method, and the free market. To bring these ideas into humane balance is the perpetual challenge to liberal government.

So far as I can recall, only Charles Simkins, in his seminal lecture series at UCT, has openly confronted the question: what is liberalism? The Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg is doing outstanding work in identifying mechanisms for change, but it concerns method, not principle.

The institute is not alone in arguing for non-violent, implicitly liberal, incremental strategies, but most of the discussion proceeds negatively from the realisation (well established in the past two years, as it was after Sharpeville) that revolutionary strategies must fail so long as whites command overwhelming firepower.

Speaking for myself, I hardly dare broach the subject of principles. Whenever I have done so I have come under quite withering attack, not from the declared enemies of liberalism, but from people who claim also to be liberals.

It happened when I criticised that outrageous report on the Conner Cruise O'Brien affair at UCT, and the exercise in liberal cowardice which led to it; it happened when I criticised the gagging of Helen Suzman and other liberals, under threat of bully-boy violence, by the liberal universities; it happened when I tried to add my pitiful political voice to the more august and ceremonial efforts of the liberal lawyers to win clemency for at least some of the Sharpeville Six.

Having been attacked so often for speaking too freely, I am wryly amused whenever I read some puffing press statement (copy to the

The creed of the merchant takes a moral thrashing

KEN OWEN

International Press Institute) that purports to be defending my press freedom.

In fact, I need no protection. I keep a wary eye on the law, but it is riddled with loopholes — it merely takes intellectual energy to find them. I rather wonder why the vocal defenders of press freedom confine themselves to bleating, instead of saying and publishing what they think should be said or published. Obviously, it's easier to bleat than to exercise free speech.

Similarly, I have heard supposedly "liberal" professors of law solemnly intone their admiration for kangaroo courts (known as "people's courts") and mount Marxist attacks on the liberal heritage of law which still distinguishes this country from a lot of others. Worse, they listen in adoring silence to "revolutionary" attacks on liberal judges — Mr Justice Diddcott in particular — for supposed "collaboration".

To be a liberal-minded judge has, I think, become almost as dangerous in "liberal" circles as to be a liberal-minded columnist. The difference is that judges can't defend themselves.

Of course, I come under impressive attack every time I refer to the virtue of freedom in economic life, without which (as the Marxists con-

stantly argue on behalf of the deprived people they plan to feed and control) no other freedom is meaningful.

Harold Laski defined liberalism, pejoratively, as "the creed of the merchant", and I think that is correct. It is what distinguishes the US from the USSR, and Thatcher's vibrant Britain from the decaying slum of Harold Wilson. South African liberals, in the main, abhor the free market as they abhor eccentricity, diversity, non-conformism and all other untidiness. They are most comfortable doing good works for lesser beings.

As for those occasions when I insist (as I have done since the Progressive Party was fooled around with a qualified franchise) that this country will not come to rest until we accept one man, one vote — it causes the liberals to faint with embarrassment, and to whimper evasively about "negotiation". In fact, a universal franchise is a liberal non-negotiable.

The reasons for this pathological hostility in SA to the basic principles of liberalism is plain. Liberal

thought in this country is all but stone dead, and all sorts of scavengers are clawing for its raiment. They want the symbolism, which wins approving recognition in the West, but they have lost faith in the free market, in the rule of law, in parliamentary institutions, in free speech and in the essential decency of the free human spirit.

As it happens, most of these ideas (the exception being Roman Dutch law) were brought to this country by English settlers. They received powerful support, and inspired leadership, from Anglicised European Jewry, but in the main the ideas themselves have not been successfully transplanted to this country.

African liberals, abandoned when the Liberal Party foolishly disbanded in 1968, have been routed by socialists and revolutionaries, and only a few liberal voices — Aggrey, Klaaste and Nomavenda Mathiane — have been mentioned in this space — are raised against the totalitarian tide.

Afrikaners, as Professor André du Toit of UCT has pointed out, had a brief flirtation with liberalism between 1850 and 1870, largely in the person of the Anglophile Andries Stockenström. But Stockenström was, as Du Toit notes, isolated from

Afrikaners by his liberal stands, and most Afrikaner liberals since then have suffered the same fate. They are drummed out.

Influence for change within Afrikanerdom is wielded by enlightened conservatives like Stellenbosch's Willie Esterhuysen (author of "Farewell to Apartheid") while the liberals, sooner or later, must seek refuge in English institutions, as UDF members seek refuge in the American consulate.

The refuge is temporary. English liberals, frustrated by their own impotence, have been liquidating themselves by emigration, and by the systematic export of their children. The institutions of English life — church, university, schools, Parliament and press — no longer preserve their liberal character. The refugees take over the ruins.

The Anglican church, for example, has become the principal platform for an attack on the free market, and on the "creed of the merchant". The English universities, no longer places of free discourse, shelter black revolutionaries from contamination by liberal ideas, and shelter Afrikaners who have lost influence on their own people, and now sit like poor relations, carping at the quality of their intellectual accommodation.

As for the parliamentary tradition, the liberal PFP has almost been destroyed by its foolish policy of using outcast Afrikaners to mask its unacceptable Anglo-Saxon face.

Amid this wreckage, the pseudo-liberals huddle for warmth, valuing above all conformity, and peer approval — "solidarity". For them, liberalism is neither the politics of liberty under law, nor even a workable and efficient economic system, but a means to display superior moral virtue.

They are bright and dazzling, and serve much the same purpose as peacocks served in the decaying courts of imperial China. That is why so many black people hold liberals in such contempt.

Too many students under par

GERALD REILLY

ACADEMICS are concerned at the large numbers of ill-equipped students admitted to universities.

Pretoria University vice-rector Flip Smit added at a graduation ceremony at the weekend that 62% of students were at universities, 14% technical colleges, 13% technikons and 11% education colleges.

For a developing country this was a distortion and many more should be at technikons.

"If we want to retard the stream to universities, and make the best use of young people's talents, the system will have to be given serious attention," he said.

He added that too many universities were too quickly established with too many courses.

Sydney
12/9/88

HOSTELS TO OPEN AT TURF

Sowetan

19/9/88

THE rector of the University of the North, Professor P C Mokgokong announced at the weekend that hostels which were closed on Wednesday last week would be re-opened today.

In a Press statement, Prof Mokgokong also appealed to students to resume classes "to make up for lost time".

He had earlier said the hostels would only be re-opened when "class attendance is resumed".

The closure of the hostels followed the lecture boycott which started on Monday last week to:

- Honour the death in police custody of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, and trade unionist Mr Alf Makaleng;
- Demand the immediate and unconditional election of a students representative council; and
- Demand the immediate withdrawal of SADF troops from campus.

In an effort to defuse the situation, the university last week appointed the chairman

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

of the Central Cultural Committee (CCC) and the All Sports Committee (ASC) to organise and supervise the SRC elections. A meeting on Wednesday between the ad-hoc committee and the administration ended in deadlock and led to the student exodus from campus.

Varsity fees set to rise as government cuts subsidies

AK665 20/9/88 54

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

THE cost of tertiary education is set to rise again next year as universities and technikons are forced to increase fees to offset government subsidy cuts of up to 50 percent.

The University of the Western Cape's subsidy is to be slashed by half, the University of Cape Town's by 27 percent and that of Stellenbosch University by 20 percent.

The Cape Technikon's subsidy will be reduced by 40 percent and the Peninsula Technikon has had a "drastic cut" in its subsidy.

Fees at UWC and Stellenbosch are certain to rise, according to spokesmen.

Residence

Both technikons have announced fee increases — Peninsula Technikon fees go up by an average of 20 percent and at the Cape Technikon tuition and residence fees will rise between 16 and 20 percent.

The increase in residence fees is the first since 1986.

Next year's running expenses for UWC will be R102-million of which R80-million would have come from the subsidy, according to spokesman Mr Moegsien Williams.

"Under normal circumstances the State would have given us a subsidy of R80-million and we would have raised the rest through fees. But we will get only R40,9-million next year," he said.

UWC was making representations to the education authorities to increase its subsidy.

"Our problem is that we cannot increase our fees willy-nilly every time the government slashes subsidies," said Mr Williams.

The university was used to "the fact that we always get the raw end of the deal" and for this reason it had followed a "very conservative budget policy."

"It will be difficult for us to operate next year. However we want to emphasise that we will survive."

The University of Cape Town had not been told officially of a cut in its subsidy, said spokesman Mr Eugene Hugo.

"We have provisional information that we face a cut of 27 percent."

The cutbacks were not being properly implemented and they did not address the real needs of universities such as the salaries of lecturers which were not comparable with those paid in the private sector, he said.

"Drastic"

Stellenbosch University had heard from the committee of university principals that its subsidy would be reduced by 20 percent, a spokesman said.

It was "almost certain" that fee increases would be announced in November.

A spokesman for the Peninsula Technikon confirmed that its subsidy had been slashed, but he declined to give details. "It was a drastic cut," he said.

Wits expects 20% less from govt

(54)
B/day

Varsities' fees may rise after subsidy cuts

21/9/88

d
e
r
st
d
h
ll
r
n
s
r
e
n
A
l
y
s
t
s
d
y
e
e
d
r
l

TWO of the Transvaal's biggest universities — University of the Witwatersrand and Rand Afrikaans University — said yesterday they had not yet been officially informed of next year's impending subsidy cuts.

Wits deputy vice-chancellor responsible for finance Gerry Steele said the university expected a 20% cut — 9% down on last year's massive 29% cut — but in real terms expected the same amount of money it received in 1988.

He said this year had shown a large increase in students but in 1989 there was expected to be only a slight increase.

A spokesman said RAU expected a cut of about 24%, which was also slightly less than its 29% subsidy cut for 1988.

ORMANDE POLLOK reports from Cape Town that subsidy

DIANNA GAMES

cuts which universities and technicians around the country appear to be facing could lead to an increase in fees next year.

The Department of National Education has already informed the various institutions — on a confidential basis — about what subsidies they can expect for next year.

In one case — the University of the Western Cape — the cut is said to be 50% and others are 20% or more.

National Education director-general R H Venter said yesterday the estimates could not be revealed at this stage.

□ The Committee of University Principals (CUP) has decided to launch an in-depth investigation into the relative remuneration of university lecturing staff in SA, chairman C Crouse said in Pretoria yesterday, reports Sapa.

SA varsities face more subsidy cuts

Cape Times 21/9/88 SL4

Political Staff

UNIVERSITIES and technicians around the country appear to be facing further severe cuts in their government subsidies which could lead to an increase in fees next year.

The Department of National Education has already informed the various institutions — on a confidential basis — about what subsidies they can expect for next year.

In one case — the University of the Western Cape — the cut is said to be 50% and others are 20% or more.

However, Dr R H Venter, director general of national education,

said yesterday that the estimates could not be disclosed at this stage.

Institutions were usually advised only early in the new academic year of what their subsidies would be after the national budget had been finalized.

However, they had been informed of an estimated subsidy in August this year so that they could plan ahead.

"But these are not final figures and the subsidies could be higher or lower," said Dr Venter.

He said the country was going through "difficult times".

A spokesman for the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de

Klerk, said the subsidy formula had been devised to reward "excellence."

"The university with the greatest pass rate, the greatest number of post-graduate students and the greatest research output receives the greatest subsidy per student," he said.

Sapa reports from Pretoria that the Committee of University Principals has decided to launch an in-depth investigation into the relative remuneration of university lecturing staff in South Africa.

CUP chairman Professor C Crouse said yesterday that the determination of internal equity would be central to the investigation.

'Certain faculties face rationalization'

Staff Reporter

UNIVERSITIES would have to plan carefully and rationalize extensively, a university spokesman said yesterday in reaction to the government's subsidy cuts.

Mr Douglas Davis, a spokesman for the University of Stellenbosch, said the university was now forced to "tighten its belt" again to accommodate all faculties.

"We are looking at rationalization in certain faculties. It is not yet clear which faculties will now be

affected," Mr Davis said.

The 20% subsidies cut would not affect next year's enrolment, even though this year's peak student intake of 14 000 had created some financial difficulties.

A spokesperson for the University of Cape Town, Mr Eugene Hugo, said UCT's 27% subsidy cut would affect the whole university.

Mr Hugo said the university was not planning to decrease expenses in specific faculties but would rather look at efficiency levels.



Heinrich Gerwel inspects the inside of the burntout shell while Bayden Macolar looks on

Gerwel's cars torched

15-21-98 South
54

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape rector Professor Jakes Gerwel said this week that he would not be intimidated after an incident at his Belhar home in which two cars and a garage door were destroyed by fire.

Damage has been estimated at about R100 000.

A university spokesperson said Gerwel had been awoken at about 2am by the sound of the barking of his dogs and the siren of his car alarm.

He had gone outside to investigate and had discovered his cars, which had been parked in his carport, in flames.

A Bellville Fire Department

spokesperson has confirmed that the fire was the result of an arson attack.

The UWC spokesperson said Gerwel had been the target of several anonymous smear pamphlets which had appeared on the UWC campus recently.

"He is convinced the arson attack is politically motivated because of the position he holds. It is part of the overall campaign to discredit him as rector.

"He was not intimidated and went to work as usual."

The torching of Gerwel's cars occurred a few days after the university held a successful information meeting in Oudtshoorn.

More than 1 500 people from Plettenberg Bay, Knysna, Mossel Bay and George packed the Alpha Cinema in Oudtshoorn's Bridgton township to endorse the university's commitment to a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

The meeting had originally been scheduled to take place in George but the booking of four venues had been "mysteriously" cancelled, according to the university spokesperson.

A UWC staff member had also been questioned by the police in Oudtshoorn before the meeting and a large police force had been present outside the venue, the spokesperson said.

Towards a people's university

WHEN guests arrived at the University of the Western Cape last week to attend the launch of Professor Fatima Meer's book tribute to Nelson Mandela, they were greeted by protesting university workers demanding increases.

And while graduates and their parents sang the national anthem Nkosi Sikelel iAfrika at the university's graduation ceremony earlier this year, a group of students demonstrated outside, labelling the ceremony as a charade.

These are but two of the incidents which have baffled observers since Professor Jakes Gerwel became rector and declared that he intended to make the university an "intellectual home of the Left".

Next weekend, university workers will sit with professors, students, administration staff, ex-students and selected members of community organisations to look at these phenomena and to map out the future of the university.

"We have decided to get out of our rut for two days and to reflect critically on what we have achieved and where we are going," said a member of UWC's steering committee, Professor Wally Morrow.

The committee consists of representatives of the university's different constituencies.

They have planned a two-day conference, Building a People's University, the Challenges of Transformation. Speakers will include Sydney Mafumadi, assistant general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

Morrow said the steering committee was formed after the "De Klerk proposals" — which suggested stringent curbs on

universities — and government subsidy cuts.

"There is no doubt that the university will face more attacks in future," he said.

The two-day conference will look at the university's admission policy, academic development, bursaries, finance, the academic boycott, community affairs, democratic decision-making, administration, religion, workers, and sport and culture.

There will also be a session on the "possibilities and problems" of an alternative curriculum.

"To an extent, UWC is a microcosm of what is to happen in a future South Africa," said Morrow.

"There was a lot of euphoria when Prof Gerwel was appointed rector. But now people have become more realistic about what he can achieve on his own. The process of change is difficult.

"The conference will not be seen as ending the contradictions on campus. These contradictions go with what is happening in the wider society. But at least we can start exposing these contradictions.

"At a minimum we hope to build unity between the university's different constituencies. That is the only way we will be able to overcome our problems."

A student member of the steering committee warned that students would not be made "passive" by the conference.

"We will still continue our struggle. We will negotiate with the university authorities but if they cannot meet our demands, we will decide on suitable forms of protests," he said.

"Solving contradictions is not an event, but a process."

MERLIN Mehl remembers the first student protest at the University of the Western Cape.

It was around 1960, when students boycotted a university concert because the rector had decided to seat only whites in the front row.

Mehl has seen many protests since then. But, he says, he has also seen many positive developments since he became one of the first students at UWC.

As a science professor and director of the Goldfields Resource Centre on campus, Mehl has probably been associated with the university longer than anyone else.

He was the first UWC student to be appointed a lecturer at the campus.

"Unfortunately, the media always focuses on the bad things. No mention is made of the good things or the achievements," he said.

Mehl has seen UWC develop from a small institution with a few hundred students in an old primary school building, to one of the fastest-growing universities in South Africa, with more than 10 000 students.

"I remember when we moved to our present site I was in my third year. There were tractors and bulldozers all over the show," he said.

"It was really a bush college, built as a tribute to National Party ideology, and most of the staff subscribed to that ideology.

White lecturers

"I had to pass my bachelor's and master's degrees with distinction to be appointed a lecturer at the campus, which was not required of the white lecturers.

"But things have changed since then. The university has grown and it has developed a definite direction, partly because of student pressure."

Mehl said boycotts at UWC should be seen in this context of a changing university.

"In 1960 this place tried to be like any other university in the country," he said.

"Until about 1969 all it wanted to do was to educate people like sausages on a conveyor belt, as is done in any other ivory tower.

"Now we say we need to be creative and define our place in society.

"Through boycotts, students had indicated their dissatisfaction with the way in which the university described itself. The university shifted to make it more sensitive to students' demands.

"Boycotts are seen as students sitting around doing nothing. This is not so. Serious issues are dealt with and debated.

"Like, how to democratise the teaching environment? It is difficult, because teaching is traditionally a top-down process.

"We say students must be part of decision-making but we don't know how to put this into practice. Part of our trauma is related to this process.

"For instance, how do you make the vice-chancellor more accessible to first-year students, fresh out of high school. It is a non-trivial



Professor Merlin Mehl

Democracy is the big prize

PROFESSOR Merlin Mehl was a student at the University of the Western Cape when it opened in 1960. He has seen the university change from a "bush college" to an institution striving to become an "intellectual home of the Left". RYLAND FISHER reports

dress these important issues.

"We have a dynamic and growing development at the university, which is needed to make it 'user friendly' for students and staff."

Mehl said making the university an "intellectual home of the Left" meant more than taking an anti-apartheid stand.

"We must contextualise the Left in SA politics. It's easy if we roughly define the government as right and the Left as people against the government.

"When we talk about making the university a home of the Left, we must remember we are dealing with an institution created in traditional mode. It is difficult to make these changes in the teaching and learning process and administratively.

"Changes should not only be political but we must address major issues out of the desire for a new order.

"The place is not in the first place a political institution, but an educational institution.

"The issues we try to address here relate to majority problems all over the world."

Mehl said many UWC students came from disadvantaged backgrounds. They had gone through many difficulties to get higher education.

"Under normal circumstances, the leap from high school to university is enormous. We have abnormal circumstances in this country, which makes it even more difficult.

"What has turned this university around is its desire to provide these students with education. It is blatantly stated in the university's policy declaration.

"UWC realised in the late 1970s, early 1980s, that in the South African situation you have to redefine the role of a university.

"Education is a great discriminator. It can make some or push others aside.

"How do you help a young person from a background that mitigates



57
6/10/89
22/1/85

WHAT ARE liberals to make of a very clever Afrikaner, clearly more attracted by liberalism than by any other South African political tradition, when he moves from Stellenbosch to UCT to give an inaugural lecture on the crisis of confidence in the moral tradition of liberal politics?

Is the fault in ourselves, our situation or in André du Toit's expectations of us?

Du Toit certainly brings charges against individual liberals. He attributes a comprehensive cynical disillusion to Ken Owen, a typically technocratic misunderstanding of the scope of moral argument to Lawrence Schlemmer, easy popularisation to Clem Sunter and a refusal to root arguments about justice in South African history to me.

All of us refuse, in his view, to relate politically to popular and international moral outrage about contemporary South African conditions. But in making these criticisms, Du Toit is unable to bring to light the deeper dilemmas of South African liberalism. What, to use his phrase, has gone wrong in his analysis?

Despite his insistence on concrete analysis of local conditions, Du Toit does not have much to say about the content of this moral outrage. The one list he produces is an odd combination.

First, there is the conscientious objector, who takes a decision to act against his own interests for the sake of a moral principle. Then there is an urban squatter, who makes a rights claim not to be interfered with in the pursuit of his interest. Thirdly, there is a reference to communities uprooted by the Group Areas Act. But this is not a moral experience, since there is no moral content to being a victim of injustice.

All these issues, of course, have been assembled by the popular-front politics of recent years. But Du Toit has not done his job as a philosopher, which is to classify and analyse his material and to clarify the normative and conceptual criteria of jus-

You just haven't done your job, professor

CHARLES SIMKINS, leading economist and liberal thinker, responds to criticism of South African liberals by former Stellenbosch philosopher André du Toit

Given his methods, he cannot possibly achieve this goal. He complains because, 50 years ago, Heerle brought the resources of Hegelianism from "outside" to bear on his analysis. More recently, I have done the same thing with contract theory.

Yet he is not consistent in his advocacy of "local is lekker," because he uses work by Barrington Moore (an American sociologist) to introduce his own views. More surprisingly and seriously, he seeks to replace philo-

sophical with sociological analysis. But sociology can only tell us what is, not what ought to be. No amount of study of local discourses will tell us how to relate "appropriately" to them.

Consider the widely supported

What Du Toit said . . .

PROFESSOR André du Toit, in his inaugural lecture at UCT last week, accused leading South African liberals of a generalised failure of moral will. Among his controversial statements were:

□ "The traditional liberal discourse of truth and justice is tied up with the negative concept of liberty as 'freedom from' the interference by others and by the State, to be protected by so many equal individual rights.

But for the notion of positive liberty of 'freedom to (do) . . . the State can appear as the embodiment of, and the guarantee for, rational human realisation and flourishing'.

□ "To (Professor Lawrence) Schlemmer (of Wits), moral protest and outrage is no more than a question of achieving immediate emotional release, or of futile 'emotional catharsis' . . . but it would be wrong to dismiss that simply as 'moral posturing' . . . it is a major source for the social and political processes which give rise to and sustain resistance against the injustice of the apartheid order'.

□ "... distrust of moral discourse has become a pervasive feature of many academics at our universities . . . they take increasing pains not to devise strategies of opposition on any explicit moral basis".

□ "It is no mean praise to say that (Charles) Simkins' five lectures on Reconstructing South African Liberalism delivered in the dark and heady days of August 1985 are a worthy successor to those of Heerle . . . by rights it ought to be his work, rather than the easy popularisations of a Clem Sunter or the naive over-simplifications of Leon Louw's The Solution, which should have the widest possible dissemination among a broader South African public.

"But . . . Simkins' project must also be judged a failure. Once again we must ask: what went wrong, and why?"

□ "Let us, in conclusion, take a hard look at what I have called the crisis of confidence in the 'moral' tradition of liberal politics in SA, a generalised failing of moral will that has made it increasingly difficult for us to even talk about truth and justice in SA at all."

Congress political tradition, for instance. There are discourses within that tradition which are liberal, or which owe something to liberalism. But there is also a Stalinist discourse — and it is strong — to which no liberal ought to yield an inch.

A liberal, therefore, has to relate in a complex way to Congress claims about truth and justice. He will support the demand for equal political rights for all, but at the same time will want to see that political change happens in such a way that the potential for a tyrannical successor state is minimised (in Du Toit's language, that "Stalinist discourse is marginalised").

It follows that a liberal's approach to manifestations of popular outrage will be differentiated. If it can generate the energy needed to get rid of an unjust social institution, like the Pass Laws or the Group Areas Act, then liberals ought to be working hard to realise the potential.

If, on the other hand, it is being mobilised in order to strengthen the position of the advocates of tyranny, or with that effect, liberals ought to distance themselves from it.

(That this can happen is recognised by Du Toit when he refers to the many ways in which moral anger and protest can be exploited, ideologically channelled, bureaucratically organised and directed and even synthetically generated and sustained). Sometimes, cases will be hard to decide.

Liberals know that they are living under a cruel and obsolete system. But we have a difficult hand to play. Although the prospects for liberalism are underpinned by many factors at the economic and cultural levels, high political trump cards are out against us. It is the political game which requires finesse.

Depending on their individual talents and assessments, different liberals will want to play it in rather different ways. Some will use a lot of overtly moral discourse, some a little. The latter practice does not necessarily imply a moral crisis. It may merely be a consequence of a strategic decision. In the end, Du Toit has misidentified the problem.

(54)

Soul-searching weekend at the 'people's varsity'

16-22/9/81 Mail

THE University of the Western Cape will search its soul — and that of the society of which it is part — during a three-day conference next weekend.

Called "Building a People's University — The Challenges of Transformation", the conference will harness the combined energies of UWC's administration, academics, students and workers, and as such will be an historic event.

The conference is not expected to produce any easy solutions to the myriad problems the university faces.

When the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, committed the university to becoming an intellectual home for the left he set UWC on a course as yet uncharted, the only certainty being hostility from a suspicious government.

The conference is also a response to conflicts and tensions within the university. While many staff, students and workers support Gerwel's aim, the legacy of UWC's years as an ethnic institution ruled from the top down has left its mark.

Thirteen commissions have been investigating fundamental areas, including admissions policy, academic planning, language development and decision-making.

Keynote addresses are open to the public but the rest of the sessions are closed.

Student 1/10

Municipal polls 'recipe for conflict'

Student spotlight On Govt repression

By Zenaide Vendeiro, Education Reporter

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) launched a national campaign in Johannesburg yesterday focusing on Government repression during the run-up to the October municipal elections.

At a press conference at Wits University, Nusas executive member and Wits SRC president Ms Bettina von Lieres said Nusas believed that far from presenting a solution to the crisis apartheid had created, the elections were dangerous for the future of South Africans, black and white.

Warning of political violence

The elections, she said, were a "recipe for conflict" and the National Party would have to shoulder the blame should October see an outbreak of political violence.

The conference was addressed by Nusas honorary president Dr Beyers Naude, Dr Max Coleman and Ms Laura Pollecut of the Black Sash, who expressed support for the campaign.

Ms von Lieres said the elections were presented as a chance for all South Africans to decide the future of their country, but were politically unacceptable and part of a strategy to ensure the survival of apartheid and NP rule.

Local authorities were still based on economically-wasteful ethnic division, powerless to address legitimate grievances and existing only "on the basis of the widespread use of force by the State to suppress popular opposition".

Despite a ban on any boycott call, it appeared the

majority of the black community would boycott the election.

In the white community, however, where there was still a strong tradition of voting, even among those opposed to apartheid. On university campuses, there would be many white students who would refuse to vote because it would give credibility to a "dangerous and politically unacceptable system", while others would feel that the only way to prevent the Nationalist and the Conservative Party from consolidating their position was the vote against them.

"Ultimately, the decision on whether or not to vote will rest on the individual's assessment of their situation and their own conscience," she said.

Students should take local conditions into account and consider the nature of the candidates, their ability to influence the outcome of the elections and the power of the city councils to effect change in their cities.

Important decisions, but...

White municipalities were able to make important decisions at local level on issues such as petty apartheid, but the central government retained the power to veto such decisions.

She said Nusas would reiterate the call for "single non-racial municipalities in a non-racial and democratic South Africa".

"We will campaign around the principle that any meaningful political solution must take place at national level and must be based on the equal participation of all South Africans," she said.



Wits SRC president Ms Bettina von Lieres, Nusas president Mr Steve Kromberg and Dr Beyers Naude... launching a campaign to focus on repression. Picture by Johnny Hogg.



PRESS CONFERENCE . . . Present at yesterday's press conference were (from left) Mr. Elijah Barayi, president of Cosatu, Professor J V O Reid, acting principal of UCT, and Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of Cosatu.

Picture: ANNE LAING

Pledge to unity follows banned city meeting

ORGANIZATIONS involved in the now-banned anti-apartheid conference, which was to have been held in Cape Town this weekend, yesterday committed themselves to continue to strive for unity among opposition groupings.

Representatives from many of the 75 organizations concerned which would have been present at the conference yesterday afternoon held a press

conference at the University of Cape Town yesterday. It was chaired by civil rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar.

Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), one of the main organizers of the banned weekend conference, said that the organizations concerned would continue to demand their right to meet and the right to free-

Mr. Naidoo 24/9/85

dom. "The action of the government has destroyed one of the few rays of hope in this country. But organizations which are part of the congress have committed themselves to strive for unity," he said.

He added that the timing of the banning, which was announced on Thursday night, had decided the organizations not to apply for a court order.

UCT

And in a meeting yesterday with SA's London ambassador, Mr Rae Killen, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday expressed "regret" that the South African government had taken action to stop the meeting.

The organizers of the meeting said it had been decided not to apply for a court order.

Professor J V O Reid, acting Correspondent and Sapa

principal of UCT, hosts to the banned congress, deplored the banning and expressed his horror at the burning of transport routes on the way to Cape Town and the police roadblocks on major routes into the city.

"We agreed to provide facilities for the conference because we believe in the importance of peaceful discussion," he said. — Staff Reporter, Own

Varsity student by day, ANC guerrilla by night

By HENRY LUDSKI

A TRAINED African National Congress commander and mastermind of several night-time hand-grenade and limpet mine attacks, acted out an amazing double life as a university student by day.

The secret life of 24-year-old University of the Western Cape student Ashley Forbes was revealed in the Cape Supreme Court this week during his trial on terror charges.

His career as an urban guerrilla ended abruptly last

Boyish cell commander tells court of his secret double life

year when police caught up with him.

The story of the once reserved schoolboy from the middle-class suburb of Wynberg who joined the banned ANC, unfolded as Forbes spoke for hours about his radicalisation during the turmoil of forced removals and civil unrest.

Boyish-looking Forbes, the youngest of four children, admitted leaving South Africa in 1986 to undergo military training in Angola and taking command of ANC cells in the Western Cape.

He also admitted recruit-

ing and training members of the organisation, and participating in several hand-grenade and limpet mine attacks in the Peninsula.

"During the day I attended university and at night I did what was required of me," Forbes told the court.

He and five other people have been convicted of terrorism.

Forbes spent three days this week giving evidence in mitigation of sentence.

He said that when it became extremely difficult for organisations to express grievances legally, a

"people's war" was launched because it was felt it was the only option left.

"I had no choice, no other way of expressing myself, other than becoming a member of the ANC."

Forbes said he became a member because the ANC stood for a united and democratic SA.

Six others have been found guilty of assisting Forbes and his co-accused in carrying out their activities. Another of the accused was convicted of furthering the aims of the banned organisation.

Forbes admitted taking part in a hand-grenade attack on Manenberg police station while still a student.

He told the packed court that the forced removal of his grandparents from their home in District Six was one of the first things to change his outlook.

He said his grandmother came to stay with his family in Wynberg after being forced to leave District Six because of the Group Areas Act.

This event "started to awaken other things" within him.

He became aware of areas, such as Mitchell's Plain and Bonteheuwel, and began to understand how people felt after being forced to move.

"I started to criticise the apartheid Government more and started to pose particular suggestions as to what I could do about it."

He became increasingly involved in student politics and the "bread and butter issues" of broken classroom windows, a shortage of textbooks, the concept of gutter education, and inadequate facilities.

He said that joining the United Democratic Front in 1984 gave him a new outlook on the political struggle.

He found that "whites and coloureds could actually sit around the same table, that they could be drawn closer together and that racial barriers could be broken down".

The trial continues this week.



TOWNSHIP TUTORING: Some of the 35 people who have responded to the Barefoot Workers' project at the University of the Western Cape with their lecturer, Mr Nicky Morgan.

UWC self-help plan takes off

Argus 26/9/88
54
30
103

By **EDWARD MOLOINYANE**
Special Correspondent

THE response to the University of the Western Cape's Barefoot Workers' project — which is aimed at helping the small business community in Khayelitsha to help themselves — has been overwhelming, according to a university spokesman.

The project was launched following an article in Weekend Argus highlighting how economically dependent many people in Khayelitsha have become on informal business and home industry.

The university's response was to originate a two-week course to help participants to develop their skills and knowledge so that they in turn could advise other businessmen and women in the township.

"When we launched this project we did not expect such immense enthusiasm," said Mr Nicky Morgan of the UWC's department of economic and management sciences.

"We planned on training about 15 to 20 people. Instead 35 arrived. We couldn't turn them away."

The project is funded by the private sector. Its primary aim is to increase the skills and business acumen of people in Khayelitsha who earn their living in occupations such as vending, mechanical repairs and dressmaking.

The intention is that they will be able to pass on this knowledge to other members of the community.

"Participants will be paid for the duration of the course," said Mr Morgan. "A visiting American academic, Professor Jerry Wade, will be among those who will give instruction."

54 B/day 28/9/88

Universities facing larger subsidy cuts

UNIVERSITY spokesmen have expressed serious concern over the implications of further and larger subsidy cuts next year, after the massive cuts of between 22% and 29% imposed this year.

Although final figures are not yet available, most universities are working on figures they expect to reflect the final amounts, the highest cut so far being 50% at the University of the Western Cape.

The continued high level of cuts continues a trend, as in the past few years cuts have been about 15%.

UCT information officer Eugene

GLEN SHELTON

Hugo warned that all figures were provisional, but said UCT was working on a 27% cut for the 1989 academic year, up from the 26,8% of the previous year.

He said universities were in danger of falling behind with research, teaching and technical resources. He blamed the situation on the inadequacy of the subsidy formula for the needs of tertiary education.

He said the 27% cut represented a

loss to the university of R31m on the total operating budget of R112m.

Wits University deputy vice-chancellor Professor Gerry Steele gave Wits' cuts as 20%, down from the 29% of last year.

However the university would still be hard-hit.

The University of Pretoria is facing a cut of 25%, which represents a 6,3% jump in real terms over the previous year's figures.

Vice-rector Professor Calie Pistorius said the university would be responding to the cuts by applying an incisive rationalisation programme.

22-28/98

Fees to rocket?

THE government has slashed state subsidies for tertiary institutions.

Worst hit is the University of the Western Cape. According to a university spokesperson, UWC would be receiving R40-million less than had been budgeted for — an effective 50 percent cut.

The subsidy for Peninsula Technikon is believed to have been reduced by 37 percent and that of the University of Cape Town by 27 percent.

Subsidies are calculated according to a formula based partly on post-

graduate numbers, passes and growth rate.

UWC's phenomenal growth rate - there are at present 11 000 full-time and 4 000 part-time students - leaves the Bellville campus at a disadvantage because the formula is structured to discourage large growth rates.

The cuts mean that fees at UWC, where already about 80 percent of first-year students are estimated to be facing severe finan-

cial difficulties, are certain to rise.

A rise in fees at other institutions is also likely. A hike in fees alone will not make up the deficit. The cuts will mean that many development plans will be put on hold.

The UWC spokesperson said that, although the university had anticipated some cuts and had budgeted conservatively, the subsidy reduction meant the institution would be

unable to improve the lecturer-to-student ratio or to implement other reforms.

Dr Wolfgang Thomas, of the Small Business Development Board, said the key issue was where these matriculants, many of whom wanted to further their studies, were to go.

He said that, of the three universities in the Western Cape, only UWC saw the need to accommodate these matriculants as a priority.

Instead of cutting back on spending the government should consider the creation of a fourth university campus in the Western Cape which would cater specifically for undergraduates.

The Western Cape Teachers' Union chairperson, Mr Yussuf Gabru, condemned the reductions. They demonstrated the failure of the state to meet the needs of the people of South Africa, he said.

The cuts have been condemned by several other educationists.

VARSIITY PROBE

UNIVERSITY of Lesotho academic Professor N S Ndebele, who was recently refused a visa to enter this country, is to serve on a committee of inquiry appointed to probe a recent dispute in the University of the Western Cape law faculty.

The two other members of the three-man commission are civil

rights advocate Mr Ismail Mohammed, SC, who will head the probe, and Dr Beyers Naude, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

The commission was appointed by the council of the university to investigate disputes in the law faculty which led to a student boycott of lectures.

(54) *Samuel* 28/9/88

Academic's major role in Table Bay revamp

29/9/88 (54) SM

CAPE TOWN — University of Cape Town (UCT) economist Professor Brian Kantor is to play a leading role in revamping and gradually privatising a large section of Table Bay Harbour.

Professor Kantor, director of UCT's School of Economics, has been appointed chairman of a new company formed to implement the Burggraaf report.

Mr Arrie Burggraaf, the director of harbours

who drew up the report, is also one of the directors of the new company — Victoria and Alfred Waterfront (Pty) Ltd — with Mr R J Basson, port director.

The Burggraaf report, which Transport Affairs Minister Mr Eli Louw approved earlier this year, recommended the eastern part of the harbour be redeveloped to bring large numbers of city residents and tourists to the waterfront.

Varsities welcome pay rise

By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Education Reporter

The announcement that the State is to fund a 22 per cent salary increase for academic staff at universities was a positive development, the chairman of the Committee of University Teachers' Associations (CUTA), said yesterday.

Universities will receive an increase in subsidies equivalent to a 7 per cent increase in the staff bill on December 1 and a further 15 per cent on January 1.

CUTA chairman Professor Charles Wait said the announcement was significant because the State's contribution to the academic staff bill had been diminishing in the past few years because of cuts in university subsidies.

"Under normal circumstances, the State contributes about 80 per cent of the staff bill and the univer-

sity has to find the rest. With the cuts in the subsidies, the amount that comes from the State has been less and less each year."

Professor Wait said it was important that the Government, in increasing subsidies to pay for salary increases, was meeting an undertaking it had made to universities some time ago to fund any increases made during the tax year. "The Government has not been able to meet this commitment over the past few years."

He said the statement by the Minister of National Education, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, that universities would themselves decide how to distribute the money was not unusual and merely confirmed the autonomy of universities.

The money need not be spent on staff salaries but it was highly unlikely that universities, who had expressed concern about staff salaries, would not use it

for salary increases.

In a statement issued yesterday, the chairman of the Committee of University Principals (CUP), Professor Cas Crouse, said the CUP noted with appreciation the increase. "The CUP is aware of the financial strain the State experiences. It has, however, also noted with growing concern the widening gap between the remuneration packages of the public and private sectors.

"In particular, the CUP continues to stress in discussions with the State its deep concern about the deteriorating personnel situation at universities and the detrimental effect this has on the provision of high-level manpower."

Professor Crouse said the CUP was therefore pleased that the State demonstrated its own awareness of the seriousness of the situation in such a concrete way.

54

~~54~~

SPM 29/9/88

University today: No new posts. No salary hikes. No new books. No equipment.

The effects of government subsidy cuts are being felt. The question now is whether rationalisation can be prevented from turning into deterioration. **ADRIAN HADLAND reports**

THE effect of huge government subsidy cuts — ranging from 20 to 29 percent — is beginning to be felt in university lecture halls, libraries and laboratories around the country.

Post freezes, static salaries, and "gaps" in equipment and book inventories are manifestations of what the government sees as a need to reduce its public spending commitments by "rationalising" institutions of tertiary education.

There are few who would criticise the concept of "rationalisation", implying as it does financial streamlining and the prevention of duplication and wastage.

The question is to what extent forced and rapid rationalisation will detract from a university's main functions: to provide quality teaching and produce important research.

Though student entry to universities may remain static or even increase, it is often research grants and facilities that are quietly shut off in the face of dire financial pressure. And it is the quality and quantity of research that marks the true health of a university and its place among other institutions around the globe.

"The pressure on the education budget," said National Education Minister FW de Klerk recently, "is now severe because of the need to curtail overall state expenditure and because of a university system in need of thorough rationalisation."

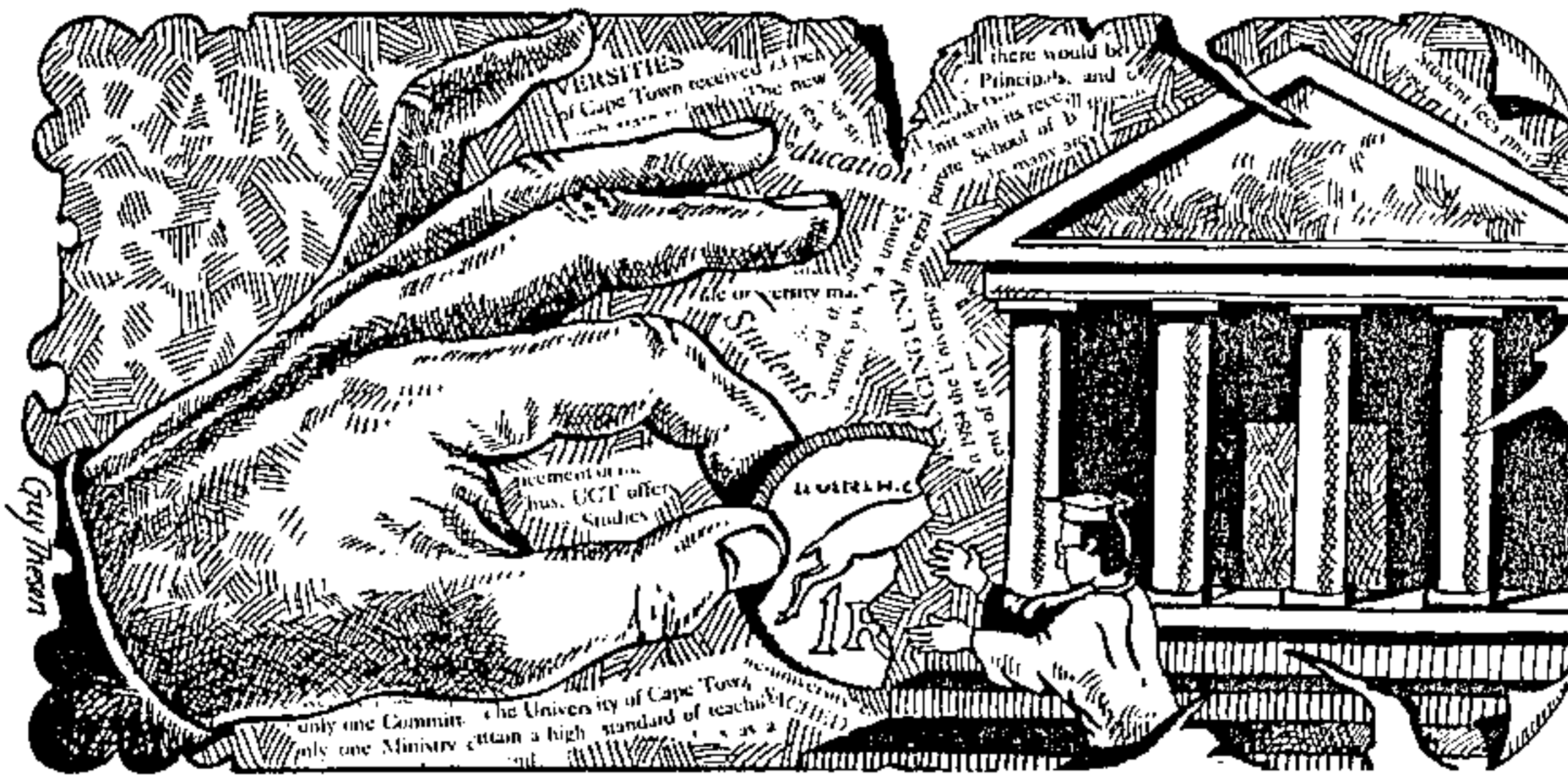
The need to rationalise the universities was first mooted in mid-1986 and led to a "macro-investigation" instigated by the Committee of University Principals. Their report was published earlier this year.

The attempts by universities to implement proposals arising from the investigation is proof that it can be done, says De Klerk.

But — with residential universities facing a R100-million deficit for this financial year alone and with the increase in subsidies rising by only three percent (a substantial drop in real terms) — what are the implications at grassroots level in the departments, research institutions and libraries of the universities?

Professor Peter Tyson, deputy vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, says Wits is one of the most cost-effective of the universities in terms of research produced for money utilised.

But the 29 percent slash in the university's subsidy (more than 60 per-



Eroding rands: state handouts to universities are chipped away

Graphic: GUY THESEEN

	Current Fees (BA, Full-Time)	Current Fees (BSc, Full Time)	Estimated Increase in '89
University of Cape Town	R2 680	R3 150	10-15 percent
University of Pretoria	R1 930	R2 260	15-17 percent
Rand Afrikaans University	R2 360	R2 710	19 percent
University of the Witwatersrand	R2 360	R2 960	15-20 percent
University of Stellenbosch	R1 910	R2 160	10-15 percent
University of Port Elizabeth	R1 560	R1 840	15-20 percent

Though many universities have not announced their official fee increases for next year, these estimates have been provided by student fees offices. Only RAU's figure is confirmed.

cent of its total income derives from the state), together with other economic trends such as the new import surcharges, have had serious implications.

"Because the universities are locked into their staff costs (such as permanent appointments and tenures), any

adjustments to their budget must come from 'soft areas'," says the University of Cape Town's Dean of Social Sciences and Humanities Ian Bunting. These include "bursary payments, building maintenance, staff travel, printing, stationery and the provision of fixed assets such as

teaching and research equipment and library materials".

Louise van Schaardenburg, head of Acquisitions for Wits libraries, says the situation is becoming "very bad".

"It will create gaps in our holdings. Departmental book allocations have been cut in half. With the prices going up and the value of the rand decreasing, our buying power is 40 percent of what it was last year."

That is particularly tough, she says, for the humanities — such as the departments of History, English, Social Anthropology and Sociology. Grants from the private sector and institutions like the Human Sciences Research Council make it easier for the science faculties.

But these faculties have different though equally severe problems. "Things are particularly bad for the

biological sciences," says Professor J Alexander, head of Wits' department of Biochemistry.

"The cuts will drastically affect the purchasing and updating of equipment. With the dollar/rand exchange rate and the new import surcharges (up to 60 percent for electronic equipment) ... it's becoming impossible.

"The cost of importing essential and expensive chemicals makes it extremely difficult, but we're coping."

And — with student fees rising by an average of 15 percent next year and economists' predictions that interest rates (and therefore student loan rates) will rise to improve South Africa's pitiful trade balance (current foreign debt stands at \$22-billion) — the cost of attaining tertiary education is increasing annually by leaps and bounds.

For many students, and particularly those who come from poor backgrounds, the subsidy cuts threaten to exclude them from tertiary education altogether and enhance universities' resemblance to ivory towers.

About a third of the students at Wits rely on bursaries, says deputy vice-chancellor (Student Affairs) Professor Mervyn Shear. "We haven't had enough money for bursaries for a number of years.

"It is one of my most pressing concerns," says Shear. "The private sector has a heavy responsibility, though they have been quite generous in the past and have sponsored very substantial numbers of students.

"I need R1.5-million to R2-million to be able to really meet the needs of students next year. We have had a 15 percent increase in the bursary budget allowance for next year and I hope we will not be faced by a reduced number."

The private sector currently feeds about R20-million into the university through self-administered bursaries. Gifts and bequests are also an important source of income, the most popular beneficiary being the faculty of Medicine which is given twice the amount of the next faculty, Business Administration.

The general consensus of Wits academics and administrators is "we are coping".

But with only the possibility of what De Klerk calls a "moderate adaptation" in subsidy allocation in the offing, the question remains: for how long, and at what cost?

The 'hiccup' that cost UWC about R40-million

THE buildings representing a multi-million rand expansion programme at the University of the Western Cape are the one bright light on the horizon for vice-rector Professor Jaap Durand.

He says he "lies awake at nights worrying" where the money will come from to keep South Africa's fastest-growing university on course.

If provisional estimates of the amount of money the government is prepared to give universities next year are not substantially adjusted, UWC will be the hardest hit.

Its operating expenses are projected at R102-million. In terms of the subsidy formula, 80 percent of this — about R80-million — should come from the government.

But the university has been told by the Department of National Education to expect only 50 percent of this — R40.9-million.

The extent of the cut — far higher than those ranging from 20 to 27 percent expected by other universities — could easily be interpreted as a punitive measure by a government determined to get UWC to toe the line.

It is a legacy of what Durand describes as "a hiccup" — a 1986 plunge in student intake in the wake of the prolonged school boycotts during 1985, when vastly reduced numbers of school pupils wrote and passed matric.

The subsidy formula is calculated on student numbers, their success rate, and a university's research out-

A mere 'hiccup', as the university official put it, has ensured that the hardest hit campus will be the University of Western Cape. **GAYE DAVIS reports**

put — measured by publication in approved journals.

But there is a two-year lag before the allocation based on figures for a given year is awarded — and in the six years since it was first implemented the subsidy has never been fully funded.

"Our 1987 enrolment figures of 9 500 students are generating R102-million for us in 1989," Durand said. Yet this year our student enrolment is almost 11 000 and by 1989 it could hit 12 000."

Durand describes the subsidy formula as "a farce".

"It is not being applied. They are simply looking at how much a university was given the year before and increasing it by a marginal amount."

In real terms the allocation will mean a seven percent increase on UWC's 1987 budget, when the subsidy was cut by 20 percent.

Because it is South Africa's fastest-growing university, UWC will also be the hardest hit if provisional subsidy cuts don't undergo substantial readjustment.

For the past four years, the university has maintained a stringent austerity programme.

Suggestions that UWC is bankrupt



1987 — Cape schools flare up

Picture: ADIL BRADLOW, Afrapix

— hinted at in the Afrikaans press in recent weeks — are "nonsense", said Durand. "UWC will be able to meet its financial commitments in 1989."

But it will mean staff-student ratios declining further — a serious problem for UWC where the majority of students are already disadvantaged by years of inadequate schooling — and could impact on student success rates, in turn affecting the subsidy allocation.

It will mean academics' workloads increasing — while their salaries decrease in real terms — and more time spent on basic teaching, with less available for research.

And if research output levels drop, the subsidy allocation in two years' time will be reduced accordingly. It's a Catch 22 situation.

Committed to providing students with the least opportunity the chance of getting a higher education, UWC has striven to keep tuition fees low. Now an increase seems inevitable.

There are other demands. A recent

wage dispute declared by UWC workers ended when an offer of R200 across the board was accepted. This alone has increased UWC's wage bill by more than R2.2-million.

On a campus where new buildings are rising it is difficult to explain the intricacies of financial constraint.

But the building programme represents capital expenditure for which a loan was granted. "You can't use capital to cover running expenses," said Durand.

Alternative funding is no answer. "There's a limit to what the private sector can do. We're talking in terms of millions of rands."

Nor is rationalisation — a concept now under serious discussion by the Committee of University Principals — necessarily a solution.

"We can't sacrifice facilities when there's no guarantee our students will be admitted to other institutions," said Durand. "Subsidy cuts have the effect of making universities reluctant to grow."

New bills, but no new funds

NEW legislation means universities will have to pay rates on their properties from next year — and they have been told to foot the bill from existing funds.

In terms of a measure gazetted in July, all state and state-related bodies previously exempted from paying rates will be rateable from next year.

According to the University of Cape Town's registrar, Hugh Amoore, UCT's rates bill will be R4-million — which represents three percent of a R130-million operating budget.

"The Department of National Education has said we must pay from existing funds," Amoore said. "It's ludicrous."

The move will further load universities already strapped for cash. "We're not spending enough on our libraries, on salaries, on equipment or on building maintenance."

"A professor is earning R50 000 a year — a newly qualified chartered accountant starts on that, and he gets a car."

The issue for government however was teachers' salaries — "because that's where the votes lie".

The subsidy formula was not necessarily bad but should be fully funded, Amoore said.

"The government says it would like to do this but that it doesn't have the money."

Two major problems with the formula were philosophical: "As a point of departure it (the government) argues that the state should not support bursary funding. It will also only subsidise students for courses towards degrees, which excludes remedial and adult education programmes."

"We need some form of long-term loan or bursary finance that is publicly funded," Amoore said.

23/11/76
W. M. (circled) (circled) (circled) 54

A Matie in Maputo

THE disc jockey at the mini-golf club on the Maputo beachfront speaks Portuguese with an American twang.

Hoirs of people and mosquitoes dance together under disco-lights to the beat of *Modern Talking*, while chauffeurs wait outside in BMW's for their partying bosses.

Last week, one of those "bosses" was Mota Lopez, host to 14 Afrikaans students from the universities of Stellenbosch, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and the Orange Free State who were on an eight-day visit to "Marxist-Leninist" Mozambique. "This," he said, stretching out his arms, "is socialism".

One could not tell by his smile whether he was joking.

In the bustling centre of Maputo, there are few signs of government control of commerce. Although it is illegal, hawkers sell food and cigarettes on virtually every street corner. Business people, waiting impatiently for government promises to move towards a less-controlled economy, sell anything from food and household appliances to curios.

A year ago, Mozambicans say, shop-windows were empty and people queued for bread.

Now it seems easy to live in the city centre without realising that you are in one of the world's poorest countries. However, one is still confronted by the effects of the devastating war, more so than a white South African in one's own country.

The vasty shanty towns of Maputo spread directly from the city centre, separated only by green belts where farmers in collectives produce food for the city.

Large numbers of rural inhabitants flock to the city each year, building reed huts or corrugated-iron shacks in the ever-expanding refugee camps. These dwellings are more spacious than those of Crossroads in Cape Town — and they're legal.

During our short visit, we became acutely aware of the international isolation of South Africa. Mozambique receives aid from, among others, the USA, Britain and the Soviet Union.

An international fair had just finished when we arrived and preparations for the Pope's visit were in full swing. An international fun run in aid of Unicef was held in the streets of Maputo. The Zambian and Tanzanian soccer teams played at Independence Day celebrations.

The highlight of these celebrations was a soccer match between what was the official soccer team of colonial Mo-

A group of Afrikaans students visit Maputo ... and have their preconceptions scrambled

By TANJA HICHERT of Stellenbosch, one of 14 students who returned from Mozambique this week

zambique and the "Veterans of the Revolution", captained by none other than President Joachim Chissano. One could only imagine South African Minister of Defence Magnus Malan and his former cabinet colleagues playing a friendly rugby game against the ANC central committee in a post-apartheid South Africa.

Such prospects seemed closer when one of the ANC representatives in Mozambique greeted us in Afrikaans. "Ek moet dit oefen," said Tommy Ndlela. "Ek kry maar min kans om Afrikaans hier to praat." He suggested an Afrikaans translation of the ANC: *Die Afrikaner Nasionale Kongres*.

The ANC officials' views seemed surprisingly moderate, even when one takes into account that they were being very diplomatic.

One only has to go to Kaya Mandi, the township outside Stellenbosch, to hear the same sort of things being said, and to hear opinions to the left of the ANC. We heard the same views on the October 26 elections that one hears from extra-parliamentary organisations in South Africa, and we were able to hear their direct answers to questions on the armed struggle and the bombing of "soft targets".

It was stated categorically that it was not official ANC policy to attack "soft targets". This was a surprise. The explanation given was that the ANC does not have complete control over all its cadres.

One member of our group said afterwards that he had had preconceived ideas and had expected to meet archetypal "terrorists".

To some of us their position seemed tragic. We had never thought of ANC members as people who would rather not be in exile. During our second meet-

ing, while we shared some beers and spoke to people individually, we realised some of them had not seen their families since 1976.

They, being good diplomats, never questioned our *bone fides*, but we had to answer some questions. They were interested in the state of affairs on Afrikaans campuses and in hearing how the ANC was perceived by Afrikaners generally.

We could only explain how outraged people were after every bomb and how successful was government propaganda about the ANC.

The ANC officials held no bitterness towards Frelimo for signing the Nkomati Accord, which allows only 10 ANC representatives in Mozambique. According to them, there had never been an ANC military base in

Mozambique.

However, the bitterness in the Frelimo government over South African violations of Nkomati was very clear. "The Nkomati Accord was useless in all aspects except one," said Sergio Vieira, member of the Frelimo central committee and former minister of state security. "It has shown the whole world that South Africa is a destabilising force in the sub-continent."

It is this that induced Chissano talk to Botha again last week, he said. "Every commitment given by South Africa is another nail in its diplomatic coffin, because it cannot keep its promises, even if it tries."

Soviet diplomats — with cans of Lion Lager in their hands — condemned Renamo atrocities and South African involvement with the rebel organisation. But it was more surprising to hear this reiterated by the Swedish ambassador, international welfare organisations and foreign journalists.

Even the US ambassador, Melissa Wells, showed a hint of scepticism about South Africa honouring the accord. "We have detected a pattern of support for Renamo, even after the Nkomati Accord," she said. "Where this support comes from is another question."

All of these people confirm that Renamo has destroyed 800 health centres and 2 629 primary schools and killed more than 400 teachers in Mozambique.

And they all agree that Mozambique would have the potential of becoming, in Wells' words, "the California of Africa" if it was allowed to develop peacefully.

● Tanja Hichert is a University of Stellenbosch political science honours student and an assistant editor of *Die Matie*.

(54)

~~SECRET~~

SML 30/9/88

CP could come into power — professor

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Conservative Party has the strongest base support of any white political party and could soon become the largest white party, political analyst Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, has predicted.

The claim has been made in an article in the latest publication of *Indicator South Africa*, journal of the Centre for Social and Development Studies at the University of Natal.

Professor Schlemmer drew his conclusions from by-election and opinion poll surveys.

He said the National Party, positioned in the centre of the white political spectrum, could still maintain an impressive general election provided it could retain the support of most of the floating vote.

The NP could face major problems however if "an image of the NP takes hold of the imagination of the voters in which it is seen as unable to manage the situation of stress in the country and the floaters drift away to the Right and to the Left".

HUNG PARLIAMENT

Professor Schlemmer said the NP, within a short space of political time, could end up as no larger than the liberal opposition parties to its left in a hung Parliament with the Conservative Party as the largest party.

"Under these circumstances, the sheer uncertainty

factor in the minds of whites as well as inevitable disagreements among the centre-left parties will quite possibly enable the CP to force an emergency election and come to power."

Firm right-wing opposition now stood between 32 and 38 percent while the bottom line of the NP started at 28 percent, going up to 51 percent at the top, with a floating vote on the Right of between two and six percent and between six and 16 percent on the Left.

Professor Schlemmer said the October municipal elections would be "a dress rehearsal" for national political developments.

(54) 8/day 30/9/88

PROFESSOR James Moulder's suggestions on university development in SA (Business Day, August 11) included one element which calls for a specific response. This is his comment on the role of the Academic Support Programmes (ASPs) at the "open" universities.

Among other functions, ASPs have been primarily responsible for providing supplementary and enriched teaching, and in some cases bridging courses, to those (mainly black) students who enter these universities from grossly inadequate schooling.

The programmes were established at the beginning of this decade, following an inter-university workshop at which the then Vice-Chancellor of Wits, Professor D.J. du Plessis, emphasised that responding to the academic problems of black students at historically-white universities would require change in the universities themselves, in the context of changes in SA at large.

The evolution of ASPs has been consistent with that recognition: since their establishment the units have grown considerably, not only in scope but also in their understanding of the problems and issues involved.

Professor Moulder contends these programmes "cannot work" and that, on the contrary, they can only be counter-productive; that in attempting to assist underprepared students to cope with the demands of the university they only serve — and are primarily intended — to protect the university from having to change itself. It is to these assertions that we must respond.

First, however, we should make it clear that virtually all ASP staff members would agree with Professor Moulder that it is essential for our universities to respond positively and decisively to the pressing educational and social needs of our society as a whole.

They would further agree that such a response must entail continual reassessment of — and willingness, where necessary, to change — traditional university policies and practices, including those concerned with admissions, staffing, curricula, teaching strategies and research priorities.

In fact, the debate about what Professor Moulder terms "organisational change" has for a number of years been vigorously conducted at conferences of the ASP community as well as in a range of other interest groups. What is now under the spotlight is not so much the perceived need for positive institutional change as the nature and the processes of such changes in the universities.

Academic support programmes for students do work

Directors of academic support programmes at three universities respond to the proposals by Professor James Moulder of Natal University for a new approach to university education. This article was written jointly by . . .



Professor HUGH PHILPOTT, Director, Student Support Programme, University of Natal, Durban



Professor PETER HUNTER, Director, Academic Support Programme, Witwatersrand University



IAN SCOTT, Director, Academic Support Programme, University of Cape Town

However, we would strongly disagree with his view of the role of ASPs in this complex process. In the first instance, there are no grounds for asserting that ASPs have failed. In the four universities concerned, thousands of entrants from disadvantaged educational backgrounds have been effectively assisted in their academic work, and many of them also in relation to non-academic problems (such as accommodation and finance) which so seriously affect their work.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Natal recently reported that, in the last three years, the pass rate for first-entry first-year black students had improved substantially, and he recognised that this was partly due to the work of student support programmes.

The Vice-Chancellor of UCT, in response to Professor Moulder's critique, has recently noted that academic support programmes at his university are succeeding despite severe financial constraints, and that in 1987 the course success rate for black students at UCT was a creditable 68%.

At Wits, where ASP has a full-time evaluator, there is empirical evidence that in any specific subject which has academic support, the pass rate of the ASP students is higher than that of non-ASP students who entered the university on similar criteria. Furthermore, comparisons between mid-year and end of year examination results show a greater improvement on the part of ASP students than that of non-ASP students.

To withdraw such support services would not only damage the academic and professional training of many high-potential students, it would in consequence diminish the contribution which their trained competence could in due course make to the development of our future society and economy.

Secondly, there is considerable evidence that the work of the ASPs has already led to some significant and beneficial changes in curricula, course structures, teaching styles,

sensitivity to students' needs and flexibility.

This has come about through dissemination of ASP experience to faculties, academic departments and individual staff members, and also, indirectly, through the ASPs in assisting the increasing numbers of black students to participate in the academic life of the university on more equitable terms.

Furthermore, it is leading to a greater acceptance of responsibility, on the part of faculties and a range of academic departments, for teaching arrangements that are appropriate to a heterogeneous intake of students.

It would, of course, be absurd to suggest that ASPs could or should be responsible by themselves for ensuring that the universities adapt effectively and responsibly to the changing circumstances of South African society. But, as we have indicated, ASPs have already made, and must continue to make, a substantial contribution to this critical process.

Professor Moulder's criticisms do not take into account the internal

policy impact of ASPs, which represent a vital source of learning for universities about the problems involved, about options and about the costs and benefits of different strategies.

It can, of course, be strongly argued that the universities should have moved faster in their response to the changing student intake and to the changing SA. But there is no evidence that an absence of ASPs would have facilitated that process.

It must be agreed that ASPs, as they function at present, must also change. As the various parts of the universities become equipped to respond with appropriate curricula and teaching strategies, the requirement for ASPs in their present form will disappear, leaving rather the need for a central resource unit providing consultancy and evaluation to the subject departments.

Such a stage cannot be reached by fiat, nor by the abolition of those academic units whose experience has enabled them to make a distinctive contribution to undergraduate teaching.

While we identify with the need for positive institutional change, and believe that ASPs should stimulate rather than inhibit this, we are concerned about the possible implications of some of the suggestions which Professor Moulder makes for changes to our university system.

He appears to suggest that because of a historically produced mismatch between the university's perceived task and the education of the (black) majority of our national community, the general level of our undergraduate education must adapt to the capabilities of Bantu Education. This would surely compound the deprivation suffered by blacks, and add the insult of patronising condescension.

While intake requirements must certainly recognise the facts of black educational opportunities and experience, and while the content of many curricula need great emphasis upon local content, it would be a short-changing of the community if the universities were simply to lower the output-level requirements for degrees.

(It is noteworthy that such lowering has not been sought by any of the black community leaders or organisations which demand a more substantial South Africanising of our universities).

Universities are social resources which are difficult to construct, maintain and change, but easy to run down. To sell them off at this point would be to deny the inheritance of the dispossessed.

(54) ~~229~~ CAP + TIME
30/9/88
Detainees top polls

DURBAN. — Two detained university students — Mr Kavin Naidoo and Mr Dennis Nkosi — topped the polls at the University of Durban-Westville's Students' Representative Council elections yesterday.

Troubled varsity goes to polls

By GUGU KUNENE

STUDENTS at the trouble-prone University of Durban-Westville this week went to the polls to elect a new 13-member SRC.

Of the 13, two were returned to office in absentia as they are in detention.

Kovin Naidoo and Dennis Nkosi, who were de-

tained on June 25, were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively.

The 32,2 percentage poll was lower than last year.

But SRC member Ronnic Pather denied this indicated the students no longer had faith in the SRC, saying students were pre-occupied with

2/10/88 Clam

preparations for the end-of-year exams.

"What is interesting about the results is that for the first time in the varsity's history, a white student (Greg Brown) and a coloured student (David Canham) were elected to the SRC.

"This proves that ours is a truly non-racial council," said Pather.

UCT hopeful over academic boycott

Stev Own Correspondent 3/10/88

DURBAN — The University of Cape Town believes the African National Congress is likely to soften its position on the academic boycott and hopes that the university will be exempted from the sanction.

Professor John Reid, acting vice-chancellor of UCT, said discussions with people who had met the ANC indicated that such an exemption might be possible.

At the same time he stressed it was the administration's intention that the institution should become one no one would want to boycott.

"We now have a methodical programme of action to inform influential people overseas what UCT is trying to do and where we stand.

"We hope an exemption will be a consequence of this educating process."

He said that, in many cases, academics who had turned down invitations to lecture at UCT had said that if they had been more fully informed of the university's stand they would have accepted the invitations.

BLANKET BAN

The ANC had called for a blanket academic boycott to prevent the exchange of visiting lecturers, research and publications.

The impression that this attitude was softening was gained from people — whom he did not identify — who had raised UCT's case with the ANC.

But he denied that a university delegation was planning to meet the ANC to discuss the issue.

"I must stress, however, that the university is not changing or doing all these things purely to overcome the boycott. It is rather that we are honestly maintaining our academic integrity and being true to the principles of being a reputable institution with a varied and important contribution to South Africa."

O'BRIEN AFFAIR

Today the university's Academic Freedom Committee intends to issue a statement on the findings of the commission that investigated the Connor Cruise O'Brien affair. Mr O'Brien, noted author and academic, had to abandon a lecture at UCT in defiance of the academic boycott after it was disrupted by students.

The statement will again attack the academic boycott as the vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, did in last year's annual report: "An academic boycott is a destructive strategy incompatible with being a scholar and inimical to the existence of all universities.

"Such poorly thought-out tactics should be soundly condemned by all who value learning and the wellbeing of all the inhabitants of South Africa."

Last week Dr Saunders met heads of universities in Britain and other influential people to put UCT's case and to raise funds.

APC TIPS 3/19/88 (54)

Softening of academic boycott?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Anti-apartheid groups, including the ANC, appear to be softening their attitudes towards the blanket academic boycott, university sources say.

A Sunday Tribune report yesterday quoted University of Cape Town deputy vice-chancellor Professor John Reid as saying "there seems to be a softening of the (ANC) attitude and we have the perception that there has been a selection process going on".

Prof Reid said this impression had been carried back to the university by travellers abroad who

had had contact with the ANC.

UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders said yesterday that he was not aware of a shift in stance by the ANC in particular, but rather that there seemed to be a general change of attitude by anti-apartheid groups.

"It is my distinct impression that it is increasingly being realized in most circles that the academic boycott is damaging for everyone, including institutions which want a fair and just society and embody those goals in their mission statement."

"Therefore it is likely that there is a reassessment of the

value of such tactics going on."

In the university's last annual report, Dr Saunders said the boycott was a "destructive strategy incompatible with being a scholar and inimical to the existence of all universities".

Wits vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton said he was not personally aware of any moves to reconsider the boycott but that doing so "was a matter of the greatest importance to every university in SA".

The boycott prevents the exchange of visiting lecturers, research and academic publications.

Pretoria students to pay more

4/10/88 Pretoria Bureau (54)

An 18 percent increase in lecture fees and a 10 percent rise in residence fees at the University of Pretoria has been recommended by the university council's standing committee.

A university spokesman said the increase was essential due to the cuts in the State subsidy and the high inflation rate. It was subject to confirmation by the university council, which would be meeting later this month.

The increase would result in fees for a B Com degree to climb from R1 956 in 1988 to R2 304 in 1989.

Female residences were the hardest hit by the increase with fees rising by 10,5 percent to R2 890 and fees at male residences were to be increased by 8,8 percent to R3 510.

The spokesman said due to the "pay as you eat system" it had been possible to limit the increase in food prices to 10 percent, which meant women students could annually book meals to the value of R711 and men to the value of R1 075.

UCT opposes boycott

Staff Reporter

MC65 6/10/88 (54) 200

THE University of Cape Town has taken a strong stand against the academic boycott because it "stifles" teaching and research and "seriously impairs" the work of the university.

The academic boycott, the University Council says, is "inimical to the whole ethos" of the university.

In a resolution proposed by the University Senate and adopted by the council, UCT says that while opposing the academic boycott it is necessary to state its "implacable opposition" to apartheid, its commitment to academic freedom and freedom of speech, and its commitment to help achieve an open non-racial democratic society.

The university recognised that the motive behind the academic boycott was opposition to apartheid, but believed that "teaching and research, the primary business of the university, are necessary resources for the education and liberation of a nation, both now and in the future, and should be promoted rather than stifled".

The resolution says "the liberation of the nation in the short-term is from political domination *tout court* (without further addition or explanation), but in the long-term from the depredations from illiteracy and poor education; the university's real capacity to contribute towards these long-term goals should not be compromised, but rather this capacity should be improved by the maintenance and extension of good standards, competent and exceptional faculty members and students".

The university says: "We are opposed on the grounds of principle to academic boycotts because we believe them to be inimical to the whole ethos of the university" and "we are also opposed to academic boycotts as a strategy because they will seriously impair, perhaps irretrievably, the functioning of the institution, devoted, as it is, to the education of the people of South Africa".

The council has asked the university's Academic Freedom Committee to monitor academic boycotts and their effects.

Plai
the



Riot police advance on students at the Unibo campus during last week's protest.

Picture: PAUL WEINBERG, Afrapix

Unibo closed after police fire on students

7-13/10/88

54
WMAA

By VUSI GUNENE

THE University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) remains closed following last week's sit-in by students in protest against tighter security measures on campus.

Third-year law student Olickers Koikang was shot by a policeman during the demonstration last week. He is in the Bophelong Hospital under police guard.

Protest against tighter security, surveillance and control of students by means of an identification card system, sparked the confrontation between students and the "homeland's" riot police.

Student discontent with the univer-

sity's administration dates back to last year, when Lucas Mangope, Bophuthatswana's president and Unibo's chancellor, came to address a function on campus.

When Mangope arrived, he found that the tent in which he was to have delivered his speech had been burnt down by students.

However, this came too late to mollify students, who launched a lecture boycott over the tightening of university security.

This, in turn, prompted the Unibo vice-chancellor to close down all resi-

dences and give students two hours to leave the campus.

Students allege that the university authorities called in the homeland's riot police after the two-hour deadline had elapsed.

Although SRC members say they explained to the police that the remaining students were waiting for transport, police opened fire.

"First they shot teargas canisters, then rubber bullets and live ammunition," a student said.

A request by the SRC and the staff association for a meeting to resolve the crisis has been since refused by the vice-chancellor.

Homes supply on increase, but...

While much is said about the chronic housing backlog, there has been a considerable increase in the supply of homes in recent years.

According to figures covering the private sector only, from the Toncoro group, holding company of Corobrik, there has been a steady increase in the supply of homes in recent years.

In 1986, a total of 4 248 houses were built for blacks, while an increase of 3 082 (72.5 percent) to 7 330 took place in 1987.

In the six months to June this year, a total of 4 604 homes were built, compared with 2 969 over the same period in 1987.

While this is an encouraging trend, one home-building source believes the rate of supply is hopelessly too low to cater for the vast backlog and future requirements.

"More than 2.6 million homes

will be needed for the black population up to the turn of the century," he says.

"And if only 8 000 are being built on average annually, it is obvious that many people can expect to continue to live as squatters or in overcrowded conditions."

The rising cost factor is also seen in the Toncoro figures and suggests that the home-building industry is striving to keep the price of the end product within the means of blacks.

In 1986, the average size of a house built for blacks was 84.4 sq m and cost an average of R28 912.

The following year, the size was 74.2 sq m and cost R25 232.

The average size of houses built for blacks in the January-June period this year rose slightly to 77.4 sq m, with the cost at R29 420.

POPULATION GROUP	HOUSING STOCK		SUPPLY (I.E. BUILT)		TOTALS	
	1980	1980	1986(X)	1987(X)	1988(X)	(JUNE 1988)
Whites	1 127 000	209 000	16 649	17 443	9 160	1 379 252
Coloureds	332 000	78 000	4 127	5 493	3 458	423 078
Asians	104 000	43 000	2 586	2 795	1 279	153 660
Blacks	425 000	61 000	4 248	7 330	4 604	502 182
	1 988 000	391 000	27 610	33 061	18 501	2 458 172

X - Private Sector only

C.S.S. Statistical News Release

Crisis in civil engineering

Tertiary education in civil engineering is heading for a crisis.

Fewer students are entering the profession and universities and technicians are said to be losing staff, resulting in a shortage of skilled professionals.

The big problem has prompted the South African Institution of Civil Engineers to hold a workshop on tertiary education in civil engineering on October 27.

Professor A Kemp, professor of the civil engineering faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand and chairman of the institution's education committee, says: "The purpose of the workshop is to identify priority issues in tertiary education and to reach consensus on action to be taken.

"Discussions will centre around several important issues. For instance, a staff crisis is imminent

First biennial merit award presented

The first biennial merit award

of the Institute of Town and Regional Planners has been presented to Rohrs Nichol de Swardt and Dyus for their role in initiating and planning the Sanlameer development, the holiday resort on the Natal South coast and put together by insurance group, San-

Property & Construction

FRANK JEANS



at universities and technicians as subsidies are cut and employment conditions deteriorate."

Professor Kemp also voices concern at the fall-off in civil engineering enrolment at universities, which has dropped by 60 percent in the past 15 years.

"Today, fewer than 200 final-year students are registered in civil engineering at seven South African university departments offering degrees. This is well below the country's needs," he says.

"And we must avoid lowering entry standards to attract students."

He believes, too, that the difficulties experienced by students from disadvantaged educational and social backgrounds need urgent consideration.

Sanlameer was established in

1977 after four years of intensive research.

There are now about 330 units in a sub-tropical setting, a 40-room hotel, two restaurants and conference facilities. About 80 ha of parkland have been preserved.

PROPERTY

54
B/long 11/10/88

HAVING taught black students at Wits, UCT and in Britain, my scenario of universities in this country is the exact opposite of that of Natal University's Professor James Moulder, whose views have recently been published. He suggests an Africanisation of our universities, and in the process makes a number of statements that are highly questionable.

The very term "Africanisation" is, in the final analysis, derogatory. It is generally interpreted as a lowering of standards. It could mean either that universities should teach what people in the townships (the majority of the population) find relevant, or it could mean that universities should lower their standards to conform to the standard of teaching by the Department of Education and Training. This is what Moulder has in mind.

Instead of suggesting that the standard of school education should be raised, he suggests that university "levels" should be lowered. He loathes the DET system because it under-educates black pupils, but he is in favour of the universities following suit.

Let us hope no one will take him seriously. Black people are known for their interest in good education, and if our universities were to scale themselves down to accommodate the under-educated, future generations will point to him as the cause of the further lowering of education in this country.

Moulder has not consulted black parents and students, and he does not know what kind of education they really want. He thinks they are suited to a different and lower level than that which the universities are offering, and recommends accordingly.

There is little reason to believe that the intelligence probability distribution of blacks is much different from that of whites. The fact that a people speak English with a strange accent, that their idioms and customs are different from those of whites and their experience and knowledge of the Western world often more limited, has nothing to do with intelligence. Proof of this is the fact that the

Dedicated teaching is the way to 'World standards'

Professor D J J BOTHA, Department of Economics, Witwatersrand University, takes up the debate about the future of university education

black student, if well and sympathetically taught, has no greater difficulty in grasping complex ideas and theories than his white fellow student. He often cannot express himself with equal facility, which the sceptic interprets as indicating a lower level of understanding, which it is not.

Proper education requires much from both teacher and taught. Criticism is often limited to the shortcomings of the student, and seldom if ever refers to the quality of teaching. High failure rates are due not only to lack of preparation on the part of the student but also, in many instances, to indifferent or garbled teaching.

In our universities there are departments that are doing very well. In virtually all the departments that do not require expensive equipment it is not an insuperable task to attain world standards. To many people "world standards" is a magic concept that cannot but be way above the capabilities of academics in little SA. This is nonsense. World standards are attained by dedicated teachers who enjoy their work and keep up with the international literature which they systematically introduce into their teaching.

Many departments are doing just this and are rightly famous for the good students they turn out. We

strive after excellence — often with success — and we must continue to do so. We can continue to do so provided a few conditions are met.

First, some of our universities could profitably be turned into technicals where important work of a different kind is done. Second, we must attract only the best quality staff. Third, the conditions of work need looking into in order to make the university more attractive to younger members of staff.

Academic support programmes are not offered to black students only. Universities have run these programmes for decades in the shape of tutorial systems, mostly for first year students. Tutorials help them to find their feet. Many white students need this

as much as black students do. Poor school education is by no means limited to the DET schools.

The problem shifts, therefore, from being one of teaching disadvantaged black students to the teaching at university of many students — white, black and brown — who are not yet university material. It is a general problem which the presence of black students on campus has merely aggravated. They have introduced nothing new besides their new faces and different ways of socialising. Academically that is irrelevant.

The Faculty of Commerce at Wits runs two programmes manned by a very small number of dedicated staff. Their success has been remarkable. Our Academic Support Programme (ASP) — of the kind that Moulder says must be discontinued — is offered to students who seek aid voluntarily. The June results for this and last year are shown in the table:

Barber delayed

WASHINGTON correspondent Simon Barber has been in New York to report on the Angola/Namibia peace talks, and his weekly column has been delayed until tomorrow.

Subject	June 1987	Pass Number	June 1988	Pass Number
Economics	23	61	34	89
Business	27	50	45	72
Commercial	23	83	41	83
Law	23	83	41	83

So, for example, in June 1987, of 23 students in economics, 61% passed. A

year later, of 34 students, 89% passed, and so on. Among those 34 students, three are from English homes in Johannesburg's northern suburbs, another three are English speaking from the less-privileged section of the community and the rest are black or foreign students.

The ASP fulfils a need that is present in all sections of the community. It can be met by extra tuition — circumspect tuition that need not cost the earth.

In our case, ASP students are taken through a programme designed to develop learning strategies, reading skills and regular working habits — all elemental pre-requisites to successful study anywhere.

It is necessary that we sound our responsible black leaders about the kind of education they want: a "relevant" education focused on the problems of their communities, or a more universal education that would turn them into full citizens of the modern world. It appears that black students are as interested in a good education as any — a First World education which our universities can and do provide.

We shall apparently forever remain a First/Third World country. It is our duty to ensure that the First World segment of our society is comparable with the best. That is within our reach with proper educational planning. For there is no lack of brain power in this country, also among the black section of the population. A people that could produce Luthuli, Jabavu, Marok, Buthelezi, Tutu, Mangope or Nzandwazi are a people with undoubted intellect.

Let us stop advocating emotive views, such as that the management and staffing of universities should reflect the proportional strength of the various race groups. That is surely not true of universities elsewhere. Is it true of Harvard and Yale? Is this reflected in the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton? Let us allow the evolutionary process to take its course without propagating unrealistic ideas based upon emotion, fear and a feeling of guilt.

Govt 'Yes' to hostel request

Pretoria Bureau

The Government has approved the erection of a students' hostel on the campus of the University of Natal.

The approval for the hostel to accommodate temporarily medical students of all races being trained by the university, follows representations by the university to the department, according to a statement released by the Department of Education and Culture.

The statement said the Alan Taylor residence in Wentworth in which the students were currently accommodated "is not the property of the university and must be evacuated. It has therefore become necessary to provide alternative accommodation for these students."

The new residence would be built inside the existing grounds on the West campus. The students would then be moved to the planned Cato Manor campus — about six kilometres from the existing campus — where the establishment of a medical training facility, including a hospital and teaching facilities, had been approved.

The statement added: "If the residence were to be built there now, it would mean the students would be totally isolated from public amenities and the rest of the university for approximately 10 years and they would have great difficulty in using any of the facilities on the main campus".

When the students have been moved after the completion of Cato Manor campus, the new residence on the West campus "will be fully utilised since the university is planning future extension of the residence facilities".

Sikhs sentenced for the murder.

CMT Frits 12/10/88

Prof gets actuarial post *CV*

PROFESSOR R E Dorrington, an associate professor of the Department of Business Science at UCT, has been appointed to the new Chair of Actuarial Science, a university spokesman said yesterday.

EXAMINATION CONFUSION

(54) Soweto
12/10/88

HUNDREDS of Vista University candidates, who started their end-of-the-year examinations last Monday at St Anthony's Centre in Boksburg, have voiced dissatisfaction at the way the afternoon examination was conducted.

Informed sources yesterday told the *Sowetan* that confusion reigned at the Boksburg examination centre when invigilators arrived about half an hour late. Informants said the examination was scheduled for 2pm, on Monday.

It is alleged that candidates from as far afield as Soweto and the East Rand townships — mostly qualified teachers who had enrolled for upgrading courses — could still not locate venues minutes before the examinations could start.

Police warn students meeting is illegal

AK665 14/10/88
Education Reporter

POLICE entered the University of Cape Town yesterday and warned students, who had met to discuss the municipal elections, that their gathering outside the Jameson Hall was illegal.

They sent a message through UCT vice-chancellor Professor James Leatt ordering students to disperse.

After long negotiations police agreed to withdraw to the "peripheries of the university if students left the campus in groups of two and three", Professor Leatt said.

Early yesterday police blocked off all entrances to UCT, allowing only students

with registration cards on to the campus.

Their action prompted the university to seek an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court for the blockade to be lifted. The matter was set to be heard at 2:15pm, but was postponed *sine die* after the blockade was lifted at 1.45pm.

UCT said in a statement that "on the morning of October 13 the SAP put a blockade around UCT which required students entering campus to produce registration cards before being allowed on to university property".

Because "bona fide visitors and others were denied access the university went to the Supreme Court to try on an ur-

gent basis to get an order against the Minister of Law and Order, the Divisional Commissioner of Police and others".

At lunchtime more than 500 people, including students from UCT, the University of the Western Cape and high school pupils, met two hours later than scheduled in the Jameson Hall to discuss the municipal elections.

At the end of the meeting the crowd resolved to march to the police to call for the release of five students they believed had been detained.

About 300 chanting students set off down University Avenue. When they reached Ring Road marshalls tried in vain to

persuade them not to head towards the university entrance.

A compromise was reached as a police helicopter hovered overhead and the marchers agreed to return to Jameson Hall. However, after resuming the march, a group of students wanted to continue down Ring Road.

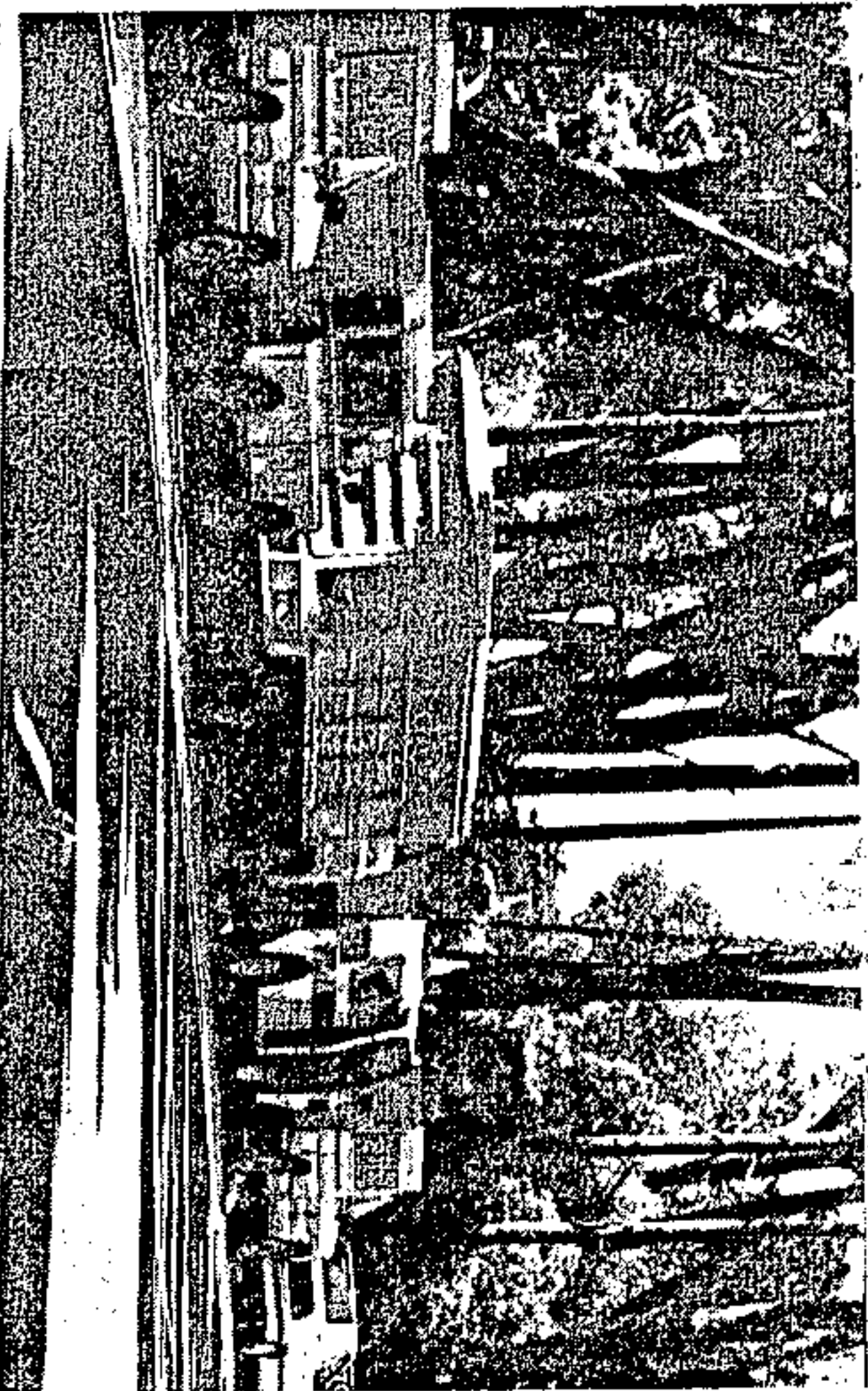
More discussions followed between students and marshalls, one of whom appealed to the marchers "not to go on a suicide mission".

The marchers agreed to return to Jameson Hall to sing the "national anthem".

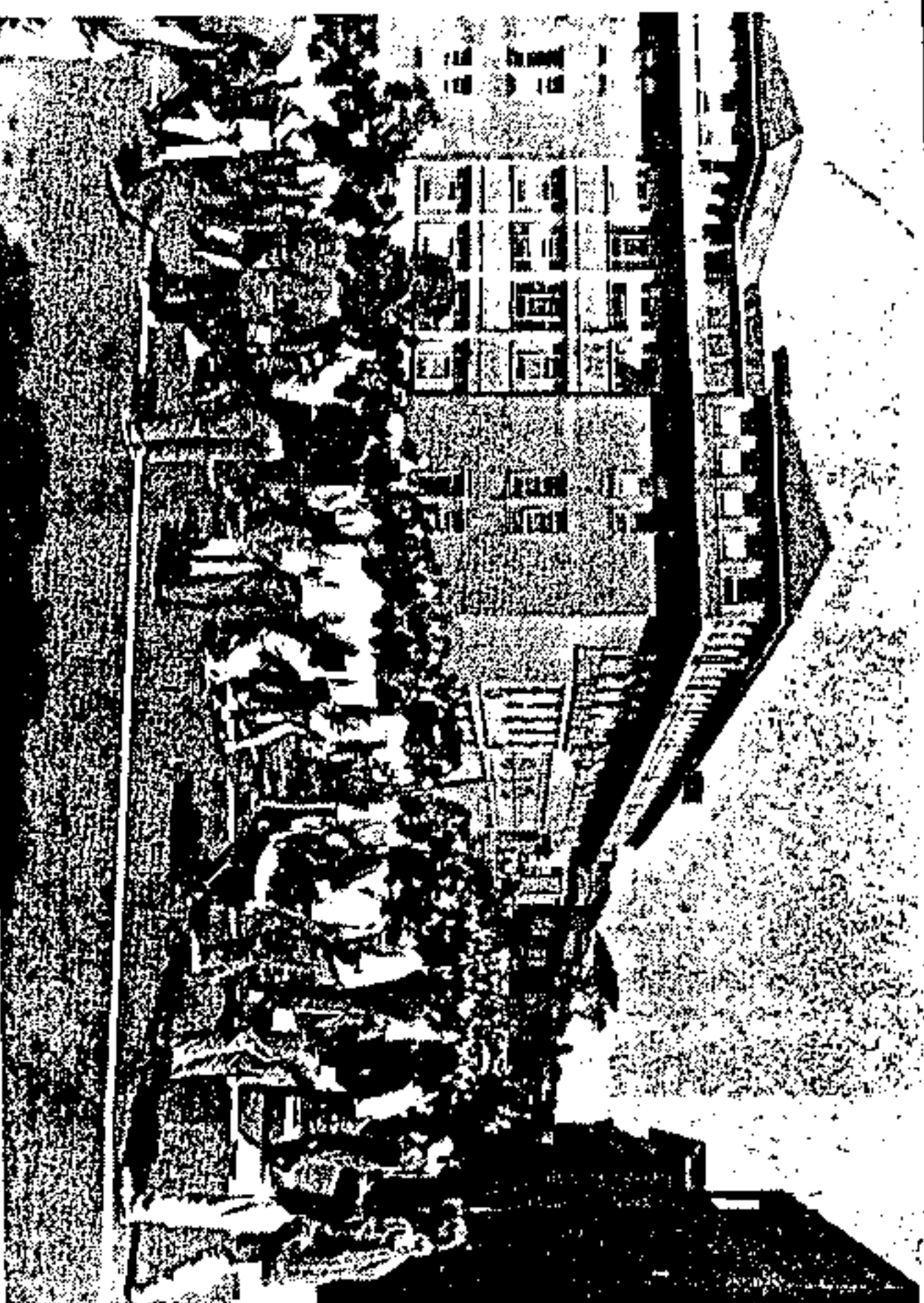
Police arrived in seven vehicles as students were milling around outside the hall.



POLICE ON CAMPUS . . . Police on the UCT campus yesterday.



POLICE CONVOY . . . A convoy of police vehicles De Waal Drive at the entrance to UCT.



UCT RALLY . . . Part of the 500 students who attended a rally on the campus yesterday.

POLICE SEAL UCT

GMF THES 14/10/88

By PETER DENNEHY and CHRIS STEYN
POLICE yesterday sealed off the UCT campus, allowing only students carrying registration cards entry.

The university made an urgent Supreme Court application to force the Minister of Law and Order to remove the blockades, but at 1.45pm, a half-hour before it was due to be heard, the police withdrew and the application was postponed.

The Vice-Chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, said the university was taking legal action to ensure right of access to the campus was secure.

The police blockade coincided with a rally in Jameson Hall concerning the municipal elections. Speakers at the rally, which started more than two hours late, said many people "from various parts of the Western Cape" had been turned away. Eventually more than 500 attended. As students were about to disperse at the end of the rally, a member of the audience announced that "five women comrades" had been detained.

"We want them released and we want that now," he said. "People are angry, and anxious for action. What are we going to do now?"

'Agents provocateur'

Shouts of "march, march" came from the crowd. Hundreds of students left Jameson Hall and moved towards De Waal Drive.

When they reached upper Woolstack Drive above the UCT Sports Centre they were addressed by student leaders who urged them "not to go on a

Drug shock in Rapport cycle tour

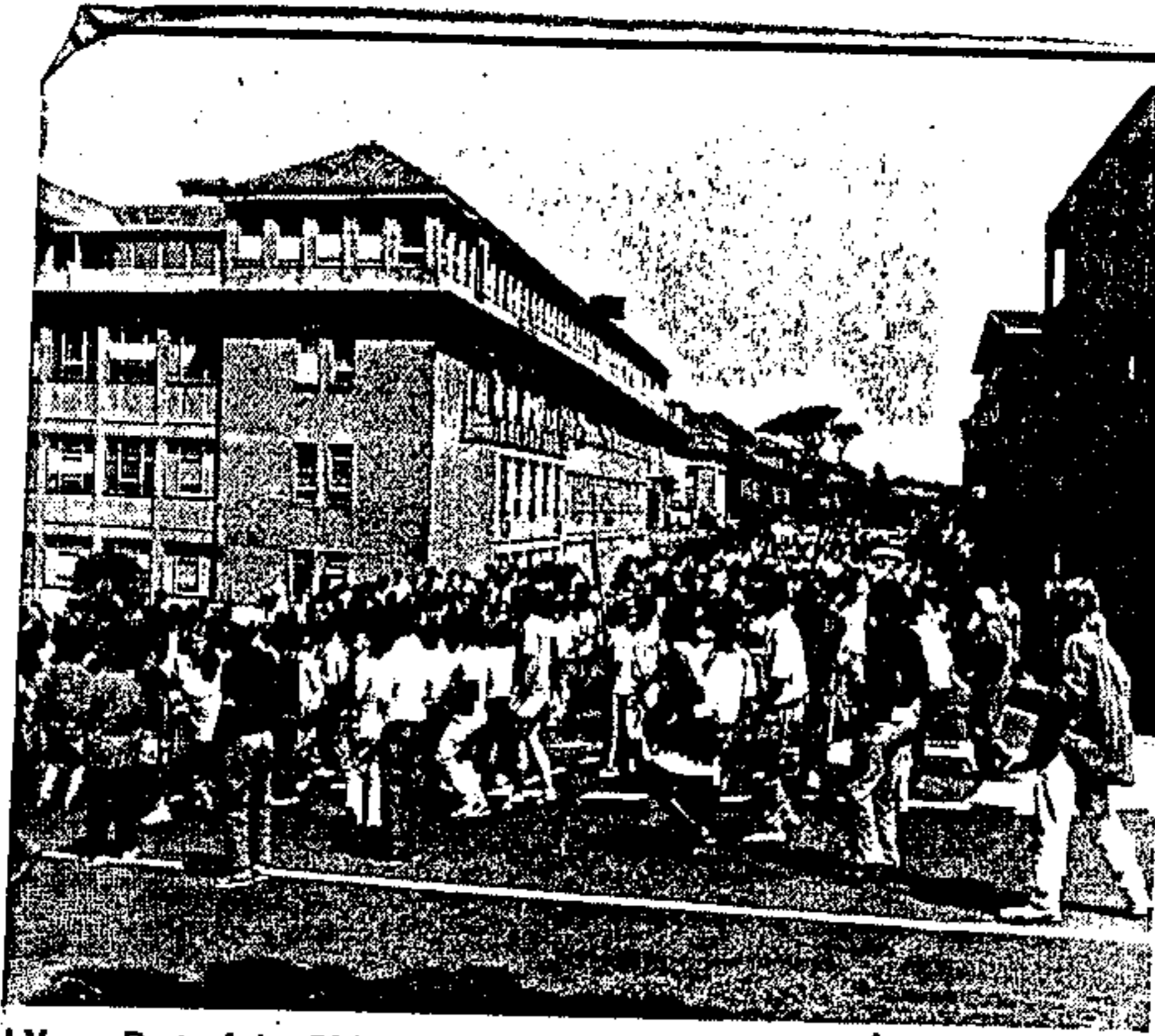
JOHANNESBURG. — A former winner of the Rapport cycling tour, Jannie van den Berg, has been tested positive for taking the anabolic steroid Decadurabolin.

The chairman of the South African Cycling Federation, Brigadier Arno Combrink, said Van den Berg had taken the steroids during the first stage on Monday.

He finished third in yesterday's fifth stage between Mosses Bay and Oudtsbuorn and was placed third overall before the announcement.

An SABC reporter on the tour reports that Van





LY ... Part of the 500 students who attended a rally on the campus yesterday.

7/11/88 14/10/88 (54) (22) (22)

UCT



By PETER DENNEHY and CHRIS STEYN
POLICE yesterday sealed off the UCT campus, allowing only students carrying registration cards entry.

The university made an urgent Supreme Court application to force the Minister of Law and Order to remove the blockades, but at 1.45pm, a half-hour before it was due to be heard, the police withdrew and the application was postponed.

The Vice-Chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, said the university was taking legal action to ensure right of access to the campus was secure.

The police blockade coincided with a rally in Jameson Hall concerning the municipal elections. Speakers at the rally, which started more than two hours late, said many people "from various parts of the Western Cape" had been turned away.

Eventually more than 500 attended. As students were about to disperse at the end of the rally, a member of the audience announced that "five women comrades" had been detained.

"We want them released and we want that now," he said. "People are angry, and anxious for action. What are we going to do now?"

'Agents provocateur'

Shouts of "march, march" came from the crowd. Hundreds of students left Jameson Hall and moved towards De Waal Drive.

When they reached upper Woolsack Drive above the UCT Sports Centre they were addressed by student leaders who urged them "not to go on a suicidal mission".

"We are aware that there are agents provocateur among us," one said.

A police helicopter hovered overhead throughout the march, sometimes so close that it was difficult to hear what was being said.

The depleted column of students wound its way back to Jameson Hall, where there was more dancing. Police then came on to the campus itself, but there were no confrontations.

Dr Saunders said students and staff had "every right" to full access to the university "and I see no reason why the public with bona fide reasons to be there should be prevented from doing so".

Lieutenant Denise Benson said police had taken precautionary measures, "acting on information received regarding an illegal gathering on the campus". She said police had not detained any students during the operation.

to improve
the largest
windfall are
port, Hilton

Picture: OBED ZILWA

C
R
F
B
D



Stand-off on three campuses after students march

14-20/10/88

SP
WMA/12

CONFRONTATIONS between police and students were narrowly averted at three universities yesterday after lunch-time mass meetings called to oppose the municipal elections.

At the University of Cape Town (UCT), this followed an urgent application by the university authorities for a Supreme Court order restraining police from blockading the campus.

Several hundred students at each of three "liberal" campuses — UCT, Wits University and the Durban campus of the University of Natal — staged marches on their respective

By GAYE DAVIS and
THANDEKA GOUBULE

campuses after the anti-election meetings.

The UCT students stopped short of De Waal Drive, on the edge of the campus. After some debate, they moved back to Jameson Hall and began toyi-toying on the plaza.

A second confrontation was averted when students reluctantly moved into the hall after police — who stressed that the gathering was illegal under Emergency regulations — had given

them two minutes to do so.

Several police vehicles moved on to the campus, while a police helicopter hovered overhead.

At Wits, where a meeting had been addressed by former SA Council of Churches secretary-general Rev Beyers Naude, marching students dispersed on the boundary of the campus on police instructions.

Events followed a similar pattern on the Durban campus, where another prominent anti-apartheid cleric, Dr Allan Boesak, had addressed stu-

The UCT Supreme Court application followed the erection of police roadblocks at both campus entrances at about 8.30am — apparently in anticipation of an influx of students from the University of the Western Cape, the Peninsula Technikon, training colleges and high schools. Students were only admitted to the campus on producing their identity cards.

There were unconfirmed reports of busloads of students being turned away, as well as of Mitchell's Plain pupils being arrested.

Students boycott (54)

11-20/10/88. WMAIL

STUDENTS at the University of Fort Hare in Alice are boycotting lectures in protest over the university's donation of 40 microscopes to the Ciskei Department of Education.

The students, who began their boycott last week, said they were also protesting over the expulsion of students who had not paid their university fees.

University authorities said they hoped the gift to the education department would contribute to reducing the gap between university and high school science students.

The rector, Professor JA Lamprecht, presented the microscopes to Education Minister Ntandazo Pityi despite the students' protest. — Veritas

SPW 15/10/88
(54)

Wits 'unaware of Walls connection'

THE Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand has emphasised it was unaware the former head of the Rhodesian Army, General Peter Walls, acted as the South African agent for the Amnesty International concert in Harare.

It was revealed exclusively in Saturday Star last week that tickets for the concert, starring Bruce Springsteen and Sting, among others, had been sold by a promotional company set up for the purpose by General Walls's son-in-law.

Wits SRC president Mr Bettina Lieres said: "We were totally unaware of the background of the promoters. Our main concern was the object of the concert itself, which was to raise the issue of human rights and to make it possible for students to go to a concert of this kind.

"Nusas has adopted the Declaration of Human Rights in its constitution and was given rights to sell the tickets by Amnesty International on the basis of its firm anti-apartheid stance.

"We did not appoint the promoters of the concert. Amesty did. We will follow up the issue."

Stonings,

CAPT Tink
25/10/88

(SU) (JES) (BET)

fire at UWC



By JIM FREEMAN

POLICE vehicles and fire engines were stoned, teargas grenades were fired and three hostel bedrooms at the University of the Western Cape were damaged by fire yesterday after a student demonstration against tomorrow's municipal elections.

No one was arrested during the police action, which came as students marched between the hostels towards the university's main entrance and threw stones at police vehicles parked across Modderdam Road just after 2pm.

Police confirmed that a number of their vehicles and those of passersby were damaged in the stone-throwing.

The vice-rector of the university, Prof Jaap Durand, said last night a full statement on the incident would be issued today.

However, he confirmed that he had spoken to the riot police commander after the three bedrooms had been set alight.

The police had promised him the incident would be investigated, said Professor Durand.

Police fired teargas grenades which caused fires in three hostels, according to campus personnel. Barricades littered access roads to the hostels after the confrontation, they said.

Books destroyed

Two of the bedrooms, both in men's hostels, were badly damaged. The third bedroom, in the women's "Cassinga 2" hostel was only slightly damaged.

Fire engines were stoned by students as they tried to get to the fires, forcing the vehicles to leave the campus grounds, a fire brigade spokesman said.

The occupant of one room, Mr Clarence Oliver, said his all his books and a large number of his belongings had been destroyed in the blaze, caused when the grenade detonated on his mattress.

A second male student, who declined to give his name, was asleep when a grenade shattered the pane of his window and set the room alight.

Campus fire-fighters dragged burning furniture and bedding into the corridors before dousing the flames with teargas swirling around them.

After the police vehicles left the students crowded outside the hostels to allow the teargas to disperse.

A spokesman for the police's public relations directorate said last night the incident would be dealt with in today's unrest report.

Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, last night refused the Cape Times permission to publish photographs of the fire damage in the hostels.

Academic boycotts opposed

The Council of the University of Cape Town has declared its opposition to academic boycotts on the grounds that they are inimical to the whole ethos of the university and could irretrievably impair its functioning.

Star 13/10/88
A draft resolution, proposed by the university Senate and adopted by council, stated the university's implacable opposition to apartheid, its commitment to academic freedom and freedom of speech and its commitment to "help achieve an open, non-racial, democratic society in which the ideals of academic freedom and freedom of speech become realities".

The resolution stated that while the Council and Senate recognised that the motive for academic boycotts was opposition to apartheid, teaching and research at the university were necessary resources for education and liberation of a nation, both now and in the future, and should be promoted rather than stifled.

(34)

AWB (54) disrupts university meeting

Star 17/11/84

BLOEMFONTEIN — A group of some 40 AWB supporters disrupted a conference on the campus of the University of Bloemfontein on Friday night to object to the presence of church leader Dr Beyers Naude, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

They occupied the hall 45 minutes before the meeting started and refused to leave after tear-gas was thrown.

The deputy rector, Prof P F Retief, confronted them with a message from the rector, Professor Wynand Mouton, instructing them to leave the hall immediately.

It was pointed out that AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche was similarly allowed to address a student audience earlier this year, although many objected to the event.

However, the militant AWB group, some dressed in khaki and a number of them non-students, refused to budge. They objected to Dr Naude, claiming he was a communist and a former banned person.

After the police were called in to provide protection for Dr Naude, the 180 students and academic staff delegates moved unobtrusively to another hall. The AWB continued their occupation for another 90 minutes before realising they were outmanoeuvred.

Dr Naude was the keynote speaker at an historical two-day workshop. The purpose was to discuss, in the heart of the most conservative and most Afrikaans province, the freedom charter containing the political philosophy of the banned ANC. It was organised by Idasa and Ordes, a student discussion forum.

The local police were informed that trouble was expected. They promised a "special task force" as protection but were absent when the AWB intruders invaded the hall.

(100)

(54)

Stev
17/10/88

Activist's speech to be read at Wits

Education Reporter

One of the three activists in the US Consulate in Johannesburg, Mr Vusi Khanyile, is to write a paper to be delivered at the Richard Feetham Memorial Lecture at Wits University on Wednesday.

A member of the Wits' Student Representative Council (SRC) said reports that Mr Khanyile, past chairman of the restricted National Education Crisis Committee, would deliver the paper were incorrect. It would be read on his behalf by Mr Firoz Cachalia, publicity secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

The other speaker at the lecture entitled, "The



Mr Vusi Khanyile . . . still at the US consulate.

University in the South African Crisis", will be Mr Jan van Eck, Independent MP for Claremont.

The lecture will be held at 8pm in the university's Great Hall. There is no charge and members of the public are welcome to attend.

Universities and over-expansion

Dear Sir,
PHILPOT, Hunter and Scott rightly criticises James Moulder for under-estimating the efficacy of academic support programmes (Business Day, September 30).

Curiously, however, both they and Moulder choose to ignore the most obvious problem of universities — their over-expansion.

SA has a university student population that, in percentage terms, is greater than that of Britain. The original notion that a white skin is a passport to a university education, regardless of academic potential, is now to be extended to the entire population under the guise of "egalitarianism".

That universities must continue rapidly to maintain and even increase their already substantial student numbers is an unjustified "paradigm" common to both Moulder and his critics. It evidently reflects their own "vested interests" in university expansion, no matter what the cost.

More realistic than, in Moulder's sense of the term, to "Africanise" our universities, would be increasingly to encourage matriculants from secondary schools to enter technical colleges, themselves far more geared to practical vocations than universities can ever hope to be.

This strategy is hardly new. It has been under discussion in government and academic circles for a number of years; only its implementation has been slow.

In Taiwan and Japan, much more emphasis has been placed on secondary schools and their links to vocational training. In Britain, emphasis has been placed increasingly on polytechnics.

If even such technologically advanced societies feel the need for

vocational oriented institutions outside the traditional universities, how much more urgent is this approach for a less developed country such as SA?

To this end, what is far more urgent than proposals to Africanise universities is the devising of an entrance test applicable to all matriculants, which will transcend the limitations of school educational systems and identify those who have the potential for the effective pursuit of university studies, while redirecting the rest.

For those student who show poten-

LETTERS

PO Box 1138
Joburg 2000

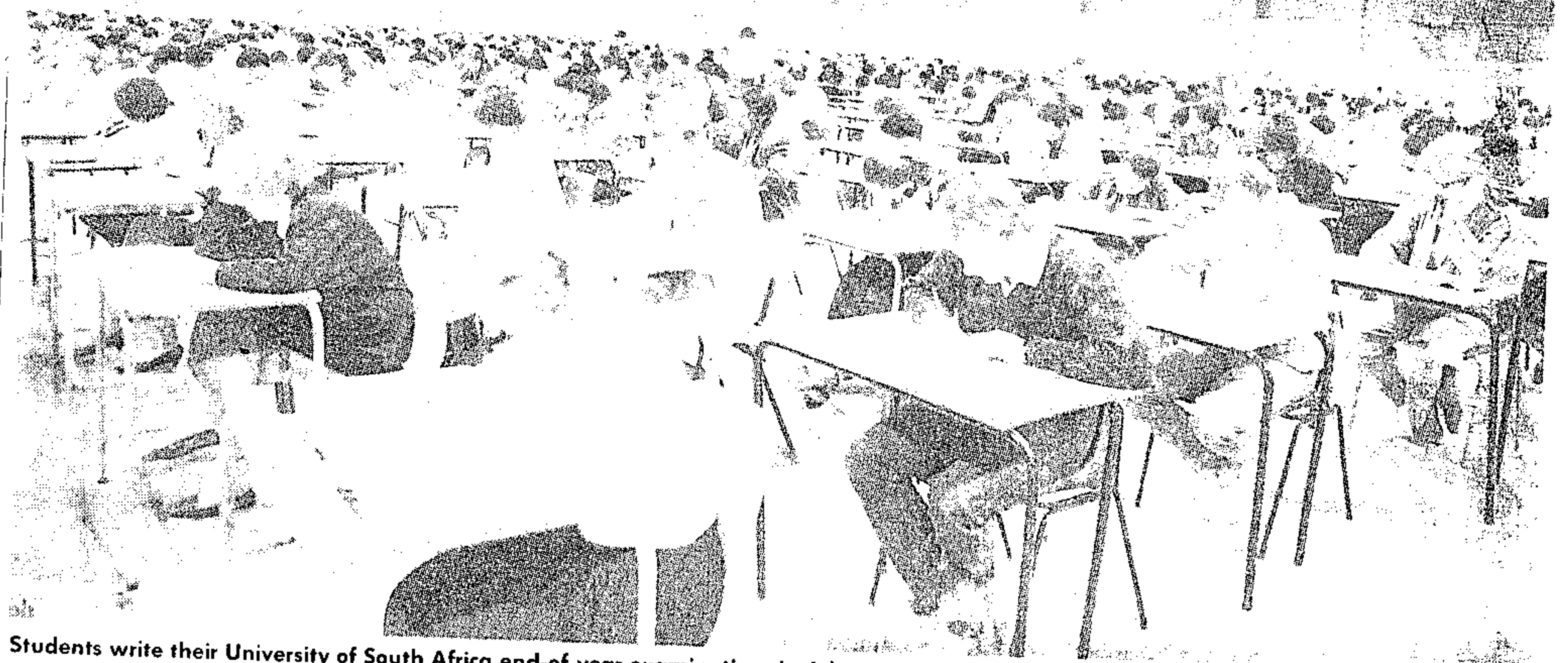
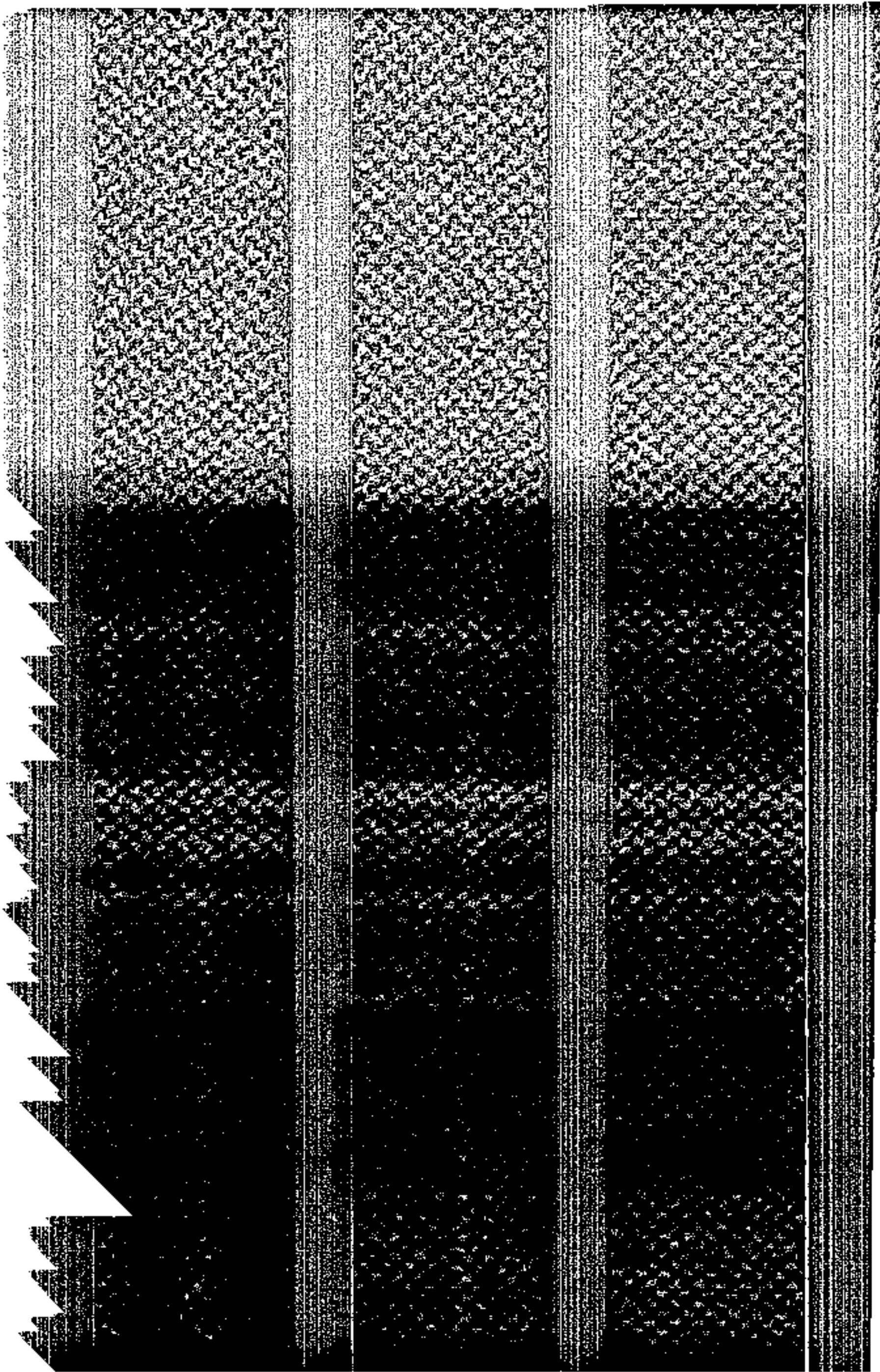
tial but have been through the mill of Bantu Education, academic support programmes will continue to be essential in reorientation away from rote learning to more critical thinking, and in dealing with language problems.

Universities can and should be able to continue to maintain their penchant for academic disciplines, including their academic freedom,

so as to continue to be the "think tanks" so indispensable for society. But this can be a practical solution only if their size is kept within manageable proportions.

While academic support programmes are useful, they can serve only as palliatives unless the more fundamental problem of limiting student enrolment levels is also faced. Quality, not quantity, should be the yardstick.

RUTH EDGEcombe
Department of Historical Studies
University of Natal
Maritzburg



Students write their University of South Africa end-of-year examinations in Johannesburg yesterday. The exams began about a week ago.

54 79 000 students sit Unisa exams

Star 20/10/88 Education Reporter

More than 79 000 students of the University of South Africa (Unisa) throughout the world are writing their end-of-year examinations.

Of the 407 examinations centres, that in Pretoria has highest number of candidates with 10 383, followed by Johannesburg (9 540), Durban (7 594) and Cape Town (5 938).

There are 688 candidates writing exams overseas, including Britain, the United States, South America, Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan, Canada, Mauritius and most European countries.

The university, which offers degree and diploma courses by correspondence, also has students in Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Israel.

The examinations began about a week ago and will be written until the middle of November with results expected to be released by the second week of December.

Former detainee challenges 'open' universities

By DALE LAUTENBACH of The Argus Political Staff

AR645
20/10/88
54

A VOICE silenced by nearly two years in detention was heard last night challenging English-speaking universities to offer all South Africa the "visible hope" that the non-racial, democratic option was a viable one.

The words of Mr Vusi Khanyile, one of the three detainees who escaped to the United States Consulate last month and who left the premises yesterday, were heard at length for the first time since his detention in December, 1986.

His speech was delivered on the occasion of the academic freedom Richard Feetham Memorial Lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand and his challenge was unambiguous:

"Discard the racial and ethnic image and become completely non-racial in character and behaviour; adopt a democratic style of operation and bring into the decision-making process those stakeholders who are presently marginalised; offer the country a visible hope that a non-racial, democratic option is a viable one."

Mr Khanyile is also chairman of the National Education Crisis Committee and special assistant to the Principal of the University of Cape Town, a post he took up three months before his detention. He has an honours degree in accounting from Birmingham University in Britain, has worked in Anglo American's financial planning department and has directed his own financial consultancy.

In an interview just before his detention, Mr Khanyile said his role at UCT was a supportive one to the many people in the university community working on how to change the institution to meet the demands of a post-apartheid South Africa.

"That change is going to be the result of a collective effort by many people and perhaps over many years. And, no, time isn't on our side but there are many great minds gathered in this university community — in all university communities — and they have to come up with the answers.

"If they don't ... who will?"

That was two years ago and last night Mr Khanyile reiterated his commitment to change with urgency and with a special challenge to liberal resistance to change.

"The liberal argument against radical changes in the accountability structures of the universities can be met on their own grounds. Within the liberal hierarchy of values, academic freedom must surely have a significantly lower priority than the right to equal political participation for all individuals in the governing institutions of their society and the right to equal education."

He reminded the liberal, "open", English-speaking universities of the context in which they existed and that most university council members represented constituencies which had been shaped historically to become part of "an undemocratic, discriminatory and

exploitative political and economic environment".

"The constituencies represented in the universities' existing structures derive their exclusive power and influence precisely as a result of the historical denial of those rights (political participation) to the majority.

"It seems to me that if liberals at the universities wish to apply their principles consistently they must move beyond verbal protest and concentrate on redressing the historical abrogation of these principles in our society by introducing fundamental structural changes that will provide meaningful representation to the excluded majority."

Mr Khanyile's answer to the cries about academic freedom under siege was: inculcate and entrench democratic values in society at large and academic freedom will find automatic safeguard.

There were no ready-made answers as to how a university might be democratised, though.

Imaginative strategies

"Democratic practices and traditions will be born in the process of struggle as the various power blocs and stakeholders interact on our campuses. This calls for creative and imaginative strategies; strategies that are inspired by the vision of a fully non-racial and democratic South Africa."

"Open" universities had an important responsibility in the process of creating a new country and a new "inclusive nationalism", he said.

"These institutions provide a rare platform where black students who have survived the ravages of gutter Bantu Education interact daily with privileged white students."

He called on black and white academics to form associations rather than to be heard as lone voices and he challenged student politics in the shape of the white Nusas stream and the black BSS (Black Students' Society) stream born historically out of black consciousness to find common ground.

Danie Craven

"Is the gap between the largely English-speaking white liberal students of this campus and the radical black students any bigger than the gap between Danie Craven's largely Afrikaans-speaking white SARB and the largely Eastern Cape-based black rugby union? Certainly not."

He challenged these universities too to look to the relevance and morality of their research and how it was influenced by dominant ideology. He questioned the money, for example, that had been poured into making South Africa the heart-transplant pioneer when tuberculosis still killed many people every day.

The memory of detention and the trauma of his escape still fresh, Mr Khanyile reminded the audience that the black community was subject to "unprecedented repression and violence".

"The detention of people has become a non-event that fails to touch the hearts and consciences of the people who are supposed to prize freedom and the rule of law. In the last two years we have seen the desensitisation of the South African public to the horror and vulgarity that detention without trial is."

Three held in ^{CAT} ^{TripS} ^{20/10/88} protest rallies

By ANDRE KOOPMAN and PATRICK COLLINGS

THREE people were arrested at the city hall and police manned roadblocks at the University of Cape Town last night in an attempt to thwart a protest rally organised by two local youth congresses.

The city hall "Rally for Democracy" was aborted in spite of Mr Justice H L Berman having overturned an earlier police ban.

Mr Justice Berman's ruling came some 35 minutes after the rally was due to have started.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Roy Doring, ordered the ban earlier in the afternoon.

Police set up a roadblock at the entrance to UCT for two hours from about 7pm and asked students to show their registration cards before entering the campus, for the second time in under a week.

When asked last night, police initially said it was a "crime-prevention roadblock and that it would soon be moved to another location".

Later, police confirmed that the roadblock was erected to prevent people from gathering on campus in case the rally was moved there.

At the city hall scores of people were turned away from the meeting while police set up roadblocks at the corner of Darling and Adderley streets and at the corner of Strand and Buitenkant streets.

A crowd-control water cannon tanker and a police bus were parked on the Parade in front of the city hall.

One of the people arrested at the city hall last night, Ms Heather Marshall, said she had been standing outside the hall to tell people that the meeting had been banned when she was arrested. Ms Zora Ebrahim was arrested while telephoning attorneys to find out about the application.

Another man known only as Mark was later arrested. The two women were later released, Ms Marshall said.

Police did not confirm the details of the arrests last night.

with knife:

Varsity heads talk to ANC

Amesbury
21/10/88

THE principal and vice-principal of the University of Natal met the African National Congress in Lusaka on Wednesday, a spokesman for the organisation confirmed.

The principal, Professor Peter D F V Booyesen, and the vice-principal, Professor Colin Webb, are believed to have left the country on Monday for Zimbabwe and Zambia where they were guests of the Universities of Zimbabwe and Zambia.

A spokesman for the University of Natal confirmed that they had left the country to visit both universities and that they would return today. — Sapa.

INDONESIA

54

White academics to meet ANC

By SUE LEMAN, Foreign Staff

LONDON — When 16 South African academics and politicians meet a group of Soviet thinkers and a delegation from the African National Congress in Leverkusen, near Cologne next week they will be looking for new perspectives on many South African questions.

Issues of nationalism, constitutional structures and economic policies will all be discussed in three days of wide-ranging talks orchestrated by Munich's liberal Friedrich Naumann Foundation.

The South Africans are also giving priority to the resumption and strengthening of links first forged when a similar party met the ANC in Dakar last year.

The politicians among them, notably those from Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert's Institute for Democratic Alternatives for South Africa (Idasa), are hoping to glean from ANC members more ideas for how to continue their campaign to rally South Africa's left, particularly the black community.

Such contact, they hope, will give more focus to their drive to provide both a forceful left-wing opposition voice and a manifesto of

viable alternative action for change.

Dr Alex Boraine, an Idasa director who has been co-ordinating arrangements from Geneva in recent weeks, said it would be a time for the parties to explode some of the myths surrounding their perceptions of each other.

He said the meeting was partly an attempt to find out how the Soviets saw Southern Africa and its problems.

The Soviets had great experience in dealing with rising nationalism — something South Africa would have to tackle on the road to a peaceful solution.

However, he said, the most intensive debate would centre on the ANC's view of the future, both constitutionally and economically. "We will be having a critical look at strategies for change both inside and outside South Africa."

Dr Boraine said it was hoped that all the parties would go home with a "deeper understanding of the nature of Southern Africa's problems."

Among the ANC members attending will be some of the organisation's rising stars, including executive member and publicity chief Thabo Mbeki.

The Soviet team will include veteran Africa expert Professor Appolon Davidson and Professor M Zavgorodny and Dr N Tetikum of the Soviet Capital Solidarity Committee, a think-tank devoted to the study of South African policy.

Dr Boris Asoyan, a former Soviet envoy to Lesotho and presently senior African adviser to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will also deliver a paper.

Other South Africans present will include Dr Slabbert, National Democratic Movement leader Wynand Malan, Professor John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs, Stellenbosch Professor Sampie Terreblanche and Willie Breytenbach and Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of Wits.

Veteran anti-apartheid campaigner Dr Beyers Naudé and exiled writer Breyten Breytenbach —

who was instrumental in bringing about the Dakar meeting — will also attend.



UCT's Woolsack focuses on real community of students

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town's first self-catering residence, the Woolsack, offers more than private cooking facilities to its residents.

The 216 residents can also watch M-Net television, do their own laundry in coin-operated laundrettes, page through international journals in the reading room, play around on the computer or present a current affairs seminar in nearby Woolsack manor house.

Giving the background to UCT's newest and most innovative residence, Mr Julian Elliott, director of the planning unit, said that surveys conducted among students showed there was a demand for independent, self-catering accommodation — something the university was not providing.

Care taken

When the money for the development of the middle campus became available in 1984 a great deal of care went into ensuring that, not only would students get what they wanted, but the historic atmosphere of the Woolsack manor house would remain undisturbed.

The result is four "pavilion" houses and six "courtyard" houses flanking a terraced lawn running down to a cricket pitch in front of the old manor house.

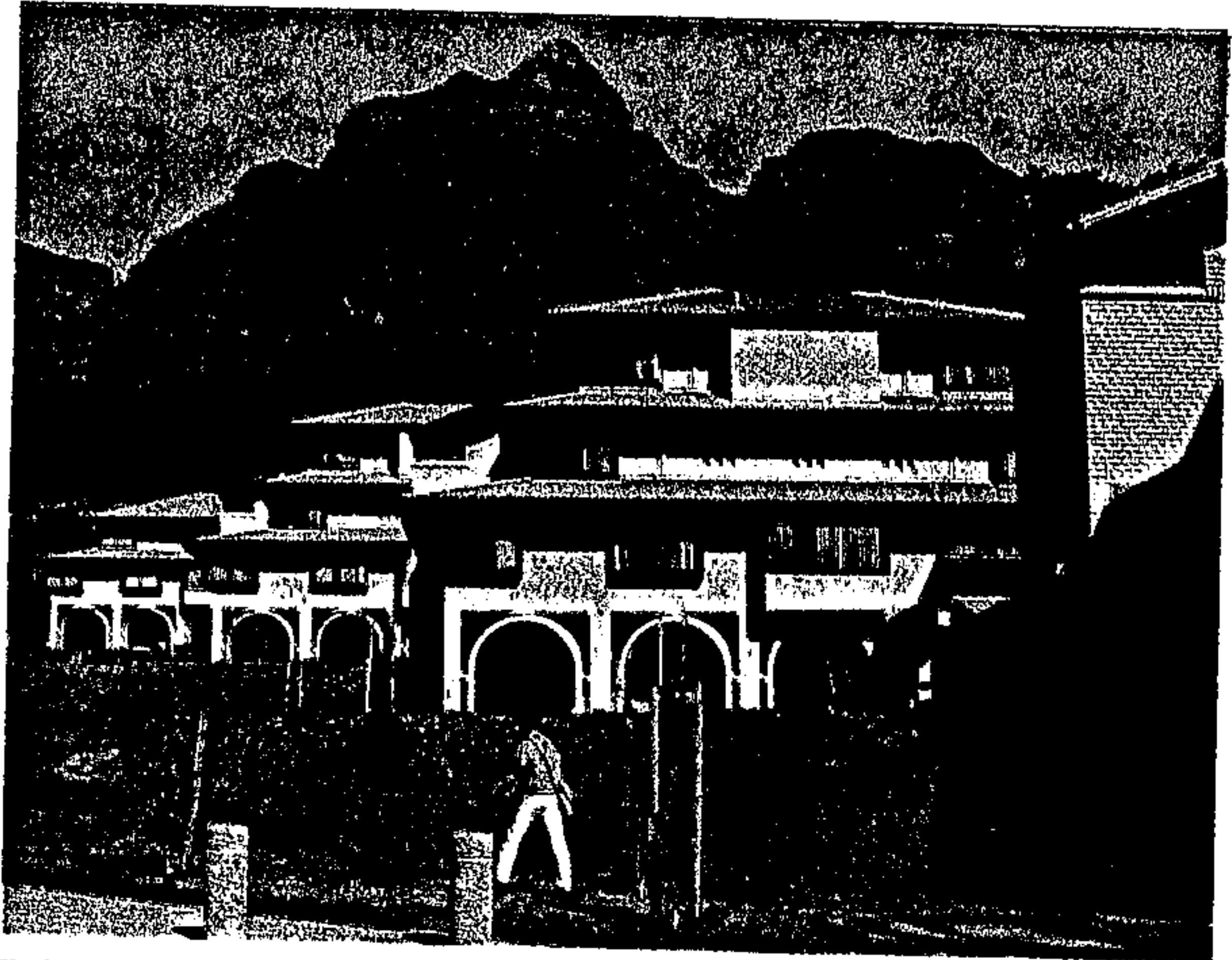
Covered walkways with white colonnades link the buildings to the manor house, while fully-grown oaks (left undisturbed during the building) lend a settled and peaceful atmosphere to the whole development.

Each of the houses is divided into four independent flats accommodating up to six people, each with a large living room and outdoor patio area.

Scholar community

The manor house, built by Cecil Rhodes as a guest house for visiting writers (Rudyard Kipling spent many a summer there), forms the focal point of the development and the idea is for the residents to use it for informal academic activities.

"We wanted to develop the idea of a community of scholars, which is why we made the



Pictures: DANA LE ROUX, The Argus.

PAVILION HOUSES: An integral feature of the middle campus, the pavilion houses as seen from the outside. The nearby Education block is built in the same style. Two more pavilion-styled buildings will take their place alongside to complete the development.

Woolsack residence the physical and socio-academic focus of the development," explained Mr Elliott.

It took two years to take the Woolsack through the design, environmental and architectural stages.

"The whole point of the middle campus is that it is an extension of the upper campus in composition, architecture and environment," Mr Elliott said.

The same plaster, clay tiles and sandstone-coloured bricks confirm the link between the two campuses.

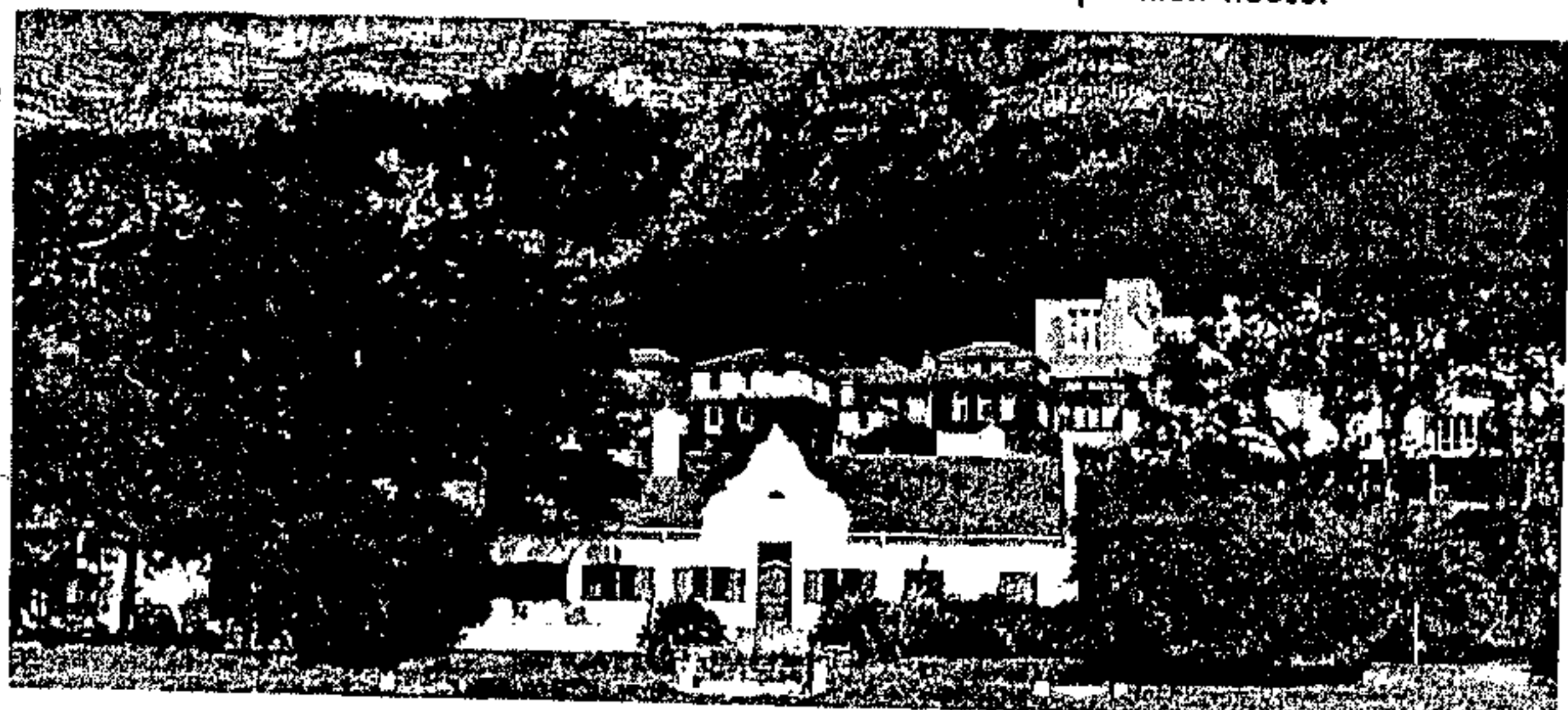
Hostile barrier

"The university is determined to overcome the hostile barrier of the freeway," Mr Elliott said. Various plans to link the upper and middle campuses by putting a deck over the freeway are still under consideration.

The Woolsack, which is about R145 a month cheaper than other residences, is open to students who are either 21 years old or in their third year of study, ranging from first year to Ph D students.

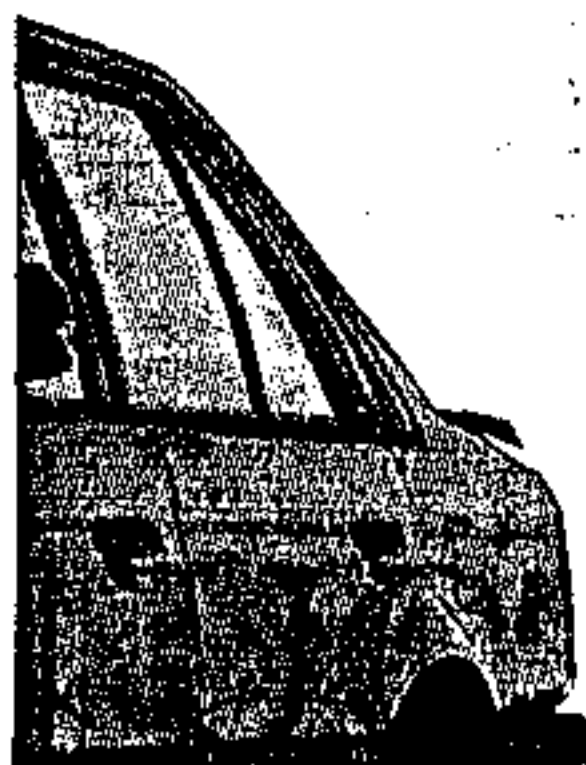


COMMUNAL COURTYARD: Mr Julian Elliott, director of UCT's planning unit, in front of the communal courtyard, a feature of each pavilion house.



MANOR HOUSE: Rudyard Kipling worked here and, in keeping with history, students living in the the new Woolsack residence at the University of Cape Town will gather at the old manor house for informal academic debate.

323 SLE



Afrikaner elite to see ANC, Soviets on policy

Political Correspondent

A LARGE group of top Afrikaners leaves South Africa tonight to meet key members of the ANC and senior Soviet policy-makers.

The 19 prominent academics, politicians and journalists will gather in Munich from October 23-29.

The initiative is expected to be an embarrassment to the government, defying its campaign to stop contact with the ANC.

The delegation originally included Dr Wimpe de Klerk, brother of the Minister of National Education, Mr FW de Klerk, who has repeatedly slammed contact with the ANC.

However, Dr De Klerk subsequently dropped out of the Zurich meeting, as did a Matie professor, Dr Willie Esterhuyse.

Both will now attend another conference also featuring ANC and Soviet representatives.

Idasa directors

Included in the SA delegation to the talks are Idasa co-directors Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Boraine, NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan, and the unbanned director of the banned Christian Institute, Dr Beyers Naude.

Afrikaans writer Breyten Breytenbach will also be there.

SA academics on the trip are: Professors Andre du Toit and Hermann Giliomee of UCT; Professors Willie Breytenbach, Sampie Terreblanche, Hennie Kotze, Jannie Gagiano and Gerhard Erasmus of Stellenbosch; Professors Laurie Schlemmer, John Barrett and Mark Swilling of Wits; Professor Deon Geldenhuys of RAU, and Professor Susan Booysens of Unisa.

Natal University profs meet ANC

MARITZBURG. — The principal and vice-principal of the University of Natal met the African National Congress in Lusaka on Wednesday, a spokesman for the organisation confirmed yesterday.

The principal, Prof Peter de V Booyesen, and the vice-principal, Prof Colin Webb, left the country on Monday for Zimbabwe and Zambia where they were guests of the Universities of Zimbabwe and Zambia.

A spokesman for the University of Natal said their trip was part of the university's programme to develop dialogue with other universities in Southern Africa.

"I gather their main topic of discussion was the role of universities in rural developments in which the Maritzburg campus is extremely interested," the spokesman said.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka confirmed that three members of the University of Natal met the ANC at noon on Wednesday. The meeting lasted until the late evening.

He confirmed the names of Prof Booyesen and Prof Webb but could not name the third.

It is understood the professors discussed the academic boycott and the state of education in South Africa. — Sapa

The conference will also be attended by two journalists, Ms Elsabe Wessels of Business Day and Ms Anne-Marie Mischke of Rapport.

The ANC delegation will include executive member Mr Joe Slovo, the ANC's head of international affairs, Mr Johny Makatini, and publicity secretary Mr Thabo Mbeki, who will give a major address on the ANC's new policy guidelines.

ment.

Woman⁵⁴ wins a^{star} top post^{24/10/88}

The University of Natal has given woman-power a boost by producing the first one to hold a vice-principal's post in South Africa.

Professor Brenda Gourlay is to become the powerful right-hand woman to Professor Peter Booyesen with her appointment as his deputy in charge of finance and technical services.

Professor Gourlay was the first woman to become a full professor of accountancy at the University of Natal.

She admits that her new job is an "incredibly heavy load".

"My children are used to not seeing me much, but I'm battling to find time to sleep."

Professor Gourlay said her new post had been created at a crucial time.

"University subsidies have been cut five years in a row. One of our new functions will be to rationalise, and we'll have a lot of hard decisions.

"As for physical planning? That doesn't daunt me at all. Not only do I have skilled, architectural, technical and computer directors under me, but my husband and father are architects. I couldn't feel more at home."

Showdown looms on varsity funding

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A showdown is looming between the Committee of University Principals (CUP) and the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, over the financing of the salary increases announced for university staff.

CUP chairman Professor C F Crouse said the committee believed the State was discriminating against universities by impeding their ability to finance the salary increases for staff, and had requested an urgent meeting with the two Ministers to discuss the issue.

Professor Crouse said the offhand way in which the government had decided that the universities would have to bear 37 percent of the cost of the recently announced salary increases was totally unacceptable.

FUTURE FINANCING AGREED

He pointed out that in 1982 the State and the universities had agreed on a formula for the future financing of universities which had been acceptable to all the parties.

Professor Crouse said the State had never managed to finance fully the universities according to this subsidy formula, and in 1989 would pay only about 63 percent of these expenses which had been agreed to as being responsible and legitimate.

"Some of the universities now find themselves in the position that they cannot afford the increases announced by the Minister of National Education. However, expectations have been raised and it would be very difficult not to meet them," Professor Crouse said.

SA academics, Soviets hold talks

TALKS between a delegation of SA academics, Soviet experts on Africa and the ANC start today near Cologne in West Germany.

Philip Nel, director of the Institute of Soviet Studies at Stellenbosch University, has described the talks as reinforcing the view that the Soviet Union could play a constructive role in national conciliation in SA.

Sixteen academics from SA left for Cologne on Friday. The group is led by Idasa directors, Van Zyl Slabbert and

(54) B/Day (SA) 24/10/88
GLEN SHELTON

Alex Boraine, and includes Stellenbosch academics Willie Breytenbach, Hennie Kotze, Sampie Terreblanche, Gerhard Erasmus and Jannie Gagiano; Lawrence Schlemmer and Mark Swilling of Wits; Deon Geldenhuys and Susan Booyesen of RAU; and Herman Giliomee from UCT.

Also taking part are John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, and NDM leader Wynand Malan.



Mr F.W. de Klerk ... NP supports own group areas.

Students heckle De Klerk

By Deborah Smith
Pretoria Bureau

Rowdy Conservative Party hecklers constantly interrupted Minister of National Education and Transvaal National Party leader Mr F.W. de Klerk at the University of Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing a sharply divided NP and CP audience of about 250 students, Mr de Klerk slammed the CP and other right-wing organisations, saying they were on a road to a "make-believe land" and their leaders knew it.

If the CP's policy could work it would be good for whites but it was impossible in practical terms, he said. Even CP leaders could not say where the borders would be or how millions of people would be moved against their will and at enormous cost.

Whites had never been alone and never would be alone in this country so a common road had to be found together.

Mr de Klerk emphasised that the National Party supported own schools and own group areas as far as possible.

In reality, despite the Government's attempts, they could not succeed in separating integrated people in certain historical areas such as Woodstock, he said.

Whites could survive only if they developed a system giving all people their rights in South Africa.

Police teargas Wits student demos

Staff Reporters (54)

Star 25/10/88

Police fired teargas and rubber bullets and held at least five people at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday after a protest meeting on the eve of the municipal elections.

According to a statement from the police in Pretoria, there were no injuries or arrests.

A student spokesman, Mr Anton Roskam, said at least three students were injured, including one whose hand was fractured by a teargas canister.

Mrs Winnie Mandela accompanied marching students to the edge of the campus.

Those held and later released by police included a television

crew, Wits student Mr Nathaniel Moodley and three others.

After a two-hour meeting in the Arcadia Hall, about 400 students marched singing and dancing to Yale Road.

The flag of the banned African National Congress was hoisted briefly.

Hundreds of other students followed the main procession.

The students, who spilled over into Yale Road, chanting and holding posters, were met by a large contingent of riot policemen and regrouped on Jorissen Street.

Here, outside the Wits Little Theatre, police fired several rounds of teargas, sending students fleeing into university buildings.

For nearly two hours students marched, retreated and regrouped.

On Jan Smuts Avenue, the Wits deputy vice-chancellor for student affairs, Professor Merwin Shear, asked Lieutenant-Colonel Barry van der Wildt why he had not come to speak to him before firing at the students.

"My van was here. You could have come and spoken to me," the policeman replied.

More teargas was fired when students flung rocks and bottles in the direction of the police.

Sapa reports that in a statement an SAP spokesman confirmed that tearsmoke and rubber bullets were used to disperse students at the university after police were stoned.

R230 in cash.

CPT-Trans 26/10/80 54

Villa-Vicencio promoted

PROFESSOR Charles Villa-Vicencio, associate professor in the Department of Religious Studies at the University of Cape Town, has received ad hominem promotion to a personal chair in the department, UCT announced.

UWC asks police for full probe Charges laid after damage to property

THE University of the Western Cape has asked the police for a full investigation of Monday's incident on the campus.

Professor J J Durand said in a statement yesterday that the university was dismayed by the police's indiscriminate actions when teargas grenades were lobbed into the bedrooms of students, adding that the fires started by the grenades posed a serious threat to the safety of innocent students.

"The action of the police was not conducive to restoring or maintaining peace and calm," he said.

Prof Durand said the university also

regretted incidents of stone-throwing at the university's main entrance and had requested students to refrain from provocative actions at a time when political tensions are running high.

Police entered the campus twice on Monday after stone-throwing and a placard demonstration against the municipal elections.

Four students were admitted to hospital with various injuries and fire damage to three bedrooms was estimated at several thousand rands. — Sapa

Crime Reporter

POLICE are investigating a charge of public violence and three charges of malicious damage to property following Monday's confrontation between students and police at the University of the Western Cape (UWC).

The university's vice-rector, Prof Jaap Durand, said yesterday that four students were admitted to hospital with various injuries and three bedrooms in the university's residences were damaged by fire after the police entered the campus.

Police said that none of the charges related to the damage caused to the university's residences.

A number of police vehicles and those of passers-by were damaged during incidents of stone-throwing.

Fighting disrupts transport

Staff Reporter

VICIOUS fighting between two rival taxi associations disrupted transport from the townships yesterday and left thousands of commuters stranded.

The fighting, which has left at least six men injured, appears to be over the opening of a taxi rank by members of the Western Province Black Taxis Association at the Nyanga bus terminus.

This is an area usually served by the Western Cape Taxis Association. How-

ever, residents in the area complained that there were too few taxis to transport everyone.

Tuesday's police overnight unrest report said: "Two groups clashed at a Nyanga bus terminus (on Monday). Six men were injured when they were assaulted with pangas and sticks."

A number of clashes between the rival members was also reported yesterday.

There were several long queues for buses as people waited at terminuses in Guguletu and Nyanga.

South
Ken
A NEW



NEWS

Urgent pay talks

THE Committee of University Principals has decided to request an urgent interview with the Minister of National Education, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, to discuss the recently announced salary increases.

Professor C F Crouse, chairman of the CUP, said the committee believed that a serious discrimination is being practised against the universities by the State

(54) *Smetun*
27/10/88

which impedes the universities' ability to finance the announced salary increases for their staff.

"The CUP has observed with great concern the deteriorating financial situation of the universities over the last number of years. In 1982, both the State and universities agreed on a formula for the future

financing of the universities which was acceptable to all the parties concerned.

"According to this formula an assessment is made of the financial needs of each individual university. The State then would finance about 80 percent of these needs, and the university would undertake to find the remaining 20 percent from its own resources, mainly students' fees.

"In actual fact, however, the State never could manage to fully finance the universities according to this formula, and in 1989 will pay only about 63 percent of these expenses which have been agreed to as being reasonable and legitimate.

"This implies the universities will have to find about 37 cents in each Rand of these expenses," he said.

ABSUS 27/10/88

Matie 54
professor
appointed
to UCT

PROFESSOR R J van Wyk, Professor of Business Economics at Stellenbosch University, has been appointed to a chair at the Graduate School of Business at the University of Cape Town.

Professor van Wyk is a founder member of the long range planning society, a member of the economic society of South Africa, a professional member of the world future society, life member of the Planetary Association for Clean Energy and an honorary member of the Institute of Inventors and Innovators.

He will take up his appointment on January 1. — Sapa.

Three arrested after unrest at UWC hostels

CAPE TIMES 27/10/88
54

Staff Reporter

POLICE arrested three students and used teargas at the University of Western Cape hostels yesterday, after a demonstration at one and alleged stone-throwing incidents at another.

An interim police unrest report yesterday said there were several incidents of stone-throwing and street barricades at the university and that tear-smoke was used to disperse groups.

Professor Jaap Durand, acting Rector of UWC, said that police entered the campus twice and that he was aware of one campus hostel having been searched.

"I'm still waiting for a full report, but one of the three arrests for crimen injuria, I personally witnessed," he said.

Professor Durand said he was also informed in an urgent phone call from an SRC member at the Guguletu UWC hostel that students were being "baton charged" there.

A Cape Times reporter who visited the hostel was shown a forced padlock and a dormitory door students said had been kicked from its door frame.

According to students and their lawyers, the hostel dwellers were singing protest songs and holding an anti-election placard demonstration in the hostel quadrangle when the police action followed.

3ND
1988
28 OCT
WMAIL
28 OCT
28 OCT

Barricades blaze in Athlone

ANTI-ELECTION demonstrations and police action against protesters resulted in injuries, arrests and damage to the University of the Western Cape residences this week.

Barricades blazed in Athlone as pupils staged placard demonstrations which culminated in violent clashes with police.

At Alexander Sinton High, 17 pupils were injured on Tuesday after police used teargas and sjamboks to break up the third anti-election protest in three days. Police said they had been stoned.

The incidents, coming after similar clashes between police and pupils in schools in Bonteheuwel, Mitchell's Plain and Athlone since last Friday, prompted the director-general of the Department of Education and Culture, Awie Muller, to seek a meeting with police to express concern over police action.

Meanwhile, the UWC has called for a full inquiry into incidents on Monday when teargas grenades, fired by police into residences, started fires causing thousands of rands' damage.

Four students were treated in hospital following clashes with the police after students had marched to the university's main gate after an anti-election rally and police were stoned.

Police said they were investigating a charge of public violence and three charges of malicious damage to property after the incident, in which two policemen were injured.

...to a decorative brass pot he made. The exhibition ends tomorrow night.

Picture: RICHARD BELL

UWC postpones exams for a week

CAAL-Temps 29/10/88 54

The University of the Western Cape's final examinations, originally scheduled to start on Monday, have been postponed for a week.

UWC spokesman Mr Moegsien Williams confirmed the postponement last night, after hundreds of students had gathered yesterday to discuss the possible rescheduling of examinations following the mid-week turmoil on campus which disrupted studies.

The examinations will now start on November 7 and end on November 30. The original timetable will be applicable during this new examination period, said Mr Williams.

"UWC has acceded to an SRC request that students be allowed an extra week for examination preparations because of the disruptions.

"The university regrets the postponement at such short notice," he said.

According to police unrest reports, teargas was fired to disperse students on Monday and two UWC students were arrested after a group of students stoned police and private vehicles on Wednesday.

● Student inquiries can be directed to the examination section at 959-2359 or 959-2198.

54 CP/AM 30/10/88

Yet another bush campus

University of Gazankulu opens soon

By REVELATION NTOULA

A UNIVERSITY will be opened in Gazankulu soon, bringing the number of such "bush" institutions in South Africa to six.

The R4-million University of Gazankulu, as it will be known, is nearing completion near Giyani. Initially the institution will be known as the Giyani College of Education but will eventually become a fully-fledged university awarding degrees.

Other such universities are the University of Transkei, Fort Hare, University of Bophuthatswana, University of Venda, University of Zululand and University of the North.

The concept of homeland or tribal universities came into being as a result of the government's homeland policies based on ethnicity. Until recently, admission to the universities was determined purely on grounds of ethnicity. In other words, only Nguni-speaking students were allowed admission to the University of Zululand and Fort Hare, while Sotho-speakers could only attend the University of the North.

Similarly, the University of the Western Cape was designed for coloureds and the University of Westville in Durban for Indians.

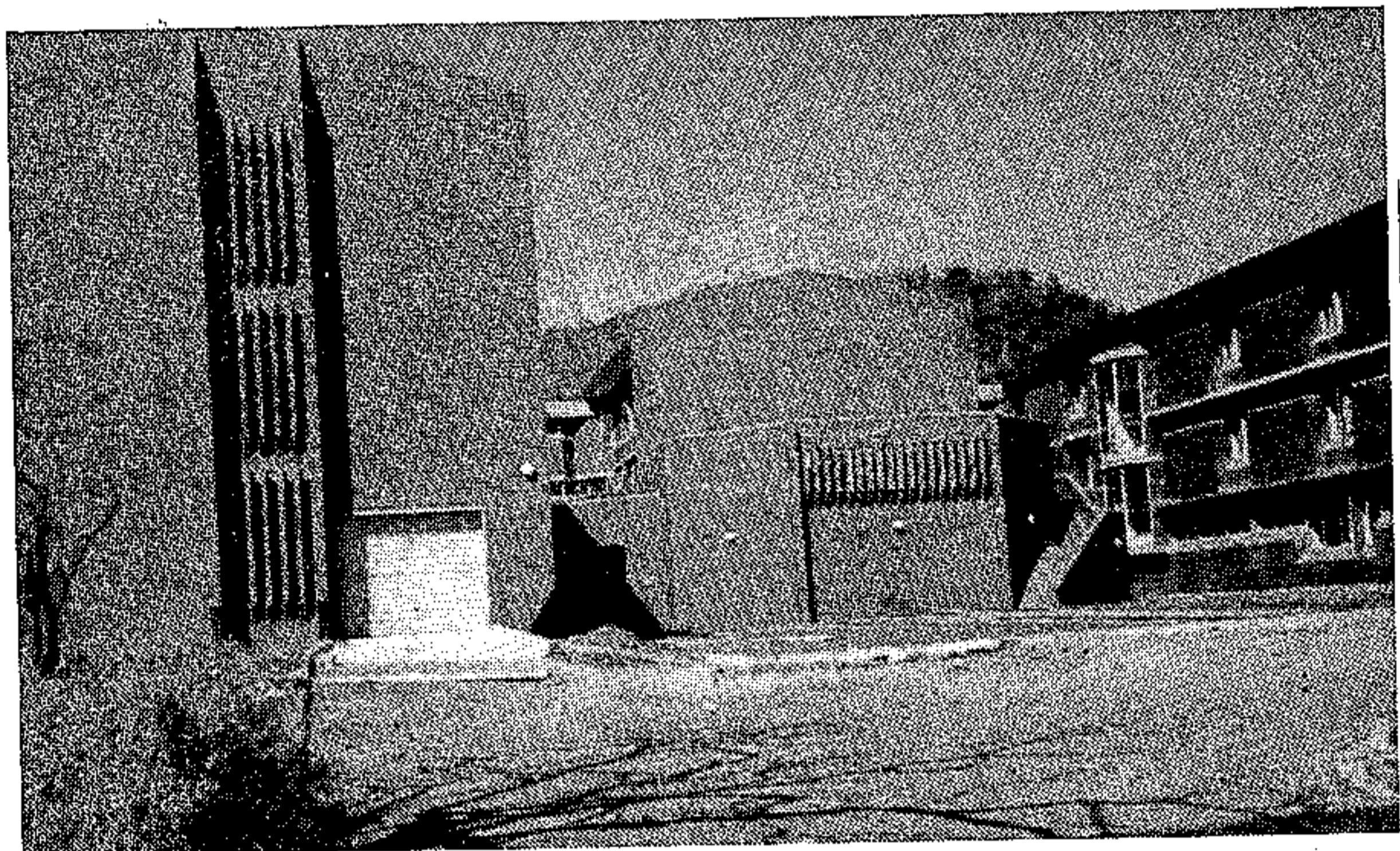
Once completed, the University of Gazankulu will comprise six double-storey academic blocks, each with two lecture rooms and two laboratories. Three of the six blocks will have a seating capacity of 60, and a separate lecture auditorium for 50 people.

The buildings will also have two single-storey student centres with recreational facilities and a kitchen catering for 500.

The residential blocks provide accommodation for 500 students.

Meanwhile, the parliamentary headquarters in the Giyani capital will be ready for occupation next August.

The three-storey building, which will be occupied by Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi, has about 500 square metres of office space and a underground computer room.



The R4-million hostel block of the University of Gazankulu in Giyani.

ST
IG
IS
IG
d
S
G
O
r

S

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

TALKING TO THE RUSSIANS

THE conference was a sober, low-key affair, characterised by probing questions and intensive discussions.

There was none of the emotionalism that marked the meeting of July 1987 in Dakar, Senegal, when a group of Afrikaners and an ANC delegation first sat down to discuss the future of their common fatherland.

A conference such as the one in Leverkusen was inconceivable five years ago.

Not many South Africans would then have been willing to risk the wrath of the Government and the white public by sitting down with the two arch enemies of the South African system.

In the white public's perception these are the ANC and Russia.

The ANC is widely believed to be a terrorist organisation dominated by communists, a movement with which no negotiations should take place until it neutralises itself by forswearing violence.

And Russia, believed to be the largest backer of the ANC, is thought to be manipulating the movement to secure control of

We must get to know our enemies — or we may perish in ignorance

South Africa as part of its quest to secure world domination.

These sentiments are reflected in a recent poll in SA in which 80 percent of a sample of whites disagreed with the view that the South African Government is exaggerating the communist threat to the country.

Defence Minister Magnus Malan recently observed that the external and internal threats to SA were directed and co-ordinated

by Russia.

Why, then, did the group of Afrikaners go to Leverkusen?

The answer is simple: The desperate need for first-hand information on both the ANC and Russia.

Is it really true that the Soviet Union has abandoned its goal of world domination? If so, do glasnost and perestroika mean that Russia is willing to pressure the Cubans in

Angola and the ANC to accept compromise solutions acceptable to South African whites?

And how determined is the ANC in its declared commitment not to hit civilians in soft targets such as Wimpy bars?

These are my impressions and conclusions:

Firstly, there has been a fundamental shift in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the West. Russia is frantically busy with economic restructuring and coping with the political forces that Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives have unleashed.

Its dream of world domination is over. Strengthening the burgeoning East-West ties is far more important than fomenting revolutions in the Third World, particularly SA, which the Soviets consider a hard nut to crack.

Secondly, Russia is genuinely interested in regional settlements in the Middle East and southern Africa, but not at the price of denigrating Russian pride and its standing in the Third World. It will advise the forces it supports but will not dictate to them.



HERMANN GILLOMEE reports on this week's conference at Leverkusen, West Germany, between Afrikaner academics, Soviet Africanists and members of the African National Congress

It will obey the wishes of the Angolan Government while communicating the message that a reasonable compromise must be sought for Cuban troop withdrawal — 30 months is a figure I heard. But Moscow will not intervene if the Angolans and Cubans wish to prolong the battle for their own reasons. Thirdly, the Soviet Union will continue to

support the ANC's armed struggle. Soviet bureaucrats at Leverkusen were eager to dismiss rumours that Russia was unhappy with the ANC's performance in the field or that it planned to decrease its support.

"Why would we give up after all these years just when the ANC is winning increasing support in the Western world," asked one bemused official.

By the same token, the Soviet Union sees no reason to jeopardise its relations with the Third World by entering into open economic relations with SA.

Fourthly, SA will have to re-examine seriously its view that Moscow exerts inordinate influence over the ANC. As someone only half-jokingly observed, the problem is rather that the ANC exerts too much influence over Moscow in its policy towards SA.

A top Soviet official said that his dominant source of information on SA was the ANC's Weekly Press Briefing, a compendium of Press clippings.

Except on large issues, such as nuclear proliferation, Moscow will scrupulously consult with the ANC before making any decisions on South African issues, including mundane ones such as visa applications.

The private sector is paying vastly inflated prices for medicines because the State purchases medicines at unrealistically low rates.

This was stated yesterday by Mr Jack Bloom, chairman of the Southern Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society, who said that private patients are paying an average of five times as much as state patients for medicines.

He accused the Government of deliberately refusing to address and resolve the issue, saying it is "endlessly procrastinating by commission".

"The last 50 years are strewn with commissions of inquiry, a Browne Report and a White Paper — the recommendations of which simply withered on the vine," he said.

Discrepancy

The discrepancy in prices arose because the State, the Province and quasi-government medical schemes like Iscor and Transmed purchase about two-thirds of manufactured medicine at one-third of the total cost of all medicines produced.

To ensure adequate production volumes, manufacturers are forced to negotiate at near-cost prices on large provincial and State tenders, he said.

Manufacturers have no option but to then inflate prices charged to the private sector to maintain overall profit margins.

The "knock on" effect had been felt most by private sector users. Medical scheme subscriptions had been pitched at unnecessarily high levels to recover such inflated costs.

Private patients and medical scheme members are severely penalised as a result of multi-level pricing structures, he said. They have to carry State patients three times over.

Not only did they have to pay taxes that the State uses to purchase medicine for hospitals, but they have to buy their own medicine at inflated prices so that the State can buy more cheaply. In addition, they have to pay GST on already inflated prices.

Unrealistic

The tender system, which was now centralised, forces manufacturers to tender to the State and province at unrealistically low prices in an effort to beat competition. Pharmacists are appalled at

753 4th Street

WENDELERS

G MACHINE

Six 5/11/88 30/10/88

Soviet policy towards SA little changed, says academic

MIKE ROBERTSON

LEVERKUSEN — Soviet policy towards SA had not undergone any major change in spite of glasnost and perestroika, leading Wits University academic Professor Lawrence Schlemmer said in Germany at the weekend.

Schlemmer was speaking after the historic meeting between the ANC, SA and Soviet academics had ended.

The Soviet academics were led by Vasili Solodovnikov, chief research associate of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Schlemmer said there was considerable doubt about whether the Soviet Union had moved away from its classical position on SA.

"This position is obviously reassuring to the ANC and that is a fundamental and basic support for an armed liberation struggle. It doesn't seem to me glasnost has affected that specifically."

Seek

He said the main Soviet contribution to the conference had been to "reassure the ANC that it has not moved towards a position of accommodating a more conservative settlement".

Glasnost, he said, could have longer-term effect on Soviet policy towards SA if the USSR tried to seek common ground with the US.

"This may modify or tone down their position but I don't think it has happened yet."

SA Communist Party (SACP) leader Joe Slovo surprised delegates from inside SA at the meeting by adopting a moderate position on a number of controversial issues.

UCT Politics Professor Herman Gilmore said that while many people in SA thought of Slovo as some kind of ogre, he had found him to be an extremely intelligent person.

There was a need to re-examine the assessment that the communists were the hardliners in the ANC.

"The hardliners are the kids who come out of the country and want people like Chris Hani (Umkhonto Chief of Staff) to take more militant action even if it means loss of civilian lives."

Schlemmer said he had found Slovo to be pragmatic but had reservations about his long-term goals.

Varsity fees up

54
Sowetan
31/10/88

THE University of Natal has announced an increase in fees of between 15 and 20 percent a year for 1989.

In a statement the university said the increase would affect both the Durban and Maritzburg campuses.

"In Durban, where accommodation and meals are charged separately and students are charged only for meals taken, the accommodation fee goes up by R430 (about 18 percent) from R2 360 to R2 790 a year.

"The cost of meals is to be increased by R100 (or about 8,5 percent) from R1 230 to R1 330. This means that the effective maximum outlay for a student in residence taking all meals, will go up from R3 590 to R4 120 (or about one percent a year)." — Sapa.

Rooms ablaze after teargas in UWC hostels

54
Smit
27/10-2/11/88



Archbishop Tutu inspects a UWC hostel room

POLICE and students clashed at the University of the Western Cape where most students stayed away from classes on election day.

Police entered the UWC campus on Wednesday and, for the second time this week, took action at campus hostels.

Rooms in the hostels were searched, teargas fired and two students arrested.

Two journalists were body-searched before being ordered to leave the area.

On Monday, four students were injured and three hostel bedrooms damaged by fire.

UWC vice-rector Professor Jaap Durand said the fires posed a "serious threat to the safety of innocent students".

Clashes also occurred at the University of the Witwatersrand where police confronted demonstrating students on Wednesday. Most black students stayed away from classes.

Helpless

Hostel students at UWC said they felt angry and helpless.

"You can't do anything, you feel so powerless, and you want to shout because there is no way of expressing your anger," Roseline Le Roux said.

Said Scharnell Saptoe: "When the teargas canister landed in my room I ran into the room across the hall."

Overcome by teargas she was "in such a state" she struggled to unlock her bedroom.

She had hardly entered the other room when another teargas canister landed inside the room.

"The hostel corridors and rooms were black with smoke. Students were screaming and in tears — and were running up and down to escape the teargas."

When she got back to her room it was in flames.

Students battled to extinguish the fire in the smoke-filled room.

"We are supposed to write exams next Monday and Tuesday, but our minds aren't right to study."

Varsity group meets De Klerk

OWN Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The newly formed Union of Democratic University Staff and the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, had fundamental differences regarding non-racial education, the union delegation said yesterday after meeting Mr De Klerk.

The meeting took place in Pretoria to advise Mr De Klerk on the union's stance on the issues of subsidy cuts and rationalisation of universities, salaries, security forces on campus, salaries and conscription.

The delegation, representing 4 500 academics from 16 South African universities, told Mr De Klerk it rejected apartheid and was for a post-apartheid university structure.

The union's general-secretary, Mr Mike Morris, of Natal University, said that although the dialogue had been useful, there had been a fundamental difference of opinion. The union saw a non-racial, centralised education society, while Mr De Klerk stood by own affairs education, he said.

The union president, Professor Mala Singh of the University of Durban Westville, said her organisation was formed officially in July as academics felt there was a need for an academic body with a clear conception of the social and political responsibilities given events of the last few years affecting universities.

Mr Morris said that rationalisation, in terms of which government had called on universities to restructure to make better use of finance, should take into account the savings that one education department, instead of the present 15, would create.

'Crisis' on SA campuses discussed (S4)

Minister, university academics hold talks

SAOV 2/11/88

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

An organisation representing academics from universities across the race and language spectrum met Minister of National Education Mr F W de Klerk yesterday to discuss its concern at a "crisis" on South African campuses.

Ten members of the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (Udusa), which has attracted a membership of about 4 500 from 16 universities since its formation in July this year, spent more than an hour with the Minister in Pretoria.

The delegation raised a number of issues including the Government's edict that universities must "rationalise" to cope with a subsidy freeze; salaries; conscription and its effects on education; and the presence of police and military on several campuses.

MONEY WASTED

On the rationalisation issue, the Udusa members argued that "a significantly large amount of money was wasted" because South Africa had 15

education departments dealing with different race, language and geographical groups.

On the question of salaries — believed to have been raised with the Minister in a separate meeting with the Committee of University Principals earlier in the day — Udusa pointed out that although two pay rises had been granted to educationists this year, universities had in the past four years received less than the 80 percent subsidy from the Government.

PAY INCREASES

To grant similar pay increases universities would have to draw deeply on their own resources — at a cost to areas such as research and equipment.

Udusa also condemned the presence of security forces on campuses.

"The invasion of police and military on campuses undermines the autonomy of universities," said Mr B Khotseng of the University of the North.

Mr de Klerk was asked to recognise conscription as an issue affecting education, as many men left the country to avoid national service immediately after completing their university degrees.

Star 3/11/86

'89 fees at Natal varsity to rise ⁵⁴

DURBAN — Student fees at the University of Natal — both the Durban and Maritzburg campuses — are to be “reluctantly” increased next year.

The university, announcing this yesterday, said the increases would range between 8,5 percent and 20,5 percent.

In Durban, where accommodation and meals are charged separately the accommodation fee goes up by R430 — or 18 percent — from R2 360 to R2 790 per year.

The cost of meals is to be increased by R100 — about 8,5 percent — from R1 230 to R1 300.

This means that the effective maximum outlay for a student in residence taking all meals, will go up from R3 590 to R4 120 — approximately 15 percent — per year.

The situation in Maritzburg would be that a consolidated residence fee of R3 915 a year would be introduced, representing an increase of R675 on 1988 when the total was R3 240.

This was a jump of 20,5 percent.

“To this must be added tuition costs common to both campuses which, in 1989, will increase by an average of 16 percent,” a university spokesman said. — Sapa.



Dr Stuart Saunders

UCT head: Freedom of speech crucial for democracy

DURBAN. — Without freedom of speech there could be no democracy, no great improvements and no secure future for any South African, the vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, said here today.

Opening Idasa's "Right to Speak" conference, Dr Saunders also said there could not be government by part of the people in a democratic system — "just as you can't have partial pregnancy".

When the freedom of speech was suppressed in society, truth and certainty went out the window.

It was impossible to ensure that what was read or heard was true if the methods for checking these truths were not available, Dr Saunders said.

One such barrier was the restriction and banning of people and organisations which limited their accessibility to the general public.

ILLEGAL

"Of course we now have a situation where not only individuals but organisations can be restricted, and where regulations can result in a situation where it is illegal to state that one does not believe that the citizens of South Africa should vote in a particular election."

There was an enormous difference between taking measures to ensure that there was no intimidation to prevent individuals exercising their rights, and advising people of what in one's view was the appropriate way to act, Dr Saunders said.

"This is clearly a serious inroad on the freedom of expression and is undemocratic."

Addressing the issue of freedom of speech at universities, Dr Saunders said: "If the freedom of speech cannot be protected in an institution where its absence will very rapidly threaten its whole existence, one can well ask whether it can be protected anywhere." — Sapa.

(54) (11/11/88) 6/Nov 4/11/88

Academics talk tough to ANC

London correspondent MIKE ROBERTSON, who covered both the Dakar talks and last week's meeting in West Germany between SA academics, Soviet and ANC delegates, looks back on the meetings.

NEWS FOCUS

deeply concerned, who feel that the issue has not been resolved."

Stellenbosch economics professor Sampe Terreblanche, who was not in Dakar but has met the ANC before, believes that on the question of the economy the ANC has also moderated its stance.

"It is my experience and also that of some of my colleagues that they are becoming more moderate, more reasonable, more open — also prepared to admit all kinds of problems. They are not dogmatic about important matters. They are prepared to listen."

Schlemmer agrees, but again with reservations.

"There is a great deal of pragmatism about the constraints on radical action. It is very difficult to detect policy positions amidst the pragmatism about a period of transition. Their sense of the practicalities and difficulties tends to obscure whatever policy position may exist."

Sincerity

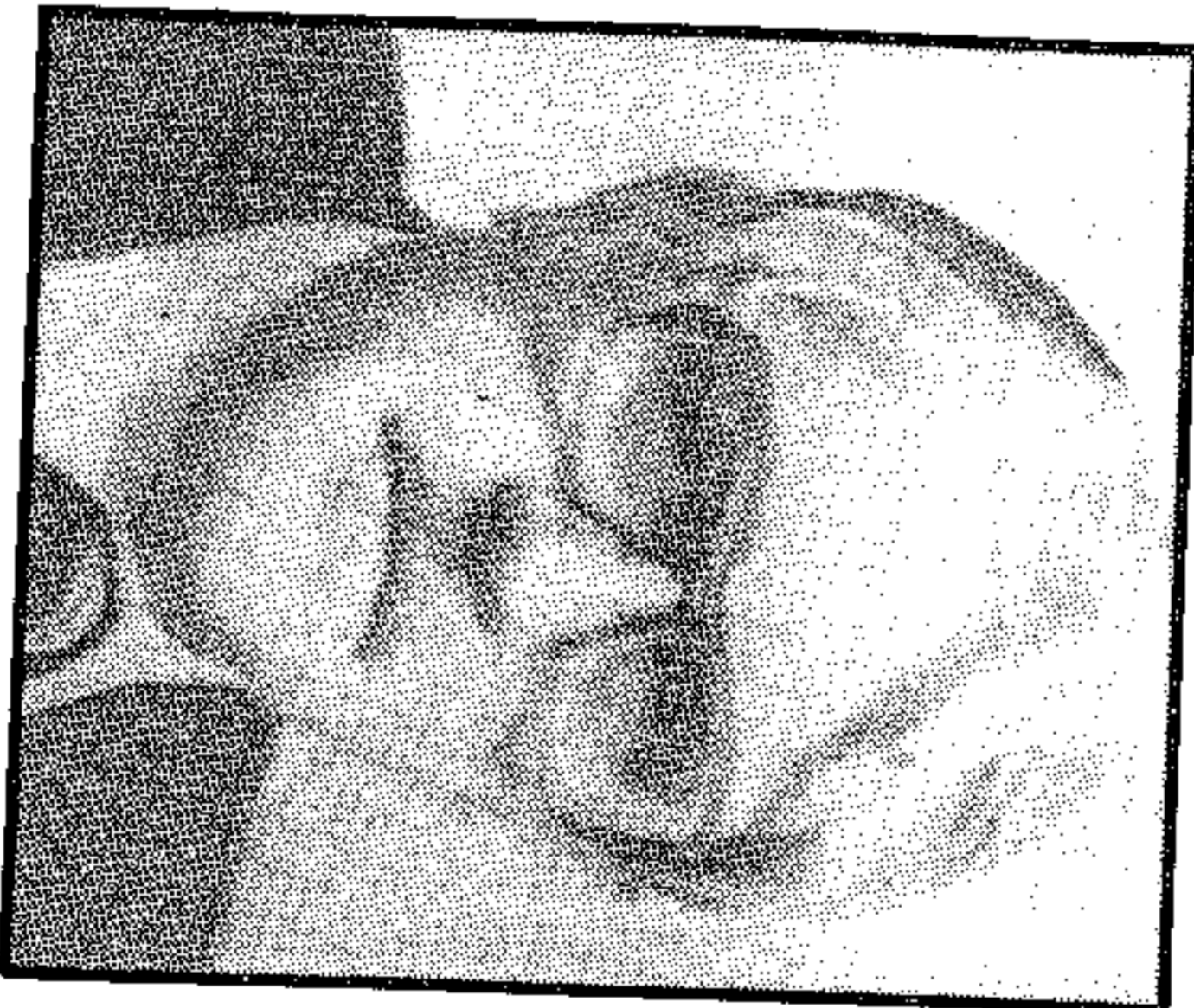
"I can't say I have been able to detect or read whether any change in policy has occurred. It is impossible to say because when one talks about transition and being practical you obscure your real goals."

The academics accept the sincerity of the ANC delegates and that they are doing their best to sound pragmatic.

But they realise they will have to find out a whole lot more and push the ANC a lot harder if their climate building exercise is ever to be translated from a useful experience for them into something which will make a valuable contribution to bringing about real negotiations in SA.

Terreblanche says: "Having experienced it from the Soviet delegates here I believe a kind of 'glasnost' is needed in SA to educate both whites and blacks. But we need more of this type of confidence to get more to the nitty gritty of this phenomena of transition, reconstruction and what will be the purpose of a mixed economy."

"And especially what at this stage can be done to allay the fears and the uncertainties of the whites."



□ TERREBLANCHE

tion that the ANC argued it felt bad about attacks that killed civilians but at the same time they say they have escalated the people's war."

Schlemmer says the ANC have not given specific answers to specific questions.

"They have simply attempted to give the general assurance that the victimisation of civilians is being attended to. But, needless to say, there are a lot of the SA delegates here who are still

The ANC contributed to this by not including in its delegation the silly Francis Meli (editor of Sechaba and author of a new work on the ANC, adjudged by his colleagues to be at best mediocre) and the arrogant Pallo Jordan, who seemed to view the Dakar meeting as a point-scoring exercise.

Damaging

Instead, for the first time, SACP leader Joe Slovo was in the delegation and was adjudged by all to have made a constructive and intelligent contribution. Most, if not all, of the SA delegates thought him moderate without agreeing with everything he said.

With leading Soviet academics present, much of the time was spent discussing that country's policy towards SA and its relationship with the ANC and SACP. But there were also "tough discussions" on the damaging effect the armed struggle has on the work of those trying to persuade whites of the need for change, the ANC's economic policies and the relationship between the ANC and other organisations working towards the end of apartheid.

It is on the last point that UCT politics professor Herman Gilloomee believes the ANC has actually moderated its stance.

Lawrence Schlemmer, who was also in Dakar, supported Gilloomee but with some reservations.

The ANC says it has never insisted that other organisations accept every aspect of its policies. One executive member agreed that as a result of talks they were now far more aware of how their actions impacted on the efforts of other people working for change.

This is shown in their response to probing on the recent spate of car bomb attacks. The following is an extract from an interview with one of the senior ANC delegates:

Question — Were you pressed on the effect the armed struggle is having, especially the attacks on civilian targets?

Answer — Our position is that you can't differentiate between armed struggle and political processes. Of course the question of targets was raised. We reiterated our policy on this and made available an NEC statement which says that we understand that in violence in SA certain actions have taken place which are directed at civilians but that it is our policy that this must stop. Immediately.

But it hasn't. It will. It takes time for the command structures to reach the relevant units. We will get this message through to every unit.

Gilloomee says the ANC were pressed far harder than in Dakar about the armed struggle. "There is a fundamental contradiction

e
e
s
-
o
a
e
t
r
e
d
-
e
e
n
r
o
ie
it
s
r
14
ie
re
id
ad
i-
t-
P.

Parking for residents only ⁽⁵⁴⁾ on the cards for Rondebosch

ARCUS 7/11/80

Municipal Reporter

"RESIDENTS only" parking in congested Rondebosch has been proposed following fears that a new University of Cape Town scheme will force hundreds more student cars to join those already taking up "every available space".

Traffic manager Mr Wouter Smit's recommendation that general parking be banned in areas designated for residents only may be a forerunner of a preferential parking system for the rest of the city.

The move is in response to a new UCT parking system which raises the spectre of up to 1 000 drivers being forced off campus to park in neighbouring streets.

The UCT action "will undoubtedly aggravate the already critical situation in Rondebosch and particularly in the vicinity of the campus," Mr Smit says in a report to the City Council's utilities and works committee today.

"Numerous complaints have been received from residents

stating that every available space is taken up by vehicles belonging to students and that the area becomes heavily congested at times," the report says.

Alternative parking and student transport are being investigated.

However, Mr Smit says, he is under no illusions about the success of these.

"Unless some restriction can be introduced to compel students to make use of public transport or pay the fee for parking on campus ... the situation in the residential area adjacent to the university will become unbearable," he says.

INUNDATED

The traffic department would be "inundated with complaints and demands to do something to improve the situation".

His planned restriction would be the most effective way of dealing with the problem, but he acknowledges that this would have wider ramifications.

It would form the basis of "preferential parking for residents in neighbourhoods", he says, but at this stage it would be used for this specific problem only.

He recommends amending the traffic by-law to state that "no person shall park a vehicle other than a vehicle owned by a resident in a street or area designated by a sign for use by residents only".

"The matter of preferential parking will be dealt with as a separate issue at a later stage," he adds.

According to Mr Doug Grierson, chief traffic officer at UCT, the new parking policy to be introduced next year may displace "a few cars" from the upper campus to the lower and middle campuses.

The new system would control access to the upper campus. Only verified visitors and cars with parking discs would be allowed.

He said other means of transport for students, possibly a tram system, were being investigated.



Are there too many whites at our varsities?

54
Stw 9/11/88

As an educationist, Mr Richard Todd has made his mark building non-racial senior colleges for Std 9s, Std 10s and post-matics to prepare students for tertiary education.

Two have already opened — All Saints near King William's Town and St Luke's at Kyalami, Midrand, and more are in the pipeline.

He points out that in most countries five or six students in every 100 000 of the population are university graduates — except in South Africa. Here 29 whites per 100 000 are at university.

He says: "This means either five or six times more white South Africans are university material than elsewhere in the world, or we have far too many whites at our universities. Who is in step, white South Africa or the rest of the world?"

He is concerned, too, at enrolment figures for technikons.

In South Africa, he says, there are five university students for every technikon student. The reverse statistic describes the situation in Japan.

"Our society needs university

The University of the Witwatersrand has six residences which can accommodate approximately 1 850 students out of a total student population of 18 000 (1988).

Wits also has self-catering units for approximately 400 students but these are not available to first-year students as the university believes they would be better integrated in residences.

Students can only stay in this type of accommodation for two years which creates a problem for the majority whose degrees take longer than this to complete.

As residence fees will be R4 500 per annum in 1989, the self-catering type of accommo-

BY WINNIE GRAHAM

Are there too many white students at our universities? This question is asked by Mr Richard Todd, national director of LEAF (Leadership, Education, Advancement Foundation) and the man named the Allied Visionary of the Year at The Sunday Star Emeritus Citations recently.

graduates, but no society can exist if all its peoples are so educated," Mr Todd adds.

He would like to see the South African education system overhauled, "re-thought and re-planned".

"We must move from being a raw material producer and become a manufacturing society. Job creation and entrepreneurial skills are expected from our leaders, present and future.

"Small business development has a vital role to play and we need to learn our lessons from the strongly growing economies of the world, especially those of the Far East."

A man totally committed to the establishment of a respected independent education system, he is nonetheless adamant that the Government cannot sidestep its responsibility to provide education "by expecting the private sector to pro-

vide what it has already been taxed for".

"We ought not to lose sight of this — we must not let the Government off the hook!"

The Government, he says, has a right to see that the funds it provides for education are used for this purpose, but this does not automatically give it the right to prescribe and control education in the way it does.

Significant input

"Pupils and communities should have a significant input as to the curriculum and method — advised, perhaps, but not controlled by Government," he says. "I am convinced parents are responsible people who, in democratic systems, will make the right choices for their children: they always have elsewhere in the world."

A former headmaster of a top private school, Mr Todd became involved in non-racial education about three or four years ago when militant schoolboys in the townships were screaming "liberation before education". The systems of established education in South Africa caused him considerable anguish.

He saw that the country was desperately short of skilled people and knew it could not afford to squander talent through rigid adherence to "archaic and irrelevant education systems".

He stayed, for a time, in a shack without electricity and without running water on the beach in a little eastern Cape place called Kasouga.

He had no coherent plan ... and he agonised endlessly as to what he should do. He, more than most,

knew the defects of the South African educational system.

Black students "in the slums and on the hilltops" were being denied the opportunity of developing their potential.

He knew matriculation at black schools was not adequately preparing young men and women for entrance to internationally recognised universities.

The injustice of separating students on a basis of skin pigmentation was abhorrent to him, but, he realised, his dream of including "a lot" of senior black students at private schools for the last two years of their school career was not going to work.

What should he do?

Mr Todd says it took almost a year of struggle before he began to see some sort of light "shimmering through the mists and clouds", before vague shapes and forms began to emerge as possible answers.

"It was a terrible, wonderful time, an awesome experience and a frightening one, too," he recalled.

LEAF (Leadership, Education, Advancement Foundation) came into being and with it the establishment of senior colleges which provide bridging between existing schooling systems and the requirements of internationally recognised tertiary education establishments.

Private sector

The first college, funded by the private sector, came into being in January 1986, the second at the beginning of this year.

The colleges are almost entirely residential and students are selected on merit alone, regardless of race, gender, religious persuasion or financial status. They provide only for Std 9 and Std 10 pupils and a post-matric course for those who may need further preparation before university entrance.



dation is much in demand by those students on a tight budget.

Every year the university asks the residents of Johannesburg to open their homes to students as it has limited resources for building new residences or converting existing buildings into self-catering units.

Already the university has had 4 600 applications for residence accommodation and 1 079 for self-catering accommodation and it obviously cannot meet the demand.

Medunsa maintains high standards, says chancellor

By REHANA ROSSOUW
Staff Reporter

THE Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa), once regarded as yet another apartheid institution, has grown into an independent, vigorous and free university maintaining high standards, says the chancellor, former judge Mr Jan Steyn.

The university's "remarkable tale" is the subject of a special report, titled "A sense of community", in the latest edition of Leadership.

Mr Steyn told the magazine: "Just as politicians more often than not fail to create a compliant judiciary, so ideologists are seldom able to place a permanent ideological stamp on the institutions they create."

The report says the campus, built on bare veld in the north-western Transvaal, at first consisted only of faculties devoted to health care — medicine, dentistry and veterinary science.

But this year a faculty of basic sciences was opened, offering physics, chemistry, mathematics, statistics, psychology and biology.

The university was born in 1978 out of a need to produce more black doctors. Then, no more than 400 black doctors qualified in South Africa against 21 000 qualifying whites.



So far 321 doctors, dozens of nurses, physiotherapists, medical scientists, dental surgeons, oral hygienists and five vets have qualified at Medunsa.

Like other South African universities, Medunsa faces severe financial problems. The report says students cannot afford to pay as much for their tuition or residence as undergraduates at other universities and tuition fees provide well below 10 percent of Medunsa's total income.

Four years ago their total operating budget stood at R40-million and this year will be less than R43-million.

According to the report the university needs to spend R50-million this year and the R7-million shortfall will mean it will cut back on research and books.

LINKS WITH HOSPITAL

Because it is orientated towards servicing communities that are poor and cannot afford expensive drugs and sophisticated curative medicine, preventive health care is emphasised at the university, which has close links with the adjoining Garankuwa hospital.

Professor Len Karlsson, Medunsa's vice-principal, told the magazine Medunsa had formed a nutrition unit to teach basic nutrition to health-care services associated with it.

"Unless our students are taught relevant medicine they do not become true doctors."

"Unless service and responsibility to the community form major parts of Medunsa's ethic our teaching is meaningless."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WRITE TO: The Editor, The Argus,
PO Box 56, CAPE TOWN, 8000.

ACCUS
7/4/89

What is behind what is going on at UWC

KINDLY allow me some reference to your publication of the half-page notice headed "What is going on at UWC?" (Weekend Argus, March 25) under the emblem of the University of the Western Cape. Since I was unaware of this significant piece of writing prior to its publication, I take the opportunity now to express support for the effort of my senate colleagues (seven of them), as they explain "what is happening at UWC".

In an article under the headline "UWC: A university defining its soul" (Weekend Argus, March 18), I did indeed draw attention to the meaningful task that UWC is engaged in at the moment. I spoke of a commitment to "decolonialising" the university (and also the concept of "the university" as it largely exists for South Africans), and I spoke of the idea of UWC as a developing "intellectual home of the left", making the point that "the left" is not, *ipso facto*, non-colonialist, so that a certain kind of left may well obstruct, rather than advance, decolonialisation.

In their writing, my seven colleagues appear not to focus sharply upon these, to my mind, central themes of life at UWC. However, the matters which they do bring to public notice are certainly relevant to an honest grasp of what is happening at the university, and I would like to associate myself with much of what they have to say. I say "much", since the point of this letter is to draw attention to a single matter on which I surely cannot share their view.

I have in mind my colleagues' knowledge (or apparent lack of knowledge) of the short history of UWC's pedagogic profile. They are indeed

writing as if the notion of *criticism* or *critique* has only lately dawned upon campus; as if the attitude of "critical reflection" or placing oneself "critically in relation to established paradigms" has only now been introduced to UWC (as some novel revelation, some brand new way of academic salvation). According to the seven "the heritage of the past was of a 'right' way to pursue a discipline, with little or no reflection on underlying assumptions."

It would have shown a more sensitive awareness on their part, and a more intimate understanding of the struggle for freedom at UWC over the years, had this assertion of an uncritical pedagogic past been tempered by a qualification such as "on the whole", or "by and large". For the fact is that prior to my colleagues' historical cut-off point of "14 years ago", when the university "took its new direction", there certainly *was* a tradition of no (or little) critique — and worse — but that was *one* tradition. There most definitely was *another*. I know, since I was on campus then (at that time heading the university's department of philosophy).

I know, too, since as time passed I had made it my business, indeed my mission, as philosophical thinker, to counter the tradition of no critique — and, of course, I did this in association with fellow staff members of the department of philosophy, and students.

May I say that my own (almost obsessive) teaching of "the scientific value of doubt" — as I sometimes called it — is a fact of the past of UWC, that has been attested to generously, and publicly, by our Vice-Chancellor, Professor Jakes Gerwel, himself; Professor Gerwel, I always feel privileged to say, having been

a student of philosophy at the university.

What is at issue in all of this is simply the truth about the life of intellect, and the historical unfolding of it, at UWC. (I would argue with my colleagues, also, that critique as a matter of "reflection on underlying assumptions", is a mere aspect of the person's progress to insight and understanding, and true living).

Finally, pedagogic critique and political critique came to join hands at UWC prior to "14 years ago". They came to do so quite practically, too, even if some of us never were or could be "politically clever" (the latter capacity, as Van Wyk Louw once suggested, being something to be scorned; and I suppose one should say the same about political-like cleverness in the academy).

In any case, the cut-off point of "14 years ago" that my seven colleagues mention, did not just fall from some empty sky! The socio-politics of black consciousness, initiated contemporarily by the South African Students' Organisation of the time, constitutes an essential dimension — a dimension *sine qua non* — of the historical struggle for freedom at UWC.

This whole matter stands in need of elaboration, but that can't be done here. May I conclude, then, by saying that it is required of us, "progressive academics", as of others, not to gloss over, or perhaps shun knowledge or acknowledgement of, important moments of our heritage. In other respects I certainly associate myself with this effort by my colleagues to expound "what is going on at UWC".

(Professor) ADAM SMALL
Head of the Department of
Social Work, UWC
Belville South

Huwana

(d) acceptance of non-teaching posts, acceptance of teaching posts in other education departments, nature of working conditions, higher salaries, personal reasons, further study;

(2) (i) no,	
(ii) yes,	
Cape and Orange	0
Free State	
Natal	
Transvaal	
Physical Science	2
Technical Drawing	1
German	1
Geography	1
Accountancy	3
Art	1
Science	2
Afrikaans	1
Technical drawing	2
Mathematics	1
Woodwork	1
Physical Education	2
Instrumental Music	2
Motor Mechanics	1
Fitting and Turning	1
Business Economics	1
Biology	1

White universities: enrolment of Black students

34. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many Black students were enrolled (a) in 1988 (i) at universities for Whites and (ii) at each such university and (b) in each subject area at each such university in 1987?

B426E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) (i)	38 467
(ii) Natal	
OFS	1 370
Rhodes	75
RAU	459
Witwatersrand	130
Port Elizabeth	1 923
Potchefstroom	77
Pretoria	263
Cape Town	44
Stellenbosch	859
South Africa	35
	33 232

The above provisional statistics were obtained from SAPSE table 2.7.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Huwana

(b) University of Natal

Agriculture and Renewable Natural Resources	13
Architecture and Environmental Design	23
Arts, Visual and Performing	20
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	54
Computer Science and Data Processing	5
Education	170
Engineering and Engineering Technology	88
Health Care and Health Sciences	
Medicine/Surgery	233
Nursing	10
Other	17
Home Economics	2
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	91
Law	130
Libraries and Museums	21
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	
Life Sciences	12
Physical Sciences	35
Mathematical Sciences	19
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	37
Psychology	69
Public Administration and Social Services	21
Social Sciences and Social Studies	
Economics	28
Other	119
Not designated/coded/declared (incl. non-degree purposes)	19
TOTAL	1 236

University of the OFS

Architecture and Environmental Design	1
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	1
Education	39
Health Care and Health Science	
Medicine/Surgery	1
Nursing	2
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	10
Law	4
Mathematical Sciences	2
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	1
Psychology	5
Public Administration and Social Services	3
Social Sciences and Social Studies	
Economics	1
Others	5
TOTAL	75

Rhodes University

Arts, Visual and Performing	2
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	55
Communication	15
Computer Science and Data Processing	11
Education	53
Health Care and Health Sciences	
Pharmacy	27
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	28
Law	60
Libraries and Museums	1
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	
Life Sciences	22
Physical Sciences	24
Mathematical Sciences	30
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	25
Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure	4
Psychology	34
Public Administration and Social Services	9
Social Sciences and Social Studies	
Economics	29
Other	73
Not designated/coded/declared (incl. non-degree purposes)	3
TOTAL	505

Rand Afrikaans University

Communication	1
Education	35
Health Care and Health Sciences	
Nursing	4
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	9
Law	3
Libraries and Museums	2
Psychology	3
Public Administration and Social Services	1
Social Sciences and Social Studies	
Economics	1
Other	17
Not designated/coded/declared (incl. non-degree purposes)	1
TOTAL	77

University of the Witwatersrand

Architecture and Environmental Design	44
Arts, Visual and Performing	12
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	171
Communication	4
Computer Science and Data Processing	10
Education	322
Engineering and Engineering Technology	156

Health Care and Health Sciences

Medicine/Surgery	126
Dentistry	18
Nursing	23
Pharmacy	18
Other	73
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	76
Law	142
Libraries and Museums	8
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	
Life Sciences	54
Physical Sciences	109
Mathematical Sciences	60
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	12
Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure	3
Psychology	34
Public Administration and Social Services	48
Social Sciences and Social Studies	
Economics	14
Others	125
TOTAL	1 662

University of Port Elizabeth

Architecture and Environmental Design	1
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	1
Computer Science and Data Processing	1
Education	3
Health Care and Health Sciences	
Nursing	11
Pharmacy	1
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	6
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	
Life Sciences	1
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	1
Psychology	6
Public Administration and Social Services	4
Social Sciences and Social Studies	
Economics	1
Others	6
Not designated/coded/declared (incl. non-degree purposes)	9
TOTAL	52

Potchefstroom se Universiteit vir CHO

Arts, Visual and Performing	1
Computer Science and Data Processing	1
Education	33
Health Care and Health Sciences	
Nursing	6
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	38

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard
54

Law	6	Public Administration and Social Services	53
Libraries and Museums	1	Social Sciences and Social Studies	9
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	1	Economics	98
Physical Sciences	21	Other	704
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	10	TOTAL	704
Psychology	1		
Public Administration and Social Services	1	<i>University of Stellenbosch</i>	
Social Sciences and Social Studies	3	Agriculture and Renewable Natural Resources	4
Economics	17	Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	6
Other	139	Communication	1
TOTAL	139	Languages, Linguistics and Literature	13
		Philosophy, Religion and Theology	3
<i>University of Pretoria</i>		Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure	1
Agriculture and Renewable Natural Resources	1	Psychology	1
Education	2	Social Sciences and Social Studies	1
Engineering and Engineering Technology	4	Other	30
Health Care and Health Sciences	2	TOTAL	30
Pharmacy	3		
Other	1	<i>University of South Africa</i>	
Home Economics	1	Arts, Visual and Performing	34
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	10	Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	2 064
Law	2	Communication	228
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	1	Computer Science and Data Processing	153
Life Sciences	1	Education	4 936
Physical Sciences	1	Health Care and Health Sciences	1 388
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	1	Medicine/Surgery	881
Social Sciences and Social Studies	1	Dentistry	29
Economics	1	Nursing	44
TOTAL	29	Other	3 904
		Languages, Linguistics and Literature	1 296
<i>University of Cape Town</i>		Law	137
Architecture and Environmental Design	18	Libraries and Museums	47
Arts, Visual and Performing	10	Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	204
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	56	Physical Sciences	554
Computer Science and Data Processing	18	Philosophy, Religion and Theology	1 615
Education	63	Psychology	1 383
Engineering and Engineering Technology	114	Public Administration and Social Services	815
Health Care and Health Sciences	26	Social Sciences and Social Studies	874
Medicine/Surgery	2	Economics	3 426
Nursing	3	Other	1 217
Pharmacy	4	Not designated/coded/declared (incl. non-degree purposes)	25 229
Other	35	TOTAL	25 229
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	21		
Law	13		
Libraries and Museums	28		
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	60		
Life Sciences	27		
Physical Sciences	19		
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	27		
Psychology	27		

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students were registered in 1988 at each university falling under the control of his Department? B427E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The honourable member is referred to the answer on question 30 of 1989-03-13; regarding (e) information on Indian students only is available,
(e) nil.

Teachers lost to Department

36. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many (a) permanent and (b) temporary teachers did his Department lose in each province in 1988 (i) on account of (aa) marriage, (bb) retirement, (cc) ill health, (dd) termination of service, (ee) death, (ff) the acceptance of non-teaching posts and (gg) further study and (ii) for other reasons? B428E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(i)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(ee)	(ff)	(gg)	(ii)
Cape	76	97	56	0	12	327	21	387		
Natal	18	25	10	0	9	124	8	313		
OFS	6	5	5	0	3	73	14	97		
Transvaal	120	142	79	10	43	297	64	2 619		
	(b)	(i)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(ee)	(ff)	(gg)	(ii)
Cape	*	*	*	448	*	*	*	*	*	*
Natal	6	5	0	0	1	31	2	131		
OFS	1	7	4	0	1	32	7	68		
Transvaal	5	20	2	1	3	0	0	767		

* Information not available.

National Senior Certificate examination: entrants Education and Culture:

37. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Culture:
(a) How many Whites entered for the full National Senior Certificate examination in 1988 and (b) how many entrants (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption? B429E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) 2 373,
(b) (i) 841
(ii) 1 532
(iii) 350.

Teachers: posts occupied

39. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What number of teachers occupied the posts of (a) principal, (b) deputy principal, (c) head of department, (d) temporary teacher and (e) permanent teacher in each specified type of school in each province in 1988? B431E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Cape

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
High Schools	262	286	1 170	1 188	4 140
Primary Schools	482	145	929	1 282	3 829
Pre-primary Schools	19	—	—	—	5 38
Special Schools	9	15	59	27	272
Schools for Specialized Education	26	57	120	211	408
Primary Church Schools	11	—	—	7	20
Natal					
High Schools	70	91	466	943	1 462
Primary Schools	153	24	360	492	1 488
Pre-primary Schools	97	—	31	175	131
Special Schools	*	*	*	*	*
Schools for Specialized Education	11	8	26	40	137
OFS					
High Schools	87	56	401	477	863
Primary Schools	106	52	255	684	1 161
Pre-primary Schools	82	—	—	47	44
Special Schools	6	5	22	55	62
Schools for Specialized Education	5	7	19	47	78

Maties back

ANC talks

Star 7/14/89

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Nearly 2 000 Stellenbosch students strongly applauded 18 fellow Maties, including eight SRC members, at a report-back of their recent meeting with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and members of the ANC and Communist Party of SA.

Messages of support from student representative councils and academics throughout South Africa, as well as former independent candidate for Stellenbosch, Dr Esther Lategan, were read out at the report-back meeting by the tour members.

At a press briefing afterwards it was heard that the car tyres of Mr Mark Behr, tour initiator and SRC member, had been slashed. Another participant, Miss Pearlie Joubert, returned to Stellenbosch to find her room ransacked.

'Strategy needed to meet a free society'

By Sue Valentine

The importance of choosing strategies which not only dismantled apartheid but coped with diverse elements to create a democratic society was stressed by Mr Achmat Dangor, executive director of Kagiso Trust, at the Arts Faculty graduation at the University of the Witwatersrand last night.

Basing his beliefs on the assumption that most South Africans wanted peaceful change towards a society free of racial discrimination and political repression and that apartheid was ultimately doomed, Mr Dangor said the means chosen to achieve this were crucial.

"If we do not fight censorship now, we will accept it in the future. If we do not resist detention without trial as an unacceptable principle now, it will become 'normal' practice in the future. If we are docile in the face of tyranny today, our fu-

ture rulers, whoever they might be, will inherit a docile population."

It was vital to build a future upon a diverse society, but one that was not kept apart. Instead a culture of tolerance should be cultivated which could become the "bedrock foundation of a political system with a multi-party democracy".

This would include freedom of speech, of worship, freedom from exploitation and even the freedom to be wrong.

Three steps were suggested towards realising the ideal of a free society:

Firstly the recognition that negotiation was an essential for peaceful change. People needed to discard apartheid — not just its horrors, but its privileges too.

Secondly a truly non-racial society could only exist with the participation of the majority of the people and their authentic leaders who were black and, more specifically, African.

Mr Dangor said, "If we do not now begin to expose the African majority to the processes of leadership and power, in universities, in industry, in charities, in every avenue of human endeavour, we will take with us a heritage of inequality, bitterness and suspicion."

This heritage would make the ultimate ideal of non-racial leadership, where ability was the essential criteria, an impossibility.

He also called for the unbanning of the African National Congress and other exiled movements as well as the release of leaders in detention and the freedom of those in exile to return.

Mr Dangor appealed to students, to the young and idealistic in universities, townships and cities to bring a breath of fresh air to the "stale rhetoric" on which people had choked for too long.

THE MATIE TRIP TO LUSAKA

A SUMMIT WITH OUR OWN SOULS

IN the VIP lounge of Lusaka airport, with its pink walls and framed presidential portrait, we wait in an almost hallowed silence for something to happen.

The adverse publicity in the Afrikaner establishment newspapers at home is still fresh in our minds. So is the emotional and heated SRC motion passed the previous evening: "No SRC member shall speak to members of the ANC." We think of our parents. Everyone seems to have forgotten that we are guests of the Zambian President, Kenneth Kaunda.

We pass the "Welcome to Lusaka" sign. We have come here to break down the image of raids, charred bodies and grinning "terrorists", and what this beautiful city has come to symbolise on our TV screens.

The driver of our bus is an exiled South African from Bloemfontein, who fled the country during the 1976 student uprisings. He enquires after the Free State. "*Hoe lyk dit nou daar?*" (What's it like there now?) The shock of the Afrikaans and its honest simplicity is frightening. For the first time many of us realise the consequences of the history that formed us.

During the next five days we meet dignitaries from many African and European countries — and from the "enemy", Angola and Cuba.

The Cuban military attaché speaks forcefully and confidently about the victory of Cuito Cuanavale. There is much scepticism among the South Africans, especially those who have fought in the "*bos oorlog*" and know intimate facts we ordinary liberals don't.

I do sense a slight shock registering among some of us as a totally foreign perspective is unfolded for the first time. Polite arguments ensue, neither party admitting anything.

Later we meet the East German ambassador, who hails the ANC as a government in exile. He supports his government's policy on the educational and military training of ANC members.

The Angolans admit that we are the first white South Africans they have spoken to. An elaborate diplomatic display is staged, complete with the portrait of Comrade Dos Santos and a draped flag. The stage is set. We have begun the battle of sorting out our suspicious minds.

It is the meeting with our compatriots in the international forums that leaves the deepest impression on our minds. We are forced to confront our prejudices one by one — even those that lie deeply hidden under the veneer of liberalism. Ultimately we are forced to confront the concept of our very existence, *Afrikanerdom*.

Discussion hinges on our fears and guarantees for our future. The ANC members are patient with our hysteria about the armed struggle. At last an ANC military leader poses the question: "What would you have done after 77 years?" Quietly, he explains the ANC history of peaceful protest. He has spent 15 years on Robben Island for

"There were many moments of truth, as different words and emotions cracked the protective Afrikaner armour of arrogance, bit by bit ..."

A personal account of the Stellenbosch student trip to Lusaka, by delegate

ANNELIESE BURGESS

planting one of the first bombs in the Eastern Cape — the area I come from.

Every morning after breakfast on the patio of the Palmodzi Hotel, our chauffeured kombis and bakkies pull up to take us to the Mulugushi International Conference Centre. The strains of Afrikaner songs follow the vehicles up Addis Ababa Avenue. We also learn Xhosa and Zulu songs from our friends in the Youth Brigade.

We discuss culture and education — an especially tender point with almost every Stellenbosch delegate. Some are uncompromising on their *Christelike Nasionale Opvoeding* (Christian National Education). Others feel betrayed by the concept.

Barbara Masakela's knowledge of Afrikaner culture is evident, as is the fact that it is discussed in ANC circles. Afrikaner culture will exist in a post-apartheid South Africa, when it has been stripped of its racism, but it must lose its exclusivity as the possession of the oppressor. Education will be democratised; the history taught to students will be seen from a different perspective and will not negate the heritage of the majority of its actors.

Every day ANC leaders take part in forums — an honour which overwhelms us. Oliver Tambo delivers an emotional plea of reconciliation. Joe Slovo, uncompromising on his allegiance to the SACP, sparks the greatest opposition from the Maties students.

Other South Africans are also in Lusaka. We wonder if the Cape newspapers know ...

Women's issues take up a long session. Auntie Ruth and the leader of the women's section are mighty examples of liberation, as women and black South Africans.

Later we are to receive a great compliment from yet another executive member: "We are especially impressed by the women in the delegation. They show intellectual strength and confidence." Someone adds: "Especially considering their cultural background." It makes even the men think.

Later we dance to African music in the Palmodzi. We have two days to go, and the emotional toll is beginning to show. Many discussions are held at night, behind closed bedroom doors and in the security of shared white fears.

At dinner one evening I become involved in a discussion with a man from Durban, which continues deep into the night. He is in his 12th year of exile, but only contacted his parents three

years ago to let them know that he was still alive.

He tells me about his family, about his father who still cannot accept the decision taken so long ago; he talks with obvious longing of his mother and sister. He talks with fervour, and yet a certain realistic resignation, of the circumstances leading up to his fleeing South Africa.

I tell him about the violence in Durban, although he is better informed than I am. I answer his questions about "how it is at home now" as best I can.

This soft-spoken man, his dignity, this total lack of bitterness and above all his patience with the whiteness of my skin totally overwhelms my tightly controlled Afrikaner emotions.

We light another cigarette and I ask him about the very first thing he would do if he could return to South Africa. "Go home for a week or so," is his immediate answer. I feel totally inadequate before this confession.

My experience is an echo of many very emotional moments of human contact between the "passport-carrying" and the "non-passport carrying South Africans", as we began to refer to each other.

There are many different moments of truth, as different words and emotions crack the protective Afrikaner armour of arrogance, bit by bit. Moments of spontaneity are milestones of personal liberation from the apartheid world waiting for us back home.

Afrikaner culture is liberated for a brief moment when newly composed words for traditional Afrikaans folk songs are sung as a farewell to our friends, leaders and compatriots: "*Hot agter haar agter klim op die wa, bevryding is om die draai.*" (Pell-mell we climb into the wagon; freedom is round the corner)

We are back in the VIP lounge, preparing for our trip home. Everyone is nervous — once again we don't know what to expect. The Cubans and the Zambian students who have accompanied us realise that we can only share this moment with the other South Africans present.

A week later we drive into Stellenbosch, and see men jogging to rugby practice. The room of one of the group, Pearlle Joubert, is wrecked — all her philosophy books are ruined, her clothes are burnt by acid and her photos defaced by obscenities. Smear pamphlets are distributed on campus. Graffiti appears on walls: *Rooi Behr moet weg* (Get back red Behr — referring to tour leader Mark Behr).

A mass meeting is organised as a report-back, and almost 1 000 students attend. The support is great, but so is the disapproval. There are talks about a referendum to secure the dismissal of the SRC members who went on the "safari". At the same time, messages of support begin to pour in from all over the country, from SRCs, academics and political groupings.

Somehow the trip to Zambia has become a trip to the ANC in the eyes of many. Maybe it was inevitable. ■

Academic struggles

Venda University (Univen) is once again coming under the spotlight. This time it is not because of campus unrest. Univen's principal and his predecessor are both caught up in a tussle with the Venda government, for different reasons. In latest developments:

- A committee of the Venda parliament has proposed that principal Professor Pieter du Plessis and a Cabinet minister repay a Venda town council R400 000 which was used to buy a Louis Trichardt farm; and
- Du Plessis's predecessor, Professor Tom de Koning, has threatened to sue the Venda

(54) (54)

FMML

7/4/89.



De Koning ... no pension, no work

government for R2m for freezing his pension and defiling his honour.

According to the committee's report, the Louis Trichardt farm belongs to a corporation owned by Du Plessis and George Ramabulana, who is Venda's Minister for Public Works, Transport and Post and Telegraphs. Ramabulana is a former Education Minister (the department under which Univen falls).

The committee has also criticised the purchase for Du Plessis of a R150 000 official

residence in Louis Trichardt. The *FM* reported more than a year ago that the purchase of the house aroused severe criticism from university staff (*Current Affairs* September 25 1987). The committee proposes that the house be sold immediately and that another be bought in Venda instead. This week De Koning (former head of the communications department at Rand Afrikaans University), in an interview with the *FM*, spoke for the first time about his sudden departure from Univen at the end of 1985. He left after having been cleared of any alleged misconduct or irregularities by a university commission of inquiry.

"The good name of the principal of the university should be cleared," concluded the commission's report. Regarding De Koning's directorship of an export company, Tsimbi Staal, the commission found no irregularities and stated its disappointment that the matter was ever raised with it. The commission did, however, question De Koning's way of communicating with staff and council members.

After an agreement was reached between De Koning and the university council on his 36-year pension refund, his monthly payment of R2 249,84 was suddenly stopped a year later. Since then De Koning has been locked in a battle with the Venda government to secure his pension, but to no avail.

"I have no pension and I have no work," De Koning said this week. For the sake of the

university and its people he would still like the matter to be resolved amicably. And in a last attempt this week he contacted National Intelligence chief T M Mutshaeni to intervene on his behalf before taking legal action.

Previously De Koning wrote to Mutshaeni, Ramabulana and Venda President Frank Ravele, as well as Du Plessis, to try to secure his pension. In a letter dated June 1 1988 he wrote to Mutshaeni: "As director general of intelligence, I also feel that you may be concerned about what such a court case might do to Venda ... I still believe that God will put right the injustice done to me."

Art. 71.15 11/14/87
54

Van Niekerk to head UCT medical faculty



Professor
Van Niekerk

PROFESSOR J P van Niekerk has been appointed Dean of the University of Cape Town's Medical Faculty to succeed Professor George Dall who retires at the end of the year after six years of service, a university spokesman announced yesterday.

Professor Van Niekerk, 52, a specialist radiologist and Western Province squash player, who was appointed the first permanent Deputy Dean of the Faculty in 1977, said he was looking forward to a close working relationship with reinstated Dr Jocelyn Kane-Berman, Chief Medical Superintendent of Groote Schuur Hospital.

His professional affiliations include: Medical Association of SA, Radiological Society of SA, College of Medicine of SA, Southern African Association of Medical Education, Royal Society of Medicine, British Institute of Radiologists and Fellow of the Royal College of Radiologists. — Sapa

Medical campus smoking ban?

THE Board of the Faculty of Medicine at UCT has decided to ban smoking on the medical campus.

"If the council approves then that's it," said Professor George Dall, the dean of the faculty.

Professor Dall said that the board had taken the decision in March to ban smoking in any public area on campus, including the restaurant, cafeteria and lecture rooms. The board had also decided that no ciga-

rettes may be sold on campus. "The decision also falls in line with present practices at Groote Schuur Hospital where smoking is not allowed in certain areas," he said.

There are more than 900 medical students on the campus. Professor Dall said a researcher from the Department of Health who had done a survey recently "had been appalled by the number of students who smoked".

Make medicine relevant to needs of new SA, says dean

AKG/11/4/89
54

By LINDA GALLOWAY, Staff Reporter

THE new dean of the University of Cape Town medical faculty, sportsman Professor J.P. van Niekerk, believes that medical training should be relevant to a "new South Africa".

A specialist radiologist, Professor van Niekerk, 52, will succeed Professor George Dall when he retires at the end of this year after six years as dean.

Professor van Niekerk has been deputy-dean of the faculty since 1977.

He said it was of "fundamental importance" that doctors be trained in a way which would make their approach, and research relevant in South Africa.

This was in line with UCT's view that it should be evolving a more representative proportion of people as graduands.

With smoking having recently been banned on the medical campus, Professor van Niekerk said there was "no question" that a reduction in smoking would result in an improvement "in the health of our people".

"I am not an absolutist, but I do believe that efforts to curb smoking, particularly in closed environments like cinemas and internal flights, have been enormously appreciated by non-smokers," he said.

A survey had shown the number of smokers on the medical campus to be below the national average, with more women smokers than men.

Professor van Niekerk said UCT's competence compared favourably to good universities elsewhere in the world, particularly in the area of research.

Critical time

South Africa was going through a critical time, with health-care budgets having a particular impact on hospitals and teaching hospitals. This would mean the reallocation of resources.

Doctors would have to be acutely aware of the money they were spending, because every cent spent meant less was available for something else.

Professor van Niekerk said he believed it would not make a significant difference to the health budget if the funds allocated for primary health-care were doubled.

Apartheid in health-care had to be removed, he said.

"It is absolutely vital that we develop a unitary health system — a combination of private and government sectors."

Medical advancements had made possible quite revolutionary surgical procedures, like hip replacements, heart-valve implants and kidney transplants, and treatments had been developed for diseases which were previously untreatable.

He was "overjoyed" that Dr Jocelyne Kane-Berman, chief medical superintendent of Grootte Schuur Hospital, had been reinstated.



Professor J.P. van Niekerk

He held her in high regard and looked forward to continuing "an outstanding relationship".

He matriculated at Rondebosch Boy's High School and graduated MB ChB at UCT, where he was active in the Medical Students' Council and Shawco.

Professor van Niekerk was a member of the Western Province squash team for 12 years and was chairman of the WP Squash Rackets Association for four years. He is president of the UCT Squash Club and was captain of the South African veterans squash side which competed in Britain and Europe in 1982.

He is married to a nurse and they have three children.

His professional affiliations include the Medical Association of South Africa (Western Cape president and publications chairman), Radiological Society of South Africa, College of Medicine of South Africa, Southern African Association of Medical Education, Royal Society of Medicine, British Institute of Radiologists and Fellow of the Royal College of Radiologists.

Too many SA students, says head of Unisa

B/Dans
11/4/87
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — SA had hopelessly too many students compared with the number of taxpayers, Unisa principal Cas Van Vuuren said at a graduation ceremony here last night.

There was also a serious imbalance between student growth and economic growth. If the population, the economy and student numbers were on a base of 100 in 1985 the figures for 1985 would be 143 for the population, 195 for economic growth, and an astronomical 366 for student numbers.

"The taxpayer is already over-taxed and if no new sources of revenue can be found the government can simply not maintain the student subsidy," Van Vuuren said, "but unless other alternatives can be found this could lead to serious political and social unrest if the school system declared a group of students university material and the universities refused to accept them."

Efforts were made to maintain the same level of service as in the past, but he foresaw difficult times ahead.

Many had started limiting student intakes by simply drawing a horizontal line determined by school achievement and to reject those who fell below the line. Many of these landed up at Unisa. Van Vuuren said Unisa had been handling the problem in a different way.

Every student who qualified was accommodated, but students with a relatively weak school record could only register for one subject.

Cultural ban has double standards

By Sue Valentine

The freest exchange of ideas at cultural, scientific and academic levels could only benefit the anti-apartheid cause, whereas the strategies and tactics of the cultural boycott were counter-productive, students heard at a Wits graduation ceremony last night.

Speaking on responses to the cultural boycott, Professor Karin Skawran, head of history of art at Unisa, said although the theory of a cultural boycott was simple, its application was not. In implementing the boycott, the Anti-Apartheid Movement all too often exposed double standards and ethics which retarded the process of liberation.

"Any interference with academic or artistic freedom, whether in the form of internal or external censorship, of arbitrary arrests or bannings, strike at the very heart of civilisation," said Professor Skawran.

When assessing the acceptability of different artworks, artists and performers, different criteria were applied by different groups such as the Pan African Congress, the African National Congress and the AAM.

She said it was questionable to exempt the University of the Western Cape from the cultural boycott, when Wits and UCT, among others, had made their anti-apartheid position irrevocably clear. Similarly it was ironic that the musical "Sarafina", which had the black struggle as its focus, should be a Broadway hit, while Robert Kirby's anti-apartheid play, "The Bijers Bird" ran into pickets in London.

More than 200 students received degrees last night, including Professor Gerrit Olivier, new head of the Department of Afrikaans and Nederlands, who received a Ph D for a thesis on N P van Wyk Louw.



Graduates . . . Professor Gerrit Olivier and Miss Caroline van Niekerk.

Workshops on resolution of conflicts

The resolution of disputes and conflicts will come under the spotlight when the University of Cape Town's Centre for Inter-group Studies launches a national workshop programme this month.

Featuring a team of five Americans recognised in the field of resolving disputes, the programme will be aimed at enabling people to participate effectively in conflict situations.

At Wits Business School, a two-day workshop for human resources, personnel and union leaders will be held on April 25-26, followed by a seminar on April 27.

The contact person is Professor Loef Douwes Dekker at 643-6641.

There will also be two closed workshops.

A series of public meetings will be held in various centres under the auspices of the SA Association for Conflict Intervention (SAACI) and host organisations.

Matie SRC in ferment over ANC meeting

AR645 13/4/89

100
50

By BRONWYN DAVIDS
Staff Reporter

TWO Stellenbosch Students Representative Council members have dissociated themselves from the National Party majority in the SRC, following an "exploratory" tour to Lusaka where they had talks with African leaders and the African National Congress.

Vice-chairman Mr Andre Olivier said the four other SRC members elected on the Blue Alliance ticket (National Party SRC election group) and who participated in the tour had become disillusioned with the way the NP student branch operated.

The NP youth league's way of handling political situations on campus was dogmatic and they were not prepared to question NP policy, Mr Olivier said.

"Reactionary"

"I made it quite clear a while back that I distanced myself from the NP youth league because they engage in reactionary politics and are not committed to work positively towards a future South Africa. At the SRC meeting this week, I made a statement cutting all ties.

"There is a serious leadership problem, as the NP youth league has no initiative — everything they do is in reaction to something else.

"The last straw came with the reaction to the Lusaka tour. They ran to the Press, without finding out what had really happened. For that reason I am not prepared to put my weight behind any decisions of the NP.

"I am committed to dialogue with any person or organisation to seek solutions to political problems," Mr Olivier said.

Cultural portfolio holder Miss Isa Burger, who was also elected on a Blue Alliance ticket said: "Over the past six months I have been exposed to political alternatives from which I was isolated during the first 21 years of my life.

"I am no longer willing to support a party which governs through oppressing its opponents and not engaging in open debate.

"Progressive organisations like the ANC have a very important role to play in any future South Africa and the sooner the government speaks to these organisations the better for the country as a whole."

Miss Burger and Mr Olivier were part of a group of 11 SRC members who formed part of the Blue Alliance. The Blue Alliance has accused them of breaking a commitment not to speak to the ANC.

"When we were elected on a Blue Alliance ticket we did not make such a commitment in writing or verbally. When I was approached to stand for elections on a Blue Alliance ticket it was on the undertaking that it differed from NP policy. The Blue Alliance broke that commitment by making statements in the Press aligning itself with the NP," said Mr Olivier.

Miss Burger said her doubts arose some time ago when she began to question why Afrikaner student councils were alienated from the other student councils and why they would not speak to the Stellenbosch SRC.

Maties,

De Klerk

discuss

ANC talks

Staff Reporter

THE recent talks between some members of the Matie Students' Representative Council and the ANC were discussed at a meeting between the SRC and National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk, SRC chairman Mr Pierre van der Spuy said last night.

NP policy and detention without trial were among the issues discussed at the 40-minute closed meeting.

It was conducted in a "very good atmosphere", Mr Van der Spuy said.

"It was a very pleasant meeting and we found it insightful."

The meeting had been organised "a long time ago", he said.

Two SRC members, vice-chairman Mr Andre Olivier and Ms Isa Burger, announced their resignations from the NP Youth League at a council meeting on Tuesday night.

'Political talks'

Ms Burger said yesterday she had distanced herself from the league and from the NP.

"As an SRC member I experienced more contact with black people and for the first time in my life, I realised the position of blacks in South Africa," she said.

The NP is seen as eliminating all opposition and the party does not conduct "political talks" with people from the whole South African political spectrum.

"The NP tries to find short-term solutions but does not look into the future."

At the SRC meeting, Mr Van der Spuy repeated his promise that if anything happened to the three SRC members who took part in the Lusaka talks, the other five members who went on the tour (including himself) would resign from the SRC.



UCT needs more money 'to maintain excellence'

MAGS 13/4/89 (54)

By BRONWYN DAVIDS, Staff Reporter

A MAJOR drive for funds is needed if high standards at the University of Cape Town are to be maintained, according to the new chairman of the UCT Foundation, Mr G N Krone.

The university's needs up to and after the year 2 000 dictated that UCT would have to draw on a "whole new range of donors", Mr Krone said.

UCT had to continue its leading role in research, teaching and moulding leadership and this could only be done by the support provided by the Foundation.

Significant role

The Foundation had forged a vital link with the private sector which was important in the "present economic climate and which had given UCT more flexibility in terms of decision-making", Mr Krone said.

"UCT plays a very significant role in South Africa and it is destined to play an even greater role, not only in research and education but in providing leadership in the post-apartheid society.

"If UCT is to continue to play this role and maintain its standards of excellence, we have to plan a very big fund-raising drive in the not-too-distant future.

"After establishing a steering committee we will launch a campaign appealing to a wide range of people," Mr Krone said.

Private sector

A target figure would have to be established as the university was not getting sufficient funds from government subsidies.

"A lack of funds would eventually affect the quality of trained graduate leadership adversely. And the private sector would have to get more deeply involved to protect its own interests.

"We believe that UCT, because of its long-standing record of international recognition and liberal ideas, has worldwide appeal. UCT's record makes it worthy of worldwide support," said Mr Krone.

Fund-raising campaigns would eventually also be conducted in the United States and Britain.

THE University of the Witwatersrand and government are in disagreement about

Wits, govt row over 'whites only' hospital

54

98

B/12/4 13/4/84

DIANNA GAMES

whether the reclassification of Johannesburg's J G Strijdom Hospital as a "whites only" hospital means the academic staff will have to be withdrawn.

The majority of the hospital's staff are from the university's medical school and the hospital could be in dire straits if they were to withdraw.

Wits vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton said yesterday, according to the official definition, academic hospitals were listed as general affairs and the university could not staff own affairs hospitals.

Meanwhile, chief director, health services and welfare, administra-

tion, in the House of Assembly, Dr. Martin van Rensburg, said there was no problem with medical school doctors staffing own affairs hospitals.

He said he would discuss the matter with the university.

The reclassification only meant the hospital would now be funded by the House of Assembly instead of the province, he said. The province would still administer it.

Charlton said the change, effective from March 31, was made without consulting the university.

'Shotgun' attack on home of UWC man



Raymond O'Grady

By HENRY LUDSKI

A SHOTGUN attack on the home of a senior UWC staff member this week has renewed fears that he might be the target of an "orchestrated campaign" of harassment.

On Monday, the front wall of the farmhouse of Public Affairs director Raymond O'Grady was peppered from an apparent shotgun blast.

O'Grady and his family were asleep at the time.

The attack is the latest in a series of incidents which started in November

1987, when a fire destroyed a barn and vehicle on O'Grady's smallholding outside Stellenbosch, causing damage of about R35 000.

"Over the Easter weekend, five dogs drowned after they were dumped into the reservoir on my farm," said O'Grady, who has expressed concern for his family's safety.

Since moving to the Boland, O'Grady has developed close ties with residents in Mbekweni township near Paarl.

"I don't know who is behind this or

why they are doing it, but it appears to be part of an orchestrated campaign to harass me.

"There have been no arrests in connection with any of the incidents," he said.

Boland police confirmed on Wednesday they were investigating the matter.

• Last year the Belhar home and cars of UWC rector Jakes Gerwel were extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

54 South 13-19/4/89.

6 300 to ^{star} (54)
graduate 14/4/89.
from Unisa

By Sue Valentine

More than 6 300 students, who have completed degrees and diplomas by correspondence, will graduate from South Africa's largest university, Unisa, during the next five weeks.

Renowned poet and academic, Professor Guy Butler, as well as the former leader of the now defunct United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff, will receive honorary doctorates in May.

Two other honorary doctorates were conferred on Wednesday night on Professor Daniel Franzsen and Professor Willem Joubert.

Professor Franzsen, a student of economics at Harvard and Chicago universities, has lectured at Stellenbosch and Pretoria and in 1950 was appointed vice-president of the South African Reserve Bank.

In 1976 he returned to academic life, taking up a lectureship at Stellenbosch University where he now lectures on a temporary basis.

Professor Joubert has been a law lecturer at Potchefstroom University as well as serving as dean of the law faculty at the University of the Orange Free State and Unisa.

Twenty-two graduation ceremonies will be held.

54
14/4/89

Heads may roll

The Matie students who had talks with the ANC in Lusaka may yet pay for their audacity. SRC president Pierre van der Spuy says he has reliable information that certain National Party (NP) supporting students will soon ask that a referendum be held on a proposal that three SRC members — Mark Behr, Isa Burger and Riaan van Greunen — be asked to resign. These three are the students who held the talks. Others in the party

54

54

of 18 met informally with ANC officials in the course of various informal functions.

Such a referendum holds out intriguing prospects.

Though the tour party was enthusiastically received at their report-back meeting on campus last week, a referendum would be a different matter. Van der Spuy says he is not optimistic that the three would get sufficient support to stay on the SRC. He believes the NP students will get the "silent majority" out to vote and it is not thought they will support the three.

As tour leader Mark Behr ("Red Behr" in the eyes of anonymous pamphleteers) points out, the ramifications of such a motion being successful would be widespread. Van der Spuy says he would definitely resign in sympathy and is sure the other four SRC members who were on the trip, but did not participate in the formal talks, would do likewise. This would mean that eight out of the 15 SRC members would resign in support of their belief that individuals be allowed to talk with the ANC.

Such a happening, says Behr, "would be a major trauma for the establishment." He also says they have received widespread international support for their trip and that any attempt to punish them would be sure to harm the country's image internationally. As a corollary, it would almost certainly enhance the reputation of the ANC — something government and its supporters would

be loath to see happen.

Behr discounts the argument that the university will lose donors as a result of such trips.

He points out that the university received R2m — its biggest donation ever — from Sasol at the height of the current controversy. Any losses, he believes, would be more than supplemented by overseas donors willing to support a more liberal line taken by the university.

Referendum or not, there is no doubt that the trip has precipitated some widespread debate on a campus whose political complexion appears to be changing fairly rapidly. Support for the NP is down from a level of 74% two years ago to approximately 54%. Van der Spuy himself is probably a fairly accurate barometer of the way things are going. He was elected on an NP ticket last year and has a picture of the State President on his office wall. Unlike the State President, though, he strongly supports the individual's right to talk to the ANC and freely admits to his own thinking having changed a lot. ■

...war memorial massa-
cre in which 11 people died. — Sapa-
Reuter.

40 STUDENTS 'MAY HAVE TO DROP STUDIES'

CAPE TOWN — At least 40 "first rate and deserving students", whom the SAIRR hoped to assist this year, would be forced to abandon their studies unless its western Cape branch could raise R80 000, SAIRR Western Cape bursary committee chairman Derek Joubert said yesterday. (54)

He said cutbacks to educational institutions was a major factor contributing to the SAIRR's predicament. B (Day 14/4/89)

"Last year we handed out 333 bursaries, 164 were renewals and 169 new bursaries. This year, we have been able to give only 302, of which 209 were renewals and only 93 were new bursaries.

"This is terribly distressing because there are at least 40 students we really want to help this year. They meet the criteria, which are: need and high academic standards.

"These young people are all first-rate students registered at universities and technikons." — Sapa.

34
MARIL
14-4/5/87.

Harassed couple find dead dogs in reservoir

By GAYE DAVIS, Cape Town

TWO university staff members are the target of a vicious harassment campaign which has included gunshots, arson and the disposal of animal remains on their property.

The public affairs director of the University of the Western Cape, Raymond O'Grady, and the head of the French Department, Betty O'Grady, live on a smallholding outside Stellenbosch.

In the past month they have found five dead dogs in their water reservoir, a shotgun blast peppered their home, water pipes were smashed and a second attempt was made to burn down a barn being rebuilt after it was destroyed in 1987.

Recently, they have received threatening phone calls — yet their number is unlisted.

Police say it is "not procedure" to provide protection in such circumstances.

O'Grady has for many years been closely involved with the Paarl black community in Mbekweni township. He is intrigued by the fact that his tormentors have access to sophisticated devices: the arson attempt on his barn involved the use of a canister of a chemical substance which shot flames into the roof trusses.

Police have taken samples for analysis but have yet to make any progress in their investigations.

Meanwhile, the couple's two young children are nervous and on edge.

"One feels incredibly vulnerable — it's very frightening to think there are these forces operating in our society," O'Grady said. "But the support we are getting is very heartening — and there are many others who are in worse difficulties than we are."

UWC rector Jakes Gerwel has condemned the attacks as "thuggish intimidation".

The case of the postal worker who couldn't read the word 'anthropology'

GAYE DAVIS reports on the heartening case of an illiterate postal worker who was given an education rather than fired

JOHANNES BAADJIES collected, sorted and distributed post at the University of Cape Town for eight years before it was discovered that he could neither read nor write.

The 46-year-old father of three had never been to school, although at some stage of his life he was taught the alphabet and how to count.

But when a university official, after complaints about Baadjies' performance, asked him to read the word anthropology, he couldn't — and his job was on the line.

"I realised I had to get educated or go back to being a cleaner," Baadjies said.

At a disciplinary hearing, a Transport and General Workers' Union shop steward successfully argued that Baadjies, after holding the job for eight years, should be given the chance to learn to read and write rather than be dismissed or demoted.

Now, a year later, Baadjies, who is Afrikaans-speaking, can read English and Afrikaans. His prospects of promotion have never been brighter.

But his new-found literacy also means he can be more effective as a shop steward in his union. In meetings with management, he will be able to take notes rather than have to try and remember everything. His report-backs to members will be more comprehensive and accurate.

A similar pattern is unfolding in Khayelitsha, Cape Town's biggest black township.

A group of women are working together producing woven mats for sale to pay for food for their children.

They met at nutrition clinics run by the Philani (Good Health) Project, where they had taken their malnourished children.

It was one thing to be told the correct foods to give their children, but another matter entirely to find the money to pay for it.

A weaving project was set up to enable them to earn. While learning how to weave the brightly coloured rag rugs was easy, selling them was not. Few of the mothers had the English to effect a transaction, let alone the numeracy skills to work out costs and profit margins.

At their request, training began.



Literacy classes at this Khayelitsha centre offer 'survival training'

Picture: OMAR BADSHA, Afrapix

New skills in English, Xhosa and working with numbers have brought a blossoming of potential among individual women and served collectively to boost the project, says to project co-ordinator Cheryl Bennet.

For UCT workers like Baadjies, for the women in the weaving project, literacy training has not only empowered them as individuals but has also helped strengthen their organisations.

This is the crucial difference between literacy training as an end in itself, and as a means to an end, according to literacy workers Caroline Kerfoot and Marian Clifford.

Both are organisers for Use Spoken and Written English (USWE). Although the project, which is church-funded and operates in Cape Town and Johannesburg, has expanded to offer training in Xhosa, Afrikaans and basic maths, the name has stuck.

When the project first started, most of the learners were domestic workers desperate to learn to read and write in order to keep their jobs, conduct their own business and avoid being cheated by unscrupulous clerks

over pension and other payments.

USWE has since expanded to offer training to people within organisations, using it as a tool for transformation of individuals and, ultimately, of their communities.

For Clifford and Kerfoot, the success of the project lies in the extent to which the learners realise the value of being able to read, write and count.

"For someone beset with the problems of basic survival, learning to read and write ranks low on the list of priorities — it's seen as a luxury," says Clifford.

"But when it can be shown that the skills can have immediate application, enhancing not only their own lives but those of others, the value becomes apparent.

"Our programmes at UCT and in Khayelitsha are important because they are feeding literacy training into grassroots organisation as a means to an end.

"Bringing literacy to individuals, on the other hand, can result in frustration because while their new-found skills might help them tackle problems such as poor working conditions and low pay, without the backup of a union they ultimately get nowhere."

"Our ultimate goal is equipping people to be part of the process of political change," says Kerfoot. "In a future democracy, people will need skills to be able to think for themselves and make informed decisions so that democracy can be maintained."

WITS UNIVERSITY PRESS

A challenging position exists for a suitably qualified person as Deputy Head of the University Press.

The incumbent will be responsible for seeing books through the University desktop publishing system and controlling their printing by commercial printers.

A university degree is essential, as well as a...

UWC man tells of terror campaign

CARL TUNNEY
18/4/89

Staff Reporter

A TOP University of the Western Cape official, whose home has been the target of a series of "vicious attacks", said yesterday that he thought the terror campaign was directed by people who were opposed to his community work.

A shotgun was recently fired at the home of Mr Raymond O'Grady, director of UWC's public affairs department. This follows incidents in which arsonists twice set fire to his barn and placed the bloated carcasses of dead dogs in his water reservoir.

Mr O'Grady lives on a smallholding near Stellenbosch with his wife Betty, who is head of UWC's French Department.

UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel yesterday slated the series of "vicious attacks" on the home of the O'Gradys and said they were targets of "thuggish intimidation".

Mr O'Grady said yesterday that his family was awakened by a blast early last Monday morning. He discovered that a shotgun had been fired at very close range into the front wall of his home. The person who fired the shot

had been standing in the garden, he added.

And on Friday morning all the water pipe connections running from a nearby reservoir to the O'Grady home were smashed. On Sunday night an attempt was made to burn down a barn which is being rebuilt after arsonists set fire to it, together with a truck, two years ago.

"It was a thoroughly professional job — a chemical substance was placed in the ceiling to start the fire," Mr O'Grady said yesterday.

Mr O'Grady said the attacks on his home had affected his two young children, Dermot, 8, and Catherine, 11.

Asked yesterday who he thought was responsible for the incidents, he said: "I've no idea but one is led to speculate. Since both my wife and I are at the UWC this could be an extension of the attack on UWC."

"I also work in the community at Mbekweni and at Groot Drakenstein and I suppose there are some people who do not like the kind of work I do there."

Mr O'Grady is well known for his work in youth programmes and for his involvement with the families of detainees.

Speaker 'violated' rules of conduct

WASHINGTON. — The House of Representatives ethics committee charged yesterday that Speaker Mr Jim Wright violated official rules of conduct 69 times in handling his personal finances.

The committee unanimously approved the statement of alleged violations.

The charges and an accompanying report by Mr Richard Phelan, the attorney who conducted the committee's investigation, could jeopardize Mr Wright's future.

He is one of the two most powerful men in the US Congress.

The committee said gifts from his business partner, Mr George Mallick, were improper because the Fort Worth developer had a direct interest in legislation.

The committee said the \$145 000 (R360 000) in gifts included free or cut-rate use of a condominium in Fort Worth, an \$18 000 (R45 000) annual salary paid to Mr Wright's wife and free use of a car. — Sapa-AP

(3) whether other offers of accommodation were received; if so, (a) from whom were tenders received, (b) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender received and (c) why was the tender of the company in question accepted?

B504E

The ACTING MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(a) and (b) falls away.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes

(a) Mammosa (Pty) Ltd

Berghaus Beleggings CC

Reskom Eiendomsdiens

Urban Industries (Pty) Ltd

Murray and Roberts Properties

(Cape) (Pty) Ltd

(b) (i) R12 per square metre per month

(ii) R25,58 per square metre per month

(c) Falls away.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS.

+ Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Transvaal: camping resorts

7. Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many camping resorts were there in the Transvaal for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Blacks and (d) Indians as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether his Department or the Transvaal Provincial Administration intends to declare camping resorts in the Vaal River area open to all race groups; if not, why not; if so, when;

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

C31E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matters vests in the Administrator of Transvaal and he has furnished the following information:

(1) To date 385 private resorts applications were approved in the Transvaal. There are 32 resorts (reserves) which are under the jurisdiction of the Transvaal Provincial Government.

As far as (a), (b), (c) and (d) are concerned permits were issued in terms of the Group Areas Act in respect of two resorts to be opened to Indians and to one to be opened to all race groups. This Administration is not in possession of any further information with regard to private resorts.

Of the resorts which are under the jurisdiction of the Transvaal Provincial Government Pilgrims Rest is open to all race groups and the resorts at the Roodeploa-dam is open to Coloureds and Indians.

Handwritten: *Transvaal*

The Ramosa Riekerk Resort in the Western Transvaal is open to Blacks.

(2) It is the Transvaal Provincial Government's policy to open all the resorts under its jurisdiction to all race groups. The one and only resort in the Vaal River area, i.e. the Vaaldam, which is under the jurisdiction of the Administration is open to all race groups.

Individual private resort owners may decide for themselves, if they wish to do so, to apply for a permit in terms of the Group Areas Act to open their resorts to all race groups.

(3) No.

Application for school accommodation in White areas

10. Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of National Education:†

(1) Whether the Administration: House of Representatives has applied to his Department for the utilization of unutilized and under-utilized school accommodation in White areas; if so, (a) when and (b) how many (i) senior secondary, (ii) other secondary and (iii) primary schools in White areas are (aa) unutilized and (bb) under-utilized at present;

(2) whether approval has been granted for such accommodation to be utilized by the said Administration; if so, (a) when, (b) (i) by whom and (ii) at whose instance, (c) how many (i) schools in each category and (ii) classrooms have been approved for this purpose and (d) for how long may this accommodation be utilized by the said Administration?

C58E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) No.

(2) Lapses.

Own Affairs:

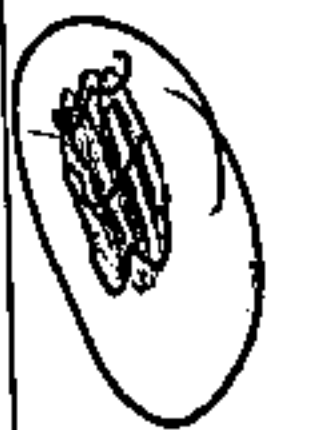
First-year students enrolled/successful

7. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Thunand

719

TUESDAY, 18 APRIL 1989



720

With reference to the reply of the then Minister of National Education in the House of Assembly to Question No 1114 on 4 July 1984, how many full-time equivalent first-year students were (a) enrolled and (b) successful in 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively, at each university falling under his Department? C22E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) 1986 — 994 enrolled — University of Western Cape
- 1987 — 2 513 enrolled — University of Western Cape
- 1988 — 4 435 enrolled — University of Western Cape
- (b) 1986 — 566 successful — University of Western Cape
- 1987 — 1 375 successful — University of Western Cape
- 1988 — 2 708 successful — University of Western Cape

Coloured teachers employed: qualifications

8. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) (a) How many Coloured teachers were employed by his Department in (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what

1986	Cape Province	Orange Free State	Natal	Transvaal
Afrikaans Medium	618 561	15 019	2 093	56 880
English Medium	73 342	—	27 808	12 486

1987	Cape Province	Orange Free State	Natal	Transvaal
Afrikaans Medium	626 080	16 498	2 173	58 322
English Medium	75 804	—	28 009	11 946

1988 Afrikaans Medium 711 399 — all provinces
English Medium 125 951 — all provinces

Statistics are unfortunately not available for each province respectively.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thunand

721

TUESDAY, 18 APRIL 1989



722

School buildings constructed
11. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) How many school buildings were constructed or caused to be constructed by his Department in 1988 and (b) what was the average capital cost of constructing these buildings? C34E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) 43
- (b) R2 350 289.

Teachers made redundant

12. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any (a) primary and (b) secondary school teachers employed by his Department were made redundant in 1988; if so, how many in each case in each province;
- (2) whether any of these teachers were subsequently employed in another capacity within his Department; if so, (a) how many and (b) in what capacity was each of these teachers employed in each province? C35E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Statistics in this regard are not readily available. Where redundant posts are identified, a teacher is normally transferred to a suitable post with his permission.

School hostels: vacant places

13. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) Primary	(b) Secondary
Bellville	23 834
Athlone	23 284
Mitchell's Plain	16 217
Wynberg	21 684
Paarl	19 219
Worcester	52 161
George	15 438
Middelburg	42 216

What was the total number of vacant places in school hostels for (a) male and (b) female pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available? C36E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) 364
- (b) 287

As at 6 July 1988.

Coloured school pupils: expenditure

14. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- What was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on Coloured school pupils in each province of the Republic in the 1987-88 financial year? C45E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) R1 507,55
- (b) R1 286,15

Statistics in respect of individual provinces are not readily available because per capita expenditure is not calculated on a provincial basis.

Number of pupils in primary and secondary school

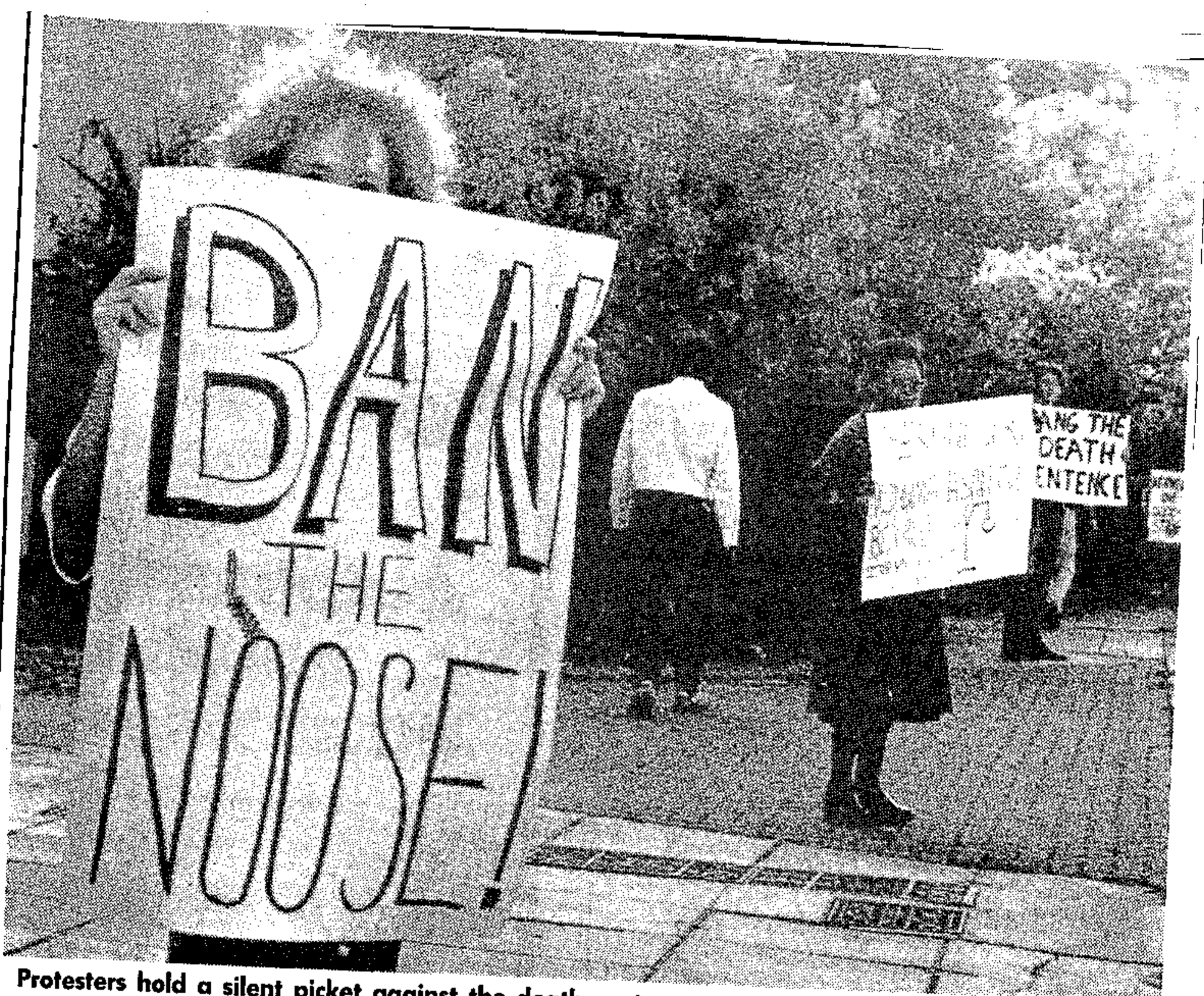
15. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- What total number of pupils enrolled in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in each specified region of his Department in 1989? C46E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) Primary	(b) Secondary
54 315	23 834
57 386	23 284
39 993	16 217
38 507	21 684
56 344	19 219
52 161	15 181
50 708	15 438
42 216	11 973

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Protesters hold a silent picket against the death sentence minutes before police order them to disperse from the Jan Smuts Avenue entrance to Wits University at 5 pm yesterday.

● Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

54
 Stev 19/4/89

Wits death penalty picketers dispersed

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Police yesterday ordered about 15 picketers protesting against the death penalty to disperse from the Jan Smuts Avenue entrance of the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg in terms of the emergency regulations.

A police spokesman said the picket constituted an illegal gathering.

He said the picketers had been "entirely co-operative" and had dispersed without incident.

The picketers comprised representatives of

Lawyers for Human Rights, concerned students and members of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

The picket was held in protest against the scheduled execution of three men in Pretoria this week. The men due to hang are: Alpheus Thantasa, Makhezwane Menze and Ndumiso Siphenuko.

Throughout the 30-minute picket, members remained silent and stood about 10 metres apart.

The vice-principal of the university, Professor Peter Tyson, last night said the university supported the right of students to voice their opinions in an orderly manner.

SOUTH AFRICAN universities will have to be elitist if we are to ration resources in a country facing a population explosion and a rising demand for education at all levels.

It may be true, as James Moulder asserts (Business Day, February 23), that universities do not contribute more to our social, economic and political development than primary schools. The fact remains that a moderately educated person can teach small children to read and write without formal training, but this is impossible for the production of engineers or doctors.

In his quest for competence over excellence, Moulder appears to assume that higher education and university education are synonymous. This is a dangerous error, for universities should form only a portion of the tertiary sector.

The question should not be why do universities maintain such high standards, but why did accounting, journalism, nursing, sports teaching, home economics and even the production of attorneys enter the universities in the first place?

Early modern Europe had to be elitist. So, too, did 19th Century Europe, for one simple reason: there was not enough wealth to provide higher education for more than a small minority of the population. This is true of modern Africa.

The only practicable solution to the problem is an elitist one. If the tax revenue is spread evenly over the whole population, we shall be permanently inferior to a large part of the rest of the world, relying on imported skills for anything slightly advanced.

Further support for an elitist approach is provided by the black population's growth rate of 4.3% per annum. No country supporting such a growth rate can maintain a large proportion of its population in higher education. While the black population growth remains around 4%, per capita incomes will remain low and the tax base narrow.

It is not apartheid that has created this new situation (it may be observed in Zimbabwe, Kenya and Ni-

Elitist education

the only practical

route for SA

STUART JONES

geria) and the abolition of apartheid will not make it disappear. It is something we have to live with, and ANC activists should give more thought to it. Indeed, it may not be possible to maintain the 9:1:1 000 university student ratio of 1985.

It is inverted racism to advocate racial criteria in determining the composition of higher education in the year 2010 — a racism that displays a high degree of unreality in proposing that semi-subsistence agricultural communities could, or should, send the same proportion of their population to universities as middle to upper middle class urban communities.

More instructive comparisons could be made with other societies struggling with population explosions. In all of them we see elitism of one form or another.

It is perfectly feasible to have egalitarian primary education, and even more selective tertiary education. The success of the Soviet Union between the wars in eliminating illiteracy, or of modern Zimbabwe, is evidence of this. Mass primary education should be a major goal.

This, however, should not apply to secondary education, although it is

here that the real barriers to economic growth lie — not at the primary level and not at the tertiary level.

SA today is in a situation not unlike that of Britain in the late 19th Century, where economic development is likely to be retarded by lack of technicians and mechanics, precisely those people who need to have secondary education. But SA cannot provide everyone between the ages of 12 and 18 with secondary education.

Some process of selection is necessary, whether or not it is ideologically acceptable to "liberal" academics or United Nations officials. The competition from the unselective primary schools should enable standards to be raised in the secondary schools, providing we accept that not all whites will matriculate from these selective secondary schools.

At the tertiary level the universities, as centres of excellence, should form only part of the structure. Centres of competence should surround and support them — colleges of commerce, technical colleges, colleges of education, colleges for nurses, and so

on. These centres of competence should place their focus on teaching and not on the advance of knowledge.

While it may be socially desirable for accountants, attorneys, teachers and so on to be educated at universities, it is not necessary and it makes their production much more expensive.

We live in a world undergoing rapid technological change. It is essential that SA maintains a number of universities of world class. Would Moulder, for example, like to live in a high-rise building designed and erected by "engineers" trained in a centre of competence or to go into a hospital for an operation by "doctors" who qualified in a centre of competence?

How many centres of excellence SA can afford is a matter to be decided by politicians, not university administrators. Stellenbosch has already led the way. They have adopted the elitist route, by deciding to restrict admission.

One or two of the English-medium universities should adopt the same strategy, and these selective universities should become the research-oriented centres of excellence.

The rest should perhaps adopt the American model with teaching-ori-

entated liberal arts colleges (who do teach science) and junior colleges surrounding and feeding their graduates into the centres of excellence.

Some of the larger universities cannot decide what their role should be. At one moment their administrators talk of the university as a centre of excellence and demand that their staff engage in research, with publications as the main criterion for promotion; at another, they talk as if the university is a community college, with the duty of remedying the defects in the existing system of secondary education. These two roles are irreconcilable.

Academic support programmes are not a success. They are an exercise in public relations. Bridging courses should also be abolished, not because of lack of money, but because of lack of success. They should be replaced with a full one-year course built into the degree structure — the four-year degree.

The only practical route for SA to adopt is the elitist one. There are not sufficient funds to provide everyone with either an excellent or a competent education. There are, however, sufficient funds to provide everyone with primary education, and a large proportion of the population with secondary education.

Tertiary education will have to remain the privilege of a minority while the birth rate remains high and per capita incomes low.

Lowering the standard of the universities is not to be recommended. Zambia adopted that route many years ago and, in so doing, probably opted out of the 21st Century.

There may be too many institutions in SA calling themselves universities. If so, this is an argument for differentiation in tertiary education.

The fundamental issue concerning the optimum number of universities will depend upon whether universities remain centres of research and excellence, or whether they become centres of instruction and competence. Institutional competence may be shorthand for institutional mediocrity.

Dr Jones is head of the division of Economic History at Wits.

Entrance standards for varsity 'must be raised'

54

B/Dam 20/4/84

MIKE ROBERTSON

CAPE TOWN — Admission standards to SA universities were too low and had to be raised, National Education Director-General Roe Venter said yesterday.

Venter was expanding on his department's plan to streamline education, which was first announced by NP leader and National Education Minister F W de Klerk in the debate on his budget vote in the week.

De Klerk outlined his 10-year plan to bring about a change in quality in education and that the number of pupils would increase by a year more than government expenditure was able to increase education spending.

Venter said that education was in a desperate state as far as funding was concerned, but that the department was determined to provide better education.

As far as universities were concerned, Venter said that standards had been allowed to drop too low.

Steps will have to be taken to deny admission to people without full matric exemption, and get back to applying the letter of the law, he said. At the same time the standards for achieving

matric exemptions had to be raised.

"In the end we need fewer students of better quality," he said.

Government had announced a financing formula for universities. But, because there were too many students, it was providing only 79,5% of the subsidy per student stipulated in the formula. It aimed to bring the subsidy up to 100% by reducing the number of students.

One of the most controversial aspects of De Klerk's speech was his announcement that the SA Council for Education (SACE) had recommended Stds 4 and 7 as exit points from the school system.

Policy

According to the national education policy document released by the department in June 1988, Std 4 is regarded as the end point of the first six-year phase of primary education.

Venter said this would be regarded as the end point for general formative education for pupils who were more suited to occupational-related education.

The SACE would issue a Std 4 certificate, which would qualify pupils for admission to technical schools, and a

Std 7 certificate.

Pupils leaving after Std 7 could either go into the job market or qualify for a higher level of occupational training.

Own affairs education departments will be able to stipulate school-leaving ages for their pupils.

Venter said the overall aim of the new system would be to provide each student with an education most relevant to his needs.

As far as curriculums were concerned, the aim was to introduce one general policy for all education departments.

The SACE would probably begin issuing a common senior certificate to matriculants from all education departments next year, he said. These pupils would not write the same examinations, but the SACE would ensure they were of a similar standard.

Std 7 certificates would probably be introduced a couple of years later and the Std 4 certificate a few years after that.

Venter declined to comment on under-utilised facilities in white schools, saying this and the issue of opening schools for all races was for politicians to decide.

Comment: Page 6

Govt considering subsidy changes

CAPE TOWN — ^{21 Oct 1974} University students who left SA shortly after graduating in one of the professions might be forced to repay the entire state subsidy on their university education before leaving, NP leader and National Education Minister F W de Klerk said yesterday.

Replying to debate on his budget vote he said there was an alarming loss of manpower to other countries in some professions.

The taxpayer made a major investment in the training of these people in the belief this investment would bring benefits to the country. (S)

One alternative was to recover fully the taxpayer's contribution from students who emigrated shortly after graduating.

● See Page 4

Cape Times 20/4/89

54

Outcry over 'on hold' plan

EDUCATIONALISTS were aghast yesterday at the implications of Mr FW De Klerk's speech in which he said that the government's ten-year plan for equality in education was "on hold".

Dr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, said: "It is a downright shame. We are sick and tired of the 1989 brand of oppression and denial."

Mr Ken Hartshorne, a consultant to the Centre for Continuing Education, said one had to take "with a pinch of salt" Mr De Klerk's statements about some pupils having to leave school after standards four and seven.

But making Std 7 an exit point for some could make sense if their subsequent work was combined with education. Senior secondary school was too university-orientated, he said.

"Beneath all these problems in education lies the failure of a political system," Mr Hartshorne said.

Mr Dudley Schroeder, chairman of the white Teachers' Federal Council, said the TFC was aware that the econo-

my was not growing fast enough. "Other options to finance education" would be looked at, he said.

It was "pure Democratic Party propaganda" to claim that he had said the ten-year plan had been abandoned, Mr De Klerk said yesterday. What he had said was that negotiations on the plan had become very difficult due to economic circumstances. The negotiations had been put on hold — not been discontinued, Mr De Klerk insisted.

The focus of attention had shifted from long- or medium-term strategies to relatively short-term strategies.

The vice-chancellors of SA's three major English-speaking universities was not surprised by Mr De Klerk's statement that state expenditure on education would have to be cut.

But their view is that SA faced a Third World future if it did not budget to educate the huge lower end of its population.

Prof John Reed of UCT said the present dire backlog in education was the result of a lack of growth and poor investment in education in the past.

works with custom

54

Curbs on exodus of graduates

PARLIAMENT. — University students who left the country shortly after graduating in one of the professions might be forced to repay the entire state subsidy on their university education before leaving, the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, suggested yesterday.

Replying to debate on his budget vote, he said there was an alarming loss of manpower to other countries in some professions.

The taxpayer made a major investment in the training of these people in the belief that this investment would bring benefits to the country.

If these benefits did not materialise because the person left the country, the taxpayer had a moral right to recover his investment.

This was a difficult issue as both the individual's freedom of movement and the government's responsibility to the taxpayer had to be taken into account, but solutions would have to be found.

He had instructed his department to make proposals to him. One alternative was to recover fully the taxpayer's contribution from students who emigrated shortly after graduating.

Such a step, if decided on, would not apply to students from overseas who came to study here as it was important that this be encouraged.

Another possibility involved study-loan schemes.

The universities' and technikon's advisory council had investigated the matter and he hoped to get their advice soon. — Sapa

POLITICS

DIANNA GAMES

SA FACED a Third World future if it did not budget to educate the huge lower end of its population to deal with the country's economic potential.

That was the reaction of the vice-chancellors of the three major English-speaking universities to NP leader F W de Klerk's statement this week that the state would be forced to spend less on educating each child in future.

Natal University vice-chancellor Professor Peter Booysen said De Klerk's announcement on the funding crisis was not unexpected.

He did not expect more financial cut-backs for universities as their viability

Warning of 'Third World future'

could not be maintained if they were subjected to any more cuts.

In order to meet tertiary education needs, existing universities had to be allowed to grow at around 4% although government had said they could not exceed a maximum growth of 2%.

Booyesen has previously maintained that this growth rate is necessary to keep an acceptable ratio of nine university students to every 1 000 people.

He said universities had been raising their standards of entry steadily during the past few years to cope with the

amount of money available.

UCT's acting vice-chancellor Professor John Reed said the dire backlog in education was the result of a lack of growth and poor investment in education in the past.

He said: "To hold our education system to an investment in proportion to our current national exchequer is to repeat the same mistake." Expecting education to grow at the economy's 1.3% growth rate "condemns us to everlasting inferiority".

Professor Robert Charlton, Wil-

watersrand University vice-chancellor, said Wits had accepted funding would be tight for the immediate future and had already rationalised.

Speaking about the backlog in black education, he said at the present population growth rate, there were about 750 000 new pupils annually needing 20 000 new classrooms in the same time.

De Klerk's statement that government budgeted the same proportion of its budget for education as did developed countries — 6.1% of GNP — was unacceptable because of the massive backlog and the concentration of SA's population at the lower end.

"If we want to avoid a Third World future, we had better educate them."

UCT to tighten animal control

MR 643 21/4/89 SLK

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town is to tighten control over animal experiments after "serious problems" were uncovered on campus.

However, SPCA chief director Mr Keith Goudie has declined to give details of what has led to the tighter measures.

In a joint statement by the acting dean of UCT's medical faculty, Profesor J van Niekerk, and Mr Goudie, it was announced that the university had embarked on an "active programme of examining existing facilities and procedures for monitoring and managing the use of animals in research".

One of the measures being considered is the establishment of a university-wide body to improve standards in all faculties.

"The University of Cape Town's Medical School has a long-standing record of concern and care for the animals used in essential research, and a reputation for making its facilities and procedures available for inspection," the statement said.

Kept too long

One result of the improved programme was the "identification of primates which had been kept for periods well in excess of the essential for research".

Commenting on the joint statement, Mr Goudie said there had been "serious problems" with animal experiments at the university but these had been dealt with constructively.

UCT had been open and cooperative, something which "contrasts with initial difficulties experienced by the SPCA elsewhere with other universities", he said.

Last year, the SPCA in Johannesburg was involved in a protracted legal battle with the University of the Witwatersrand over a cat known as BC3, which was badly burnt on the operating table during experiments on peptic ulcers.

Under fire

More recently, the University of Natal medical school came under fire from the South African Association against Painful Experiments to Animals for experiments on cats and monkeys.

Mr Goudie said he had recently been appointed to the Medical Research Council national ethics committee whose job it was to rapidly introduce detailed ethics for the control of research establishments until legislation could be pushed through.

Factors which needed review were cage size, species used, mass and time held, he said.

He said the SPCA would like to see animal experiments replaced by other forms of research as a long-term objective.

THE South African Institute of Race Relations is to award fewer bursaries this year because of a cutback in funding by some donor organisations and increasing costs at universities.

Mr Theo Coggin, the institute's deputy director, said the reduction in the number of new awards made to university students was 11 percent.

A total of 271 new bursaries (including universities, technikons, teacher training colleges and secondary schools) were awarded.

"The reduction would have been larger but for the careful manner in

FEWER BURSARIES AS THIRST FOR HIGHER EDUCATION SOARS

which our bursary department husbands its resources and keeps administration costs as low as possible," he said.

The cutback in awards came in the face of an ever-increasing number of inquiries being received from black people for bursaries from the institute.

A total of 40 798 applications were sent by aspirant students hoping to get a bursary in 1989

— an increase of 6 855, or more than 20 percent compared to the previous year.

"This continued increase in the number of inquiries received by the institute is indicative of two things.

"First, that the institute continues to be perceived in the minds of tens of thousands of black people as a fair and able administrator of bursaries. It is therefore

nothing short of a major travesty that funds for bursaries for black people are being reduced at a time when they are more urgently needed than ever.

"Second, it is a prime illustration of the tremendous thirst for tertiary education among blacks who wish to prepare themselves for the South Africa of tomorrow".

Mr Coggin said,

however, that there was "a little hope" in that some of the donors who had cut back this year had undertaken to review their position.

He praised some of the smaller donors who had increased their involvement in the institute's bursary programme this year.

This included the Dutch government (five new awards), First National Bank (two new

awards), Swiss Church Group (27 new awards) and a Dominican Sisters' Order based in Johannesburg (five new awards).

Significant numbers of new awards were also made by the United States Aid Programme (97), and the Kellogg Foundation (34), which are two of the institute's major donors.

"It does not take a genius to work out that

without these new awards we would have been able to give even fewer bursaries than we did," he said.

Of the new awards, 197 went to university students, 28 to technikon students, 24 to students at teacher training colleges and 20 to pupils at secondary schools.

The institute was also able to make 626 awards for 1989 to existing bursars who attended universities, technikons, teacher training colleges and schools on institute's grants last year.

Selection is made by a committee comprising representatives of the community.

Who guards the guardian

(54) FMMW 21/7/89



Brian Kantor is professor of economics at the University of Cape Town.

For corporate deals in the US, 1988 was a record year. According to *Fortune* (January 30 1989: "Deals of the Year," by Ronald Herkoff) the 50 largest mergers, acquisitions, security offers and management buy-backs caused US\$112bn to change hands. South Africans could not fail to notice such activity. Nor were we unaffected, for better and for worse, as the first decisions by newly constituted management seemed to be to dispose of SA interests.

The main beneficiaries have been the shareholders of acquired companies. The difference in the value of US corporations before and after they have been put into play by intending buyers has been phenomenal.

If a change in ownership produces such dramatic changes in share value, established managers must be judged to have been managing the assets under their control very poorly. Needless to add, it is established managers, except where they have been doing the buying out, who have been resisting takeovers so fiercely.

Given the relative absence of such deals in SA, it may be concluded that our managers have not had the same opportunity to waste resources at shareholders' expense. It may be asked what happens typically in SA when a CE performs poorly. The answer is that shareholders simply shift him out or sideways, should circumstances demand.

In SA, unlike the US, shareholdings in large corporations are highly concentrated. Concentrated shareholding concentrates the minds of shareholders and managers.

Where shareholding is concentrated, senior managers are no more nor less than employees, exceedingly valuable employees

to be sure, but employees nonetheless, subject to continuous assessment by powerful shareholders who have every interest in monitoring performance closely. If concentrated shareholding does prevent the waste of resources and consequent costs of the hostile takeover, it certainly has advantages.

The apex of the controlling pyramid in a large SA company is usually a family and its representatives — Oppenheimer, Rupert, Menell, Hersov or Gordon, to mention a few of the better-known — who are joined typically by representatives of the mutual insurance giants Old Mutual and Sanlam.

While senior operating managers compete actively for the favour of shareholders, the old question of who guards the guardian applies, not so much to the directors appointed by the family, but to representatives of Sanlam and Old Mutual. Their managers, especially those who sit on the boards of great corporations, carry enormous responsibilities for the well-being of the economy. Should they fail, we do not have the contested takeover to correct their mistakes. There would seem to be no effective process for changing the senior management of mutual organisations, other than decisions taken by the managers themselves.

It should nevertheless be emphasised that Sanlam and Old Mutual compete actively with each other and with a large number of equity-owned life insurers, as well as an even larger number of pension funds, for the flow of contractual savings over which the big two and the big three, including equity-owned and family-controlled Liberty Life, have achieved such dominance.

That Liberty was only a figment of its founder's imagination 30 years ago is testimony to effective competition in these markets. To my mind, there is no question but that the managers of Old Mutual and Sanlam have succeeded handsomely, on merit and despite competition, in growing real powers and responsibilities as shareholders.

Concentrated shareholders can contribute to efficient management and there is nothing in the recent performance of SA corpora-

tions to indicate otherwise.

But concentration also has dangers.

The danger is that the enormous responsibilities of shareholders be poorly exercised, and the process of correcting poor judgment not responsive enough. But there is much too much at stake for SA to allow outsiders with unavoidably limited understanding to intervene with the process that has made Sanlam and Old Mutual so successful.

As the Americans would have it, "if it ain't broke, don't fix it!"

What could be done to check the power of established interests, whether vested in families or managers, is simply to encourage competition for savings. The system of regulating or taxing corporations, life insurers, pension funds, or other financial intermediaries, should be made neutral in its impact on the direction of savings flows.

This has by no means been the case. Established corporations, especially mining finance houses, have been encouraged to save and invest for their shareholders rather than pay dividends, which might then have been recirculated by the capital market. Pension funds and life insurers, acting in trust for their beneficiaries, have been encouraged to buy shares and, in doing so, have enjoyed enormous advantages over banks and building societies. Returns from shareholdings, especially when dividends and capital gains are not taxed, have vastly exceeded those from lending on fixed interest.

The way to encourage savings and competition for savings is to tax all savings and agents of savers as we now tax contributions to pension fund and retirement annuity accounts. That is to say, all savings and the income from savings could be regarded as held in trust, with only withdrawals from the trust fund taxed. This principle could also be applied to banks and building societies, acting on behalf of savers, as well as to non-financial corporations who save and invest on behalf of their shareholders.

Such a dispensation would strongly encourage savings to circulate much more freely and intensify the competition for them. ■

W/6 ARGUS 22/4/87

New plan alarms doctors, students

by VIVIEN HORLER
Weekend Argus Reporter

SENIOR medics believe a plan to compel some graduating doctors to do two years' community service in rural areas before they can register to practise could result in more doctors leaving the country.

And medical students are worried that the proposal could condemn them to years of low income as they struggle to repay student loans which can be as high as R30 000.

This week the South African Medical and Dental Council, the statutory body with which doctors have to register, adopted the proposal in principle, but council registrar Mr Nico Prinsloo said the details still had to be worked out.

Shortage

"The council feels the need for this type of service because there are certain areas of the country, principally the rural areas, where there is a shortage of doctors.

"This is the primary motivation for the idea — it is not designed to prevent doctors from emigrating."

It was suggested in a report to the council that doctors who had served two years military service be exempt from the provision, but it was made clear community service would not be offered as an alternative to military service.

Counter-productive

If doctors who have served their time in the army are exempt, this will mean the new plan applies mainly to black and women doctors.

Professor J P van Niekerk, new dean of the University of Cape Town's medical school, was wary of the plan.

"If anything is made too punitive people will start breaking the law. If taxes are too high, people avoid them;

if people are compelled to do community service you will drive them from the profession or even the community.

"You must balance the needs of the country with the needs of the individual so that the individual wants to stay here and give service."

There was also the cost factor — the filling of hundreds of posts in rural areas every year would be a major financial consideration.

Dr Max Price, spokesman for the National Medical and Dental Association, said he believed the Medical Council's primary aim was to reduce emigration.

"But what they are proposing will simply defer emigration for two years and may even increase it, since graduates may see two years of compulsory service as a diversion from their career developments."

He added: "The main reason for emigration is compulsory conscription of white male doctors."

Professor van Niekerk said definitive figures were not available, but it was thought about 30 percent of UCT medical graduates and 60 percent of Wits medics left South Africa. Figures for Afrikaans medical schools were minimal.

"I don't believe this plan will stop the medical brain drain, because if a student is in possession of a qualification from a university he or she can leave — they don't have to be registered to practice here.

"The alternative would be to withhold the degree until the community service requirement is completed, but I think that would be dreadful.

"The system should allow for choices. And perhaps certain choices, such as working in rural areas, could be made more attractive by the waiving of a proportion of medical fees, or by offering more money. It is always preferable to persuade people to do something by offering rewards rather than forcing them."



Meeting the Maties ... ANC representatives and the Cuban ambassador to Zambia with students from the University of Stellenbosch

LAST week's meeting between Stellenbosch University student leaders and the African National Congress in Lusaka will put student opinion on the issue to the test.

The 18 students returned from their African safari to find a campus boiling with controversy, stoked by press reports in which they were accused of breaking promises and damaging the university's name.

The student's views on the issue will be measured either by a referendum or a mass meeting, where the issue will be formally debated and a vote taken, a two-thirds majority carrying the matter.

Either device will also test the relative strengths of student organisations, which represent a political spectrum ranging from the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging on the right to Nusas on the left.

The storm of protest over the Stellenbosch student leaders' meeting with the African National Congress is intriguing in one aspect: it has not been echoed by official government condemnation.

This is in direct contrast to the scenario four years ago, when an attempt by eight Stellenbosch students to meet the ANC's youth wing was thwarted by the government's withdrawal of their passports.

Minister for Home Affairs Stoffel Botha said at the time it was the declared policy of the ANC to bring about change through violence: he deemed it in the public interest to withdraw their travel documents.

Rector Professor Mike de Vries, other than to complain of "a breach of trust", has made it clear he wants the

The Stellenbosch storm stays among the students

The row among Stellenbosch students over the Lusaka trip by their colleagues has an intriguing aspect: the government, for a change, have left well alone. By GAYE DAVIS

students to settle the issue among themselves.

Pamphlets littered the campus this week as students started making their opinions felt.

Others had already done so: one of the tour members returned home to find her room had been broken into and vandalised. Clothes, dumped on the floor, had bleach poured over them. Books were swept off shelves and doused in dishwashing liquid and instant-coffee powder.

Tour leader Mark Behr — dubbed the "Red Behr" in anonymous smear pamphlets — had his car tyres slashed and learned from workers on the farm where he lives that "elderly men" had visited, taking photographs of his room, his filing cabinet, his books and the house itself.

Of the 18 students on the tour, eight were members of the SRC.

On the eve of their departure, the 15-member SRC passed a motion, by 11 votes to four, stating that members for the 1988/89 term of office

would not hold talks with the ANC.

It was known the tour was kicking off with a four-day visit to Lusaka at the invitation of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda — and that contact with ANC members was inevitable.

The three SRC members who met ANC officials say they did so as individuals and that it was their right to do so. None of them supported the motion.

While they and the other tour members engaged with ANC officials during international forums organised by the Zambian Youth League, the other five SRC members watched videos in their hotel bedrooms.

Uncertain whether the motion bound them in terms of acting as individuals, they decided to refrain.

The issue of whether the motion was wholly binding or not will be settled on Monday night by a student court.

SRC chairman Pierre van der Spuy, who did not talk to the ANC but "fully supports" those who did, and Behr are submitting that the motion is *ultra vires* and should be set aside.

SRC member Andre Gaum, whose motion it was, will be opposing the move.

"You can't separate the person from the office. They have broken faith," he said this week.

It seems unlikely, however, that the student court's finding will contradict the opinion of one of the university's finest legal minds: that of human rights chairman Professor Lawrence Ackermann.

Ackermann has said the motion cannot be binding on members acting as individuals: it would be like forbidding SRC members from attending rugby matches in their personal capacity.

Gaum believes the talks have damaged the university's reputation and claims that donors now want to withdraw funds.

But just last week the university received its largest-ever donation, estimated at over R2-million, from Sasol. And this week, as the tour members faced both accolades and criticism from a vocal mass of students in a report-back meeting, Anglo Vaal chairman Basil Hersov was lunching with university officials nearby.

In a lecture theatre packed by about 500 students — a mere fraction of the total enrolment of almost 14 000 — the tour members stated their case.

The Lusaka part of the tour involved the group as individuals: when they arrived in Namibia it resumed under the auspices of the political discussion group SPOG (Stellenbosse Politieke Onderzoek en Gesprek).

Nothing was said about the possibility of meeting with the ANC before the group left in order to avoid campus controversy and possibly jeopardising the initiative.

Those SRC members who met the ANC members did so in their private capacity.

● For a Matie comment, see PAGE 13

†We made it quite clear that Black people are living in Coloured areas. They are going to Coloured schools. Indian people are living in Coloured areas. We can prove this. We are opening up our areas. The hon member must not come and stand holy before us in order to gain political advantage. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Reigerpark may have another chance to speak, because there is still time available. The hon member must not carry on in that way, however.

*The MINISTER: The hon member cannot stand the fact that I did nothing. I have known him for the past 20 years, after all. I know how he operates. He is standing here sanctimoniously and he wants to mislead the House, whereas he is the biggest builder of group areas, and a monument to him was erected in Ennerdale. He has nothing to say now. Group areas are being built.

*Mr J A RABIE: The hon the Minister must not say I mislead the House. I did not object in any of my letters to him to Blacks living in Rabie Ridge; on the contrary, I approved numerous permits. In my last letter to him I said he should stop writing to me to grant permission to Blacks in terms of the permit system to live in Rabie Ridge, and said that for the sake of the safety of the people and the unrest situation in Alexandra, he should ensure that rioters . . .

*An HON MEMBER: Why must only Blacks . . .

*Mr J A RABIE: I did not receive applications from anyone but Blacks and Blacks are living there at the moment. [Time expired.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Chairman, I must make it emphatically clear that there are 1 100 families involved in McNaughton. The LP has made emphatic representations to the management committee in Uitenhage, of which I was the chairman then and thereafter, that McNaughton township will remain. There is not a single family that will be uprooted in the process. If the information of the hon member for Schauderville is correct, one has to question where he gets the facts. I would like to remind him that when he was chairman of the management committee

he made representations for the extension of a Coloured area, for it to be proclaimed particularly for housing.

He must also bear in mind that he made representations last year with regard to the declaration of a group area in Fairview in Port Elizabeth. I find it really ridiculous that the LP must be blamed for a situation over which it has no control. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING: Mr Chairman, I want to read the letters of the hon member for Reigerpark here. In them he says I must not disclose in public what he says. I should rather do so in committee. [Interjections.] That is what he wrote to me; it is on file. I am pleased we are in Parliament, so that I can debate the matter in public. I am not afraid of him, because I know him. I know how he operates. He rises here with his halo which fits his head so tightly that it gives him a headache. I know him.

*Mr J A RABIE: You do not know me at all.

*The MINISTER: I know him as I know the palm of my hand—just as he knows me. The hon member must not think that I will disclose things about him here.

The point is clearly that Blacks and other races are living in Coloured areas. The party allowed people; we do not determine the permit system. We did not establish that system and we do not prohibit the people. Once again I want to ask the hon member why only Blacks in Rabie Ridge must get a security clearance and not other races.

*Mr J A RABIE: Where are the other applications?

*The MINISTER: He built his Coloured area, Rabie Ridge, in six months. He has the records. He developed that area most quickly for Coloured people in South Africa. [Interjections.]

*An HON MEMBER: We have been talking about Langa, not Rabie Ridge, for some time.

*The MINISTER: No, those hon members are here in all there hypocrisy. That is the important point I want to make. We made it clear that all races could settle in Coloured areas if they were granted permits by the White Government.

[Interjections.] That must not be blamed on me; the facts must be rectified first. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Computer data system for statistical information

*1. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether his Department maintains a computer data system for all statistical information on staff, student and pupil numbers; if not, why not; if so, (a) when was the system finalized, (b) what areas of data are maintained in the system and (c) how often is the information updated?

C79E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Huis and

Yes.

(a) 1986.

(b) All areas stipulated in the South African National Education Policy.

(c) Once per year.

Universities: cuts in budgets

*2. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether cuts have been made in the budgets of universities falling under his Department in respect of the 1989-90 financial year; if so, what cuts;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C80E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No. The University of the Western Cape which falls under my Department, handles its own budget. The Department merely performs the transfer payment in accordance with a prescribed subsidy formula.

(2) No.

Stev
26/4/89 (54)

Students support Turfloop

By Sue Valentine

Nearly 13 000 postcards pledging solidarity with University of the North students in their demand for academic freedom on campus were handed to Turfloop student leaders at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday.

Since 1986, the security forces have occupied and intervened in events on the Turfloop campus, situated near Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal.

The university administration has also prevented the students' representative council from functioning freely and effectively.

At a meeting yesterday, Turfloop SRC president, Mr Ernest Xhosa, thanked the non-racial Students' Alliance for their support.

A delegation including members of the South African Council of Churches is due to visit Turfloop today to press for the withdrawal of troops and academic freedom.

Smith
27/4-3/5/89.

54

'Banned' from campus

A STUDENT at the University of the Western Cape released from detention last week has been served with severe restriction orders which prevent him from attending classes.

Clinton Bronn, 22, was detained under the emergency regulations in December last year.

He was the last remaining emergency detainee in the Western Cape.

Bronn's restriction order prevents him from leaving the magisterial district of Robertson. He has to report to the police station twice a day and cannot leave home between 6pm and 6am.

He may also not take part in any activities of the United Democratic

Front, be present at a gathering where the government is criticised or call on people to commemorate any incident of past unrest or protest.

He is also not allowed to address a crowd on civil disobedience, defiance of a local authority, work stay-aways or strike action, municipal elections and education or consumer boycotts.

He is not allowed to speak to the press.

Bronn's legal adviser said the restrictions were "very severe".

He said Bronn intended to apply for the order to be amended so he could attend classes at UWC, where he is studying social work.



Clinton Bronn

Discussions held 'to avoid confrontation'

st
22/4/87 Own Correspondent

(54)

SOVENGA — A delegation of church and community leaders from many parts of the country visited the University of the North yesterday to hold talks on several issues with the university's management.

Despite the university's request for the meeting to be postponed to May 3 or 5, the delegation insisted on visiting the campus yesterday.

The university's public relations department said the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the presence of security force members on the campus and "poor communication" between the students and the administration.

One of the visitors said they insisted on discussions yesterday because the campus situation was explosive and the intention was to avoid confrontation between students and security forces.

"All issues centering around the presence of security forces and the communication problem were discussed, and a document was formulated for submission to the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and the Rector of the University, Professor P C Mokgokong" a public relations spokesman said.

WILLIAMS' SUCCESS Striving for Mrs 27/4/89 success 157 pages can be a costly struggle

By VUYO BAWUMA
Staff Reporter

HE'S studying for a B Comm degree at the University of Cape Town — but he lives many kilometres from the famous campus in a small room in the single men's quarters in Guguletu. He shares the room with three other people — his father and two building labourers. He is forced to share a bed with his father. Because of the noise and other distractions he can start studying only after 10 at night.

His day starts before sunrise, and ends long after midnight. Despite the difficulties, Mandla Ndwalaza is determined to become an accountant.

Cutback

Now, however, he is faced with a daunting problem. He is one of about 40 "extremely deserving" students whose potential bursaries from the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) are threatened. He was on their short list. But a severe cutback in State assistance to universities has placed a huge additional burden on the SAIRR.

To keep its students at university the organisation has had to cut back on new grants. And, Mandla is among the "casualties".

He is typical of the type of student that the SAIRR feels is deserving and that it wants, desperately, to help.

Undeterred

Now 21, he was born in Dordrecht, the second of four children of Fikile Ndwalaza, a building labourer, and his wife, Elsie, who now works in Johannesburg.

An above-average student, Mandla applied for several bursaries while at school, but was not successful. Undeterred,

he battled poverty and deprivation for years, before passing matric with an C aggregate at the Sizamile High School.

He was accepted as a B Comm student, majoring in accountancy, at UCT.

But his desire to improve himself only made life harder. Mandla spoke of the difficulties of studying at the hostel.

"Generally, it is difficult to study at the hostel and I have to use the kitchen which is cold at night.

Saturday study

"During the week, I leave home at 6.45 to attend my first lecture at 8. After my lectures I study at the library until 9pm.

"On Saturday, I normally study at the library in town until 4pm. I rest at home and wait for the people to sleep as it is impossible to concentrate amid distraction. I normally study from 10pm until after midnight," Mandla said.

On Sundays he studies from 10pm until midnight.

Of his studies, Mandla said: "There is a lot of work, but I have hope that I will make it. I would prefer to be at a university residence, but I cannot afford it," he said.

In 1984 Mandla dropped out of school because of financial problems.

Boycotts

"I had to assist my father to support the family. I worked as a packer in a supermarket in Heidelberg, earning R35 a week," he said.

In 1985 he enrolled at Sizamile, but did not sit the examinations because of boycotts.

Another student in a similar predicament is a second-year UWC physiotherapy student, Thenjwe Stenela, 22, who discontinued her studies last year due to financial problems. She returned this year, but she still struggles.

Borrow books

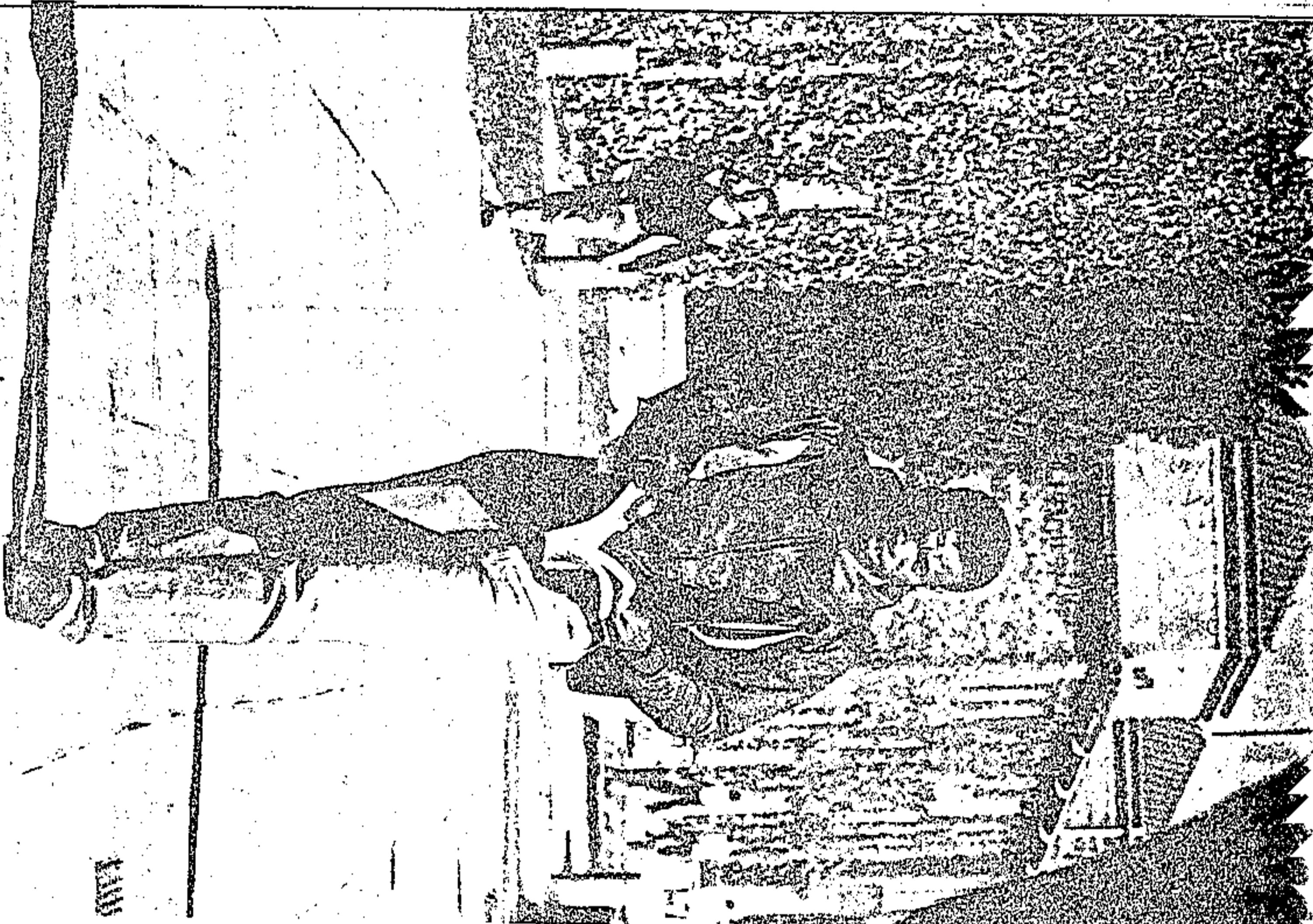
The former Sizamile High pupil, who comes from a family of 11, said:

"At the beginning of the year I had to borrow books from the university's bookshop, she said.

She went to work at a fast food outlet to supplement the family's income.

Mr Derek Joubert, manager of Western Cape branch of the institute, summed up the grim situation:

"We have to turn away thousand of needy students. Today we had to turn away a student. She was in tears because we were her last resort," he said.



Picture: DANA LE ROUX, The Argus
DOWN THE AVENUE: Mandla Ndwalaza catches up on some reading while he strolls to lectures at the University of Cape Town.



SOMETHING'S COOKING: UCT B Comm student Mandla Ndwalaza hard at work in the tiny kitchen he uses as a study. He lives with his father in a migrant workers' hostel in Guguletu.

Mr Joubert can be contacted at 5 Kong Street Mowbray 7700 or Phone 685 1025

Soviet were reportedly yesterday

Case Files 27/4/88
54

SADF on campus

TURFLOOP. — A high-powered delegation comprising church and community leaders met University of the North officials yesterday, primarily to discuss the presence of SADF troops on campus, a university spokesman announced yesterday.



Professor Sulcas

Director of top business school quits at year end

Business Staff

PROFESSOR Paul Sulcas, director of the country's premier graduate business school, has resigned and all indications are he will move closer to a hands-on-job in industry.

Professor Sulcas, who is director of Cape Town University's School of Business, has resigned from this post with effect from December 31, 1989.

Professor Sulcas will continue as full-time professor at the school next year, but, within the confines or rules of the university, will also be available for outside consultative work in private industry.

Professor Sulcas was reluctant to comment on his decision to resign as director.

Asked whether his decision might presage a move into private industry he said "there are rules and regulations within the university which I must and will abide by."

However he conceded that his options would be widened next year and "a lot can happen in the eight months to the end of the year."

He said that during his term of office the GSB had consolidated its position as the leading MBA course in South Africa.

Research was being actively promoted and significantly the executive education courses were consistently over-subscribed.

He said the school was particularly pleased with the re-establishment of contact with US, European and Israeli business schools.

Professor Sulcas said he believed he had achieved many of his objectives at the school and his decision to relinquish the post of director would free him for other areas of business and study.

Sulcas

12/4/89

(54)

3/25/4187
Pretoria Correspondent

The one-day food boycott by Onderwyskollege Pretoria students has ended — but there are still murmurs of dissatisfaction about the quality of the food.

54
Women students who started the boycott of the dining hall on Tuesday afternoon were on Wednesday served the food which they had refused to eat the previous day.

The fish and chips had

One-day student food boycott ends

been cooked on demand on Tuesday and the remainder had been refrozen — uncooked. It was cooked and served to the 600 students after they ended their boycott.

The Vice-Rector of the college, Dr Tien van Staden, said he was investigating the incident and

would make a complete report on his findings later.

Student claims of unhygienic conditions in the kitchen were denied by campus authorities. On a surprise visit by a reporter who inspected the kitchen, it was found to be

clean. No irregularities or unhygienic conditions were in evidence.

The boycott was apparently launched after a number of students suffered from diarrhoea recently, which they blamed on the poor quality of the food.

However a hostel source claimed that only 23 students had reported stomach complaints during the past fortnight and that all of these people had been suffering from a stomach influenza.

Join workers students told

The general secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers and former treason trialist, Mr Moses Mayekiso, yesterday called on more than 1 000 University of the Witwatersrand students at a May Day rally at Wits to ensure that universities became accountable to, and take the side of, the working class in the South African conflict. *Star 28/4/89*

Mr Mayekiso said May Day was important for all those "fighting for freedom from ... apartheid".

● Moses goes home to Alexandra - Page 10.



MATIE PROTEST . . . University of Stellenbosch journalism students Miss Aviva Singer and Miss Margaretha Visser sit in front of a makeshift shack built in the campus's central "Red Square" to protest the eviction of Uitsig squatters.

Picture: CAROLIEN SAAYMAN

CACTUS 29/4/89

Maties protest evictions

By MONICA GRAAFF *SLU* to continue.

UNIVERSITY of Stellenbosch students and administrators clashed in the campus' central "Red Square" yesterday, when the students successfully staged a protest against eviction notices served on some of the town's squatters.

Several students gathered about 7am to build a make-shift cardboard shack plastered with posters calling for a solution to the town's housing crisis.

About 100 students gathered to watch as the ad hoc group of student organisers battled with Professor Jan de Bruin and his assistants over whether the protest would be allowed

Student demonstrations on the Stellenbosch campus are banned in terms of a 1985 university regulation.

But, according to the rector's personal assistant, Mr Douglas Davis, an "amicable" truce was reached after about an hour's debate over whether the protest constituted a legal "exhibition" or a demonstration.

A temporary Supreme Court interdict to prevent the municipality from evicting seven squatters from erf number 8727 in the town's Uitsig squatter settlement expires tomorrow, the squatter's attorney, Mr David Waddilove, said yesterday.

The town's clerk, Mr G M Strydom, declined to comment.

EDUCATION - UNIVERSITY - 1988

AUG. — ~~SEP. 1988~~ DEC.

Pretoria Correspondent

The University of Pretoria is to implement a wide-ranging rationalisation programme aimed at streamlining curricula, boosting academic standards and cutting costs, the vice-chancellor and principal, Professor Danie Joubert, said recently.

"Various factors have made it a matter of urgent necessity to apply strategies to streamline the university's mission, which is to achieve excellence in all fields."

Rationalisation had become necessary because of a possible restriction in student numbers, a "drastic reduction" in the university's state subsidy, recommendations by the Committee of University Principals (CUP) and the establishment of a extramural facility at Witbank, said Professor Joubert.

He said the University of Pretoria was presently the most diversified in South Africa.

Proposed major changes included:

- The restructuring of curricula to meet modern requirements.

Plans to streamline university's mission

- The compilation of study guides which will shift the teaching emphasis at the university to one of an increased degree of self-study.

- The replacement of re-examinations by supplementary examinations.

- The evaluation of research projects in terms of their cost and necessity.

- The amalgamation of some departments and the "phasing out" of others.

- The improvement of teaching standards and the introduction of "differential" salary packages for staff.

- The establishment of a "firmer" academic climate.

- The presentation of certain courses at the Pretoria Technikon.

- Introduction of stricter admission standards.

Bring black language into law degree, say students

Artus 2/8/88

50

By JEREMY DOWSON, Staff Reporter

WHILE many of the country's advocates want Latin scrapped as a prerequisite for admission to the Bar, University of Cape Town law students have called for a black language to be made compulsory instead.

The UCT Law Students' Council was among bodies and members of the legal profession asked to comment on whether Latin should be compulsory for aspirant advocates.

The dean of the University of the Western Cape law faculty, Professor Daan van Rensburg, said the lack of black judges was "one of the main reasons we support the abolition of the Latin requirement".

It was "very unfair" that students with, for example, Xhosa or Sotho as their first language, had to pass post-matric courses in English, Afrikaans and Latin.

STARTING FROM SCRATCH

The irony was that "most lawyers — even some law professors — can't read Latin any more".

Some students — particularly those from Transkei or Ciskei — arrived at UWC without having studied Afrikaans.

"This means they have to get up to the level of matric before being able to do the Afrikaans I course."

Professor van Rensburg agreed with Professor Charles Dlamini, head of the University of Zululand's law department, who believes that unless ways are found of addressing problems surrounding the entry of blacks into the legal profession, the situation of only white judges on the Bench will persist.

A "MAJOR BARRIER"

The dean of law at UCT, Professor Bill Whitaker, said the faculty supported the abolition of Latin as a compulsory requirement.

"I believe Latin to be a very good discipline, but I can't say I regard it as being absolutely essential for a practising lawyer. Most practitioners here have taken the view that it is not essential."

Latin was "a major barrier" to blacks wishing to enter the profession.

"Latin doesn't come easily to anyone — black, or white. But on the whole, whites don't seem to experience the same difficulty with the language as blacks."

The dean of law at the University of Pretoria, Professor David Joubert, said about 80 percent of academics in his faculty were in favour of compulsory Latin.

"We believe a specialist lawyer — which is what an advocate is — should be able to read and evaluate the old Roman law authorities."

The dean of law at Stellenbosch University, Professor Cornie van der Merwe, said about 90 percent of academics in his faculty supported the retention of Latin.

"Those who have done Latin at school tend to do better at law. It teaches one to be precise."

COMPULSORY LANGUAGE

He did not believe Latin was a major stumbling block to anyone, black or white, and said that at Stellenbosch a higher percentage of students failed private law than Latin.

The president of the UCT Law Students' Council, Mr Stuart Mathews, said the council believed a black language should be made compulsory instead.

However, the council did not view the Latin requirement as "by any means the biggest stumbling block" for blacks entering law.

"There's a wide range of reasons more blacks do not become advocates — including socio-economic and political factors," he said.

The president of the Cape Bar Council, Mr Gys Hofmeyr, SC, confirmed that in a referendum this year members of the Bar had voted for Latin to be dropped as a requirement for admission as an advocate.

A local lawyer described the outcome of the poll as showing "an important shift in thinking". He regarded it as being "directly related to concern about the need for more black advocates".

● The Western Cape branch of the Democratic Lawyers' Association declined to comment. ●

BY CLARE HARPER

The way in which former Rhodes student Miss Olivia Forsyth left the country in 1986 sparked rumours that she was a South African spy, say friends.

Rumours that former Rhodes University student Miss Olivia Forsyth had fallen foul of the African National Congress began circulating in left-wing student circles soon after she left the country in June 1986.

Miss Forsyth (27) from Pietersburg is the daughter of a former Roman Catholic nun, Mrs Joan Brune, and is fluent in English and Afrikaans.

A former friend said Miss Forsyth found a job in Johannesburg very soon after leaving university at the end of 1985 with John Fitzgerald and Associates, a Third World research service.

Another friend, who knew her well, said "suspicions and rumours" about Miss Forsyth being a spy started after the "mysterious way in which she left Grahamstown towards the end of 1985".

Mrs Brune and Miss Forsyth's sister, Miss Tina Forsyth, said it was "impossible" that Olivia was a spy.

Mrs Brune said her daughter's left-wing politics frequently caused family upsets, and said she was "devoted to her friends".

Miss Forsyth's business card gives her job description as a researcher for the southern Africa division of the company, operating in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Lesotho, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa and Swaziland.

She told friends she was assigned to open offices in Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Carried reports

"I was surprised when Olivia took the research job, because she said she wanted, and was offered, a job on a Johannesburg newspaper," a former friend said.

After newspapers carried reports of her disappearance, the listed telephone number of the research company was found to be permanently out of order and friends suspected it was bogus.

When The Star contacted the research company today, an answering machine requested callers to leave their name and number.

Mrs Brune said that after her daughter "disappeared", she contacted the research company but was told her daughter was well and "having a wonderful time" attending congresses in Zambia, and was "probably too busy to contact home".



Miss Olivia Forsyth, as part of the Rhodes Nusas Local Committee, takes part in a national Nusas conference. On the far right is self-confessed security police informant and ex-SRC member, Mr Darryl McClean, whose activities Miss Forsyth was instrumental in exposing.

Rumours were rife about Olivia

Subsequently, she could not get hold of anyone at the research company.

Mrs Brune confirmed her daughter was a cousin of Mr Derek Brune, a former Nusas member-turned-security policeman.

At university, Miss Forsyth studied journalism and African politics, and joined the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

She became editor of a local community newspaper, *The Grahamstown Voice*, which was distributed in Grahamstown's townships in 1983.

At Rhodes "she went from biker to hippie to a respectable SRC candidate and then to a high-liver in Johannesburg", a Grahamstown source said.

In 1984 she was elected to the SRC and was editor of the student newspaper, *Rhodeo*. She was re-elected to the SRC the following year on a left-wing card and became even more deeply involved in left-wing politics that year.

In August 1985 she was detained for 14 days under the emergency regulations.

Professor Gavin Stewart, head of the Rhodes journalism department, described Miss Forsyth as a particularly bright student who had been deeply involved in student politics.

2/8/88 (54)

Star
(initials)

17

By RONALD MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter
A FORMER University of
Cape Town lecturer, who
was dismissed from a
post he had held for 12
years for allegedly hav-
ing a homosexual rela-
tionship with a student,
is claiming R26 700 in
damages in the Supreme
Court from the university
after it was found that
the disciplinary commit-
tee had been improperly
constituted.

The decision of a Pre-
liminary Investigating Committee (PIC)
— where he was not given a hearing —
and that of a Committee of Enquiry
was reversed after it was found that
Professor J V O Reid had served on
both committees.

Professor Cecil Sidney Keen, a
senior lecturer in UCT's Department
of Environmental and Geographical
Science, said he was wrongfully
charged with conducting himself in an
immoral manner by having a homo-
sexual relationship with a student in
his office on the university campus.

Prof Keen said he was dismissed
from his post on January 12 last year
and by agreement undertook teaching
and other duties until June 30 last
year when he was due to be paid four
months' salary in lieu of notice.

"I decided after the judgment that
... rumour and innuendo were such
that I could not get a job in South
Africa again."

He sold his house to pay legal fees
incurred through the disciplinary

Prof sues UCT for damages

Cap & Trails 3/8/88

54

hearing and decided to take up a post
in the US with the University of Min-
nesota.

"I lodged an appeal against the deci-
sion of the disciplinary committee to
clear my name. I was absolutely ada-
mant that the charges were false and I
was wrongfully accused."

On May 11 last year UCT admitted in
a letter that he had not been heard by
the PIC as required by the rules and
said the findings had been reversed.

"I did not remain at UCT because I
had already accepted the post ... my
house had been sold and my family
uprooted," he said.

While Prof Keen was in the US, UCT
offered to pay his costs. He assumed
the offer was to cover his damages —
which amounted to R26 709,16 — and
his salary claim of R14 482,43. How-
ever, the university had so far offered
only to pay his salary in lieu of notice,
he said.

The hearing continues today.

'No booze' message for inter-varsity

Staff Reporter

INTER-VARSITY organizers met the police and rugby officials yesterday to iron out final security arrangements for Saturday's match at Newlands between UCT and Stellenbosch University.

After the meeting, spokesmen had two clear messages for match-goers: Don't bring liquor to the game and to stay off the field.

The meeting was attended by inter-varsity committee members from both universities, Western Province Rugby Union officials and police officers.

Mr Charles Bonham-Carter, chairman of UCT's Inter-varsity committee, said the meeting had been aimed at making the day as enjoyable as possible.

Confiscation

"The drive will be to keep people off the field. The inter-varsity committees will be covering the sing-song stands and the police will watch the rest of the stadium," he said.

Committee members would also be searching people at the gate and confiscating liquor, he said.

Major Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said police would stand by at the searching points in case of trouble. He would not say how many policemen would be on duty at the grounds.

Major Calitz appealed to the public to abide by the rules set by the inter-varsity committees.

Students urged to raise spirits for inter-varsity

Staff Reporter

UCT inter-varsity spirits were drooping slightly at a sing-song practice attended by about 1 000 students in Jameson Hall yesterday.

And cheerleader Joey Burke, who leapt around in a display of wild antics that had him skidding across the floor on his chin at one point, pleaded with students to raise their level of enthusiasm for Saturday's match against Stellenbosch.

But little complaint could be levelled about the delivery of old-time favourites like "Gaudiamus Igitur" and "Virgins of Varsity", despite it being unlisted in the song book.

Supporters in the gallery hurled dozens of paper jets and apple cores at the ad-hoc band on stage.

And when a bottle of "Tassies" was offered to the first female virgin to announce herself, male participants were unable to contain themselves, chanting challenges to the blushing winner to end her predicament.

Amid great applause, the men's and women's finalists in the inter-residence down-down competition were announced.

Meanwhile, UCT's left-wing sports body, Satisco, condemned inter-varsity, labelling it as "often nothing more than an excuse for a drunken brawl and chauvinist excesses".

Policeman dug up arms crate, terrorism trial told

Staff Reporter

54
R/643 3/8/88

THE trial of Ashley Forbes and 14 others accused of terrorism has resumed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, with evidence from a security policeman about his investigations after the arrest of Forbes.

The trial was postponed in June for the court's six-week winter recess.

Detective-Warrant Officer Jeff Benzien described his investigations after the arrest and interrogation of Ashley Forbes, who is alleged to have commanded a special operations unit of the African National Congress's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Warrant-Officer Benzien said that on June 2 last year Forbes took him to his mother's house in Park Road, Wynberg, and pointed out a spot in the yard.

He dug up a crate which was apparently used for storing weapons.

The next day Forbes accompanied him to a holiday resort near Saldanha Bay and to the Kensington Inn in Maitland where he pointed out entries on three dates in the hotel register.

They also went to a hotel and a campsite at Mossel Bay where Forbes pointed out names in the register.

They travelled to Port Elizabeth and Queenstown, where he left Forbes in the custody of security personnel while he investigated documents at the Transkei border post.

He found an application for a temporary travel document with the particulars of Peter Anthony Jacobs.

"Political commissar"

Jacobs is accused of being the group's political commissar.

Forbes, 22, and Jacobs, 23, appear with Nicklo Louis Pedro, 20, Nazeen Lowe, 24, Anwa Dramat, 19, Clement Baadjies, 19, David Johannes Fortuin, 22, Jeremy Alan Veary, 22, Walter Rhoode, 23, Wayne Ingemar Malgas, 22, Collin Cairncross, 22, Ashraf Karriem, 20, Colin Clave Martin Petersen, 23, Leon Scott, 29, and Yasmina Pandy, 20.

The State alleges they planned to overthrow the State or bring about, achieve or promote constitutional, political, industrial, social or economic aims or change.

Alternative charges include that they were officials or members of the ANC or the South African Communist Party or both.

The trial continues today.

Mr Justice D M Williamson is on the Bench with Mr C H van Gend and Mr L P Francis as assessors. Mr W C Viljoen, assisted by Mr M Stowe, appears for the State and Mr M Donen and Mr J de Lange, instructed by E Moosa and Associates and Abercrombie and Sonn, appear for the defence.

LONDON — SA universities are being used as instruments for the imposition of apartheid, according to a Natal University academic.

Jonathan Draper of the Department of Religious Studies said in a letter to the London Times: "The University of the Western Cape, of which Archbishop Tutu is now chancellor, was founded to enforce the segregation of the University of Cape Town, by excluding black students."

He added that universities were re-

Govt uses varsities to impose apartheid'

54
B/Gray 3/8/88

stricted in access to and dispersion of information.

"Attempts have been made, and are continuing, to silence troublesome academics and to impose such draconian measures on students that protest and opposition will cease.

"Our country is in the grip of an ongoing crisis which reaches into every area of public and private life.

"Indeed, our government chooses to refer to it as a total onslaught."

Draper said universities were sucked into the vortex and could not exist as islands in a sea of turbulence.

"They cannot, that is, unless they have been successfully co-opted by the state. In such a context truth is a vexatious issue."

Draper said the SA government was

already exercising an academic boycott.

"The last three overseas academics invited by my own university department to lecture were refused visas. On the other hand, academics supporting the government are repeatedly brought out and feted, being given access teleously to radio and television, to show that the world really loves and understands us." — Sapa.

3/12/88

Group to look at university's new role

CAPE TOWN — The University of the Western Cape is to commission an outside committee to investigate ways to continue the university's transformation into a non-racial, democratic educational institution.

A spokesman for the university said people were still being approached to serve on the committee and an an-

nouncement of its members would be made soon.

54
In another development on campus, the committee appointed to look into problems in the law faculty that led to the suspension of the constitutional law course for this year was expected to begin operating yesterday. — Sapa.

3/18/88

Group to look at university's new role

CAPE TOWN — The University of the Western Cape is to commission an outside committee to investigate ways to continue the university's transformation into a non-racial, democratic educational institution.

A spokesman for the university said people were still being approached to serve on the committee and an an-

nouncement of its members would be made soon.

54
In another development on campus, the committee appointed to look into problems in the law faculty that led to the suspension of the constitutional law course for this year was expected to begin operating yesterday. — Sapa.

5

3/8/88

SOWETAN, Wednesday, August

Campus is buzzing

RHODES University campus is buzzing at the news that former journalist student and alleged spy, Miss Olivia Forsyth, is the centre of a diplomatic incident between Britain and Angola.

Those who knew her in Grahamstown believe she may have infiltrated South African student organisations, including Nusas.

A person who shared a house with her for two years, said yesterday her friends' suspicions were

Sowetan Correspondents

aroused when, soon after she left Grahamstown, several people close to her were detained under the emergency regulations.

At Rhodes she was deeply involved in left-wing politics.

In 1984 she was elected to the Student Represent-

ative Council and was editor of the student newspaper, *Rhodes*.

She was elected to the SRC again the following year on a left-wing card.

At the end of 1985 she left Grahamstown, telling friends she had a job with a British research company called Jon Fitzgerald and Associates.

She said her job would

entail a great deal of travelling and she often sent friends postcards from Harare, Tanzania and Zambia.

A woman who knew her well said yesterday she often tried to telephone her at the number Miss Forsyth gave for company but never managed to reach her.

She was always told by

a woman that Miss Forsyth was out or not available.

At this stage she started losing contact with friends in Grahamstown.

The woman described her as fairly bright and well-liked by a wide spectrum of students.

She never mentioned her brother-in-law, Major Derek Brune of

the security police. "But then she wouldn't have, would she?" said the woman.

Another person who knew her well in Grahamstown said she had the ability to alter her character, changing from a hippie to a respectable SRC candidate.

Professor Gavin Stewart, head of the Rhodes Journalism Department described her as a bright student who was deeply involved in student politics.

PROFESSOR BARRED

THE HAGUE — South African university Professor J van der Elst has been told by a court here that he cannot force his attendance at the coming Dutch language congress in Ghent, Belgium.

His presence at the congress would have meant the withdrawal of

Belgian government subsidies for the International Society for the Dutch Language Internationale Vereniging voor Neerlandistiek, (IVN).

The professor tried to force his inclusion by filing a lawsuit in The Hague, but the court's

presiding officer, Mr M Wijnholt, said the legal grounds of the lawsuit could not be enforced.

The IVN organises a congress every three years for all Dutch language authorities who work outside the Dutch language area.

Professor van der Elst is a member of the IVN.

RESBURG (PTY) LTD

YOU CAN BE THE OWNER OF

AKSUS 3/8/88 54

'Unfairly sacked': Lecturer sues UCT

Supreme Court Reporter

A FORMER University of Cape Town lecturer who alleges he was unfairly dismissed after an inquiry into an immorality charge is claiming more than R40 000 from the university.

Professor Cecil Keen, who now lives in Minnesota in the United States, claimed in the Supreme Court yesterday the committee of inquiry which recommended he be fired was improperly constituted and the university should pay his legal fees.

Six months' notice

Professor Keen told the court that in March 1986 a UCT Senate committee inquired into allegations that he had acted immorally by conducting a homosexual relationship with a student in his office.

Professor Keen was told he was entitled to representation at the hearing and was invited to take steps to present his defence.

On January 12 last year he was told he would be given six months' notice starting on May 1. He was required to continue teaching until June 30, when he would be paid four months' salary in lieu of notice.

Professor Keen said that on May 11 the university registrar told him the decision had been rescinded as he had not been given an opportunity to be heard by the preliminary investigating committee during the inquiry.

The proposal that his services be terminated was withdrawn.

He told the court yesterday that after the January judgment he decided to leave South Africa because UCT was a small community and innuendos and rumours were circulating.

"I felt that I could no longer get a job in this country. I decided to take an opportunity to go to America to take up a position there."

Professor Keen said it was common knowledge on campus that his case was being openly discussed by the academic community.

"I had a good name to keep and this was obviously being tarnished.

"I was absolutely adamant though, that the charges against me were false and that I was wrongly accused."

He said he did not accept a reinstatement offer from UCT because he had already signed a contract with Minnesota State University.

"Family uprooted"

"My house had already been sold, my family had been uprooted and I couldn't sit here and wait for the outcome of an appeal."

Professor Keen claimed from UCT legal costs of R23 930 incurred during the inquiry and R12 458 with interest for his salary in lieu of notice.

UCT had offered him a "full and final" settlement of R14 482,43.

(Proceeding)

Mr Justice Conradie is on the Bench. Mr R D MacDougall, instructed by Reilly's, appears for Professor Keen and Mr J A Le Roux, instructed by Fairbridges, for UCT.

UWC must ponder on future, says prof

Staff Reporter

UNLESS the University of the Western Cape takes a long, hard look at itself it will be unable to get a realistic sense of how to plan its future, said Professor Wally Morrow at a UWC gathering of about 700 people yesterday.

Prof Morrow was offering a critique of a futures projection document, entitled UWC 2001.

The document is the product of four years' planning involving a broad range of university members and is to be officially referred to faculties and departments for final examination before submission to the university senate.

Describing it as a useful catalyst to an ongoing debate, Prof Morrow warned that it would fail unless there was a strong commitment on campus towards strategic, realistic and collective planning.

"We have a high reputation as a progressive university, but we need to get out of self-praise and think clearly about where we are going," he said.

The UWC was a third-world university caught between its traditional identity as a place of high learning and its recognition of the need to be socially relevant, he said.

However Prof Ulrich Plüddemann, a member of the academic planning committee, described the document as "the first concerted attempt to emancipate the university from state apartheid control."

"Hopefully it will show a sceptical audience that a democratic planning approach can work," he said.

Although response from the floor indicated a generally positive reception, certain problem areas in the document were identified.

"It is all very well to speak of the year 2001," commented one speaker, "but what is being done about the major accommodation crisis on campus?"

Gay prof case: UCT absolved from payment

9/11/88 4/8/88

54

By RONALD MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

THE University of Cape Town was yesterday absolved in the Supreme Court from paying a former senior lecturer R26 700 in damages which he had suffered in defending himself before a disciplinary committee for allegedly having a homosexual relationship with a student.

Professor Cecil Sidney Keen, a former UCT senior lecturer in the Department of Environmental and Geographical Sciences, was awarded R14 482,43 in respect of four months' salary in lieu of notice plus costs up to July 11 — when the university offered in a letter to pay his salary claim.

However, Prof Keen was ordered to pay UCT's costs after delivery of the offer on July 11 including costs for one day of the court hearing.

Prof Keen had flown from the United States — where he was lecturing at Minnesota State University — to attend the hearing when instead he could have cleared



Prof Cecil Sidney Keen outside the Supreme Court yesterday.

up an alleged ambiguity in the offer by telephoning his lawyer. He was not a necessary witness, the court found.

The court heard that the decision of the preliminary investigating committee — where he was not given a hearing — and that of a committee of inquiry was reversed after it was found that Professor J V O Reid had

served on both committees.

He had been wrongfully charged with conducting himself in an immoral manner by having a homosexual relationship with a student in his office on the university campus, Prof Keen said.

He was dismissed from his post on January 12 last year and by agreement undertook teaching and other duties until June 30 when he was due to be paid four months' salary in lieu of notice.

Passing judgment, Mr Justice J H Conradie said he agreed with Prof Keen that the university should have foreseen that costs would be incurred in defending himself before the committee.

However, the irregularity in the composition of the committee of inquiry did not result in the damages suffered by Professor Keen. The proceedings, whether regular or irregular, had caused the loss.

The law recognized liability only for malicious prosecution and if liability were extended to negligent prosecutions it may lead to unnecessary complications to those in charge of prosecutions, he said.

Varsities 'instruments of apartheid'

LONDON — South African universities are being used as instruments for the imposition of apartheid, according to the Rev Jonathan Draper of the Department of Religious Studies at Natal University.

In a letter to *The Times*, he wrote: "The University of the Western Cape, of which Archbishop Tutu is now chancellor, was founded to enforce the segregation of the University of Cape Town by excluding black students from its white portals.

"Attempts have been made, and are continuing, to silence troublesome academics and to impose such draconian measures on students that protest and opposition will cease.

"Our country is in the grip of an on-

going crisis, which reaches into every area of public and private life."

Dr Draper said universities were, of necessity, sucked into the vortex and could not exist as little islands in a sea of turbulence.

"They cannot, that is, unless they have been successfully co-opted by the State. In such a context, truth is a vexatious issue."

The Government was already exercising an academic boycott, refusing visas to opponents while supporters "are repeatedly brought out and feted, being given access tediously to radio and television, to show that the world really loves and understands us". — Sapa.

Contributions up to R222 925

SNOWBALL	
T JULY 14 1988	
R217 242,36	
100,00	Anonymous..... 20,00
10,00	Anonymous..... 500,00
10,00	Bracken Gardens
20,00	Supermarket..... 1 000,00
100,00	B Hook..... 100,00
20,00	Joan Israelite..... 30,00
20,00	N Whitworth..... 25,00
20,00	R Usdin..... 30,00
20,00	A Chothia..... 250,00
20,00	Inter-class A G.....



5/8/88 (54) Star

It's a two-way process as students help pupils

By Winnie Graham

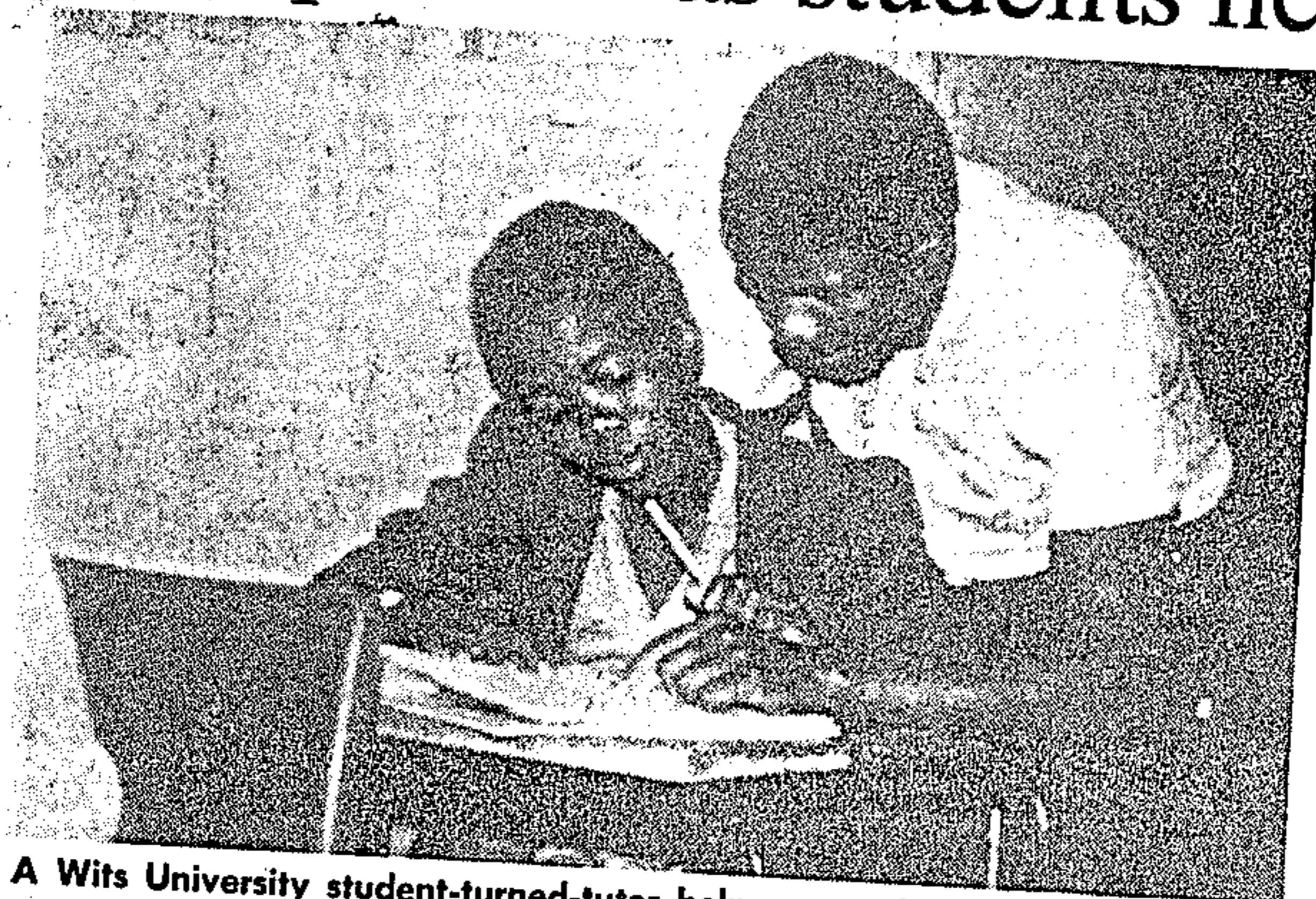
Students of the University of the Witwatersrand who started a project to help black school pupils with their Std 9 and matric subjects, have found that they, in turn, learn a lot from the schoolchildren.

The project is STEP (the Students' Teaching and Education Programme).

About 150 Wits students help with the tutoring of the 1 000-plus matric pupils coming for extra classes on the west Wits campus every Saturday.

They say they have acquired new skills — and insight — since volunteering their services.

The programme "by students for students" follows the Department of Education and Training syllabus, but the Wits students (referred to as tutors, in STEP's context) say they try to give the schoolchildren "a broader insight" into



A Wits University student-turned-tutor helps a matric pupil at one of the Saturday STEP classes on the west campus.

the various subjects.

They offer the DET syllabus because there is, as yet, no alternative for the majority of black matric pupils.

All the major school subjects are taught, 13 in all, with up to 170 lessons taking place on a full Saturday (9 am-4 pm).

There are, however, also additional non-syl-

labus lessons.

One tutor said: "This programme is very much a two-way learning process. Certainly we're learning a lot about life. Democracy is a founding principle on which STEP is organised."

Another added: "Our students travel long distances to attend our lessons.

"But this is not the only kind of distance to be bridged, and STEP provides the meeting place to build these bridges."

The tutors do not want to be quoted by name because, they say, so many hundreds of students have been involved in the teaching programme since its inception they do

not think it fair that a few should have their efforts highlighted.

Pupils who attend the STEP classes pay an annual membership fee of R5. Enrolment is on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Registration will open again next year.

STEP, described as a reaction to the education crisis, came into being in July 1985 when Wits students decided to do what they could to help.

Because so few of the pupils ever have contact with whites, they have asked the tutors to arrange opportunities for them to meet pupils from white schools. Efforts are under way to arrange activities which can be shared by black and white matriculants.

Starbridge was launched to help close the gaps between the races. If you have ideas on how this can be achieved, write to Starbridge, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

Law lecturers call for protection after student violence and threats

UWC campuses turnmoil

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

1964 5/1/68

74

LAW lecturers at the University of the Western Cape have been instructed not to take classes until the administration gives an undertaking that they will not be harmed.

The instruction came yesterday from Professor Daan van Rensburg, dean of the law faculty, after students turned his office "upside down" before leaving a threatening note on his desk.

Yesterday afternoon the law faculty met to discuss the situation and passed a resolution calling on the university council to appoint an independent commission of inquiry urgently to investigate the "general malaise" on campus.

Spat in face

Sources said that Professor van Rensburg and a colleague, a senior law lecturer, were having lunch in the lecturers' restaurant yesterday when a group of about 80 students burst in chanting slogans.

"One of them spat in the lecturer's face," the source said.

He said Professor van Rensburg was upset by the incident "because his colleague was humiliated".

Earlier, students kicked down the door to Professor van Rensburg's office and barged in. They sang slogans, chanted threats in Xhosa and left a note on his desk, the source said.

The crisis in the faculty started last week when law students resolved at a meeting to boycott classes.

They demanded that the university authorities transfer constitutional law lecturer Mr Isak Fredericks.

The rest of the campus joined the boycott on Wednesday.

Professor van Rensburg and the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, met the Law Students' Council and members of the Students' Representative Council yesterday in an attempt to defuse the situation.

"Student representatives were unwilling to consider any proposals and demanded that Mr Fredericks be transferred. They are willing to use any method to get rid of him. Professor van Rensburg is adamant that he will not be transferred," the source said.

Mr Fredericks is a former lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand and a graduate of Harvard in the United States.

"No problems"

The source said he has been at UWC for the past three years "and until now has had no problems with the students".

Three senior law lecturers, Professor Schalk van der Merwe, Professor Johan van der Merwe and Professor Stef van der Merwe, have left the university in the past year.

"They joined our staff because they shared the university's ideals, but they were driven away because of the untenable situation here," the source said.

Professor van Rensburg declined to comment, saying his contract with the university barred him from talking to the Press.

He confirmed that he had instructed law lecturers not to take classes until the university authorities could guarantee their safety.

He also confirmed that students had "turned his office upside down" and left a threatening note.

"The situation is totally unacceptable," he said.

for the extradition of Chief George Matanzima.

UCT's blacks increase

Cape Times 6/19/88

54

BLACK UCT students now make up 22,4% of the University of Cape Town's student body. This represents an increase of 2,4% since last year.

Black students used in ...

UWC bodies slam campus violence

CHL 10/15
6/18/88
54
[Signature]

By JIM FREEMAN

ADMINISTRATORS and students at the University of the Western Cape have jointly condemned the two days of violence which led to the campus grinding to an uneasy standstill yesterday.

A statement by the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, the Student Representative Council and other university bodies last night said there had been "a large-scale stayaway at UWC the past few days".

Yesterday morning, "a group of students were reported to have gone around campus interfering with other members of the university who were seen, or were thought to be, going about academic activities", said the statement.

"For the rest of the day, the campus was quiet with a variety of meetings and other student activities taking place," it said.

Professor Gerwel conceded that the stayaway was the "result of a dispute in the faculty of law", but declined to comment on the fact that an apparently minor grievance could lead to the university's closure.

"A meeting of the executive committee of council has been arranged for later this weekend," he said, adding that the body would consult with other university representative bodies to assess the situation and try to resolve the dispute.

"What is ultimately at stake is the willingness and capacity of an institution in transformation to find the appropriate democratic process for conflict resolution and for the involvement of all in the process," he said.

Professor Gerwel denied earlier reports that the dean of the law faculty, Prof Daan van Rensburg, and Prof John Dugard of the Witwatersrand University faculty had left campus "in fear of their lives".

The reports said the two had been confronted by a group of students, some armed with sticks, who were marching on the law building.

Prof Gerwel said the visiting dean had told UWC academics that he had at no stage feared for his safety.

However, the university and the SRC said they "unequivocally condemned all forms of violence as a means of settling disputes or enforcing decisions".

Earlier reports said that students had been assaulted for not heeding a call by a mass student meeting on Monday for classes to be boycotted, because of a dispute in the law faculty.

The dispute centered on Professor Isak Fredericks, a lecturer in constitutional law.

According to law students, Prof Fredericks's method of teaching is far too advanced for first-year students.

One student described the lecturer as "brilliant, but too advanced".

"His method of education is American," said the student, who did not want to be identified.

"He motivates you to think for yourself, but a lot of kids come here from a 'gutter' educational system where they have been spoon-fed throughout their school lives," the student said.

"We don't want Prof Fredericks to be removed completely from campus, we just want him to be taken off the first-year curriculum and be moved to a more advanced course," added the student.

He said the students had made several representations "through the right channels" to university authorities but these were rejected.

"We instituted the boycott through frustration," said the student, describing last Monday's mass meeting which led to the general class stayaway.

The students meet on Monday morning to decide whether to continue with their action.

Weekend
FOCUS

PROFESSOR Harriet Ngubane is a distinguished anthropologist. She recently addressed a Medical Students' Council conference on medical practice meeting the needs of the individual and the community. Her subject is traditional medicine.

54

A healing tradition

The UCT professor with the understanding touch...

by GORRY BOWES-TAYLOR
Weekend Argus Reporter



Picture: PETER STANFORD, Weekend Argus.

PROFESSOR Harriet Ngubane, talking on traditional medicine: "We're not saying either is better, just that there are differences."

"IT'S ironic," she says, "that I had to leave Natal university in the '60s when the government wouldn't allow blacks in white universities."

Now she is the first black full-professor at UCT, appointed in 1986. An important part of her job is to advise the Vice Chancellor on making UCT comfortably multi-racial.

Professor Harriet Ngubane is a distinguished anthropologist. She recently addressed a Medical Students' Council conference on medical practice meeting the needs of the individual and the community. Her subject is traditional medicine.

In the Arts block at UCT her room is warm, the walls are lined with learned books though her own, *Body and Mind in Zulu Medicine*, is not among them. "Oh isn't it?" she says, "but I must have a copy at home." And she scribbles on a nearby pad indicate that she is writing another.

Her PhD is from Cambridge (she was at the glorious Lucy Cavendish College), and she has lived and worked abroad for 20 years. She was a fellow at St Anne's, Oxford and taught at Edinburgh University.

In England she was also recruited into the Ministry of Overseas Development to advise on certain sociological

issues, a job which brought her back to Africa, to Swaziland and Lesotho. Then a two and a half year stint with the UN's International Labour Organisation. "All that was fantastic experience," she says. "And at the end of it you feel: My goodness if I could be home, if things were to change at home, if I could contribute in any small way and plough this back."

Her talk at the conference was brief, too brief perhaps, for there can be misunderstandings between those who practice African and Western ideas of medicine: "We're not saying that either is better, just that there are differences."

But orthodox Western medicine is becoming interested in traditional African medicine because it brings in the cosmology, the world view, and what constitutes good or ill health.

"It has to do with body and mind — the balance between the social being as well as the physical being."

THERE is a mushrooming, mainly in the cities, of the traditional healers, for the people don't have easy access to Western medicines and techniques.

There is no doubt in the people's minds of the effectiveness of Western medical practices. But Western medicine was extended to African people without also extending

clinical psychology and psychiatry.

"So when I talk of African people's perception of health needs, I'm not implying that they have entirely varying ideas, I am saying that there are differences in the emphasis on the harmony between body and mind.

"Being ill to the people is also being ill socially. If your mind is not in good order, you are ill and you need treatment along those lines.

"Those that can offer that type of treatment are traditional practitioners."

There are four categories of healers, the leading being the diviners.

"In literature they are wrongly called witchdoctors. These are the custodians of the world view, of the philosophy, if you like, of how the world operates. They were mainly women who went through tremendous training, with a lot of hardships. You

don't really choose to be a diviner, there are indications that you are one. And it is a job that combines psychiatrist, priest and medical doctor.

"Today there is an increasing number of men who claim to be diviners — perhaps they are, it's a change and we need to study it."

Secondly, there is the inyanga — the medical practitioner who has not necessarily gone through spiritual training. Anyone, traditionally mainly men, can study to be an inyanga, it involves chiefly learning how to use the various medicinal substances.

Thirdly there is specialisation: "Certain families would have certain healing skills, in producing snake bite antidotes, or treating fractures, or preparing medical substances to ease child-birth. This healing does not involve any ritual, it would be purely

scientific. Unlike the first two which deal with both physical and social illness."

Fourthly, there is faith healing, which also represents the world view and interprets an illness accordingly.

IS Professor Ngubane a healer?

"I tried to be one. When I did field work I asked an inyanga to train me. He was a bit amused and said: 'It'll take two years and at the end of that you'll have to pay me a beast, a cow. You will have to stay with me and when I go to collect medicine in the forest, you'll be digging and chopping. You'll visit the sick with me day and night.'

"If all this is said to you in the countryside by a man you realise how impossible it is for a woman to do it!

"So I went to the diviners and asked if I could be a diviner and they said: 'we don't decide to be diviners, our ancestral spirits decide to work through us. You will have to wait for signs from the spirits.'"

She is amused by her lack of luck, but says, "all that I have said now can be misinterpreted by people who say I am talking about the exotic nature of our society which the white people only want to listen to as something which marks the backwardness of our traditions."

It is this that her new book will address. There isn't time now — she is off to a meeting

I could not have recruited Forsyth, says Williamson

PAT DEVEREAUX

SUPERSPY Craig Williamson has denied he recruited suspected woman spy Olivia Forsyth (27), who has taken refuge in the British Embassy in Luanda and claims she was kept prisoner by the ANC for nearly two years.

Refuting claims made by her former associates that he was Miss Forsyth's "control", the former security police major now a National Party member of the president's Council said:

"The first I heard of Olivia Forsyth was through Cape Town newspapers.

"I could not have recruited her in 1978 as I was at that time working for the ANC and was not in South Africa".

Miss Forsyth, who has dual South African-British nationality, has been in the embassy since May and is said to be terrified of leaving the building in case she is arrested by the Angolan government and handed back to the ANC.

Rumours

Although Brigadier Leon Mellet this week denied Miss Forsyth was linked to the South African Security police, rumours and speculation that Miss Forsyth was a spy have surrounded her since 1982 when she "threw herself in the deep-end" of left-wing politics.

The National Union of Students (Nusas) this week confirmed that Olivia's activities had been under scrutiny by them long before she left the country in July 1986.

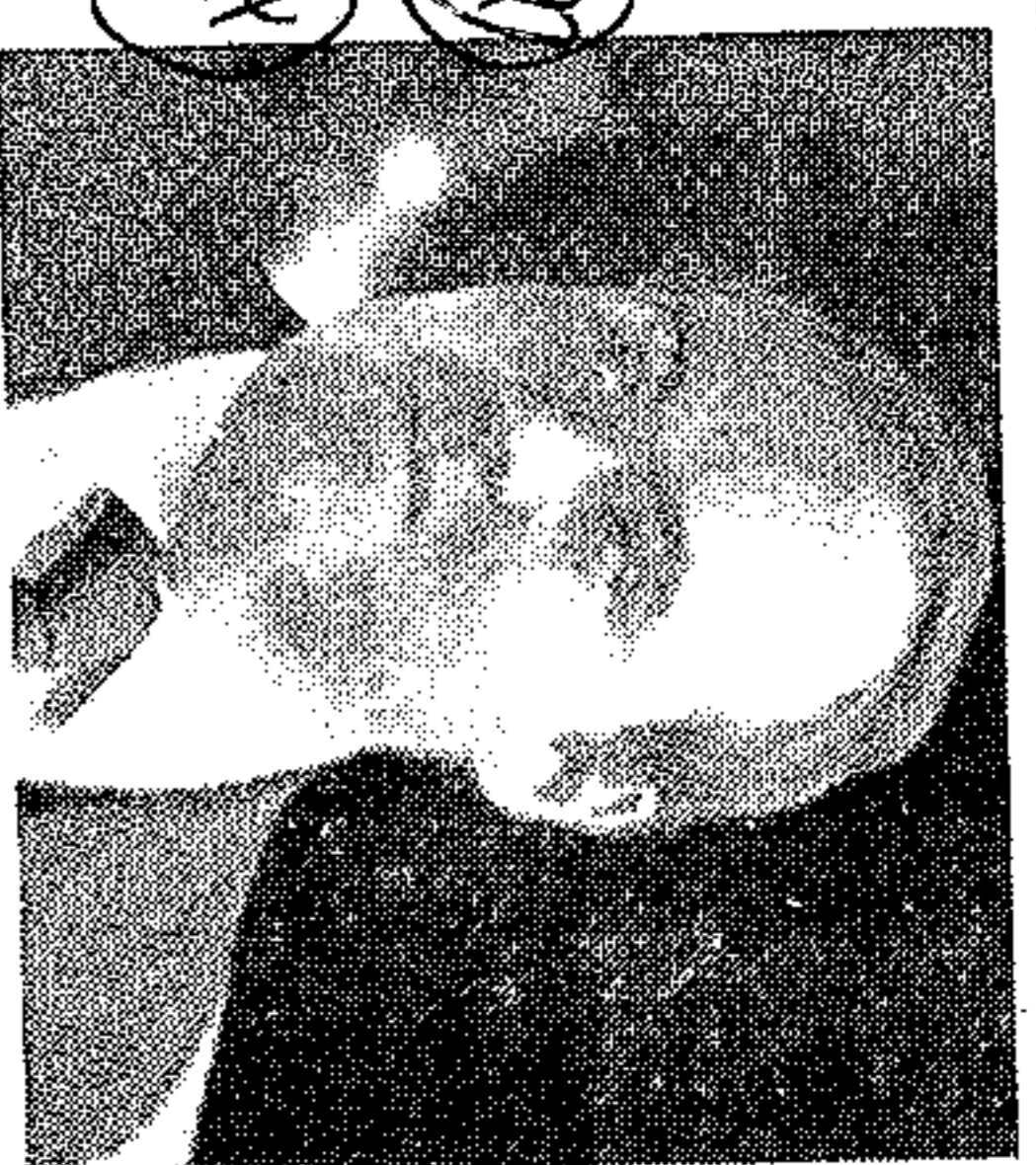
"Leadership believed that Forsyth left the

country because she realised she had been isolated as a spy and anticipated being exposed publicly," the statement said.

Miss Forsyth's schooling achievements indicate she was a bright pupil.

She matriculated at Capricorn High school in Pietersburg in 1977 and was awarded honours for academic distinction. A school prefect and House captain, she was also a member of the Pietersburg junior town council.

She then went on to university at RAU, Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, and later Grahamstown, where she was involved in student politics.



SUPERSPY: Craig Williamson denied being Olivia's "controller"

Former BOSS major denies link to suspected SA agent

A Nusas member and former friends and acquaintances gave details of why Miss Forsyth was suspected during her student days.

Self-confessed

One member of her family, Mr Derek Brune, a Nusas member who served on the Wits SRC in 1972, 1973 was said to be a self-confessed security policeman.

At Rhodes Olivia "pushed her way" into student communions and political groupings, but she kept her family background a mystery.

A two-week detention in August 1985 was seen as a move to give her political credibility.

"Unlike Odile Harrington she could never be described as naive. She was an excellent spy, a tough cookie and played agent provocateur by prolonging conflicts in student politics," said one woman acquaintance.

A source in Harare said: "She was an avid fan of the novelist John Le Carre." He believed Miss Forsyth had attempted to play the role of double

agent which led to her falling foul of the ANC.

"Of course the South African Government is going to deny that she is a spy because they want her to be able to return to this country to be a witness in future trials," said one student activist, who said he believed she was ranked "captain" in the security police force.

Overweight

Another source said the often overweight Olivia "tended to be interested in male students who wielded any sort of power in campus politics."

She changed her image like a chameleon, sources said, mixing with Christian groups one week and bikers the next.

Leaving Grahamstown in 1985 Olivia got a job as a reporter with a Johannesburg morning paper (*Business Day*). Then she landed a job with "John Fitzgerald and Associates", a mysterious third world research service - which later proved to be a front with empty offices near the Carlton centre," said a former friend.

This just added to suspicions, said her former Grahamstown colleagues, who said they also believed Olivia's parents were in the dark about her spying activities.

Her mother, Mrs Joan Brune, said all the publicity about her daughter had created a furor in Pietersburg.

"She never told us about her personal life and we respected her privacy," she said.

The ANC was asked in a telex from Saturday Star to confirm or deny if it had ever held Miss Forsyth as a South African spy, but has not responded.



CENTRE OF CONTROVERSY: Olivia Forsyth, now seeking refuge in the British embassy in Luanda.

54
6/4/88

Academics form united body to fight tertiary interference

(54)

CP Correspondent

ACADEMICS countrywide have united to form a non-racial organisation which breaks traditional boundaries.

In response to growing student resistance and increased State pressure on tertiary institutions, members of university staff associations have formed a body geared to unite academics against apartheid.

The president of the newly-formed Union of Democratic University Staff Associations, University of Durban-Westville philosophy professor, Mala Singh, said the union's formation was "significant in the light of the division that apartheid imposed on us".

Udusa's general secretary, Natal University's Dr Mike Morris, said: "We regard ourselves as the academic organisation with the largest democratic representation."

The union already has over 4 080 members from most South African universities, including "homeland" universities, where academics and students have faced deportation, security force action on campuses, restriction of movement and the frequent disruption of academic progress by the closure of residences in mid-term.

Although a daily reality on black and "homeland" campuses, police action and restriction of movement by campus control officers are increasingly becoming a feature of white campuses.

"It is particularly significant that so many black campuses have affiliated to Udusa. From being a product of apartheid, they are now full participants in an organi-

sation that challenges the structures of apartheid," Singh said.

According to Udusa's constitution, the union aims to end all discrimination in universities and wider society, defend academic freedom and university autonomy, promote critical research and education and examine the university's role in a changing society.

Academic freedom was vital for the adequate functioning of all universities, the constitution noted. "Government action and apartheid in general, presents severe obstacles to achieve academic freedom".

The union said increasing international pressure on academic exchange "makes it imperative for Udusa to arrive at a better understanding of this issue through the full participation of its membership".

Although the union was only launched this month, national and regional meetings have been held since late 1986, ironing out problems arising from fears by black academics that Udusa was just another body controlled by whites.

"All the suspicions of the past were dissolved at a national meeting in Soweto in April," Morris said.

Staff associations from Khanya College and the University of Cape Town, Western Cape, Rhodes, Fort Hare, Transkei, Natal, Durban-Westville, Witwatersrand, Bophuthatswana and Venda are affiliated to Udusa. Branches have been established at the University of Stellenbosch and Qwaqwa and at the Rand Afrikaans University.

C/Pres 7/8/88

companies countrywide - with some 4 000 building companies affiliated to it.

was not prepared to talk to the Press about the incident.

Academics form united body to fight tertiary interference

(S4)

CP Correspondent

ACADEMICS countrywide have united to form a non-racial organisation which breaks traditional boundaries.

In response to growing student resistance and increased State pressure on tertiary institutions, members of university staff associations have formed a body geared to unite academics against apartheid.

The president of the newly-formed Union of Democratic University Staff Associations, University of Durban-Westville philosophy professor, Mala Singh, said the union's formation was "significant in the light of the division that apartheid imposed on us".

Udusa's general secretary, Natal University's Dr Mike Morris, said: "We regard ourselves as the academic organisation with the largest democratic representation."

The union already has over 4 080 members from most South African universities, including "homeland" universities, where academics and students have faced deportation, security force action on campuses, restriction of movement and the frequent disruption of academic progress by the closure of residences in mid-term.

Although a daily reality on black and "homeland" campuses, police action and restriction of movement by campus control officers are increasingly becoming a feature of white campuses.

"It is particularly significant that so many black campuses have affiliated to Udusa. From being a product of apartheid, they are now full participants in an organi-

sation that challenges the structures of apartheid," Singh said.

According to Udusa's constitution, the union aims to end all discrimination in universities and wider society, defend academic freedom and university autonomy, promote critical research and education and examine the university's role in a changing society.

Academic freedom was vital for the adequate functioning of all universities, the constitution noted. "Government action and apartheid in general, presents severe obstacles to achieve academic freedom".

The union said increasing international pressure on academic exchange "makes it imperative for Udusa to arrive at a better understanding of this issue through the full participation of its membership".

Although the union was only launched this month, national and regional meetings have been held since late 1986, ironing out problems arising from fears by black academics that Udusa was just another body controlled by whites.

"All the suspicions of the past were dissolved at a national meeting in Soweto in April," Morris said.

Staff associations from Khanya College and the University of Cape Town, Western Cape, Rhodes, Fort Hare, Transkei, Natal, Durban-Westville, Witwatersrand, Bophuthatswana and Venda are affiliated to Udusa. Branches have been established at the University of Stellenbosch and Qwaqwa and at the Rand Afrikaans University.

C/Preso 7/8/88

WATF
Uzokufa
Durban
Day on
On A
verged o
in Pretor
passes to
Membr
Women I
Allan Ta
Westwor
Fromin
and comm
Chairp
was a rem
en.

Am
Nal

indepe
of str
skills,
rate ci
The
solu
of th
as a r
the
the
H
old
road
rate
T
the
ele
the
Do
L
azi
Me
pre
pe
BI



Community invited to UWC talks

By PETER DENNEHY

STUDENTS of the University of the Western Cape went from door to door in Bellville South

yesterday to invite the whole community to an information meeting in the suburb's Civic Centre at 7.30 tonight.

Professor Jakes Gerwel, the rector, will address the community on the situation on campus, where students failed to attend lectures late last week after a dispute in the law faculty spread throughout the university.

First-year students had objected to the level at which a Harvard-educated constitutional law expert, Mr Isak Fredericks, pitched his lectures. They wanted him transferred within the department, and aban-

doned classes when their demands were not met.

An Afrikaans Sunday newspaper said a student had spat in an unnamed lecturer's face in the canteen while he was having lunch with the Head of the Faculty of Law, Professor Danie van Rensburg.

The newspaper reported that about 80 students burst in shouting slogans and one of them spat in the lecturer's face. It said the professor's office was messed up and a threatening letter left on his desk. Intensive efforts are being made to solve

the dispute before the public meeting.

The University Council executive met yesterday at 4pm, long discussions were held with student leaders on Friday, and another meeting with students is scheduled for today.

Mr Moegsien Williams, media officer for the university, said yesterday that negotiations with the faculty and with the students were continuing, and that it was hoped the matter was heading towards resolution.

He could not confirm or deny the spitting incident, but he did know of some pamphlets criticizing Prof Gerwel which had been found

on Friday morning near the hostels. They were supposedly distributed by "Concerned expelled students".

"We are sure they originate from outside campus. All the student structures and the administration have ignored and rejected the pamphlet with the contempt it deserves," Mr Williams said.

He added that he was not aware of any recent expulsions, though disciplinary action was taken at UWC from time to time, "as at any university".

Classes at UWC suspended for 'time to reflect'

ACCUS
8/18/88
54

Education Reporter

CLASSES at the University of the Western Cape have been suspended for a week "to give the university time to reflect" and to seek ways to resolve conflicts and disputes on the campus.

The decision to suspend classes from today was taken by the executive committee of the university council yesterday, UWC spokesman Mr Moegsien Williams said in a statement today.

Last Friday groups of students disrupted the few lectures in progress, apparently to enforce a class boycott.

Yesterday the committee instructed "the relevant structures" to implement measures to prevent a "recurrence of such events".

Commitment

It said attention would be given to disciplinary measures.

The committee asked the university to attend urgently and thoroughly to the fundamental "democratisation of itself with regard to its teaching, learning and structures, also as it pertains to the maintenance of discipline and disciplinary procedures".

The committee reaffirmed the commitment of the university to work for democracy through its educational activities, adding that decisions about the situation "have to be taken with due regard for the complexity of that process".

Classes would be suspended for a week to give the university time to reflect more fundamentally and to seek means of resolving the "conflicts and disputes underlying the present situation", the committee decided.

The committee appreciated and endorsed statements by the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, and student leaders condemning violence "as a means of settling disputes or enforcing decisions".

Yesterday the committee met for more than five hours and the situation at UWC was discussed with staff, members of the senate executive and the alumni union.

Last week students boycotted lectures demanding that constitutional law lecturer Mr Isak Fredericks be transferred.

Professor Gerwel is expected to talk about the situation at UWC when he addresses a public meeting in Bellville tonight.

Students urged to return to classes

CAPE Times

9/8/88

Staff Reporter

STUDENTS at the University of the Western Cape, where violence broke out last week during a class boycott, were urged to return to classes last night.

The leader of the National Democratic Movement on campus, Moulana Faried Esack, said last night that students should not opt for class boycotts in an attempt to shirk their academic duties.

He was addressing a meeting of about 300 students and residents at the Bellville South civic centre.

Mr Esack said students who violently opposed the opinions of others had "become the subverters of their own democratic ideas".

"Academic excellence is not the enemy of political activism," he said.

Also addressing the meeting, UWC rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, said social problems at the university were inevitable "when this number of people come together from across the country".

No witch-hunt, says Saunders

Cam. Times
9/8/88
54

UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders yesterday gave an assurance that Senate attempts to restructure university expenses in the face of subsidy cuts did not involve a "witch-hunt".

Commenting on an article in a recent edition of UCT's Monday paper which explained the role of the Academic Planning Committee (APC) in presiding over "restructuring proposals", Dr Saunders said the university had to guard against wasting its resources.

The APC, a committee of Senate, had laid down guidelines and codified the process whereby "ad hoc" decisions taken during the restructuring process were to be avoided.

According to the Monday Paper, the Senate recommended that faculty boards, student faculty councils, deans and departmental heads be allowed to comment on any restructuring proposals to the APC.

9/18/88 (54) Sowetan

CLASSES at the University of the Western Cape have been suspended for a week "to give the university time to reflect" and to seek ways to resolve the conflicts and disputes on the campus.

The decision to suspend classes from yesterday was taken by the executive committee of the university council which met on Sunday, UWC spokesman Mr. Moegsien Williams said in a statement

Classes stop at UWC

yesterday.

Last Friday groups of students disrupted the few lectures in progress, apparently to enforce a class boycott.

On Sunday the committee instructed "the

relevant structures" to implement immediately measures to prevent the "recurrence of such events."

It said attention would be given to disciplinary measures.

The committee asked the university to attend urgently and thoroughly to the fundamental "democratisation of itself with regard to its teaching, learning and structures."

Students want lecturer transferred

Classes suspended at Cape university

CAPE TOWN — All lectures and classes were suspended at the University of Western Cape this week to "give the university time to reflect fundamentally" and seek means to end the recent week-long conflict there.

This was announced yesterday by the rector of the university, Professor Jakes Gerwel, after a meeting of the executive committee of the university council.

Talks were held with members of the executive, the senate, university staff and the alumni union.

These followed reports last week that students were assaulted for not heeding a call by a mass stu-

dent meeting last Monday to boycott classes over a dispute in the law faculty. The rest of the campus decided to join the boycott on Wednesday.

Professor Daan van Rensburg, dean of the law faculty, last week instructed law lecturers not to take classes until the administration gave an undertaking that they would not be harmed.

Professor van Rensburg confirmed his office was turned "upside down" by students who also left a threatening note on his desk.

The crisis in the law faculty started last week when law students decided to boycott classes.

They demanded that the university authorities transfer constitutional law lecturer Mr Isak Fredericks. He is a former lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand and a graduate of Harvard who has been at UWC for three years.

Students claimed his method of teaching "was far too advanced" for first-year students.

Three senior law lecturers, Professors Schalk van der Merwe, Johan van der Merwe and Stef van der Merwe have left the university in the past year.

Professor van Rensburg declined to comment, saying his contract with the university barred him from talking to the press.

He did confirm that he had instructed law lecturers not to take classes until the university authorities could guarantee their safety.

He said the the situation at the university was "totally unacceptable".

Professor van Rensburg and Professor Gerwel met the Law Students' Council last week in an attempt to diffuse the situation but apparently had little success.

It was reported that student representatives were unwilling to consider any proposals and demanded that Mr Fredericks be transferred. — Sapa.

Durban court action on banning of UDF

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — An application by the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) asking for provisions of the security emergency regulations to be declared of no force and effect was adjourned in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday.

The NIC cites the State President, the Minister of Home Affairs, the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police as respondents in the action.

Mr George Sewper-

shad, representing the NIC, said in an affidavit that the United Democratic Front (UDF) had been banned in terms of the regulations. The NIC was affiliated to the UDF and the two shared certain policies and perceptions.

The banning of the UDF had had a detrimental effect on the work of the NIC, he said.

Mr Justice Galgut adjourned the hearing, by agreement, to September 14.

UDF not permitted to ...



UWC confronting its problems, says Gerwel

News 9/8/88 511

Staff Reporter

NEARLY 800 people have passed a unanimous resolution supporting the University of the Western Cape and its rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel.

They were attending a UWC information meeting in the Bellville South Civic Centre last night.

In an address entitled *Towards a People's University*, Professor Gerwel said UWC was working towards a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

He renewed an earlier call to students' parents to "hold the university's hand and walk into the night".

He said he had discussed the university's "new vision" in opening day speeches last year and this year.

His views had led to UWC being labelled the home of the left in the Afrikaans Press because it had taken a

progressive step in showing the way for a South Africa which was radically opposite to apartheid.

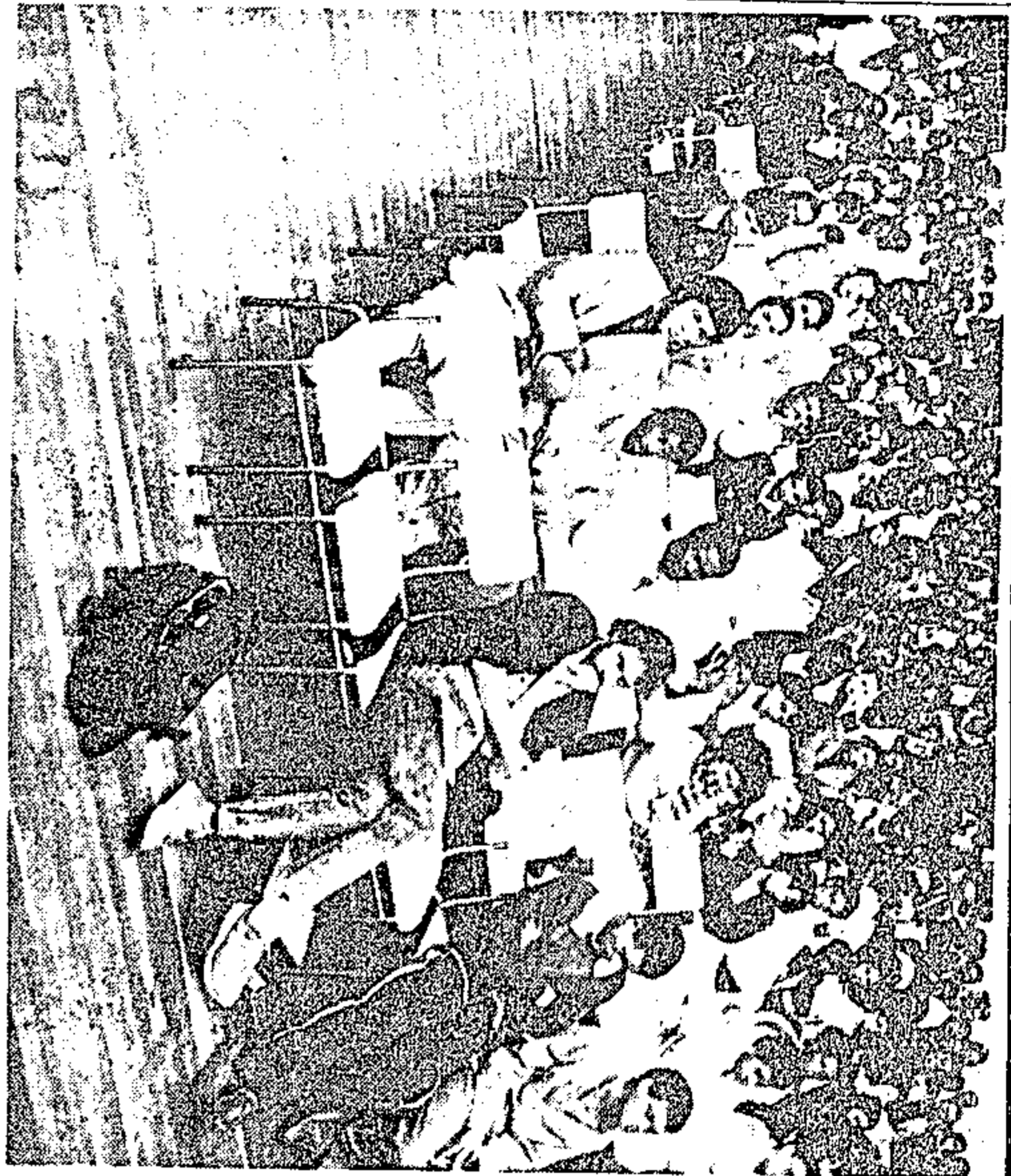
He strongly criticised Press coverage of UWC in the past couple of weeks, but admitted there were problems on campus.

As a university, UWC was "anguished" about its problems and was discussing ways of addressing them.

However, the problems at UWC should be assessed in terms of the South African situation.

Referring to allegations of students being raped on the campus, he said rape was a terrible evil which happened at universities all over the world and the alleged attacks would be referred to the courts.

Classes at the UWC have been suspended for a week after groups of students disrupted lectures on Friday, apparently to enforce a class boycott.



Pictures: DION TROMP, The Argus

Part of the audience of about 800 who attended the meeting in the Bellville South Civic Centre last night.



Professor Jakes Gerwel addresses the meeting.



Bodyguard for UWC professor on campus

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

AP/W 10/11/88 SV

A bodyguard accompanied Professor Daan van Rensburg, dean of the University of the Western Cape law faculty, to two meetings on the campus.

Professor van Rensburg attended a meeting of UWC deans yesterday morning and a meeting of the Senate in the afternoon.

It is believed that he handed a bill for the hire of the bodyguard, who wore civilian clothing and was identified as a Coin Security employee, to UWC registrar Mr A F Daniels.

Professor van Rensburg declined to discuss the matter today.

He said: "The whole affair is a bit of an embarrassment to me. It was never my intention that it should reach the Press."

"Dealings confidential"

A Coin Security spokesman declined to comment.

"We are a professional security company and all dealings with customers are confidential," he said.

He suggested that Professor van Rensburg be approached for the "real story".

Mr Daniels declined to comment because "I am not authorised to speak to the Press".

University spokesman Mr Moegsien Williams was "not aware that any account has been given to Mr Daniels".

Threatening note

Last week students turned Professor van Rensburg's office "upside down" and left a threatening note on his desk.

He then instructed law lecturers not to give classes until the administration gave an undertaking that they would not be harmed.

The law faculty also passed a resolution calling on the university council to appoint an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the "general malaise" on campus.

Groups of students disrupted lectures on Friday, apparently to enforce a class boycott, and on Sunday a committee of the university council suspended classes for a week.

10/8/88 (54) B/Oly

Rector slams Press for 'smear' reports

CAPE TOWN — University of the Western Cape rector Prof Jakes Gerwel has condemned a smear campaign against UWC by the Press — especially the Afrikaans and Sunday Press.

At an information meeting in Belville on Monday night Gerwel said the recent problems at the university were the same as occurred at any university and became newsworthy only because they happened at UWC.

Gerwel accused the Press of being sensationalist and blatant in its exploitation of the university's internal problems.

Nearly 800 people at the meeting unanimously passed a resolution sup-

porting the university and Gerwel.

Renewing an earlier call to parents to "hold the university's hand and walk into the night", Gerwel said UWC was working towards a non-racial and democratic SA.

He said he had discussed the university's new vision in opening-day speeches last year and this year.

His views had led to UWC being labelled the home of the left by the Afrikaans Press because it had taken a progressive step in showing the way for an SA radically opposite to apartheid.

He said UWC was anguished about its problems and discussing ways of addressing them.

However, the problems at UWC should be assessed in terms of the South African situation.

Referring to allegations of students being raped on campus, he said rape was an evil which happened at universities worldwide and the alleged attacks would be referred to the courts.

No student nor staff member had so far requested protection but it was a matter the university's control personnel might have to look into. — Sapa.

□ Classes at the UWC have been suspended for a week after groups of students disrupted lectures on Friday, apparently to enforce a class boycott.

Cape Times 11/8/88 (54)

Law students claim racial discrimination

By JIM FREEMAN

THE boycott of classes at the University of the Western Cape was "part of an ongoing attempt to wrest power from the white-dominated Senate and transfer it to the students", according to some campus bodies.

The students' boycott led to the Rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, suspending classes at the university for a week.

The student organizations, which asked not to be named, yesterday claimed tacit approval of their boycott action, including from Professor Gerwel.

They supported him in his efforts to turn UWC into a body serving the political and professional needs of the community it represents, the students claimed.

Denied

Professor Gerwel, however, yesterday emphatically denied that the class boycott had any support from him, either spoken or unspoken. He declined to comment on an alleged power struggle within the university, saying this would serve only to lend credence to allegations of a purported "war" between the Senate and the student body.

His support was with the Senate, Professor Gerwel said, a body which had a proved track record of progressive decisions.

The student organizations saw Professor Gerwel at the heart of the power struggle between the largely white Senate and the black community.

With Professor Gerwel and the university's Chancellor, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, as the notable exceptions, the University Council is dominated

by whites. Seven members appointed by the State President are on the council.

The "daily front-page reports" in some of the media of conflicts between "the law-abiding and the lawless on the one hand, and black and coloured on the other" were at heart attempts to discredit Professor Gerwel and his goals, students said.

The students admitted that there had been cases of coercion to enforce the lecture stayaway, but said a far bloodier picture had been painted than the reality.

According to the Law Students' Council, the man at the heart of the controversy surrounding the boycott — constitutional law lecturer Mr Isak Fredericks — was singled out as "an unfortunate victim" of the struggle.

"While we do have complaints about the way in which Mr Fredericks conducts his classes, the boycott is in fact aimed at the entire system which aims at retarding black students," said a spokesman for the LSC.

The spokesman alleged that the faculty was deliberately restricting brighter students and promoting those less critical of government policies.

Quota system

The LSC said that of the 200 students who wrote their final exams last year, only two were awarded LLB degrees.

When the pass rate at UWC was compared to the 89 graduates from Stellenbosch University and the 96 from the University of Cape Town, it appeared that "this quota system gears the law profession to be dominated by so-called white lawyers".

The LSC added that there were only 651 black attorneys and 77 advocates in South Africa, compared to 6 510 white attorneys and 794 advocates.

UWC dean employs bodyguard

Staff Reporter

THE dean of the Law Faculty at the troubled University of the Western Cape, Prof Daan van Rensburg, reportedly came to the campus on Tuesday accompanied by a bodyguard.

Yesterday a spokesman for the university, Mr Moegsien Williams, said the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, had learnt that a staff member had come to campus accompanied by a security guard but had no comment.

Mr Williams said the campus was

"absolutely calm and normal this week with no risk of physical harm to any staff member whatsoever".

Professor Van Rensburg apparently attended a senate meeting and meeting of deans with a bodyguard from Coin Security. He then apparently presented a bill for the security guard to the registrar.

Last week students disturbed Professor Van Rensburg's office, and left a threatening note on his desk.

The professor could not be reached for comment yesterday.

54

Business Day
17/8/88

SOME PHILOSOPHERS like to play an intellectual version of Russian roulette. That explains why I am prepared to risk shooting myself in the head by exploring the idea of "Africanising" our universities.

I will state my view as brashly and as controversially as possible, because this is actually a win-win strategy: either I get it right, or those who rush in to correct my errors get it right!

The first thing that should be noted about "Africanising" our universities is that it is an absurd idea. Nobody has ever contemplated the Anglicisation of Oxford and Cambridge, or the Americanisation of Harvard and Yale, and nobody ever will; these ideas make no sense.

But in SA the idea of "Africanising" universities does make sense; and therefore, paradoxically, it is an absurd idea. And at the bottom of this absurdity there lie all the fundamental injustices of our society.

The most fundamental injustice we have institutionalised and embodied in the deep structures of our universities is this: they are dominated and controlled by those of us who are not classified as black.

Egalitarians believe it is political machination rather than genetic inheritance that explains the inequalities in the present position of the people who inhabit our universities. And they need not appeal to the convoluted prose of the New Left to make their point. All they have to do is quote some horse sense from Michael O'Dowd, chairman of Anglo American Chairman's Fund Education Trust (Financial Mail, March 4):

"Approximately 29% of whites who start secondary school go on to a university, while the figure for blacks is in the order of 4%, of whom half study through Unisa.

"If you ask me to believe that the third percentage point of ability in blacks is lower than the thirtieth percentage point in whites, I tell you that I don't believe you. It just can't be true that the bottom whites who enter the university are more able than the top blacks."

"Africanising" our universities is

LET ME try to point towards a new paradigm for our universities by doing what Moses did and listing 10 provocative statements:

1. — The new paradigm will assume SA is essentially a Third World country with some complicated pockets of First World privilege.

Most South Africans live in a state of severe economic under-development. They simply lack the basic education, primary health care and housing that is part and parcel of a First World situation.

The majority of South Africans are under the age of 15. Most have not mastered the mechanistic or impersonal concepts that govern technology and administration. Individual initiative is the last thing our social structures encourage;

2. — A new paradigm will not confuse the difference between standards and levels of education. The difference is really very simple. It trades on the picture of the educational system being like a ladder: Sub-A is the first rung; Standard 10 is the 12th rung; the final year of a BA degree is the 15th rung; and so on. Each rung can either meet or fail to meet a particular standard of excellence.

In educational terms, as I discovered in 1965, the rung that I had reached by taking a first class honours degree at Wits reached only as high as the rung that marked the preliminary examination for the PPE degree at Oxford. There was nothing wrong with the standard at Wits. It was simply operating at a lower level than the education that Oxford offered;

3. — A new paradigm will accept that all the universities are trying to operate at too high a level and therefore that they will have to lower this level without ceasing to strive after excellence.

The University of Zimbabwe has come to terms with this change. The level at which it

Whole structure of SA universities will have to change

Academic support programmes for under-prepared university students cannot succeed, JAMES MOULDER (right), Professor of Philosophy at Natal University, said in the College Lecture in Maritzburg yesterday. He outlined a new approach to "Africanising" universities which he believed could work. These are edited extracts from his address



about changing the composition of the students, the academics and the administrators.

The change required will have to run very deep if the process is to be successful — into the composition of the students and the staff; into the syllabus; into the curriculum; into the research programme; and, finally, into the fundamental structures of our society.

For all these reasons, anyone who wants to understand what it means to "Africanise" our universities requires a theory of organisational change. I want to recommend one that does not exist — but it can be created by drawing on Thomas Kuhn's theory about how science changes.

At the heart of his theory is the idea of a paradigm. This is simply a set of assumptions; change the set and you change the view.

If one changes one's assumptions, a whole new way of looking at things may emerge, and if it does it releases new insights and new energies.

The present paradigm within which we are trying to "Africanise" our universities rests on a basic assumption and employs a master

strategy. The assumption is that SA is essentially a First World country with some unfortunate pockets of Third World under-development.

The master strategy is called an academic support programme; it is essentially a strategy, or set of strategies, for avoiding organisational change.

This strategy is driven by the belief that, by and large, there is nothing problematic about the syllabus or the curriculum of the degrees that are being offered by our universities. What is problematic is that a large number of under-prepared students have entered the university; and they are under-prepared in the sense that they cannot cope with what it demands of them.

What the academic support programme is required to do is to see that these students learn how to cope with what the university demands of them; the students have to change so that the university does not have to change.

Talking about under-prepared students, as everyone knows, is a euphe-

mistic way of talking about black students. I therefore want to say something about black students.

When they began to trickle into the predominantly white universities in 1980, it was sensible to adopt something like an academic support strategy. One does not change a large institution for the sake of a few individuals. But the trickle has become a steady stream, and some people have predicted that a flood is on its way. This is why this paradigm looks more and more anomalous.

Firstly, the country is running out of white students. This is the fourth year that the number of white children who entered sub-A was lower than the year before. At present black matriculants outnumber white matriculants; and the projections agree that in about five years the number of white matriculants will decline in real terms.

As always, government policy complicates things; this time by trying to get universities to restrict their student numbers to their present levels by decreasing their subsidy. But if universities want to grow, or even not to shrink in size, they will have to increase the number of black

students they admit. And if this happens, the idea of a group of students who are under-prepared and a set of degree structures that are unproblematic will seem more and more anomalous.

Secondly, it is not clear that only black students are under-prepared. Among other things of the same kind, an HSRC (1985) investigation has established that a white student with a C aggregate has only a 50% chance of taking a BA degree in three years. In gambling terms, this means that one cannot predict the performance of this student.

From another perspective, a large number of white students take more than a minimum period to graduate. It is not only black students who are out of their depth; many white students fail to graduate in the minimum amount of time. Therefore, as far as I can see, they qualify as under-prepared students.

Thirdly, it is simply impossible to find the money to fund the expansion that academic support programmes require. SA simply does not have the money to run American-style support programmes. The old paradigm cannot work.

Right from the start, academic support programmes have been caught in the contradiction between the following two beliefs: that the education which DET matriculants receive is vastly inferior to the education which white matriculants receive; and the belief that one needs only about 30 weeks, or 450 hours, to bridge the gap between the two.

I am as much to blame for promoting this absurd set of beliefs as anyone else — maybe even more to blame than most. Between 1980 and 1984, first at the University of Natal and then at the University of Cape Town, I spent a lot of time helping to create and implement academic support programmes.

If we continue to assume that the syllabus and the curriculum are in order as they stand, and therefore that it is the students who must change or be changed; then we are going to generate more and more anomalies and move deeper and deeper into the kind of crisis that many of us feel has already begun to manifest itself in our universities.

It has important socio-economic effects;

9. — A new paradigm will operate on a more sophisticated subsidy formula — one which recognises that it is not necessary to subsidise every student's university education to the same extent. Some students are able to cover more of the costs than they are required to do.

Social welfare benefits should be distributed only according to need because, if this does not happen, one wastes the taxpayer's money and erodes the recipients' initiative, dignity and self-respect; and

10. — A new paradigm will accept that universities are not entitled to as much autonomy as Oxbridge and Ivy League universities, because they are not private institutions but State institutions.

Anyone who pays tax has a right to a say in their future, because they have sweated and schemed to generate whatever money this country has to run universities. Inevitably, stakeholders who come from diverse backgrounds will have very different interests, and therefore they will not find it easy to create a new paradigm for our universities. This does not matter because, at least on ritual occasions, the universities declare that there is no idea that is so sacred that it cannot be doubted and debated.

The universities should invite stakeholders of the kind I have mentioned to an indaba about what SA's universities should be like.

A new paradigm for our universities will not regard "Africanisation" as a problem that only the Council, the Senate or the Executive must worry about, but as an opportunity for all of us who are striving after excellence to demonstrate how intelligent, imaginative and courageous we are.

Ideas for a new basic approach

strives to be excellent is straightforward and realistic: it hopes that the top 2% of its graduates will be able to pass an Oxbridge entrance examination and go on to take an Oxbridge degree.

Unfortunately, most of our universities are not as sensible. They try to operate at an Oxbridge level without having Oxbridge students or Oxbridge resources. Therefore, many students either fail to graduate or fail to graduate in the minimum period of time;

4. — The paradigm will take it as self-evident that universities should give a much higher priority to being excellent at teaching than to being excellent at research. They will see this as self-evident because they will have come to terms with the fact that what the vast majority of students require at this stage of SA's development is an excellent basic undergraduate education;

5. — It will not include the idea of academic support programmes, and these programmes will not be required because academics will accept that, because they have been employed to teach and to research, they have been employed to teach all the students who register for their courses.

In place of academic support programmes to help students who have learning problems, the new paradigm will have programmes to help academics to be better teachers and, in particular, to be better teachers of students who have learning problems;

6. — A new paradigm will insist that academics try to implement their research findings. One way is to require applicants for a grant to submit a strategy for implementing what they have discovered;

7. — It will wrestle with at least two questions that some people may find strange. The university will try to guarantee that its degree programmes prepare its alumni for a vocation or a career, and it will try to find ways to use its facilities throughout the day and throughout the year, rather than for only about 50% of the day and about 60% of the year;

8. — A new paradigm will accept that primary schooling has a higher claim on government and private sector funding than tertiary education. Universities will support the idea because they will be convinced by the World Bank's evidence on this question. According to this evidence, primary schooling increases produc-

Dirty tricks

11-17/8/88

Scarf
54

By RYLAND FISHER

THE government is making a new bid to impose controls on universities, similar to the "De Klerk proposals" rejected by the Supreme Court earlier this year.

And the University of the Western Cape may be the first victim of the new rules.

Some UWC academics fear a "dirty tricks conspiracy" is being deliberately engineered by agent provocateurs to "set up" the university for action under the new measures.

Details of the government's plans are contained in a confidential letter sent to the University of Cape Town by Mr Piet Claase, Minister of Education and Culture (House of Assembly).

The letter indicates that the government would consider appointing one-man commissions of inquiry to investigate conditions at universities. They would then act on the recommendations of these commissions.

Confidential

UCT principal Dr Stuart Saunders confirmed that Claase had written to the chairman of UCT's council, Mr L G Abrahamse.

"We replied to the letter after consulting our senate and council. Unfortunately, it is confidential and I cannot comment."

It is not known if similar letters had been sent to other universities, but UWC expected one from the House of Representatives, sources said this week.

They believed the recent focus on the campus was part of a plot in which agent provocateurs were being used to "set up" the university for a commission of inquiry.

This would then lead to the ousting of Professor Jakes Gerwel as rector, which would leave the way open for a conservative successor, they argued.

"The latest attack on UWC began with the publication of a report on hostel conditions presented to the university council," said one source.

"At the weekend, an Afrikaans daily published a campus control report compiled for the council.



Gerwel

• FROM PAGE 1

UWC

54

dirty

Scarf

tricks

11-17/8/88

"These reports should be seen in relation to the attacks on Prof Gerwel in the Afrikaans press and anonymous smear pamphlets which appeared on campus last week.

"What has happened at UWC in the past few weeks is nothing new. Worse things happened here before Prof Gerwel became rector. The place is not suddenly falling apart. Similar things have happened at other universities but certain groups have gone out of their way to exploit the situation.

"Suddenly, the SATV wants to interview Prof Gerwel and Afrikaans magazines, which normally only write about recipes, want to write about UWC.

"It appears there is an orchestrated campaign to besmirch the university's name and to isolate the university politically.

"They must be up to something and the truth appears to be revealed in Claase's letter to UCT."

• TURN TO PAGE 3

Unisa will teach students over the air

South Africa's giant correspondence university, Unisa, is soon to become a "university of the air".

Next Thursday, Unisa starts a test run of 10 weekly educational radio broadcasts for its nearly 100 000 students. 12 8 80

This will be the first time a South African university and the SABC have collaborated in broadcasting programmes countrywide to students, although radio and television are widely used in such schemes abroad.

The broadcasts will be presented on Radio 2000 on Thursdays from 10 pm to 11 pm and will be repeated the following Saturday from 10 am to 11 am. — Sapa.

Star (54)

PRETORIA — The University of SA (Unisa) will broadcast programmes for students weekly from August 18 on Radio 2000.

This is the first time the SABC and a university have collaborated in presenting programmes for students.

The broadcasts will be presented on Thursdays from 10pm to 11pm and be rebroadcast the following Saturday mornings at 10am.

Each hour-long programme will consist of 30 minutes in Afrikaans and 30 minutes in English. The content will be the same in both languages.

The 10 programmes are part of a research project by Unisa's De-

GERALD REILLY

partment of Didactics aimed at determining the viability of radio broadcasts for students.

Six of the programmes will be directed at students enrolled for the higher education diploma didactics course, while the other four will be directed at all students.

The rising number of Unisa students — nearly 100 000 — made research on the use of broadcasting a necessity.

Depending on the reaction of students, and results of the research project, further possible programmes will be decided.

B. Ray

On self-destruct

The University of the Western Cape (UWC), SA's most radical campus and self-proclaimed "intellectual home of the Left," has run into serious difficulties. If not handled quickly and firmly, they will undermine UWC's *raison d'être* and invite official action.

The first set of problems relates to the problems of squatting and drinking in the hostels. The university's response has been an attempt to address the root causes — the first being overcrowding. Around 40% of the university's 11 500 students come from outside the western Cape and need accommodation — and there is room for only 1 845. Those who miss out are forced to look after themselves. Many cannot afford private rents, hence the squatting with friends who do have rooms.

As far as drinking and other incidents of anti-social behaviour go, the university points to the severe lack of recreational facilities in the area. It also claims that UWC's problems are found, to a similar extent, on all other campuses in SA.

The second set of problems arose in the law faculty. Students, unhappy with the performance of constitutional law lecturer Isack Fredericks, demanded that the faculty sack him. Because the faculty refused to accede to this, law students began a class boycott three

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 12 1988

weeks ago. Since Tuesday last week, they have been joined by the rest of the campus.

Towards the end of last week various unpleasant incidents took place on campus. Certain students who tried to break the boycott were assaulted; the dean of the faculty, Prof Danie van Rensburg, had his office vandalised and was left a threatening note by a group of about 80 students. So it was decided to close the campus for a week to satisfactorily address the problems.

The problems should not be confused. One is a question of discipline, which is a function of a numbers problem. The other relates to the philosophy of the university and embraces issues of academic freedom. Both raise very difficult questions for the university.

UWC has grown with startling rapidity. In 1984, it had an enrolment of 6 128. This year, the figure is 10 500. Such growth is bound to cause problems. Wits, at its peak growth rate, grew at an average of 7,1% per annum from 1980-1986 and even this was, in Vice-Chancellor Robert Charlton's words, "too fast for comfort."

One has to be sympathetic to UWC's position. Because many white universities, with far superior facilities, admit so few other students (an average of 0,9% at Afrikaans universities in 1985) a responsibility rests on places like UWC to admit as many as possible. The demand for places at UWC has been exacerbated by difficulties at other universities like Turfloop and Fort Hare; this year, the university received nearly 6 000 applications. To turn students away (3 000 this year) is tantamount to turning them away from university entirely. UWC's problems are thus, in part, a function of structural problems in the tertiary education system.

On another level, though, it is irresponsible, no matter what the pressure, to admit students when the university lacks the capacity to deal with them.

Academic freedom, most basically, involves the right of a university to decide what is taught, to whom and by whom. At UWC, this latter aspect appears to be severely under threat. The clearest example involves Prof George Delpierre, head of the UWC biochemistry faculty, who was driven out of the university, despite unimpeachable academic credentials, for his political views. Delpierre obtained an interdict in February preventing the university from taking disciplinary steps against him. Subsequently, an out-of-court settlement was reached.

The current dispute is apparently not related to politics. The grievance against Fredericks is that his teaching is too advanced for first-year students.

But the disruptions cannot be justified. In his inauguration address the chancellor of the university, Archbishop Tutu, had this to say: "If we are not restrained and disciplined we will give delight to the enemies of our struggle who will gloat and gleefully point to our university which has dedicated itself to our struggle as degenerating into a third-rate institution." Students appear, unhappily, to

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 12 1988

have ignored that advice.

And one must wonder at the wisdom of ever aligning a university with a political tendency. ■

Medical students in Wits protest

By Kaizer Nyatumba

About 200 medical students of the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday occupied the office of the dean of the medical school, Professor C Rosendorf, protesting against "racist" remarks he allegedly made while addressing third-year medical students.

Professor Rosendorf, who is alleged to have said some students' refusal to rotate at hospitals for their practical training would lead to inferior clinical education, was not in his office at the time.

Professor Graham Mitchell, the assistant dean and student adviser, listened to the students and advised them to write down their complaints which he would then forward to Professor Rosendorf.

All black students and an increasing number of white students have refused to rotate to white hospitals to protest "apartheid medicine" and the ruling by the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) that black medical students can only deal with white patients in the obstetrics and gynaecological wards if they obtain the permission of the patients.

They will only undergo practical training at the black hospitals affiliated to the Wits Medical School.

Students alleged yesterday that Professor Rosendorf guaranteed teaching time at black hospitals to students who agreed to rotate, and that this was at the expense of those who refused to do so.

The dean has been quoted as saying the Medical School could not pressure the TPA to desegregate hospitals.

"As a political strategy, non-rotation stinks," the dean is alleged to have said.

"The dean's statement was an outright and blatant insult to our political principles, and we found his remarks racist, cynical and unsympathetic.

"We also know that the faculty will not confront the TPA because of reprisals from the TPA and the Government," non-rotating third-year students said in a statement.

Professor Rosendorf told The Star that he was very distressed that a small group of third-year medical students should regard as racist his appeal to white students not to boycott the patients in the Johannesburg Hospital.

He had consistently called for an end to apartheid in hospitals, in the health service and in society.

"The rotation/non-rotation issue is a very complex and emotive one, and it is clear there are some who would wish to make it a deeply divisive one.

"This is sad — we should unite against apartheid medicine."

The students sang freedom songs inside the building housing the dean and staff members.

The students' march to Professor Rosendorf's office was to find out if he had meant what he is alleged to have said, and if not, to ask him to apologise for the remarks, student leaders said.

The students said they believed the dean's remarks were contrary to the university's principles of opposing all forms of racism and discrimination.



Wits University Medical School students outside Dean Rosendorf's office yesterday afternoon. They were listening to a student's address while they waited for the dean. Picture by Etienne Rothbart

Some students say boycott has tacit approval

CAPE TOWN — The boycott of classes at the University of the Western Cape was part of a continuous attempt to wrest power from the white-dominated Senate and transfer it to students, some campus bodies said.

The students' boycott led to rector

Jakes Gerwel suspending classes at the university for a week.

The student organisations, which asked not to be named, have claimed tacit approval of their boycott action, including from Gerwel.

Gerwel, however, emphatically denied the class boycott had any sup-

port from him.

He declined to comment on an alleged power struggle within the university, saying this would serve only to lend credence to allegations of a purported "war" between the Senate and the student body. His support was with the Senate, he said. — Sapa.

V B/Oey 12/8/88

World of Music Holdings Limited

The merger, which is subject to the approval of the shareholders of the companies concerned.

Call to scrap academic support programmes

Meas
12/8/88
54

By JEREMY DOWSON
Staff Reporter

IN a dramatic about-turn, a former Cape Town academic has proposed that academic support programmes for disadvantaged students be scrapped, arguing that they are an "American import" suitable only for First World campuses.

Academic support programmes have been started at several South African universities as a way of helping black students bridge the gap between an inferior school education and university study.

In a paper on "Africanising our universities" Professor James Moulder, formerly of the University of Cape Town and now head of philosophy at Natal University's Maritzburg campus, argues that such programmes assume South Africa to be a First World country "with some unfortunate pockets of Third World underdevelopment".

"MUCH TO BLAME"

Professor Moulder, who helped set up UCT's support programme earlier this decade, admits: "I am as much to blame for promoting this absurd set of beliefs as anyone else."

A new approach was needed that would "assume South Africa to be essentially a Third World country with some complicated pockets of First World privilege".

Such an approach would accept that South African universities were "all trying to operate at too high a level" and that they would "have to lower this level without ceasing to strive after excellence".

The University of Zimbabwe had come to terms with this change. "It hopes that the top two percent of its graduates will be able to pass an Oxbridge (Oxford or Cambridge) entrance exam and go on to take an Oxbridge degree.

"Unfortunately most of our universities are not as sensible. They try to operate at an Ox-

bridge level without having Oxbridge students or Oxbridge resources." Many therefore failed or took longer than necessary to complete degrees.

If this approach was adopted, support programmes would not be needed.

Academics would have to accept that they were employed to teach not only "those students who have the skills and knowledge one would like them to have" but "all students who registered for one's course".

This would help academics to be "better teachers and, in particular, better teachers of students who have learning problems".

Among Professor Moulder's other proposals was that South African campus facilities, generally used "for about 50 percent of the day and about 60 percent of the year", could be put to better use.

● Professor Moulder, a former lecturer at UCT's Graduate School of Business, Unisa's School of Business Leadership and the University of Navarra in Barcelona, Spain, will give a workshop on issues surrounding socialism and capitalism in Cape Town on August 15. For more details ☎ (011) 726 5180.

Handwritten Bible for Trek

Staff Reporter

SCHOOLchildren in the Peninsula could be writing out lines with a difference in preparation for the Great Trek Festival.

They will be able to take part in a project devised by the Bible Society, the festival organisers, which aims to get as many people as possible to contribute to a handwritten Bible by writing out a verse.

The completed Bible, bearing the names of every participant, will be kept at the Voortrekker Monument after the commemorative trek.

When the ox wagon leaves Cape Town on August 27, the portion completed by school children in the Peninsula will be on board.

54 Wits sit-in over

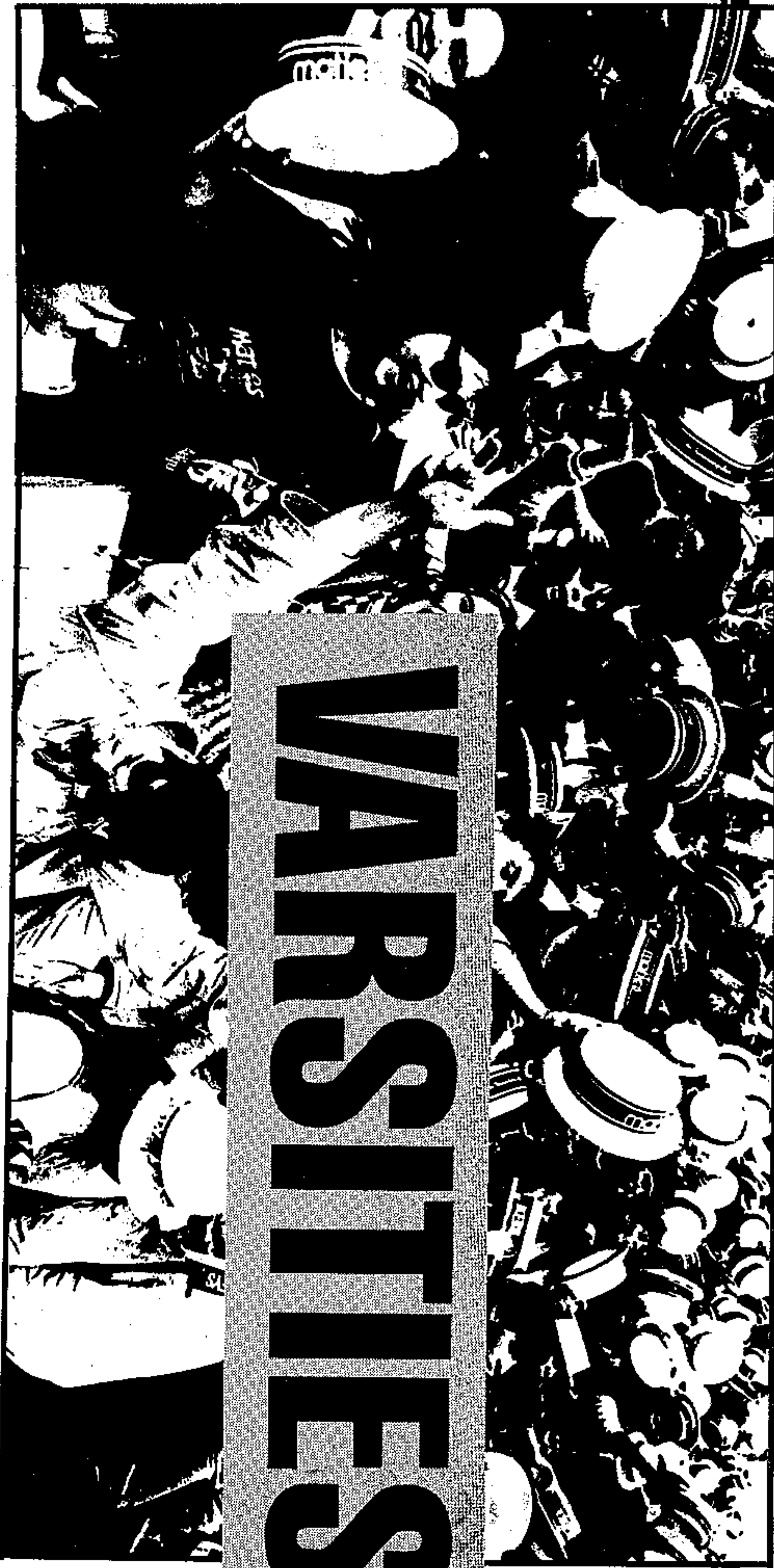
'racist remarks'

Cap. Int. 13/8/8
JOHANNESBURG

About 200 University of the Witwatersrand medical students, on Thursday, occupied the office of the dean of the medical school, Professor C Rosendorf, protesting against "racist" remarks he allegedly made.

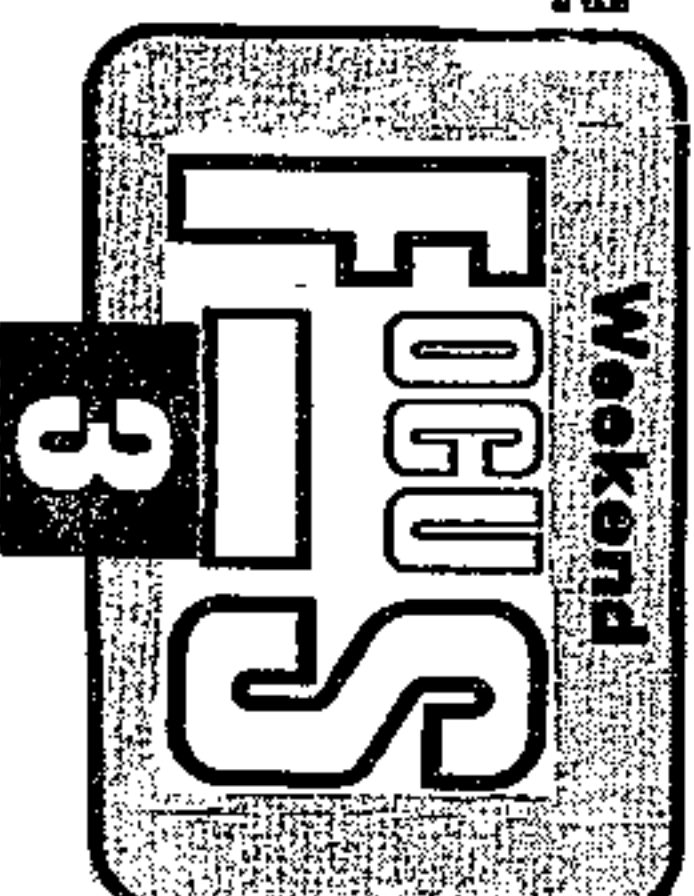
Professor Rosendorf allegedly said, the refusal of some students to rotate at hospitals would lead to inferior clinical education.

All black students and some white students have refused to rotate to white hospitals to protest "apartheid medicine". — Sapa



VARSIITIES: WHAT NEXT?

SPECIAL REPORT by VIVIEN HORLER, Weekend Argus Reporter



**Should South African Universities
become more Africanised . . . ?**

54



Professor James Moulder, head of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Natal, Maritzburg.

Dr Stuart Saunders is vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, and Professor James Moulder, once Dr Saunders's special assistant at UCT, is head of the department of philosophy at the University of Natal (Maritzburg). He helped establish the academic support programmes at both UCT and Natal. To Dr Moulder the idea of *Africanising* universities makes sense because of the fundamental injustices of our society; universities here are dominated and controlled by whites.

"*Africanising* our universities is about changing the composition of the students, academics and the administrators. The changes required will have to run very deep if the process is to be successful — into the composition of the students and the staff, into the syllabus, into the curriculum; into the research programme; and finally, into the fundamental structures of our society."

At present the way universities are trying to *Africanise* themselves is based on the assumption that South Africa is essentially a First World country with some pockets of Third World under-development.

THE strategy to cope with this is the academic support programme, designed to see that under-prepared students are taught to cope with the demands of the university. "The students have to change so that the university does not have to change."

"Talking about under-prepared students, as everyone knows, is a euphemistic way of talking about black students.

"When they began to trickle into the predominantly white universities in 1980, it was sensible to adopt something like an academic support strategy. One does not change a large institution for the sake of a few individuals.

"But the trickle has become a steady stream, and some people have predicted that a flood is on its way."

If universities want to grow they will have to increase the number of black students they admit. It is also not clear that only black students are under-prepared. Professor Moulder cites a Human Sciences Research Council investigation of 1985 that found a white student with a C aggregate had only a 50 percent chance of completing a BA degree in three years.

It is also impossible to find the money to fund the expansion that academic support programmes need.

"If we continue to assume that the syllabus and the curriculum are in order as they stand, and therefore that it is the students who must change or be changed, then we are going to generate more and more anomalies and move deeper and deeper into the kind of crisis that many of us feel has already begun."

INSTEAD, a new basic approach would assume South Africa is a Third World country with some pockets of First World privilege.

It would also not confuse the difference between standards and levels of education. A South African BA may meet a particular standard of excellence — but the level of education achieved might well be below that of an Oxford BA.

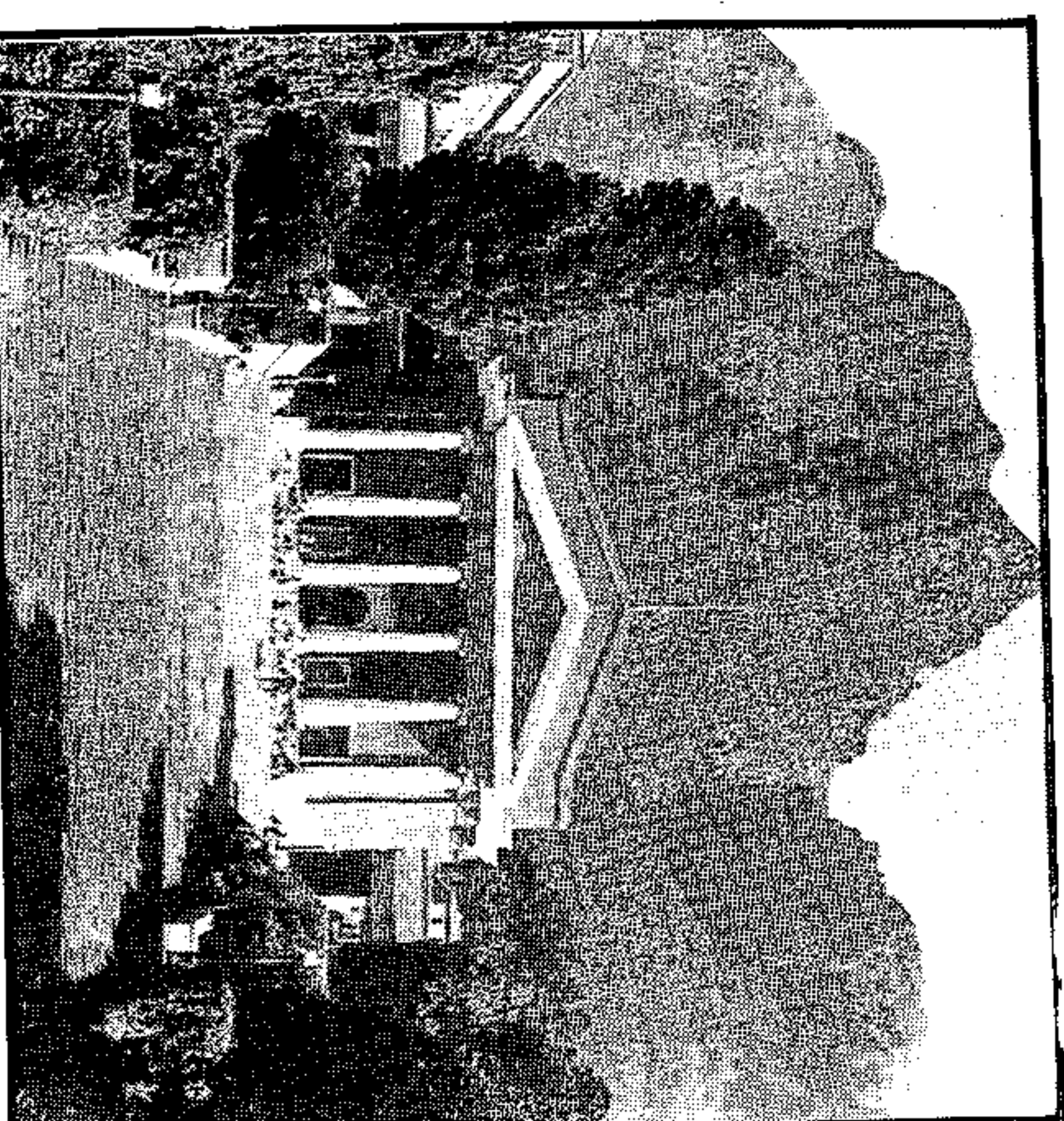
The new approach would accept that SA universities are trying to operate at too high a level, and therefore that they will have to lower this level without ceasing to strive after excellence.

WITH the University of the Western Cape engulfed in conflict over the question of whether academic standards are too high, South Africa's European-oriented universities are going to have to take a hard look at their future role in a black dominated society.

Is a department of Italian, for instance, a luxury? Should they not be concentrating resources and funds on an excellent department of African Studies?

Will the universities be able to maintain the high academic standards they set now, as more students from educationally and economically disadvantaged backgrounds aspire to a university education? Should the universities try?

This week two top white academics took opposing views.



UCT campus

He cites the University of Zimbabwe as an example. "The level at which it strives to be excellent is straightforward and realistic. It hopes that the top two percent of its graduates will be able to pass an Oxbridge entrance examination and go on to take an Oxbridge degree.

"Unfortunately most of our universities are not as sensible. They try to operate at an Oxbridge level without having Oxbridge students or Oxbridge resources. Therefore many students either fail to graduate or fail to graduate in the minimum period."

The new approach will accept that universities should give higher priority to teaching than to research. "They will have come to terms with the fact that what the vast majority of students require at this stage of South Africa's development is an excellent basic undergraduate education."

ACADEMIC support programmes will not be needed for the students, because academics will accept they have been employed to teach all the students who register for their courses. But there may be programmes that will help the academics to be better teachers.

The new approach will have universities trying to guarantee that its degree programmes prepare its graduates for a vocation or a career, and it will try to find ways to use its facilities all day throughout the year, rather than for about half the day about 60 percent of the year.

Professor Moulder listed three further proposals: It should be accepted that primary schooling has a higher claim on government and private funding than tertiary education; that the state should not subsidise every student's education to the same extent because some students are able to pay more than they do, and that universities will accept they are not entitled to the same autonomy as Oxbridge and the American Ivy League universities because they are state institutions, not private ones.



Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town.

TAKING a broadly opposing view in an interview this week, Dr Saunders was emphatic that academic standards be maintained. He said it was not high academic standards that barred educationally disadvantaged students — the greatest factor limiting education in South Africa was money.

"It would be short-sighted for a university such as Cape Town with all its strengths to lower the standards of its undergraduate or post-graduate degree programmes, because the country needs graduates with a wide range of abilities to grow economically. It would be impossible for the country to improve its economic status without highly qualified personnel.

"The fact is that although we don't have all the answers, even students from disadvantaged educational backgrounds are performing sufficiently satisfactorily at this university for us to feel we're making a lot of progress.

"And whatever the criticisms of the academic support programme may be — we don't think its perfect by any means — we do think it is playing a very important role in helping to bridge the gap between school and university.

"In 1987 the course success rate for black students at this university was 68 percent. In the same year 40 percent of the black students were studying science, engineering, medicine and law. And of the 494 black students who graduated, 43 percent did so at post-graduate level.

"To suggest that the existing universities like UCT should lower their standards is not a sensible proposal. And we shall not do it."

Dr Saunders said perhaps not all universities should be educating people at the same level, and that some aspirant university students should be going to technikons.

A disadvantaged school background was not the biggest problem students faced.

"A much bigger problem is the difficulty disadvantaged students have in finding the money to meet their fees and accommodation expenses. This is the major limiting factor for the education of South Africans at a tertiary level.

"We don't have enough money to help these students, they can't get enough money elsewhere. What will stop black students from coming to university and meeting the standards that we presently apply — long before poor schooling, long before government policy — will be money.

"I would think that's the first thing to be addressed. How do

we ensure that the funds are available for bright students from a poor socio-economic background to come to the university?"

A possible solution was the establishment of a state-funded national loan scheme which would enable students to pay off loans over a long period at a low rate.

"Such a scheme would make an enormous difference. The chances of it depends on how serious we are about the future, we have to decide on our commitment to an investment in the future."

MOONEY was also a problem when it came to the academic support programme. "Our results indicate the value of the programme and what it can achieve. But we get no financial support for it in our subsidy at all, we have to support it entirely from other funds.

"And if it was properly funded I think we could achieve even more."

Dr Saunders would like to see the establishment of non-racial colleges, possibly linked to individual universities, which could bridge the gap between school and university in a one-year or two-year programme to replace the present academic support programmes.

"Yes, it would cost money — but you're not going to solve South Africa's educational problems without investing money."

He believed discussing university education in terms of the First World and the Third World was simplistic.

"Different parts of the country are developed to different extent economically. But I would seriously question whether that means we have to be aiming at a different sort of university graduate.

"UCT's task is to produce graduates who can make an important contribution to society over the next 20, 30 and 40 years, adding to the wealth of the country, in the interests of all, by economic and other development.

"I do not see how we are going to develop as a nation without qualified engineers, accountants, lawyers, doctors and without people who have a thorough understanding at the appropriate level of the liberal arts.

"And to lower standards and have students leaving the university as semi-lawyers and semi-engineers — what would be achieved by that?"

"If all the universities in South Africa were to start producing graduates with interior degrees, what would happen to the future of this country?"

HE rejected suggestions of downgrading the importance of research at universities. "We cannot achieve the standards I believe are important without a strong research base.

"Without that South Africa is going to remain dependent on importing technology. If we followed the argument that research is downgraded as a priority, we will imbed South Africa deeply in the under-developed world for the foreseeable future.

"My vision is to lift South Africa out of that future, my vision is of a rapidly growing economy."

Dr Saunders said he agreed there were too many white students at university in South Africa.

In 1985 there were 29,2 white students for every thousand of the white population, 19,8 Asian students for every thousand Asians, 4,7 coloured students and 2,2 Africans. In Britain the figure was 7,5 students for every thousand, and in Australia it was 11.

"But given the demographic realities and the predicted 186 000 African matriculants in the year 2 000, it would be better to accept the challenge of maintaining standards while the population mix of the South African universities changes over the course of time.

"It doesn't help the people who've been deprived for so many years to start dropping the standards. I think we must rather ensure that everyone can measure up to those standards.

"There are large numbers of disadvantaged students who are getting the matric results and who are getting in to the university in increasing numbers. We have more than 3 000 black students on this campus, of whom 900 are Africans.

"By the year 2 000 I hope to see a community of scholars reflecting the ability of the community — this university is a non-racial community and its mix will depend on the ability of the people in it."

NINETY-SIX students selected from all over South Africa departed for the United States on July 24 and 31 to study in that country.

They are on scholarships funded by US universities, certain affirmative action corporations and foundations, and the US Agency for International Development.

The scholarships include science, engineering, mathematics, education, urban and regional planning, computer science, the teaching of English as a foreign language, communication and business administration.

Participating universities range from prestigious ones such as Harvard, MIT, Columbia and UCLA, to the historically black colleges and universities such as Howard, Spellman, St Augustine and others.

The awards cover travel to and from the United States, tuition, living expenses and health insurance.

These students were recruited by the Educational Opportunities Council in its 1987 selection.

Such selection takes place one year in advance, as candidates have to go through a long screening process.

This includes the preparation and writing of admission tests and placement at the various universities.

The main criteria for selection – part of which is conducted through interviews – are academic background reflecting potential, and financial need. The latter is determined on the basis of records submitted to the selection committee by candidates, in relation to tuition and living costs in the United States.

These criteria are always in need of review as it can never be completely "water-tight".

Other criteria include: Command of spoken and written English, the student's motivation and anticipated contribution to the country and community on his return, the ability to adjust to new environments and the student's potential to succeed in his or her studies.

Students are also required to return to South Africa on completion of their studies.

Since this programme started in 1978, more than 600 undergraduates and graduates have participated in it. Of this number, more than 200 have returned to South Africa while the majority are still engaged in study.

Since the Master's programme is shorter than the Bachelor's, which is a four-year programme, students in the latter spend a longer period in the United States. In selection, however, preference is given to post-graduate candidates.

Selection of candidates for scholarships tenable in 1989 is already in progress. The process began in February this year with publicity in the form of posters, newspaper advertisements, school visits and word of mouth publicity.

Written applications were received by until May 31. After initial screening by



Bursaries and the question of bias

Educational opportunities man responds to student's allegations



DIRECTOR of the Educational Opportunities Council, MOKGETHI MOTLHABI, answers a letter questioning the manner in which applicants for overseas scholarships are selected. The letter is reprinted below.

Bursaries: who are they for?

I AM extremely concerned about the level and degree of accountability of several well-known bursary and scholarship organisations. Very unsavoury things are being said about the consideration, selection and awarding of grants, especially to needy students.

I wish to name in particular, the EOC, SAACC, the E Oppenheimer Memorial Fund, the SAIRR, the African Scholarship Programme and the Anglo-American Fund. These, and many others, regularly raise the expectations of needy and desperate students by inviting them to apply for bursaries only to turn them all down. I found this to be the case in a private survey I undertook with one hundred of my fellow students at the University of the North whereby we all submitted applications to the EOC.

Most disturbing was that the child of an elite Sotho man was granted an EOC award even though it was common knowledge that she had an extremely dismal academic performance record.

May I recommend that all bursary and scholarship organisations inform aspiring bursary applicants and the general public on the number of awards available for that particular academic year.

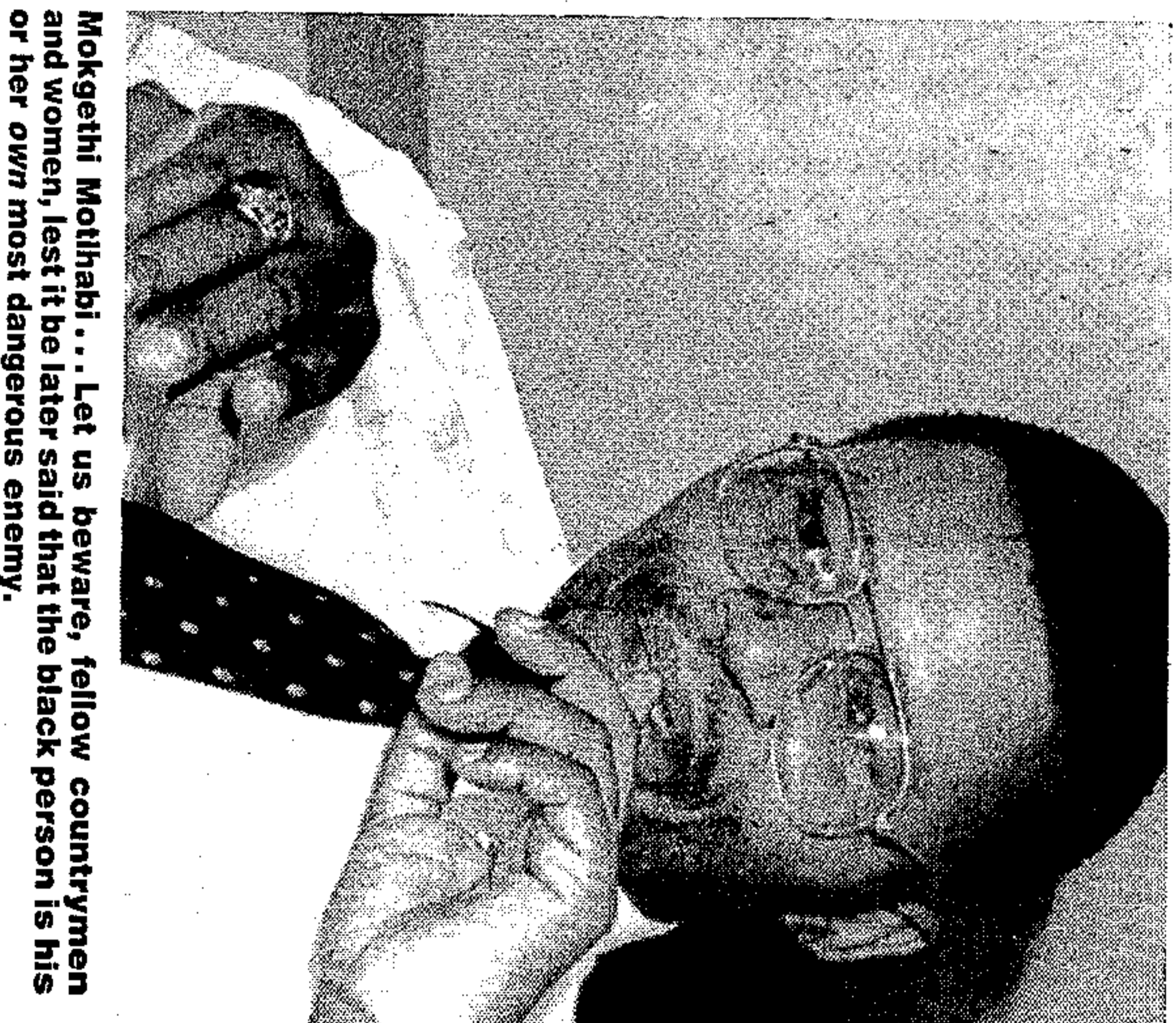
They should also inform on fields of study that will be considered, amounts to be awarded and expected qualifications from applicants. In addition, they should publish the names of successful candidates and the value of the awards.

This would, among other things, give the awards the required element of being open and questionable character, as opposed to their present secretive and questionable character.

I challenge all bursary and scholarship foundations to answer my letter. – Desperate student of the University of the North

the EOC staff, interviews began in Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth and are continuing at other places in the country.

Each panel includes an American academic, an EOC staff person, and local representatives from the community and school or institution of higher learning.



Mokgethi Motlhabi... Let us beware, fellow countrymen and women, lest it be later said that the black person is his or her own most dangerous enemy.

deserving applicants for various reasons.

The EOC has been charged with elitism, political bias, nepotism, "sell-outism" – even tribalism and, or ethnic bias.

It has also, of course, been charged with sexual bias. Often the accusers have spoken with the confidence that can only be obtained from within the system itself, thus exposing their own unfounded prejudice.

For the benefit of the majority, it is worth restating that the scholarships are open to everybody who meets the application requirements and admission standards for American universities.

There is no political or ethnic criterion other than that, as an affirmative action programme, the EOC recruits only blacks – in the broad sense. It should be noted that there are three stages in the selection process and the interview stage is only the first.

The second decision on the eligibility of a student is made by our placement colleagues in the United States. The final and determinative decision is that of the admitting university.

Political views play no role whatever in the process. In case the allegiance of certain panelists is questionable to some people, the constitution of the panels is such that there are always checks and balances against any individual bias.

The presence of American academics on the panels should guard against that.

It is true that some students selected for awards have later been found to be not so needy after all. But panelists can only work on the basis of information given, and approach all applicants in good faith.

How far can a panel go in exposing the financial standing of an applicant, when it is offered only one version by the party interested in a grant?

As for sexism, our panels are fortunate to have women participating in them, and they are the only people qualified to confirm the truth of the allegations.

The EOC wishes to appeal to the public to have confidence that black-run organisations can also be open-minded and democratic.

They also have the interest of the community at heart and are there to serve their community. It is disturbing to find that some people still believe that they can only receive a better deal or fair treatment if they are dealing with white leadership.

Where there does not appear to be a white face serving, there must, according to them, be something fishy.

How much longer are we going to continue with this kind of brain-washing after the efforts made to exterminate it in the not so distant past? Let us beware, fellow countrymen and women, lest it be later said that the black person is his or her own most dangerous enemy.

Students nominated in this

selection will begin their first stage of candidacy for an award, which is realised only when they actually receive admission to a university – having satisfied all standard test and admission requirements.

The placement process normally

Racism controversy resolved, says dean

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Complaints by black Wits medical students about the Wits Medical School dean's alleged racist remarks have been satisfactorily resolved, according to the dean himself.

Professor Clive Rosendorf said the medical faculty and students met on Friday to discuss the matter.

"The whole thing appears to be a colossal misunderstanding. It was clear a lot of the grievances were based on hearsay and misinterpretation."

About 200 black medical students occupied Prof Rosendorf's office on Thursday to protest "racist remarks" he made to third-year medical students in which he allegedly said the refusal by some students to rotate at hospitals for their practical training would lead to inferior clinical education.

Prof Rosendorf said both the medical faculty and students were in one mind about the segregation of hospitals. "We feel very deeply about apartheid in our hospitals."

Staff Reporter

THE dean of the University of the Western Cape's law faculty, Professor A DJ van Rensburg, has denied student allegations that law students are being held back and that a virtual quota system is being imposed on graduates.

In a report in the Cape Times last week, the UWC Law Students' Council said only two out of 200 UWC students who had written their final exams had been awarded their LLB degrees.

However Prof Van Rensburg said these figures were "inaccurate". There had been only 10 final-year LLB students last year, of whom eight had obtained degrees, he said.

Prof Van Rensburg maintained that over the past five years the pass rate for final-year students for the LLB

No pass quota for UWC law students, says dean

Cape Times 16/8/88
course had never been lower than 80%.

"Bearing in mind the disruption of the past five academic years, this is an acceptable figure by any standard," he said.

Of all the final-year students who had written law exams, 51 degrees and diplomas had been awarded last year. He said he had "no idea" where the figure of 200 final-year students men-

tioned in the report came from.

The Cape Times carried the students' allegation that the UWC law faculty deliberately held back students and was operating a virtual quota system, but Prof Van Rensburg said these claims could be proved to be untrue.

"It is also untrue that the faculty deliberately restricts bright students and promotes those less critical of government policies.

"This is insulting to the present students, to the alumni of the faculty, to the university and to the professional integrity of our lecturers and external examiners.

"Comparisons with results at the universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch are totally misleading. UCT and Stellenbosch law faculties have academic admission policies which do not apply at UWC," he said.

UWC students in stayaway vote

Staff Reporter

91st Times
16/8/88

54
STUDENTS at UWC voted yesterday to stay away from classes until the settling of a dispute in the law faculty.

Conflict between students and a constitutional law lecturer, Professor Isak Fredericks, last week led to the suspension of all classes by the rector, Prof Jakes Gerwel. Students alleged that Prof Fredericks's teaching methods were "too advanced".

First-year constitutional law students yesterday voted to call either for the scrapping of the course or for the postponement of exams until March next year.

"But before accepting the proposals, students must have a guarantee that Prof Fredericks will be transferred," a spokesman for the students said. He said students would only return to classes once the dispute was settled.

UWC stayaway: Meeting today

Staff Reporter

AKGUS 16/8/88 (54)

STUDENTS of the University of the Western Cape meet today to decide whether to continue their class stayaway.

The stayaway, sparked by disputes in the law faculty, is now in its second week.

The rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, said it was "unlikely" that there would be classes today.

"We're still talking," he said.

He said the dispute in the law faculty had "still not been resolved".

At the end of last month law students decided not to attend lectures and called for the transfer of senior

constitutional law lecturer Mr Isak Fredericks.

They were joined by the rest of the student body at a meeting on August 3.

Discussions between students and staff were continuing but no agreement had been reached, Professor Gerwel said.

More than 3 000 students attended a meeting in the university's main hall yesterday to decide whether to continue the stayaway.

A UWC spokesman said the meeting ended "inconclusively".

The meeting was due to resume at 11am today.

Student leaders were not available for comment.

Quality of university education under threat

54

SMR
16/8/88

Salaries of academic staff in the professional disciplines are at least 50 percent lower than those of corresponding posts in the commercial sector, with the result that turnover in these departments is "abnormally high", according to a recent report of the Committee of University Principals (CUP).

Annual cuts in university subsidies, the report continued, made salary increases on merit difficult and market-related salaries, particularly in accountancy, law and engineering, impossible.

The result is that universities are finding it extremely difficult to attract gifted young lecturers. This leads to a higher average age of teaching staff, with detrimental consequences for teaching and research.

As the subsidy position is not likely to improve in the near future, what can universities do to make lecturing and research positions more attractive?

Wits University is making a special effort to attract financial support for the subsidisation of academic salaries, says vice-chancel-

BY ZENAIDE VENDEIRO
Education Reporter

Salaries of lecturers, particularly those in the professional disciplines, lag far behind those in the commercial sector, making it difficult for universities to attract and retain quality academic staff. Commerce and industry are, in a small way, stepping into the breach.

lor, Professor Robert Charlton.

He told The Star that the university was "just starting" to look towards commerce and industry to help bridge the gap between university salaries and those paid in the commercial sector.

"Our total academic salary bill is R60 million. Of that, only R1,28 million has been received in subventions (financial assistance)."

The money is coming from professional associations and industry, who have a vested interest in the quality of graduates the university produces.

The subvention scheme of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board, for example, has been in op-

eration since 1982 and annually raises about R1 million from contributions by professional accountants.

That amount is distributed to key personnel in the accounting departments of 14 universities.

Professor Charlton says industry also makes substantial donations to finance chairs or to enable the university to convert lectureships into chairs.

Financial support of this kind, says Professor Charlton, will become increasingly important.

An indication of just how poor academic salaries are is that the average salary paid by Wits University is "well below" the limit set by the Government.



Professor Charlton . . . looking towards commerce and industry.



CITY

Grant for research on rural children

(54) (298) ARR645 17/8/88

Medical Reporter

THE child health unit of the University of Cape Town has been awarded a major grant to develop a research and service programme concentrating on the needs of children in rural areas.

A UCT spokesman said the research grant came from the WK Kellogg Foundation of America, one of the largest philanthropic organisations in the world, which had distributed more than R2-billion for programmes in agriculture, education and health.

The foundation was founded in 1930

by the founder of the Kelloggs cereal company.

The spokesman said South African rural areas had had little attention. Many health problems of children in these areas were preventable.

By concentrating on simple measures such as the promotion of breast-feeding, correct feeding, treatment of diarrhoea and immunisation, much could be done to improve matters.

The Child Health Unit, which is part of the department of paediatrics and child health, would look at ways of implementing such programmes in the Western Cape.

Medical schools pick the élite — academic

Staff Reporter

A NATAL academic has accused South African medical schools of favouring students who are among "the élite" in their selection procedures.

In the University of Cape Town's weekly newsletter Monday Paper, Professor Hugh Philpott, director of Natal University's student support programme, said medical schools had become "segregated monastic enclaves separated from the outside community".

"Student selection favours and seeks the élite, when in truth we need those who are prepared to become servants."

Professor Philpott said the country's health service was directed "by and for the 'haves', to the criminal neglect of the 'have-nots'".

This policy had been "passively adopted" by the medical schools, with the country's poor largely forgotten in university education planning. There was little evidence that curriculums had been influenced by the health needs of most South Africans.

54

SMA 17/8/88

Students complain their bursaries are still unpaid

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The Rand Afrikaans University is providing coloured students with emergency funds in place of unpaid study bursaries from the Department of Education and Culture of the House of Representatives.

Students told The Star they were unable to pay tuition fees, were being threatened with eviction from their digs and were receiving lawyers' letters demanding payment for books.

The situation had become so bad that the university has resorted to paying students emergency loans, the vice-principal, Professor G J Hauptfleisch, said yesterday.

All coloured students with Department bursaries — more than 60 — were affected, a spokesman said.

The portfolio of Education and Culture is held by the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

A department spokesman denied

yesterday a backlog, except "perhaps in one or two instances".

Students, however, said they were constantly battling to have their money paid out on time and were "living from hand to mouth".

Mr Reginald Jooste, a higher education student in his fourth year whose bursary allocation, due in August last year, is still outstanding, said: "Students are living on credit and the goodwill of their landlords. Some have already been evicted from their digs."

"At university we are unable to pay tuition fees and as a result exam results are being withheld," said Mr Richard Isaacs, a third-year Bachelor of Science student.

"We are getting lawyers' letters demanding payment for outstanding book bills and we cannot pay."

Annual bursaries of R4 200 should be made in two payments, one on April 15 and one on August 15, he said.

Medical schools in SA 'favouring elite'

CAPE TOWN — SA medical schools have been accused of favouring students who are among "the elite" in their selection procedures.

In UCT's weekly newsletter Monday Paper, Professor Hugh Philpott, director of Natal University's student support programme, said medical schools had become "segregated monastic enclaves separated from the outside community."

"Student selection favours the elite, when we need those who are prepared to become servants."

Philpott said the country's health service was directed "by and for the 'haves', to the criminal neglect of the 'have-nots'."

This policy had been "passively adopted" by medical schools, with the poor largely forgotten in university education planning. There was little evidence of curricula being influenced by the health needs of most South Africans. — Sapa.

UWC boycott goes on

(54)

THE boycott of classes by students at the University of the Western Cape has entered its third week.

The boycott began in the law faculty where students objected to the teaching style used by Constitutional Law lecturer Mr Isak Fredericks. It then broadened to include the general student body.

Meetings between students, staff and administration have as yet not succeeded in breaking the deadlock.

The senate met to discuss the issue on Wednesday. A mass meeting of students will decide later this week whether or not to return to class.

In the meantime the UWC, which has been at the centre of controversy in recent weeks, has launched an information campaign aimed at reaching the wider community.

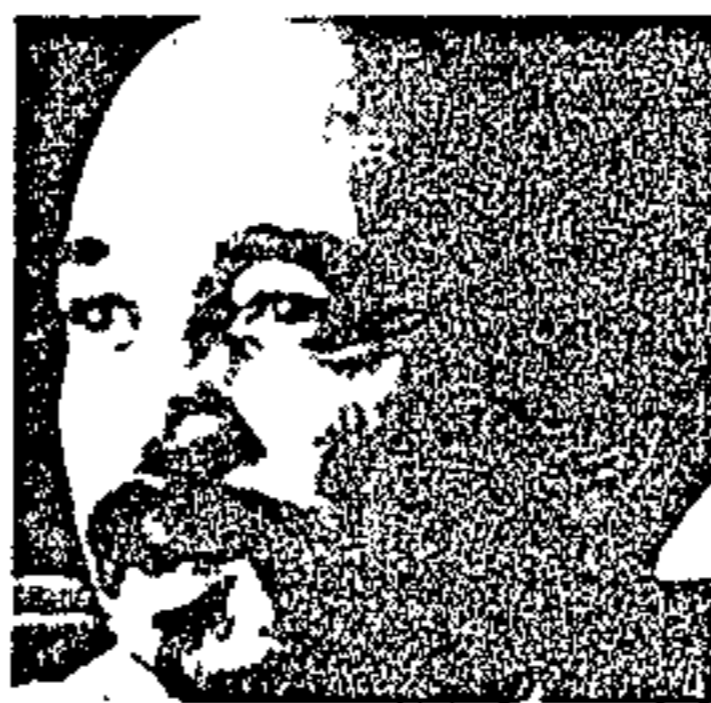
"There is a need to go to the community and explain what UWC stands for. We are acting to counter attempts by the state to isolate UWC," a university spokesman said.

"The campaign was conceptualised before the current media storm. Obviously allegations that have subsequently appeared in certain newspapers will be part of the campaign agenda.

"We realise that the community, and especially parents, are confused and concerned about recent events on campus. Part of our campaign is therefore to address this concern.

"More importantly, we are explaining to the community what we mean by saying UWC is committed to a process of democratisation and people's education."

The first campaign meeting, attended by about 1 000 people, took place last week at Bellville Civic Centre.



Gerwel

University Rector Jakes Gerwel said the university aimed to "deepen and broaden the democratic movement".

Messages of support for UWC were given by a wide range of student and teacher organisations.

On Tuesday this week, delegates from the university, including student leaders, met with the community of Saldanah.

The two groups did not only discuss problems experienced at UWC. The community outlined problems they were experiencing such as mass unemployment.

UWC plans to follow up by actively involving the student body in community issues.

less than 5%, although supplementing... ing scrap recoveries from autocatalysts. It projected a reduced surplus of 244 340 oz for

clean cars) is producing rising demand in advance of legislation due to make its first

platinum climbs.

THE FLOODS

More than mopping up

South Africans have never experienced the ferocity of the floods which have hit the sub-continent since Cyclone Demoina in 1984. In retrospect, that was the beginning of a period of meteorological violence with which we are still attempting to come to terms.

Was there sufficient warning? Well, the Department of Water Affairs' (DWA) prestigious *Water resources of the RSA* stated in 1986, before the 1987 and 1988 floods: "Droughts are often terminated by severe floods." But that could hardly have prepared anyone for the severity of the past five months' events. Natal's Ladysmith is the most visible victim of the latest calamity, having barely recovered from its fifth or sixth flood in as many months. Last week, the Klip River burst its banks again. More could yet come. While Natal suffered heavily in the September 1987 floods — insured damage is put at some R400m, with an additional R400m to be picked up by government for damage to the provincial infrastructure — both the torrential nature and extended duration of the Free State/northern Cape floods caught everyone by surprise.

The normally arid, semi-desert area has experienced floods in the past — the 1974 floods were the most recent — but never of such long duration and intensity. The cause also differs from the 1984 cyclone and the 1987 Natal cut-off low that created four days of torrential rains.

At fault was an "extraor-

The floods have hit SA with a force and effect no one anticipated. The costs to the insurance sector and State coffers can only be provisionally estimated, but there are lessons to be learnt which will reduce the impact of future floods.

ordinary" weather system, according to Weather Bureau chief forecaster Mike Edwards — an extended tropical low that wedged in from the north-east and became trapped over central Botswana and, later, the south-western Free State, feeding in warm, moist air. While such systems are fairly common in summer, this one was different; it has now stayed put, in various stages, for several weeks (see chart).

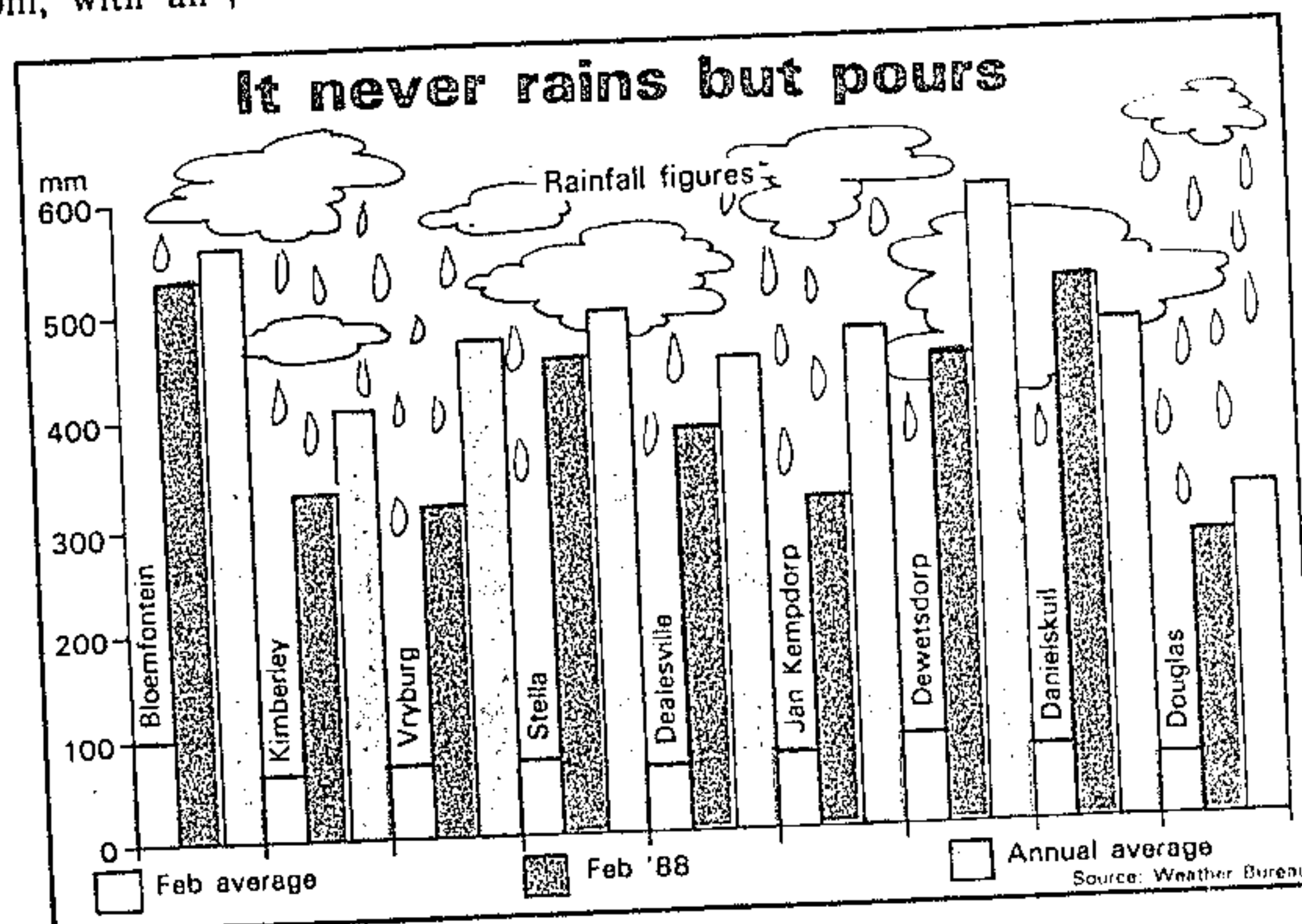
The tropical low's warm, heavily moist air

from the central African zone did not solely create the deluge. This was triggered when the low met up with a typical westerly system, which swept in cold, moist air from the south. In the "convergence zone" of the two systems, an explosion of moisture occurred from February 20 onwards, with undercutting colder air forcing up the moist tropical air and creating tremendous precipitations. The Free State and northern Cape became marshlands overnight — Bloemfontein has already received some 700 mm of rain over the past month, against an annual average of 560 mm. Most stations report record falls (see graph).

The exact causes of this weather system are not clear, though several factors are playing their part. The well-known El Niño phenomenon in the central Pacific, well known in Peru, has been identified as a major cause of SA's seasonal droughts.

El Niño occurs when normal westerly trade winds slacken or disappear, allowing hot water to move eastward along the South American coast, creating a ripple effect on global weather patterns.

Warm and cold ocean currents, therefore, play a major role in influencing climate — witness the Benguela Current's formative effect on the south-western part of Africa; while the Mozambique Current creates a temperate, m-



Hand in hand

It is three years since the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) acquired the Milner Park showgrounds. In that time, Wits has

19/8/81
19/8/81

Professor John Muller — dean of architecture and the man responsible for co-ordinating the new campus development — says the land was acquired at a critical stage. With a student body of around 15 000 at the time, the density of both people and building development had reached uncomfortable levels on the old campus.

Due largely to forward planning, the university was able to move 4 500 students to the new campus within a year. During 1986, six buildings which had been used for exhibition purposes were converted for academic use — in a third of the time of new construction and at a third of the cost. These are the major changes to date:

- The State Pavilion has been converted into the Barclays Bank Building — to be renamed, of course — and now houses the faculty of commerce;
- The Empire Hall is now the faculty of education;
- The law faculty is in the Chamber of Mines building;
- The old showgrounds catering building has been converted into the Barlow Rand Educom Library;
- The Hall of Industry now houses building and maintenance services; and
- The Bein Donne restaurant has been converted to multi-purpose use, with shops and banking on the ground floor and catering and student society facilities on the first floor.

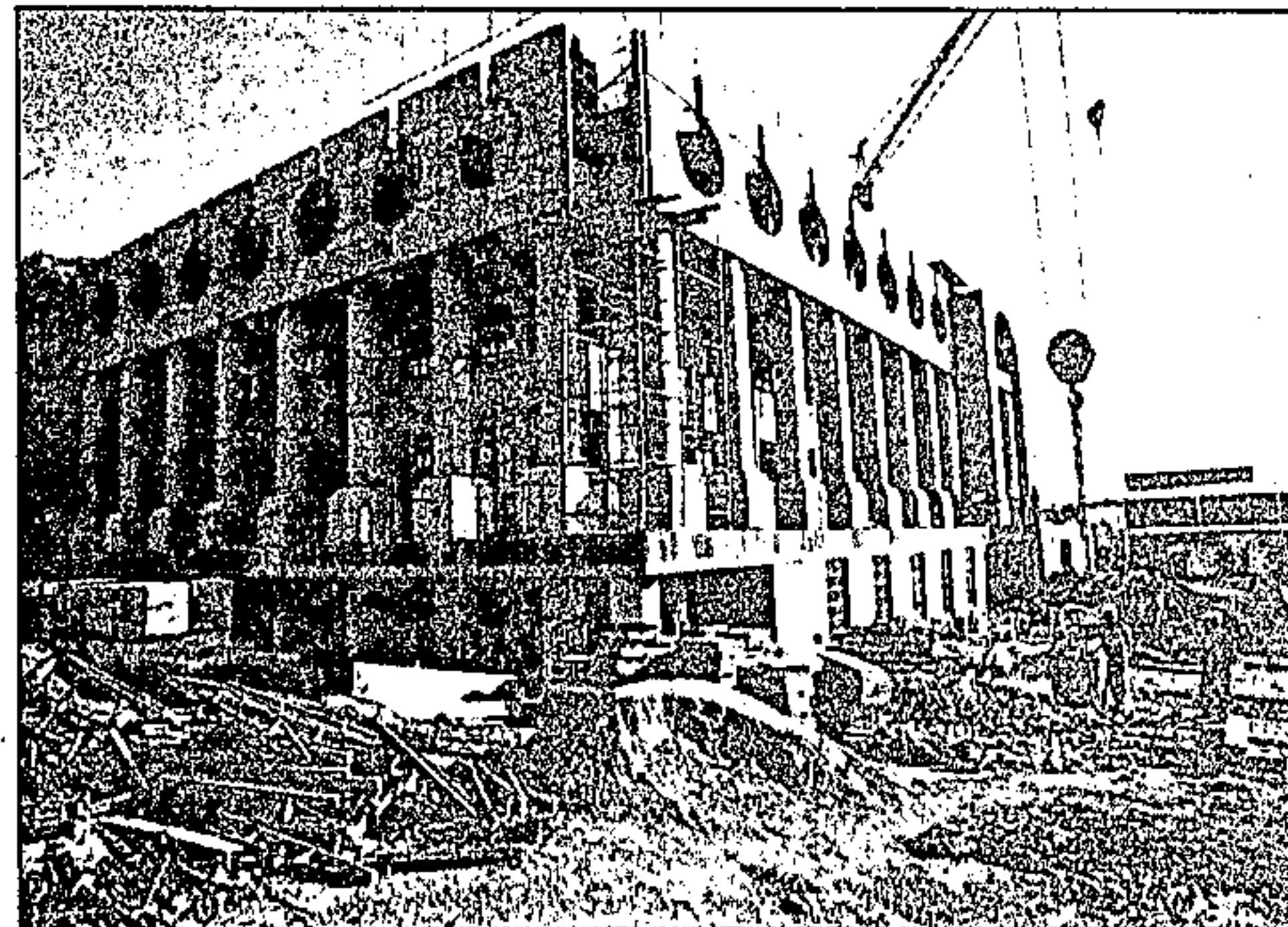
Total cost of the conversions was 21m, including installing services, demolition and the provision of parking.

The university has also built Barnato Hall, a student residence. Construction costs — around R11m — were provided by JCI and there is accommodation for 250 students. A dining facility was added at a cost of R1,2m. A lecture hall and office block has also recently been completed, at a cost of R6m.

The old showgrounds arena has been converted into the Charles Skeen stadium, with construction carried out by Murray & Roberts and Stewart & Lloyd, at a cost of around R200 000. Muller says this is the first time the university has had a facility of this kind.

A number of playing fields have also been created with the rubble from one of the imploded Newtown cooling towers used as filler. According to Muller, an important part of the overall development of the West Campus was the landscaping, such as the creation of the Gavin Relly Green. He says attractive grounds are particularly important in a university, as students spend a considerable amount of time outdoors.

Still under construction is the Core Building, which will house part of the engineering



West campus ... still more development

faculty. Costs are estimated at around R11m, and the project is being financed by a loan from the Chamber of Mines.

Muller says that as the new buildings are completed, so vacated space will be allocated to those faculties most under pressure. Additional student residential accommodation is still needed. At present, the university can provide for 2 000 students, but Muller says it needs to accommodate over 4 500.

Another problem is the lack of a substantial link between the East and West Campuses. At present, there is an underpass linking the northern end of the two campuses and a narrow footbridge spanning Yale Road. Muller says these links are inadequate and the university is trying to raise funds to build a "deck" over the road.

Law lecturer's job at UWC 'secure'

Staff Reporter

THE future of Mr Isak Fredericks, senior law lecturer at the University of the Western Cape, is secure, according to the university's rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel.

A dispute about Mr Fredericks's lecturing methods, and a reported failure to bring himself "down to the level of the students", has been at the centre of the upheaval at the university.

Students demanded that his first-year course of constitutional and administrative law be given by another lecturer, and the ensuing dispute led to a 2½-week stoppage of classes.

Students are to return to classes on Monday after the suspension of a law course and the launching of an inquiry into the dispute in the law faculty.

RESPECTED

But Professor Gerwel said Mr Fredericks's future "is not in any way under threat at the university, and it never was".

"He's spoken of as a very good academic and a respected colleague.

"I can be categorical about this, his future is in no way even under discussion."

At a special meeting yesterday, the university council voted to suspend for the rest of the year full-time lectures in constitutional and administra-

tive law — the course taken by Mr Fredericks.

The dispute began when law students called for the removal of Mr Fredericks and boycotted classes. The stayaway was later backed by the rest of the student body, prompting the UWC administration to suspend all classes from Monday last week for discussions to take place.

UWC spokesman Mr Moegsien Williams said the rector would constitute a committee, which would include the dean of law and the head of the department of public law, to implement the decision so that:

- The university's academic integrity would "not be compromised"; and

- Students, staff and the university would suffer "the least possible damage as a result of the ad-hoc suspension of the course".

The council also approved the appointment of a committee of three people from outside the university to investigate "the problems underlying the present dispute".

19/8/88

CAPL 7/1/83 20/8/88
54

Still no classes at UWC law faculty

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

MOST UWC classes — apart from the crises-racked law faculty — were back to normal yesterday after the three-week boycott.

Law students said they arrived for classes yesterday, but though there were a few lecturers on campus, no classes were taking place.

Some law lecturers had said they would not return to classes unless their safety could be guaranteed. The dean of the faculty, Professor Daan van Rensburg, had previously come to campus accompanied by a bodyguard.

University authorities, however, have said no lecturer's safety on campus has ever been threatened.

Students said yesterday that it was high time that elements in the law faculty put the dispute behind them. They said a committee had been appointed to investigate the dispute.

The dispute arose after first-year law students accused their lecturer, Professor Isak Fredericks, of using "far too advanced" teaching methods.

Meanwhile the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, said yesterday that Prof Fredericks's future "is not in any way under threat at the university, and it never was".

UWC 'on the move again', says rector

W/L ARGUS 20/8/88 (54)

by VIVIEN HORLER, Weekend Argus Reporter
PROFESSOR Jakes Gerwel, rector of UWC, slumped into an armchair and said, with obvious relief: "We're moving again."

It had been a long week and a long afternoon. Students had voted to return to classes after a 2½-week stoppage, and the university's council decided to scrap this year's constitutional and administrative law course for first year students given by senior lecturer Mr Isak Fredericks, the man at the centre of the current dispute.

The council also decided to appoint a three-man committee of inquiry, drawn from outside the university, to look into the issues underlying the dispute and, said Professor Gerwel, "to help us find the ways and procedures of dealing with the tensions and challenges and contradictions of a university in transformation."

Students in Mr Fredericks's first-year course had objected to his lecturing methods, claiming he did not "bring himself down" to their level. There were claims that students were passed on a quota system, that the dean of the law faculty had been attacked and spat at, and that lecturers feared for their lives.

"Democratised"

Professor Gerwel has made a point of saying he wanted education at UWC to be "democratised", and during this latest dispute the students claimed they had "a democratic right to decide on what affects them directly".

But how much true democracy is possible at a university?

"Well, that's the challenge. Actually we're not very democratic. Teaching in South Africa is not very democratic, and here at UWC I'd be the first to admit we've got a long way to go to the democratisation of teaching and learning," Professor Gerwel answered.

"But at today's meeting the council came out very strongly encouraging the university not to withdraw from its commitment to democracy and democratisation, despite the difficulties and traumas it will encounter."

Access to skills

"In this present dispute there have been two conflicting and equally legitimate aspects: the undeniable right of students to be involved in the evaluation of their teaching and learning situation, and the right of the teacher to be protected as a worker as well as an educationist obliged to be rigorous in his expectations."

Professor Gerwel said the nature of the relationship between teacher and student was affected by the fact that the teacher had had access to skills and knowledge which the student had not. Democ-

racy in this context meant respecting the student as a decision-making being.

"It doesn't mean the student has the exactly equivalent position as the teacher, or the same authority."

But how is democracy applied at a university?

"The democratisation of learning involves the development of particular critical skills. Authoritarianism, uncritical passivity, rote-learning, lecturer-centred teaching are all the hallmarks of undemocratic learning."

"The democratisation of the classroom floor means greater involvement of the learner in the teaching process, the encouragement of critical skills and approaches."

"We are busy with the process of decolonisation in the country generally as well as educationally, and the involvement of learners in what we teach is part of that process."

"There are obvious limits — if you're being trained as a doctor you can't prescribe what you're taught. But this university's council in 1984 instructed that ways be found to involve the students in curriculum development. So all this is not new, it's just that the university has not yet found the appropriate means of doing that."

Professor Gerwel drew a distinction between his university and others such as the University of Cape Town.

"We're not in competition with the old established, highly research-oriented universities like UCT. We're a teaching university. My predecessor had the university commit itself to catering specifically in our teaching approach for the underprepared and educationally disadvantaged student."

"This university takes particular teaching responsibilities. We're doing a lot of things in researching teaching methods and learning skills."

"Professor Mell, director of our maths and science resource centre, is the leading person in the field of cognitive development research in the

country — he's internationally known.

"Our English department can claim to be the finest in the country. Our German department has a very high reputation."

He paused, then added disarmingly: "I shouldn't be boastful — but maybe I should in these times when we're taking such a lot of flak." He gestures to the bookcase behind him. "Three of those authors are members of this university."

"We don't under-emphasise research, but we're a teaching university and our excellence will have to be in terms of our development of university teaching in a situation where access to tertiary education is itself being democratised, in that people who once would not have gone to university are now going."

"This poses particular teaching challenges."

But it was important that standards be maintained. "We have constantly got to evaluate what we're doing and achieving. Complacency is one of the greatest dangers to those standards."

"There has been a debate about, for instance, our freer admissions policy, and the gap between the numbers of students — we have almost doubled our student body in the past three or four years — and the resources we have. In the light of this we've been asking questions about the quality of education we can maintain, and nothing at this moment signals to me we've been reneging on standards."

But how can UWC meet any challenges when it is in a state of constant upheaval?

"Well, we're not in such a state. This has actually been a very quiet year. And remember, a lack of boycotts doesn't guarantee high academic standards. But yes, the disruption of the academic programme is a serious restraint on the development of the progressive and democratic education which we stand for at UWC."

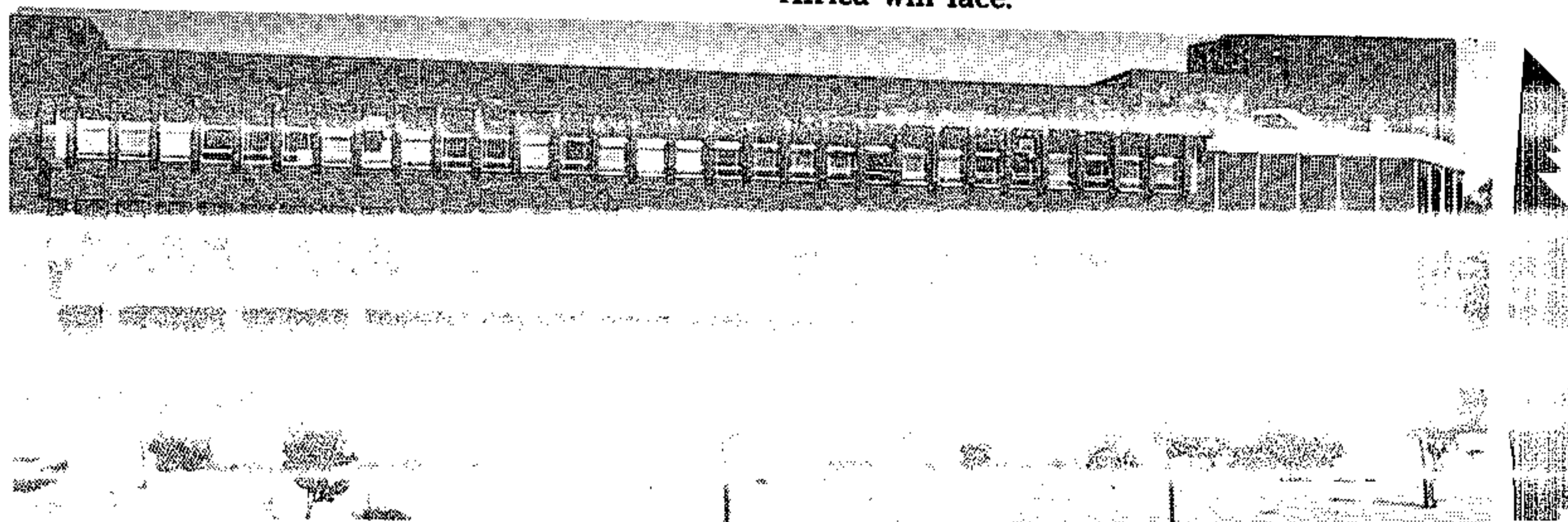
"I feel very confident that out of this trauma — and it has been a trauma for the university — we will develop procedures for the identification of dispute points and structures to resolve them."

"I feel very hopeful. We're busy with an important educational project — it's wearying but challenging. I can still say what I said a couple of months ago, when things were quieter — I wouldn't want to be anywhere else at this moment."

"So many of the things underlying this dispute, the happenings of the past weeks, are the tensions and problems that a future, post-liberation South Africa will face."



Professor Gerwel



The administration block at the University of the Western Cape.

2000 of 40000 applicants can get bursaries

54

THE Institute of Race Relations always has far more applicants than it is able to assist.

In 1987 our Head Office received 33 943 requests for application forms from students all over the country. The first shortlisting reduced the number of applicants to 4 000.

Altogether 249 new university awards were made, while 375 university students had their bursaries continued. In addition to this, new awards were made to 92 school pupils and to 11 technikon and 6 teacher training college students. The total value of awards for the 1988 academic year was R3 833 398.

In addition to the above, the Institute's regional offices in Cape Town and Durban made 1 147 awards to the value of R566 668 this year.

The number of awards that can be made in any

Bursary Manager of the SA Institute of Race Relations, DH Venter, responds to a letter by "Desperate Student, University of the North", which appeared in *City Press* of July 24, questioning the manner in which applicants for overseas scholarships are selected.

year depends on the amount of funding available, which can vary from year to year depending on the generosity of donors.

The number of applications received in 1987 reflects the desperate need there is for bursaries. In 1987 the Institute handled 61,3 percent more applications than in 1986. It is expected that this increase will continue.

The criteria for Institute selections are academic merit and financial need. The selection committees include representatives of the major donors, of academic support or counselling units of

various universities, and of the Institute, as well as individuals in the education field.

The Institute knows that many thousands of students and would be-students from all over the country look to it for support.

It is tragic that funds are so limited that we are able to assist only about 2 000 of the 40 000 who approach us. The selection process is always agonising for the committees.

Until sufficient funding is available there will, unfortunately, always be deserving students who cannot obtain funding.



21/8/88 C/rep

UWC back to normal

AKG
22/8/88

Staff Reporter

54

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape students returned to lectures today after a class boycott of nearly two weeks.

The university was operating normally today, a spokesman said.

Law students started boycotting classes two weeks ago, demanding that lecturer Mr Isak Fredericks be transferred, and they were joined by the rest of the student body.

The university council has approved the appointment of a committee of three people from outside the university to investigate problems underlying the dispute.

Natal varsity explains its stance (4)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The University of Natal has produced two documents, to be circulated to 1 100 universities abroad, to explain its anti-apartheid stance and its striving for academic freedom.

The two comprehensive documents, the newly updated "Where We Stand" and "In Defence of Our Freedom", are the first of their kind produced by a South African university.

It is hoped they will help the university to counteract the academic

boycott.

In "Where We Stand", the university outlines its aims for the disadvantaged, which include upgrading the quality of teaching in black schools and ways to ensure university education is made available to all.

CHALLENGE

"In Defence of Our Freedom" details the reasons for the university's challenge to last year's De Klerk regulations, which demanded that universities enforce state-of-emergency laws

on campus under threat of the withdrawal of vital State subsidies.

Professor Peter Booysen, principal of Natal University, said it had become crucial for South African universities to maintain all links they possibly could with the international academic community.

"Academic freedom and the autonomy of our university are two of our prized concepts, and it is vital that our academic colleagues see exactly where we stand on these issues.

"In terms of the De Klerk conditions, it was a serious restriction on university autonomy, not so much in terms of academic freedom but on the council's right to manage its own affairs.

"Publicising our stance on academic freedom and community upliftment has gone a long way towards preserving goodwill and communication with our academic colleagues abroad and towards counteracting, to some degree, the negative effects of the academic boycott."

In addition to dealing with the threat of the external academic boycott, the documents detail the internal threats to university freedom, the banning of published material regarded as necessary for teaching and research, the restriction of the freedom of expression of staff and students, restrictions on student admission on the basis of race, detention without trial, and threats against freedom of the press.

Stating the university's case in "In Defence of Our Freedom", Professor Booysen challenges the feasibility of campuses remaining immune to strife and tension "in a country where scant attention is paid to basic human and civil rights".

Potch University gets a new rector

Own Correspondent

The new rector of Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education is Professor C J "Carools" Reinecke (47), who is the current vice-rector (academic).

He was appointed by the university council on Friday on the recommendation of the university senate, which met three weeks ago.

He holds a PhD in biochemistry from a Dutch university and has, apart from two years in Holland, spent his entire academic career at Potchefstroom University.

Professor Reinecke is reported to be a verligte Nationalist in the style of the outgoing rector, Professor Tjaart van der Walt.

ge
22/8/28

Howard

The Bureau for Information has no knowledge of this matter.

SADF: financing/purchasing of publications

1326. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the South African Defence Force is involved, directly or indirectly, in the (a) financing and/or (b) purchasing of publications put out by a certain organization, the name and local address of which have been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (i) what (aa) is the name of this organization and (bb) are the names of the publications concerned and (ii) what total amount is involved?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

	The MINISTER OF DEFENCE referred (a) and (b) The honourable member is referred		The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
(i)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
(ii)	21	22	13	11
(aa)	302	342	146	186
(bb)	288	324	153	200
(cc)	61	58	16	8
(dd)	1	7	0	1
(ee) NTC	1	7	0	0
Std 6	1	1	0	0

1333. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

	Teachers in OFS: qualifications		Teachers included in secondary schools	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
(i)	13	13	8	78
(ii)	146	186	75	78
(iii)	153	200	78	81
(iv)	16	8	9	5
(v)	0	1	0	0
(vi)	0	0	0	0

1335. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

	Schools in OFS		Teachers included in secondary schools	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
(i)	4	6	4	6
(ii)	43	44	43	44
(iii)	34	38	34	38
(iv)	41	42	41	42
(v)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

1336. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

	Black teachers in OFS: qualifications		Black teachers included in secondary schools	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
(i)	4	6	4	6
(ii)	43	44	43	44
(iii)	34	38	34	38
(iv)	41	42	41	42
(v)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

(2) how many Black teachers employed by his Department in this province in (a) primary, (b) secondary and (c) high schools were in possession of (i) university degrees, (ii) teaching diplomas, (iii) matriculation certificates, (iv) junior certificates and (v) other specified qualifications in each of the above years?

	The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:		The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
(a)	4	5 678	1 512	5 222
(b)	0	5 802	2 031	5 082
(i)	116	1 430	1 395	198
(ii)	122	1 719	1 720	122
(iii)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
(iv)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
(v)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

1337. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many Blacks in the Orange Free State entered for an (i) wrote the National Senior Certificate examinations in 1986 and 1987, respectively, and (b) how many of these entrants (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption in each of these years?

	Blacks in OFS: National Senior Certificate examinations		Blacks in OFS: National Senior Certificate examinations	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
(i)	Not available	5 785	Not available	5 785
(ii)	4 214	5 764	4 214	5 764
(iii)	1 711	3 025	1 711	3 025
(iv)	2 503	2 739	2 503	2 739
(v)	388	797	388	797

1342. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he intends introducing legislation to de-legalize polygamy in South Africa: if so, when; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

In its report after its investigation into marriages and customary unions of Black persons

The South African Law Commission recommended inter alia that the customary marriage be recognised as a valid marriage despite its polygamous nature, provided that the monogamous nature of the common law marriage is not affected. The Commission was of the opinion that it will be far better to allow polygamy to fall into desuetude than to try and prohibit it by force of law. The Commission's report was Tabled in Parliament on 27 July 1987.

This proposal, as well as the Commission's other recommendations, relating to customary marriages should be seen as no more than tentative proposals since consultation with the independent and National States is necessary in order to strive for uniformity in the field of family law among the several legislatures in Southern Africa. I consequently requested the Law Commission early this year to consult with these States and I understand that officials of the Commission have already initiated discussions.

In the light of the afore-going I can therefore inform the Honourable Member that, pending the Law Commission's final proposals in this regard, I cannot take any decision at this stage.

Universities: crimes of violence

1350. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether his Department keeps statistics on crimes of violence committed at universities in

South Africa; if not, why not; if so, how many such crimes of each type were committed at each South African university during each of the latest specified five years for which statistics are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

No. The department only keeps statistics required for the formulation of general policy. Statistics on crimes of violence are not required in this regard.

Education: expenditure

1361. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:†

What percentage of the total increase in expenditure on education for all race groups in the Republic, compared with the figures for the 1987-88 financial year, is to be spent on (a)

White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black education in the 1988-89 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Percentage of the total increase in expenditure on education in the Republic for 1988/89 to be spent on:

(a) Whites	34,2%
(b) Coloureds	10,2%
(c) Indians ⁴ , 3%	
(d) Blacks	51,3%

These percentages do not include the effect of funds provided on the Budget Vote: Improvement of Conditions of Service for 1988/89 and which still have to be finally allocated. These figures are furthermore related to a number of factors such as fluctuations in the student numbers at universities and technicians and the number of pupils in schools, as well as the nature of population migrations.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Detainees hospitalized

283. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons detained in terms of the emergency regulations and those provisions of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, the administration of which has been assigned to him (a) were hospitalized in 1987 and (b) are hospitalized at present; if so, (i) how many in respect of each specified category of detainees, and (ii) for what reasons were they hospitalized, in each case;

(2) whether any such detainees were visited by (a) district surgeons and (b) private practitioners while in detention in 1987; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) for what reasons, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i) 119 persons who were detained in terms of the Emergency Regulations; 26 persons who were detained in terms of the Internal Security Act.

(ii) To gather and process this information country-wide is a time-consuming task. Members of the Force who would have carried out the task, already perform long hours of duty under difficult circumstances. They can only perform this task at the cost of other important police functions. Such a task can, in addition, not be accounted for economically. On these grounds the furnishing of the requested information can therefore not be justified.

(b) (i) and (ii) 3 persons in terms of the Emergency Regulations for psychiatric treatment.

(2) (a) and (b) Persons who are detained in terms of the Emergency Regulations and the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) are examined by the District Surgeon at the time of their arrest. Thereafter they are examined by the District Surgeon every fortnight on a routine basis or at the request of the detainee when necessary. If necessary, the detainee is referred to a private practitioner for treatment. However, because persons are being detained at various centres country-wide and the compilation of this information would be an extensive and time-consuming task, the requested information is not furnished.

Self-governing territories: police force

861. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, in terms of section 21 of the National States Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971, he has permitted the (a) establishment, (b) control, (c) organization and (d) administration of a police force in (i) Gazankulu, (ii) Lebowa, (iii) KaNgwane, (iv) KwaNdebele, (v) Qwaqwa and (vi) KwaZulu; if so, subject to what conditions in each case;

(2) whether the (a) control, (b) organization and (c) administration of any personnel of the police force transferred to the government of each of the self-governing territories referred to above is subject to any conditions determined by him; if so, which such conditions has he determined?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) No.

Hospital boycott growing

DIANNA GAMES

THE boycott by medical students refusing to work in white hospitals is growing as more take a stand against apartheid in Johannesburg's teaching hospitals, Wits University's medical school head Professor Clive Rosendorf said yesterday.

He said there was "a fair amount of tension" between the school and the provincial authorities, who were not willing to back down on the segregation issue.

Nearly 1 000 students protested against apartheid in hospitals at the medical school in Parktown on Friday.

Rosendorf said two years ago the province had allowed black students at the medical school to work in all areas of the city's white hospitals except the gynaecology and obstetrics units.

"The students regarded this as deeply insulting and a slur on their professional integrity."

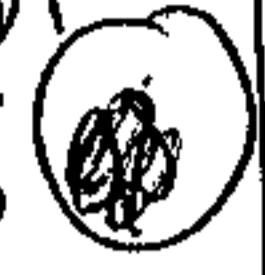
Black students chose not to work in the white hospitals as their families and friends would not be allowed as patients there, he said, and in the past year a growing number of white students had joined the boycott.

The majority of black registrars also chose not to work in white hospitals, he said. A year ago they were allowed to work in all areas of white hospitals, which was considered as "very little, very late".

The refusal of students to work in white hospitals had created some problems because of the maldistribution of staff.

23/8/88

54 Day



Academics escape boycott

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Thirteen South African philosophers attending the 18th World Congress of Philosophy in Brighton have escaped the threat of academic boycott so often present at meetings like this.

There have been no attempts to prevent their joining 1 000 other practitioners of the discipline for the prestige event, a sort of philosophers' summit, which is held every five years. The congress began on Sunday.

The South African contingent includes Professor Jonathan Suzman of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Elaine Botha of the University of Potchefstroom, Professor Pieter du Toit of the University of Pretoria, Dr Carel de Beer of the Human Sciences Research Council and Mr Hennie Lotter of Rand Afrikaans University.

Five of the South Africans will deliver papers.

A congress spokesman said there had been no objections to the South African presence.

Military Out say Students

Cape Times 24/8/86

Staff Reporter and Sapa
SIX University of Cape
Town students an-
nounced their inten-
tion yesterday not to
serve in the SADF as
more than 1 000 stu-
dents attending a cam-
pus meeting to protest
against the banning of the ECC roared
their approval.

The meeting resolved to continue to
protest against the state of emergency
and the use of the SADF in townships.
This was followed by a march around
campus with students carrying ban-
ners proclaiming "Urban the ECC".
The crowd dispersed after singing
"Nkosi Sikelele i' Afrika" on the Jame-
son Hall steps. They were watched by
riot police deployed on De Waal
Drive.

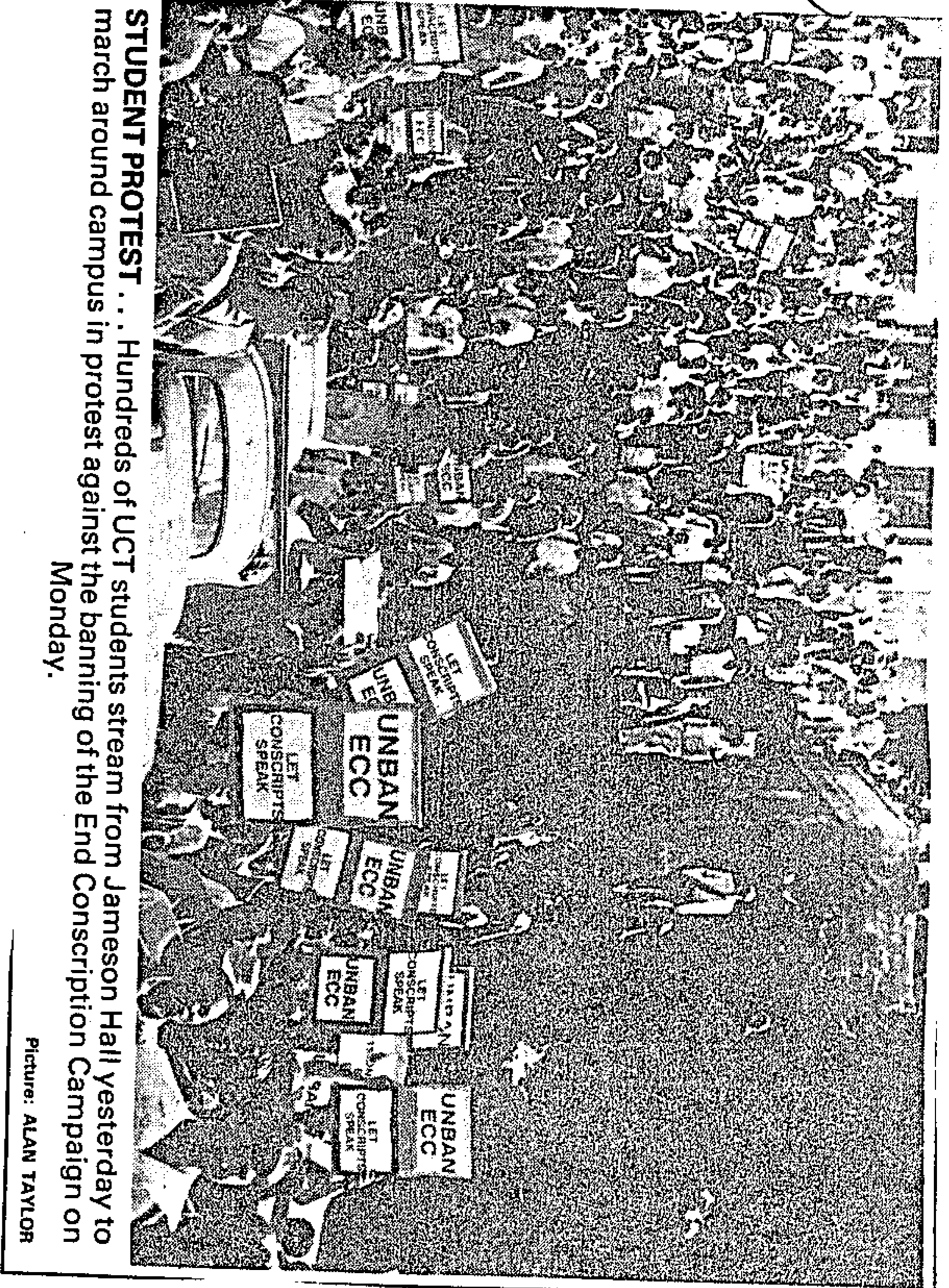
The protest meeting, organized by
Nusas, was chaired by SRC president
Mr Cameron Dugmore and addressed
by Dr Crispian Oliver, Western Cape
chairman of the ECC, Moulana Faried
Esack, national co-ordinator of the
Call of Islam, and Mr Joe Mashisho of
the Namibian Students' Organization.
Mr Esack said that men serving jail
sentences out of personal conviction
reminded people "what non-racialism
in the struggle is all about".
A proposed amendment to call on
all sections of the university commu-

ity to actively support the call for al-
ternative national service was unani-
mously carried.
Several of the six said they had
made their decision before the ECC
was formed.

● On August 3, 143 men, including
medical doctors, nuclear researchers,
architects, computer programmers
and lecturers made a country-wide
public stand against compulsory
national service.

In Durban and Maritzburg 15 people
signed a declaration calling on the
government to allow alternative ser-
vice for all conscripts.
The list was released at a press con-
ference at the home of the Most Rever-
end Denis Hurley, Catholic Archbishop
of Durban.

● In Johannesburg the Black Sash
said in a statement that a democratic
government with majority support
would have no need for conscription.
The ECC banning was also attacked
by Cosatu.



STUDENT PROTEST . . . Hundreds of UCT students stream from Jameson Hall yesterday to
march around campus in protest against the banning of the End Conscription Campaign on
Monday.

Picture: ALAN TAYLOR

UWC law faculty refuses to lecture

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape law lecturers are refusing to give classes until security on the campus is improved.

Law faculty dean Professor Daan van Rensburg today confirmed that lecturers wanted university authorities to step up security.

He said: "I want to emphasise that there is no dispute between us and the university. The matter will be resolved. I hope we will be giving lectures from next Monday."

He declined to comment further.

Undertaking

Professor van Rensburg instructed law lecturers three weeks ago not to take classes until the administration gave an undertaking that they would not be harmed.

His directive came after students turned his office "upside down".

A boycott of lectures by law students spread to the rest of the campus and the executive committee of the university council suspended classes for a week from August 8 "to give the university time to reflect" and seek ways of resolving conflicts and disputes on the campus.

Boycotting students did not return to lectures until Monday.

Unhappy

However, when the law students returned there were no lectures. The dispute in the law faculty started when students demanded that lecturer Mr Isak Fredericks be transferred because they were unhappy with his methods.

The university council last week voted to suspend full-time lectures in constitutional law and administrative law and the courses given by Mr Fredericks — for the rest of the year.

However, Rector Professor Jakes Gerwel said Mr Fredericks's future at UWC was secure.

54

Campus call for lifting of restrictions on the ECC

UNIVERSITIES and organisations yesterday protested against the effective banning of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC).

At a protest meeting at Wits yesterday, vice-chancellor Professor R W Charlton said the action was unproductive. He called for the ban to be lifted.

Charlton told the rally conscription affected the lives of thousands of young university students and it was a "legitimate subject for debate".

GLEN SHELTON reports that Rhodes University has expressed concern over the detention of four students and reaffirmed its opposition to detention without trial and the banning of the ECC.

Rhodes vice-chancellor Derek Henderson said yesterday the university community had been deeply disturbed by the detention of four students and by the declaration of the ECC as a restricted organisation.

Atrocious

Besides the four members of the Black Students Movement — Mcebese Jonas, Vuyo Poswa, Mvusa Mbebe and Mbusa Mtali — who were detained on Tuesday evening, six other Rhodes students have been in detention for periods varying between one and 15 months.

The Black Sash said yesterday it fully supported the aims of the ECC and said it was "atrocious" that government had seen fit to ban it.

The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) said yesterday the restrictions on the ECC were yet another example of government's failure to address the root cause of the problems confronting the country.

The SACBC said anyone who had had close contact with white youth in recent years would be only too aware of the increasing soul-searching and anguish that many young men underwent, as they faced the issue of national service and what it entailed. — Sapa.

UWC students are back in class. But where are the lecturers? 54

A University of Western Cape student boycott has been followed by a staff stayaway. Critics of the controversial campus are watching with glee. GAYE DAVIS reports

LAW lecturers at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) — where students returned to class last week after a three-week boycott — are refusing to return to campus until they get a "reasonable guarantee" of their safety.

Students, however, feel the law faculty should put the dispute, which has wracked the campus in recent weeks, behind them.

The dispute stemmed from first-year constitutional law students' objections to lecturer Isak Fredericks, a UWC and Harvard graduate.

They felt his lecturing was "too abstract" and started agitating for his transfer in April this year, starting a boycott of classes on May 3. They were joined by other law students at the end of July and the boycott became faculty-wide on August 2.

At the height of the dispute, law faculty dean Professor Daan van Rensburg's office was ransacked by students. He instructed his staff of about 17 to leave campus and not return until a guarantee for their safety was given.

Negotiations between student leadership, the administration and UWC staffers resulted in students returning to class last Friday, but law faculty staffers are still staying away.

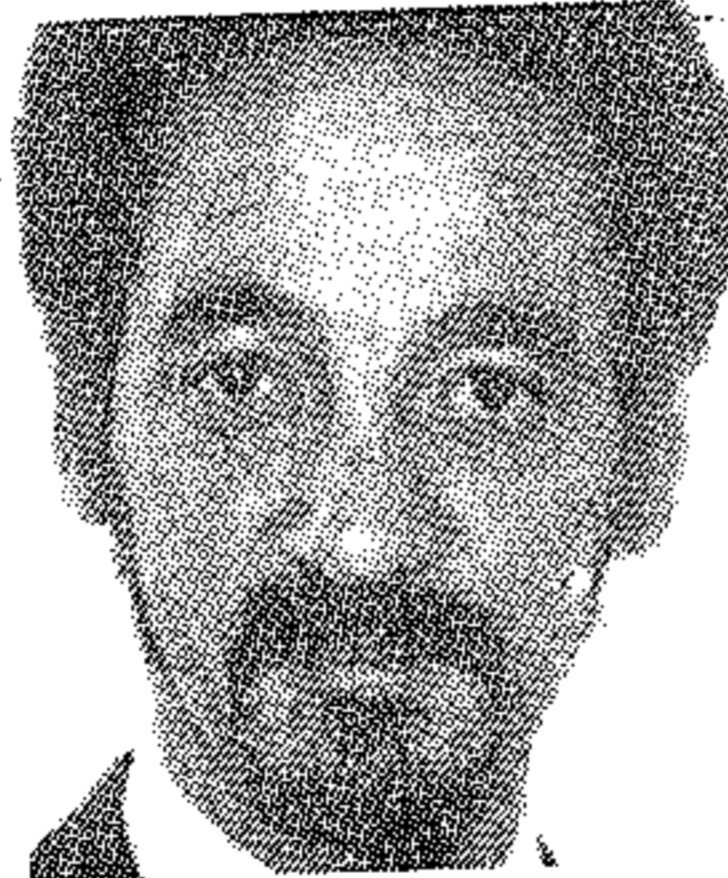
A UWC senate vote last week went overwhelmingly in favour of Fredericks' being retained.

A compromise was found in the subsequent decision by UWC's council to suspend, for the rest of the year, the first-year constitutional law course. The council also decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the issue.

The three-man commission consists of former SA Council of Churches general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, Johannesburg senior counsel Ismail Mahomed, and writer Njabulo Ndebele, chancellor of the Lesotho National University.

The dispute has elicited a spate of unfavourable publicity for UWC. The university has put on record that no lecturer's safety is in question — but reports in pro-Government newspapers have quoted anonymous staffers saying they feared for their lives.

These and other reports have brought senior UWC staffers — including the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel — to the conclusion that the university is the target of a smear campaign. The intention, they believe, is to create an image of rampaging students riding roughshod over a flabby administration that is "soft on radicals".



Jakes Gerwel

These staffers base their interpretation on the fact that UWC — in setting itself up as an "intellectual home for the left" — has incurred the wrath of the government, which is intent on bringing it to heel.

The Minister of Education in the "coloured" House of Representatives, Allan Hendrickse, has written to UWC suggesting that the government appoint a one-man commission of inquiry to investigate conditions at the university.

A letter setting out similar proposals was received by the University of Cape Town from the Minister of Education in the white House of Assembly, Piet Clase, two weeks ago.

Senior staffers at UWC are now concerned that the government will exploit the current dispute to bludgeon the university into submission, jeopardising its hard-won autonomy.

Law faculty dean Professor Daan van Rensburg declined to comment this week.

Gerwel said he was negotiating individually with law faculty staffers and hoped they would resume teaching by the end of the week.

Since its establishment 27 years ago, UWC has shed the trappings of a "bush" college and emerged as a university committed to opposing apartheid and realising a post-apartheid ideal.

The autonomy it enjoys in running its own affairs is central to its ability to achieve this.

The government, on the other hand, which intended UWC to remain a tame creature in an apartheid pen, has been confronted with the university making one political point after another, at the establishment's expense.

For example, exiled poet Breyten Breytenbach — once jailed for terrorism — was recently awarded an honorary doctorate by UWC and Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu was named the first black chancellor of UWC.

Since becoming rector, Gerwel has pushed for the democratisation of the university's structures, drawing students and workers as well as academic and administrative staff into decision-making.

26/8/88

Cape Times, Friday, 4

54

UWC law crisis: Solution expected

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

THE crisis in the law faculty of the University of the Western Cape (UWC), where no lectures have been held for four weeks, appears to have

been resolved and classes are expected to resume today.

Students voted to return to class last Friday, but lecturers refused to attend, saying they would do so only once their safety was guaranteed. UWC confirmed

yesterday that no classes had been held since last Friday.

The stayaway was prompted by a dispute in the law faculty.

A university spokesman said yesterday that the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, was meeting individual lecturers "in an attempt to solve the problem, and classes will probably resume (on Friday)".

UWC crisis 'prolonged'

Staff Reporter

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape law students are concerned about their academic progress, according to a fourth-year LLB student.

The student, who chose not to be named, said yesterday that since a three-man committee has been appointed to investigate the dispute and the university has stated that lecturers' safety was not threatened, the law lecturers had "unnecessarily" prolonged the crisis.

The dispute started four weeks ago after first-year constitutional law students claimed that their lecturer, Mr Isak Fredericks, was using "far too advanced teaching methods".

This was followed by a three-week class stayaway, including a week's suspension of all classes by the university. Last Friday, students resolved to return to

classes after the university council appointed the committee and suspended constitutional law I classes for the rest of the year.

The student slated those students who resorted to "mindless violence" and described them as "undisciplined thugs who are retarding our struggle".

Since last Friday some law lecturers have stopped classes, until steps are taken to guarantee their safety.

"I can understand that some lecturers are upset after some students overturned (Dean of the Law Faculty) Prof Daan van Rensburg's office, but students have shown that they are willing to return to classes.

"I honestly can't see how some law lecturers can fear for their safety. I think that they are trying to prove some kind of point at our expense."

The dean of the law faculty, Professor Daan van Rensburg, has stated in the past that law lecturers would not return to class until the university could guarantee their safety. This was after students had "overturned my office".

But the dean said last night: "Fortunately, it seems that matters are being resolved and lectures will start as soon as possible."

Asked yesterday whether the safety of law lecturers was in jeopardy, a spokesman for the rector said their safety was "not in jeopardy at all".

Asked what would be done about the classes which students have missed, the spokesman said: "The university will be meeting law students and staff to find a solution.

"A possible solution is for students to attend classes in the September holidays."

August 26 1988

94

Bl Day 26/8/88

Varsity lecturers insist on protection

CAPE TOWN — University of the Western Cape law lecturers are refusing to give classes until security on the campus is improved.

Law faculty dean Professor Daan van Rensburg confirmed yesterday that lecturers wanted university authorities to step up security.

He said: "I want to emphasise that there is no dispute between us and the university.

"The matter will be resolved. I

hope we will be giving lectures from next Monday."

Van Rensburg instructed law lecturers three weeks ago not to take classes until the administration gave an undertaking they would not be harmed.

His directive came after students turned his office "upside down".

A boycott of lectures by law students unhappy with one of the lecturers spread to the rest of the campus.

The executive committee of the university council suspended classes for a week from August 8 "to give the university time to reflect" and seek ways to resolve conflicts and disputes on the campus.

Boycotting students did not return to lectures until Monday.

However, when the law students returned, there were no lecturers. — Sapa.

S
D
st
B
d
t
h
6
N
R
(

STANDARDS must be protected in any move towards Africanising South African universities.

This is the view of three vice-chancellors, responding to the proposals of Natal University's Professor James Moulder, who recently suggested a complete rethink on the structure of the country's universities to meet the demands of the rapidly changing student population.

The vice-chancellors who responded to Business Day's approach for comment on Moulder's paper — Stuart Saunders of UCT, Robert Charlton of Wits and Mike de Vries of Stellenbosch — all said the issue was more complex than Moulder suggested. In separate replies, they also agreed that standards must not be lowered.

Universities must protect standards

MANDY JEAN WOODS

"I do not see how we are going to develop a thriving and vibrant economy without graduates of a high standard in business, engineering and science. If we are not to be a nation of Philistines we must have a strong liberal arts component," Saunders said.

"We will not lower our standards. Of what value would poorly qualified graduates be?"

Charlton said it was simply defeatist to advocate lowering the level of university education. That was not the way Taiwan and South Korea attained First World status. De Vries said he would rather see a rise in standards.

"We should increase the requirements for a matric pass with university exemption, to give universities more of an opportunity to produce better calibre leaders, thinkers and doers."

Unworthy

Both Saunders and Charlton said it was vitally important for universities to remain autonomous. Saunders said loss of autonomy meant universities easily became subservient to political forces and sectional interests.

"A university that does not defend its autonomy is unworthy of the status of a tertiary educational institution."

Moulder's paradigms were wide-ranging, highlighting many of the critical planning and policy issues facing universities.

"At the same time they simplify complex questions and ignore many of the serious responses some universities are making to the challenges of the future," Saunders said.

The question to be answered was whether or not universities could respond effectively to rising demand, increased costs and limited resources.

Academic support programmes, contrary to Moulder's view, should remain a key part of university education strategy. Its structure would change as black numbers increased. Academic support was succeeding despite severe financial constraints.

"UCT believes the level and standard of its undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes are both appropriate to a developing SA and not beyond the reach of black students. Of the 494 black students who graduated from UCT in 1987, 43% did so at postgraduate level."

On the issue of devaluing university research, Saunders said this had not been the approach of Japan, Korea or Taiwan, all successfully developed Third World countries.

"Without research SA will wallow in a sea of underdevelopment and poverty and will continue to be dependent on imported technology."

Charlton said: "A university must be sensitive to the needs of the communities it serves, but in the final analysis it must be an autonomous institution. Universities must not surrender their autonomy to the direct control of the government of the day or of any single interest group."

Must invest

Moulder was right in trying to focus attention on how to make the most effective use of educational resources and in stressing the need to ensure that primary school education for all was adequately funded.

"But if we are to hope for something better than a Third World future we must invest also in secondary and tertiary education," Charlton said.

"Improved teaching methods can improve not only the pass rate but also the quality of education so that students become graduates equipped to solve problems rather than merely able to regurgitate facts."

If primary and secondary school education could be brought up to standard there would be no need for academic support programmes at the tertiary level.

As far as preparing graduates for a vocation or career was concerned, there were very few degrees which do not offer any prospect of employment. There should surely still be room for culture, Charlton added.

LETTERS
PO Box 1138
Joburg 2000

Dear Sir,
EVERY DAY, in your newspaper or others, I read that the economy/po-pulace/country will have to pull itself up/together/tighten its belt (or some other cliché), in order to withstand the impact of sanctions.

May I suggest that this kind of thinking merely addresses the symptoms of the disease which is laying waste to our country?

In order to remove the threat of sanctions, we have to remove the cause of the threat — this government and the inhuman and totally counter-productive legislation with which it has almost destroyed us.

On October 26 every white voter will have an opportunity to initiate the return of democracy to SA. I urge you — all of you — to take it.

J KEENAN-SMITH
Sandton

Dear Sir,
I NOTICE with interest the report (Business Day, August 24) that the chairman of the Central Witwaters-rand RSC, Gerrit Borman, says RSC levies will have to be raised.

At the AGM of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries in 1985 the guest speaker, the then Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Cruywagen, addressed the meeting on the subject of the RSCs. He assured all the somewhat sceptical members that the RSCs would cost the private sector only a small nominal tax. All the rest would be paid by government.

ELIZABETH CLOGG
Bryanston

REVIEW

Turfloop SRC hits at police actions

THE Student Representative Council of the University of the North (Turfloop), has condemned alleged police harassment of students and 4 SRC members.

In a statement released following the incident last week when the vice-president of the SRC jumped through a second-floor window when police raided his room, the SRC said the "intimidatory actions" were uncalled for.

The SRC further alleged that Mr Abbey Dlavane, a fourth-year B Proc student, was interrogated by the

police as he lay on the spot where he had fallen. The statement further said Mr Dlavane was kept at the campus security control for two hours before he was taken to hospital.

Mr Dlavane is presently at the Pietersburg Hospital where he is being treated for a fractured femur, a dislocated pelvis and multiple lacerations.

The university said in a statement that Mr Dlavane would write the end-of-year examinations when he returns from hospital.

Sy Dlavane
1/11/88

Firebomb attack at university

FIRE started by an explosion devastated a student organisation's offices yesterday, causing damage estimated at R500 000.

A blast occurred at 6am in the National Union of South African Students' offices at the University of the Witwatersrand, said police liaison officer Colonel Frans Malherbe.

The floors of the offices had been sprinkled with an inflammable liquid and the fire had been started by some kind of explosive device.

The heat set off the building's automatic sprinkler safety system, putting out the fire. But water flooded the building, causing extensive damage to carpets and equipment in offices and lecture theatres.

"It has been established that the telephone answering machine, certain files and documents were removed before the fire," Col Malherbe said.

Signs

Water was still pumping out of the sprinkler system when Wits security guards discovered the damage later yesterday morning.

No one was injured.

Nusas president Steve Kromberg said it appeared that equipment and files had been removed prior to the bombing.

"Tutu must die" and "Viva Azasm" signs were painted on an outside wall.

Mr Kromberg said the fire

By CHARIS PERKINS

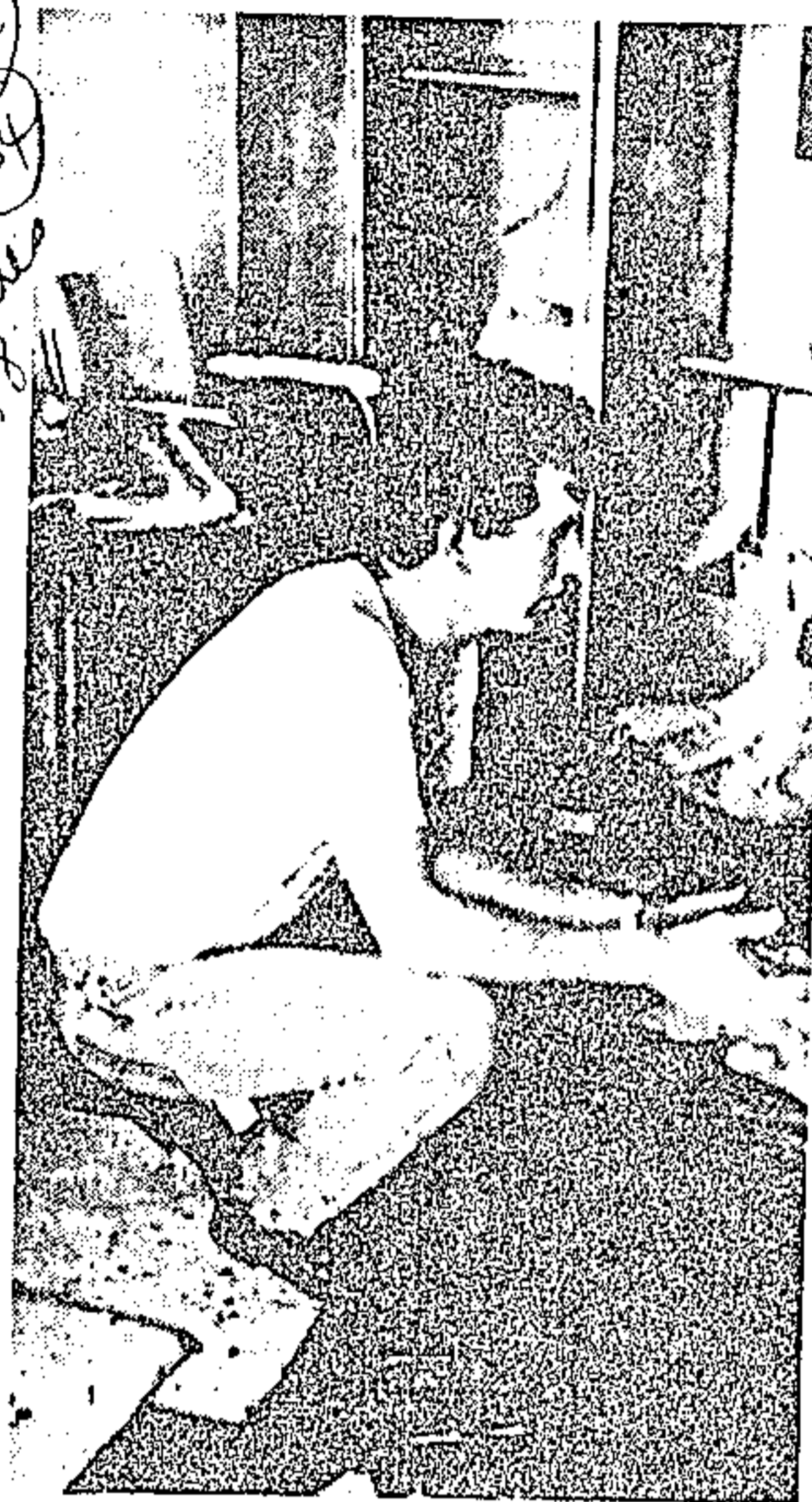
followed a string of attacks on other anti-apartheid organisations and on Nusas.

"It is obviously aimed at intimidating our organisation and disrupting our anti-apartheid work."

Wits Students' Representative Council president, Bettina von Lieres, said: "We view the firebombing as part of a concerted attack to undermine and destroy organisations that challenge the apartheid government peacefully."

She said the attack could only be viewed as "another facet of the recent wave of harassment of progressive organisations, the detention of students, and the effective banning of organisations such as the United Democratic Front".

She said the bombing had



AFTERMATH ... Lindsay Falkov, a Nusas official, examines the damage

affected many student organisations and also "the Wits community as a whole".

Deputy vice-chancellor in charge of student affairs, Professor Mervyn Shear, said the bombing was "clearly a carefully planned act of terrorism against Nusas".

Attack

"There have been frequent attempts over the years to vilify this organisation for the democratic views it espouses and this has now culminated in the present attack," he said.

Varsity staffs and De Klerk disagree.

THE newly formed Union of Democratic University Staff (Udusa) and National Education Minister F W De Klerk had fundamental differences regarding non-racial education, a Udusa delegation said yesterday after meeting De Klerk. The meeting took place in Pretoria to advise De Klerk on Udusa's stance on subsidy cuts, rationalisation of universities, salaries, security forces on campus

DIANNA GAMES

and conscription.

Udusa general secretary Mike Morris of Natal University, told a Press conference although the dialogue had been useful, there had been a fundamental difference of opinion. Udusa saw a non-racial, centralised education society, while De Klerk stood by own affairs education.

Police wary of arson daubings

POLICE said yesterday political slogans outside fire-bombed Wits University buildings might have been daubed to divert suspicions.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieut-Col Frans Malherbe added police did not suspect a political motive behind arson at a lecture hall and Nusas offices early on Saturday.

There were no clues to indicate a

BRONWYN ADAMS

motive but the blaze was being treated as "a plain arson case".

Malherbe added that whoever caused the fire probably also stole a telephone, telephone-answering machine and files.

(54) B/dan ● To Page 2 → ~~14/11/88~~

Arson daubings at Wits 'may be decoy'

Nusas spokesmen were not available for comment late yesterday.

Deputy vice-chancellor Professor Peter Tyson said university authorities suspected the attack was by a right-wing group trying to discredit Nusas.

He said university security had been increased after information was received that right-wing groups intended taking action on the campus.

← ● From Page 1 ~~14/11/88~~ B/dan

Wits blaze need not be political

5/11/88
Crime Reporter

Police said yesterday that they could not, without further investigation, summarily accept the arson attack on Wits University offices at the weekend was necessarily politically motivated.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frans Malherbe, liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, said the graffiti found could be "a well-planned action by those responsible to mislead the police".

Speaking on the attack itself, Colonel Malherbe emphasised the damage was not caused by a bomb of any kind as reported at the weekend.

"It was not a bomb. A tiny detonator, which makes a sound similar to a cap gun, was used to set alight the safety fuse which, in turn, ignited the flammable liquid used in the attack.

NUSAS REACTION

Sapa reports that in Cape Town, Nusas national president Mr Steve Kromberg of UCT said the attack was "obviously aimed at disrupting our anti-apartheid work".

The bombing of the office follows a string of attacks on other anti-apartheid organisations such as Cosatu, the SA Council of Churches and the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference.

"It also follows a number of acts of intimidation on members of Nusas student representative councils and their sub-committees," Mr Kromberg said.

The heat had set off the building's sprinkler safety system, dousing the fire but flooding the building and causing extensive damage estimated at R500 000 to carpets and equipment in adjoining offices and lecture theatres.

There have been no arrests and anyone with information should contact Hillbrow CID.

2 Cape Times, Monday, November 14, 1998

Bombings: Nusas 'outrage'

Staff Reporter

NUSAS has reacted with "outrage" to the fire-bombing that destroyed the student organisation's offices at the University of the Witwatersrand at the weekend.

The national president of Nusas, Mr Steve Kromberg of UCT, said the attack was "obviously aimed at disrupting our anti-apartheid work".

"The bombing of the office follows a string of attacks on other anti-apartheid organisations such as Cosatu, the SA Council of Churches and the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference," he said in a statement issued yesterday.

The damage caused by the fire was estimated at about R500 000, he said.

"It also follows a number of acts of intimidation on members of Nusas Student Representative Councils and their sub-committees.

SA

"This includes the attempted firebombing of an SRC member's house in Durban, in which it appears that equipment and files were removed prior to the bombing."

A police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand said the floors of the Nusas offices had been sprinkled with an inflammable liquid and the fire had been started by some kind of explosive device on Saturday.

The heat had set off the building's sprinkler safety system, dousing the fire but flooding the building and causing extensive damages to carpets and equipment in adjoining offices and lecture theatres.

Large red slogans also were sprayed around the building. Outside a lecture theatre below the Nusas office, where a "Desmond Tutu peace lecture" was to be held on Saturday night, the arsonists wrote "Tutu must die", "Sellout" and "Viva Azapo".

A spokesman for the Azanian People's Organiza-

tion, a black consciousness anti-apartheid movement, denied Azapo was responsible.

Mr Lybol Mabasa said a "common element" was responsible for "all sorts of terrorist acts against organisations of the people".

Most attacks on anti-government organisations have not been solved by police and dissidents have accused police of being involved in some incidents.

University deputy vice-chancellor Mervyn Shear said he had "ideas about who is responsible but until an investigation is made I would rather not comment".

Police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe said arson was being investigated. At this stage, political motivation for the attack was not suspected despite the graffiti, he said. "Should evidence lead us to believe the attack was politically motivated we will investigate."

New course is a first for SA

Women now able to 'master' own studies

54

Star 15/11/88

By Sally Sealey

The University of Natal is to offer a master's course in women's studies, the first of its kind in South Africa.

Says course convenor Dr Ros Posel: "Very little has been done in this field as far as we know; this is the first university to offer a master's course in women's studies."

Dr Posel says by definition feminism is the assertion of women's rights while retaining their identity as women.

"Just consider for a moment how much of what is accepted historical fact chronicles the achievements of men. Very little recognition has been given to what women have achieved, excluding Joan of Arc and Florence Nightingale."

Dr Posel says that even in areas of

academic research women's rights have been neglected.

"A telling example of this is in the field of psychology — researchers have postulated theories based on the assumption that men and women have shared the same experiences."

In an attempt to rectify this imbalance, the University of Natal, Durban, is offering women's studies for the first time.

Introduction

At the undergraduate level there is a one-semester "Introduction to women's studies" course.

One section of the course is compulsory: "Women in European history". Students then have to select three other topics from a broad

selection to obtain the necessary credits.

Dr Posel says that the most important news is that a master's degree in the same field is to be offered.

The course will be open to all students who have an arts or social science honours degree. Dr Posel says another unique aspect is that the course is interdisciplinary, involving lectures in history, law, German, social work, English, anthropology, music, psychology, education, African studies, and economics.

One of the aims of the course is to build a base of knowledge which will eventually be used to further women's studies.

"In effect this will result in researchers having to rethink their results. We want to challenge the basis of

society from a feminist point of view," says Dr Posel.

The recently established University of South Africa centre for women's studies does not offer an undergraduate course or a master's degree in women's studies but is dedicated to researching topics essential to the study of women's rights.

A University of the Witwatersrand spokesman says there are no plans at present to start a master's course in women's studies although individual departments offer a number of courses on women's issues.

A spokesman for the Rand Afrikaans University says that it does not offer structured women's courses but it does have courses which relate to women in the social science field.

For Better or For Worse®

by Lynn Johnston



54

New laws against 'radical' varsities?

Political Staff

PRETORIA. — The government would introduce new legislation to curb radical activities at universities, if necessary, Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of National Education, said yesterday.

He told the Transvaal National Party congress that "one to one" discussions were being held with all universities on the matter of subsidies and radical behaviour on campuses.

A delegate was loudly applauded by the congress for calling for government intervention against "radical universities".

The delegate claimed Dr Jake Gerwel of the University of the Western Cape had "boasted" that his students were the "sharp end of the revolution" and that they were being trained to run the country.

He said he was not concerned about Rhodes University being the "last outpost" of the PFP or Tukkies being a CP source.

"I am talking about the real radicals," he said referring to recent incidents at Wits, UWC and UCT.

Mr De Klerk said that nothing the government had done to maintain discipline had been aimed at stifling debate and the development of reasonable philosophies at universities.

"But, the climate of anarchy cannot, and will not be allowed," he said amid applause.

The courts had upset the conditions laid down by the government relating to subsidies and the government would abide by the ruling.

"But, this does not mean that we will let the matter rest," he said.

The issue was now being dealt with in a round of individual talks with the various universities. This would give the government a clear picture of where it stood with each of them.

"We cannot allow universities to become the centres of anarchy and revolution."

Detained Students' Lifeline to University Helped their MORALE

Mr Terry Tselene, who still has nightmares about his 10 months in detention, says that when he was released he was anxious for news of what had been happening during that time.

"But after two days, I got bored. I did not enjoy the company of other people. I felt I was not part of society. I wanted to be with people who had been in detention with me."

Mr Mojalefa Matlole, known as "JJ", feels he has not yet adjusted to life on the "outside" and until a couple of weeks ago was still receiving psychological treatment.

When he was released on March 25 this year after 11 months in detention, he was bombarded with stimuli.

"You feel everything is happening around you that you cannot control. I was overwhelmed."

Former detainee Mr Dan Mashitsho says his thoughts are often

with "comrades back in jail".

"It makes us resent occasions when people are enjoying themselves, like music festivals, for example. We feel guilty to be in a jovial mood when others are incarcerated."

The three, students at Wits University and members of the Black Students' Society, were taken from the university's residence in Soweto, Glyn Thomas House, on May 20 last year and held at Diepkloof Prison.

Although they are still recovering psychologically from their time in detention, they feel that being able to continue their studies in jail and having weekly contact with the university helped their morale tremendously.

BY ZENAIDE VENDEIRO, Education Reporter

Lecturers at the University of the Witwatersrand continue to meet their professional obligations to students in detention.

Their lifeline to the university was the Advisory Group on Detentions, which was formed towards the end of 1986 after a spate of detentions at Wits.

A member of the group, African literature lecturer Ms Isabel Hofmeyr, explains: "As teachers and lecturers, we felt we had a professional obligation to teach our students. If the State removed them from the university, it was our duty to make every effort to ensure that they continued with their studies."

The first task of the AGD was to compile a booklet detailing the obligations of university departments to detainees. The guidelines,

approved by the senate, set out what had to be done in the event of a student or staff member being detained.

After contacting a detainee's family and arranging a lawyer, the university applies for study rights and for permission for the detainee to write exams in detention.

Study materials, and a little cash, are delivered to Diepkloof Prison every week by an AGD member.

Each item is listed in an inventory which the student has to sign to indicate that he has received it.

"Detainees do extra written assignments," says Education Faculty lecturer Ms Debra Nails, "because they do not get the stimulation of the classroom."

She says students have written five sets of exams in detention and have done well despite the educational disadvantage.

The students say their detention strengthened their political convictions and their resolve to help those still incarcerated.

"Our lives are centred around what best we can do for them," says JJ. "It is not a coincidence that we are in the BSS detainee support group, which highlights the plight of detainees and tries to secure their release."

Wits University has 10 students at Diepkloof and all of them are continuing with their courses.

They are Mr Chris Ngcobo, Mr Nwelakhe Sisulu, Mr Tebogo Mngomezulu, Mr Mogomatsi Jacob Mogodiri, Mr Pascal Molo, Mr Cyril Molau Monyela, Mr Tiago Mosenke, Mr Jabu Mtshali, Mr Mpuke Radinku and Mr Victor Rambau.

Mr Eric Molo, a member of the Education Faculty Board, has been held at Jeppe police station since December last year.

Police wary of arson daubings

POLICE said yesterday political slogans outside fire-bombed Wits University buildings might have been daubed to divert suspicions.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieut-Col Frans Malherbe added police did not suspect a political motive behind arson at a lecture hall and Nusas offices early on Saturday.

There were no clues to indicate a

BRONWYN ADAMS

motive but the blaze was being treated as "a plain arson case".

Malherbe added that whoever caused the fire probably also stole a telephone, telephone-answering machine and files.

(54) B/daw To Page 2 → 14/11/88

Arson daubings at Wits 'may be decoy'

Nusas spokesmen were not available for comment late yesterday.

Deputy vice-chancellor Professor Peter Tyson said university authorities suspected the attack was by a right-wing group trying to discredit Nusas.

He said university security had been increased after information was received that right-wing groups intended taking action on the campus.

(54) B/daw ← From Page 1 14/11/88



EDUCATION FILE

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE



Mamelodi has admin faculty

THE Mamelodi campus of Vista University is to introduce a Department of Public Administration next year.

Professor E R Jenkins, the campus director, said public administration will initially be available as a first-year course only and will be offered as a major for both the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Commerce degrees.

The subject public administration is based on the public administration practised on the central, provincial, regional and local/municipal levels of government.

Demand

The objectives of the study of public administration are to give the students the knowledge, skills and behaviour attitudes required for the filling of administrative/management posts in the public services of South Africa, the TBVC states and the self-governing territories that are part of South Africa, the provincial administrations, and the municipal administrations.

The development of the black local authorities is creating a growing demand for candidates qualified for appointment as town clerks, town treasurers and administrative officers in the municipal service. Candidates who have studied public administration are also sought after by private enterprise which have close contacts with public institutions which have such institutions as clients.

Knowledge of public administration is essential for persons who intend entering politics and seeking election as

municipal councillors and as members of higher legislative bodies.

Inquiries should be addressed to: The Head, Department of Public Administration, Vista University, Private Bag X03, Mamelodi, 0101.

Holiday activities

THE Department of Education and Training in Natal is to spend about R90 000 to cater for recreational activities for black youths during the coming holidays.

The activities include involvement in community projects such as cleaning campaigns, leadership course, various kinds of workshops and visits to Umgababa and the Umbeni Valley.

Holiday programmes are to begin on December 3 and are to continue until January in some places. — Sapa.



THE Johannesburg branch of the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) held its annual graduation party at Funda Centre in Soweto at the weekend. The party was in honour of students who studied by correspondence with Unisa and graduated this year after they had also enrolled with the Sached bursary project for support services. Among the graduates were (from left) Mr Steven Maphanga (B Proc), Mrs Georgina Mohale (BA In Nursing Education), Mr Bongani Coka (BA Accountancy), Mrs Sibongile Malmang (BA), Mr Modisane Mohulatsi (BA Economics), Mr Siphon Hlanguza (BA Administration, Industrial Psychology) and Miss Anna Motsi (BA Nursing Education).

Vista establishes second law dept

THE recent establishment of a Department of Private Law at Vista University has brought to two the number of law departments at the university.

Professor E R Jenkins, the campus director, said the other law department, the Department of Commercial Law, was established in 1983.

He announced that Professor J C Bekker has been appointed to the chair in private law and heads the new department.

He said the combined resources of the two law departments enable Vista University to offer a range of law courses from next year, leading to a Bachelor of Arts

degree and a Bachelor of Commerce degree with majors in law.

The new course offered from 1989 are: Introduction to the Study of Law and Private Law. Additional course to be offered from 1990, will be: Private Law, Commercial Law, Roman Law and Customary Law.

Access

Finally, as from 1991 also Private Law and Commercial Law will be offered. For an inception period of several years these courses will only be offered at the Mamelodi and Zwide campuses of the university.

According to Mr Jenkins, with the

introduction of the new courses, the university's Law Faculty aims to offer the soundest possible grounding in the principles of the law and in the disciplines of legal thought.

"The faculty also aims to enable graduates who aspire to become advocates or attorneys, to gain access to LL.B studies at other Southern African universities with maximum course credits towards such LL.B studies for courses completed at Vista. Such studies would, generally speaking, take a further minimum of three years of full-time study.

"As soon as the university's Law Faculty can be expanded to also include departments of

Public Law and Adjective Law, the package of law courses offered will be extended so as to permit students to read for degrees of LL.B, B. Proc, B. Juris and

towards the Diplomas Juris and Legum," he said.

Curricula and syllabi are available on request from either of the following addresses: The

Head, Department of Private Law, Private Bag X03, Mamelodi, 0101 or The Head, Department of Commercial Law, Private Bag X613, Port Elizabeth, 6000.

Vista expands network

VISTA University has expanded their existing computer network with a R2 million order for a powerful new Wang Vs 7310.

Miss Hannie Kruger, Vista's director of computer services, said the expansion is due to rapid growth in student numbers and the increasing number of campuses.

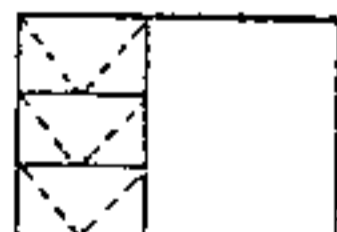
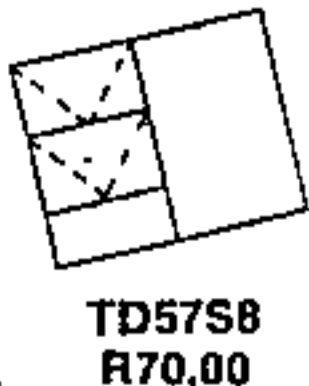
Vista primarily serves the urban black communities and student numbers have escalated from 300 in 1983 to more than 22 000 this year. The university has decentralised campuses and takes the university to the

community — a unique approach for South African universities.

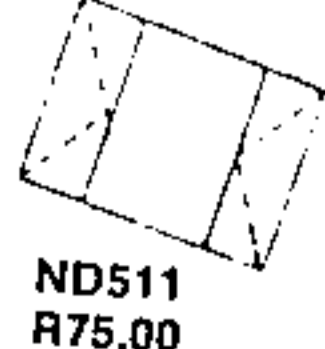
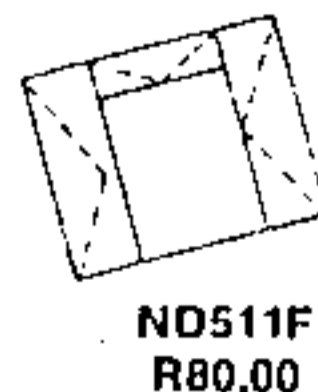
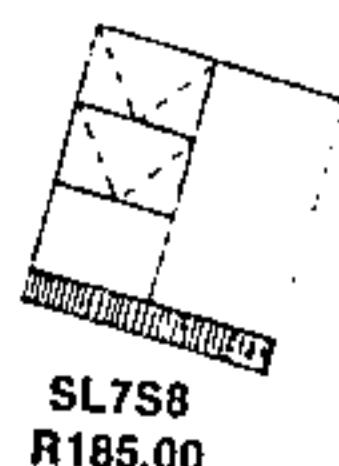
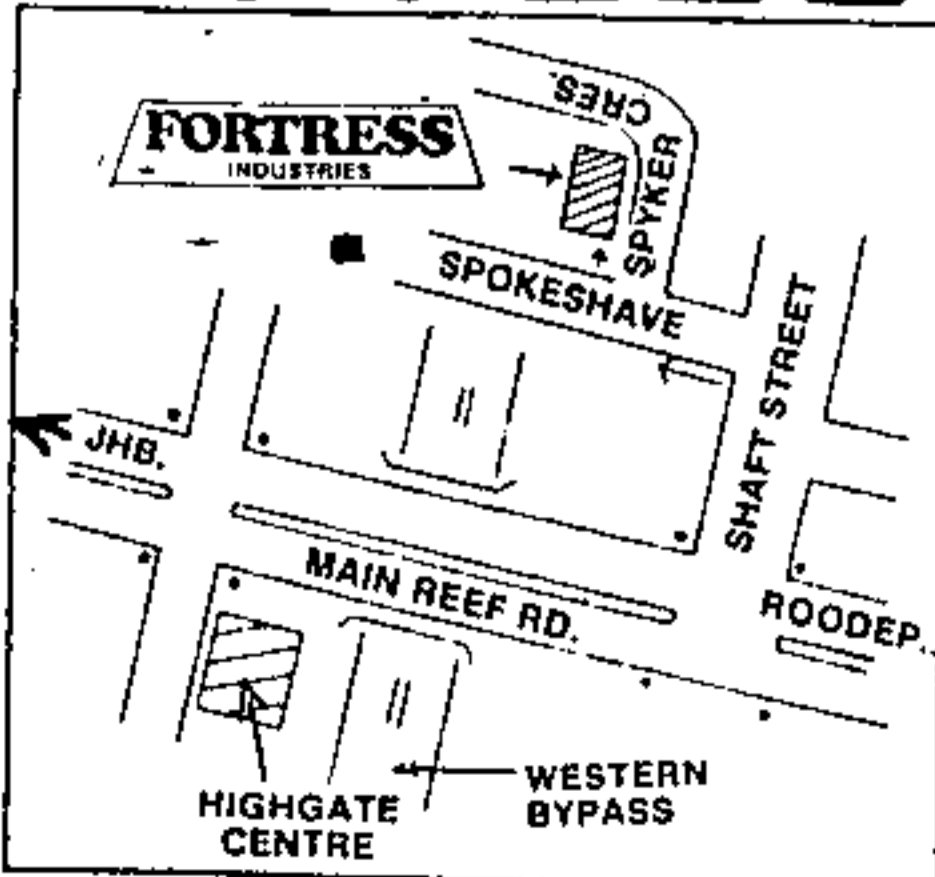
According to Mr Jim Alexander, managing director of Infotech, it is the first computer of its kind in the country and the largest single order ever for Wang in South Africa.

The Vs 7310 represents the latest in Wang technology and is significant given the present international situation.

Vista uses 9 Wang computers in a countrywide network in order to facilitate its administration. It presently serves five campuses countrywide and plans for 10 campuses by the year 2000.

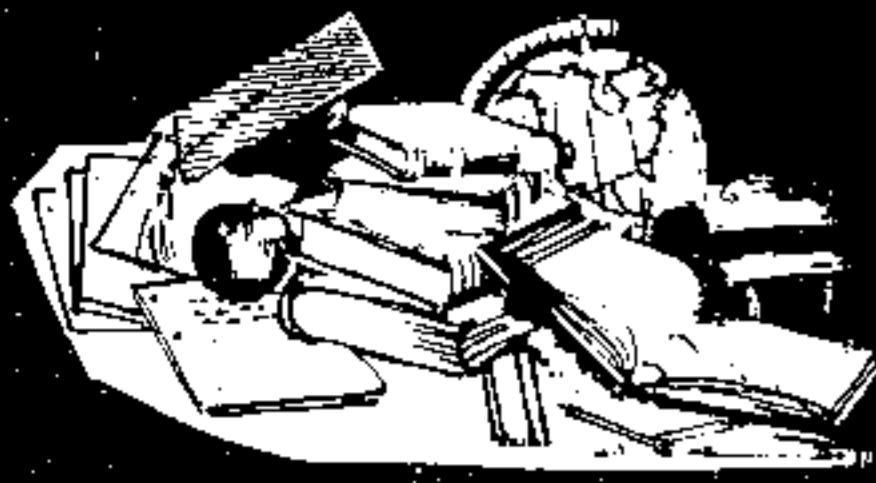


STEEL WINDOWS



5 SPYKER CRESCENT, STORMILL EXT. 2
Telephone (011) 474-2607/8/9
N.B.: All prices excl. GST and delivery
WE ONLY ACCEPT CASH

Come and see us for "our" price list!!!



EDUCATION FILE

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE



Mamelodi has admin faculty

THE Mamelodi campus of Vista University is to introduce a Department of Public Administration next year.

Professor E R Jenkins, the campus director, said public administration will initially be available as a first-year course only and will be offered as a major for both the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Commerce degrees.

The subject public administration is based on the public administration practised on the central, provincial, regional and local/municipal levels of government.

Demand

The objectives of the study of public administration are to give the students the knowledge, skills and behaviour attitudes required for the filling of administrative/management posts in the public services of South Africa, the TBVC states and the self-governing territories that are part of South Africa, the provincial administrations, and the municipal administrations.

The development of the black local authorities is creating a growing demand for candidates qualified for appointment as town clerks, town treasurers and administrative officers in the municipal service.

Candidates who have studied public administration are also sought after by private enterprise which have close contacts with public institutions which have such institutions as clients.

Knowledge of public administration is essential for persons who intend entering politics and seeking election as

municipal councillors and as members of higher legislative bodies.

Inquiries should be addressed to: The Head, Department of Public Administration, Vista University, Private Bag X03, Mamelodi, 0101.

Holiday activities

THE Department of Education and Training in Natal is to spend about R90 000 to cater for recreational activities for black youths during the coming holidays.

The activities include involvement in community projects such as cleaning campaigns, leadership course, various kinds of workshops and visits to Umgababa and the Umhbeni Valley.

Holiday programmes are to begin on December 3 and are to continue until January in some places. — Sapa.



THE Johannesburg branch of the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) held its annual graduation party at Funda Centre in Soweto at the weekend. The party was in honour of students who studied by correspondence with Unisa and graduated this year after they had also enrolled with the Sached bursary project for support services. Among the graduands were (from left) Mr Steven Maphanga (B Proc), Mrs Georgina Mohale (BA In Nursing Education), Mr bongani Coka (BA Accountancy), Mrs Sibongile Msimang (BA), Mr Modisane Mohulatsi (BA Economics), Mr Siphon Hlanguza (BA Administration, Industrial Psychology) and Miss Anna Motsi (BA Nursing Education).

Vista establishes second law dept

THE recent establishment of a Department of Private Law at Vista University has brought to two the number of law departments at the university.

Professor E R Jenkins, the campus director, said the other law department, the Department of Commercial Law, was established in 1983.

He announced that Professor J C Bekker has been appointed to the chair in private law and heads the new department.

He said the combined resources of the two law departments enable Vista University to offer a range of law courses from next year, leading to a Bachelor of Arts

degree and a Bachelor of Commerce degree with majors in law.

The new course offered from 1989 are: Introduction to the Study of Law and Private Law. Additional course to be offered from 1990, will be: Private Law, Commercial Law, Roman Law and Customary Law.

Access

Finally, as from 1991 also Private Law and Commercial Law will be offered. For an inception period of several years these courses will only be offered at the Mamelodi and Zwde campuses of the university.

According to Mr Jenkins, with the

introduction of the new courses, the university's Law Faculty aims to offer the soundest possible grounding in the principles of the law and in the disciplines of legal thought.

"The faculty also aims to enable graduates who aspire to become advocates or attorneys, to gain access to LL.B studies at other Southern African universities with maximum course credits towards such LL.B studies for courses completed at Vista. Such studies would, generally speaking, take a further minimum of three years of full-time study.

"As soon as the university's Law Faculty can be expanded to also include departments of

Public Law and Adjective Law, the package of law courses offered will be extended so as to permit students to read for degrees of LL.B, B. Proc, B. Juris and

towards the Diplomas Juris and Legum," he said.

Curricula and syllabi are available on request from either of the following addresses: The

Head, Department of Private Law, Private Bag X03, Mamelodi, 0101 or The Head, Department of Commercial Law, Private Bag X613, Port Elizabeth, 6000.

Vista expands network

VISTA University has expanded their existing computer network with a R2 million order for a powerful new Wang Vs 7310.

Miss Hannie Kruger, Vista's director of computer services, said the expansion is due to rapid growth in student numbers and the increasing number of campuses.

Vista primarily serves the urban black communities and student numbers have escalated from 300 in 1983 to more than 22 000 this year. The university has decentralised campuses and takes the university to the

community — a unique approach for South African universities.

According to Mr Jim Alexander, managing director of Infotech, it is the first computer of its kind in the country and the largest single order ever for Wang in South Africa.

The Vs 7310 represents the latest in Wang technology and is significant given the present international situation.

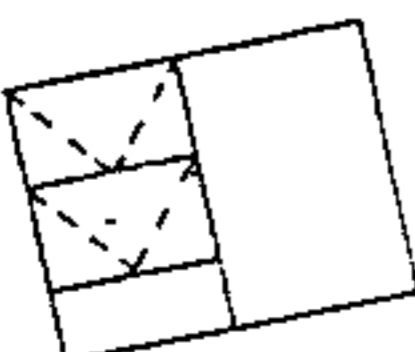
Vista uses 9 Wang computers in a countrywide network in order to facilitate its administration. It presently serves five campuses countrywide and plans for 10 campuses by the year 2000.



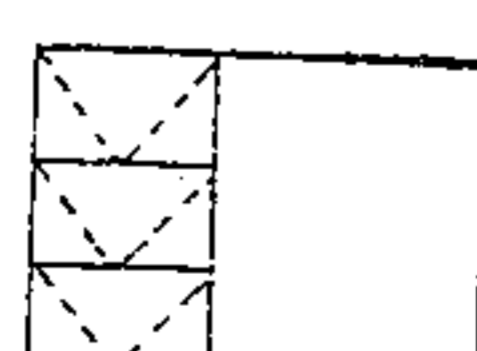
ND11F R65,00



NC5 R18,50



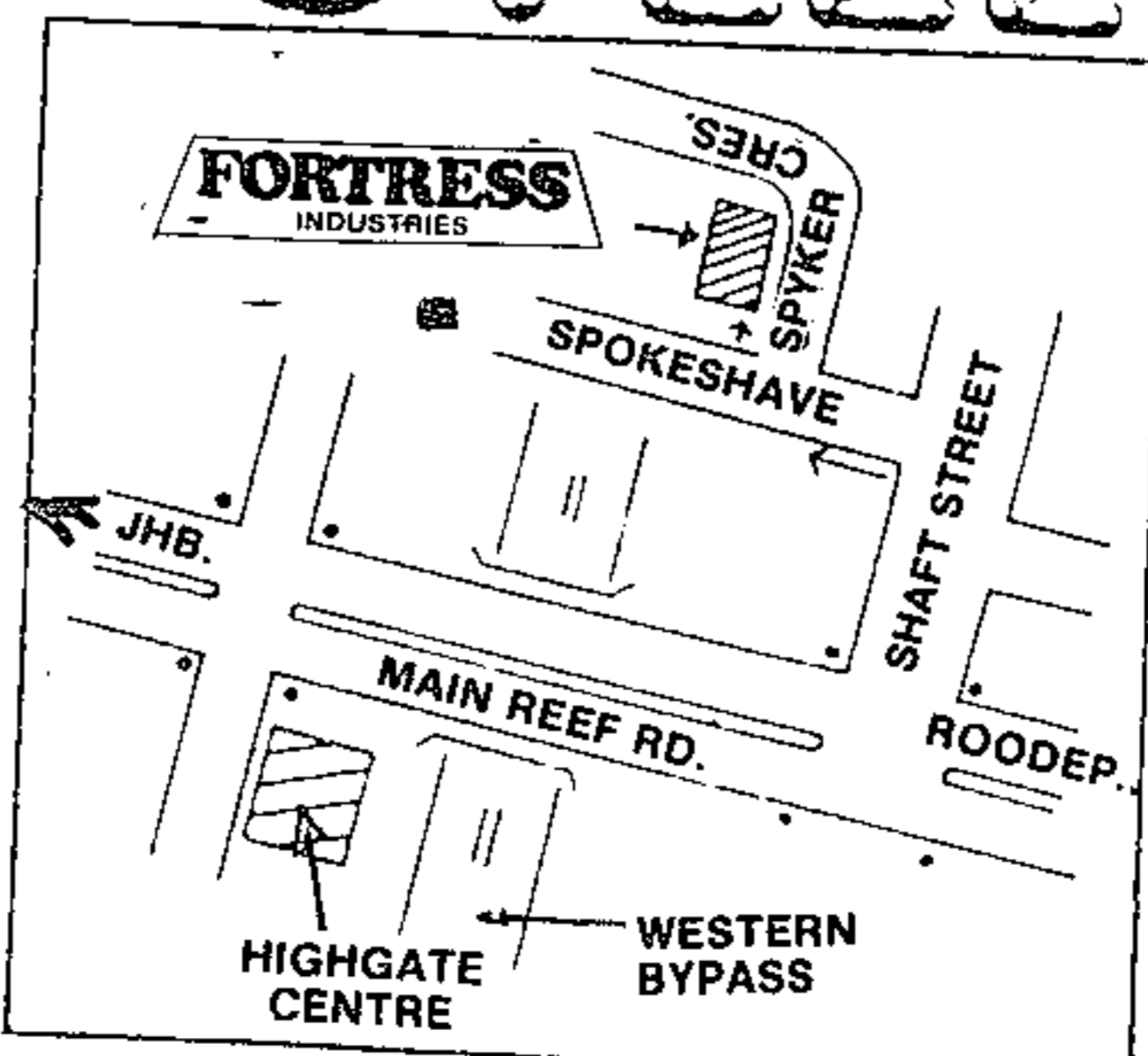
TD57S8 R70,00



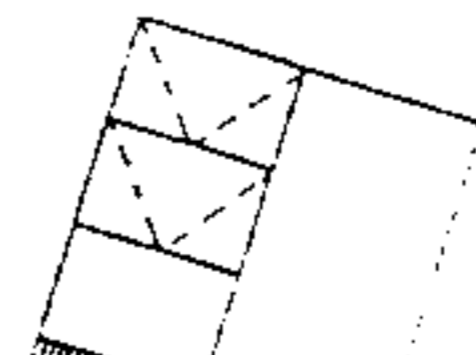
TD679 R105,00



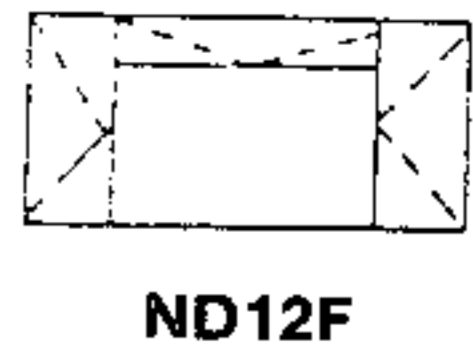
NC11 R60,00



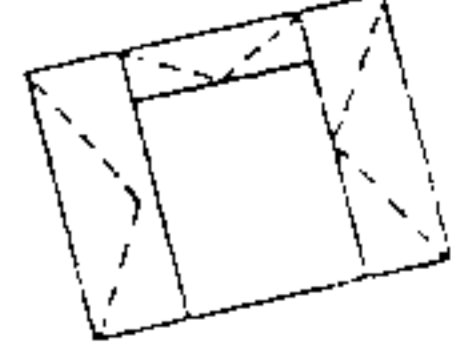
STEEL WINDOWS



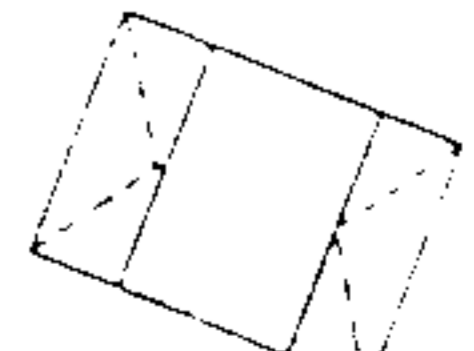
SL7S8 R185,00



ND12F R80,00



ND511F R80,00



ND511 R75,00

5 SPYKER CRESCENT, STORMILL EXT. 2 Telephone (011) 474-2607/8/9 N.B.: All prices excl. GST and delivery WE ONLY ACCEPT CASH

Come and see us for "our" price list!!!

Big rises in costs as SA's universities feel pinch

Increases in tuition and residence fees announced

By Argus correspondent ZENAIDE VENDEIRO

SOUTH African universities, which will continue to experience severe financial pressures next year, have announced increases in tuition fees ranging from 12 to 25 percent and residence fee rises of between 10 and 19 percent.

The increases have been implemented in spite of rationalisation of activities, tighter budgetary control and the deferral or curtailment of expenditure.

Universities face an expected inflation rate of 16 percent next year, increases in academic and other staff salaries, the declining value of the rand and general cost increases.

In addition, they expect substantial cuts in state subsidies for 1989.

The University of Cape Town expects its subsidy to

be cut by 27 percent, Durban-Westville by 25 percent, Fort Hare by about 12 percent, Port Elizabeth by 20 percent, Potchefstroom by 23 percent, Pretoria by 25 percent, Rhodes by 21 percent and Witwatersrand by 20 percent. Information on subsidy cuts at other universities are not yet available.

Students at the University of Cape Town face a 10 to 12 percent increase in residence fees. No decision has yet been taken on increases in tuition fees, which currently stand at R2 190 a year for a BA course, R2 500 for a BComm course and R2 580 for a BSc.

Stellenbosch University students will pay 10 percent more in tuition fees and 19,2 percent in residence fees. A BA course at Stellenbosch will rise to R2 250, a BComm

will cost R2 350 and a BSc R2 550.

The University of the Western Cape has increased tuition fees by 15 percent and residence fees by 20 percent. The cost of studying for a BA degree will go up from R1 750 to R2 010, a BSc degree from R1 915 to R2 200 and a dentistry degree from R2 500 to R3 000.

At the University of Port Elizabeth, tuition and residence fees will rise by 15 percent. Undergraduate tuition fees are paid per course but students are expected to pay about R1 800 for BA and BComm courses next year, R2 260 for a BSc degree and about R2 000 for an LLB.

At Rhodes University, students will pay 10 percent more in residence fees and a whopping 25 percent more in

tuition fees. The BA and BComm courses will cost R2 800 a year, BSc R3 000 and the LLB R2 200.

The University of Fort Hare will raise its tuition fees by between 10 and 12 percent, undergraduate courses going up to between R1 500 and R1 650 and residence fees by 19 percent.

Course fees at the University of South Africa will increase by about 11 percent from R230 to R256.

Students at the University of Natal will pay 16 percent more in tuition fees and 15 percent more in residence fees. Bachelor degrees in the faculties of arts, commerce, education, law, social science and theology will increase from R2 765 to R3 207 while those in the faculties of architecture, agriculture, science, engineering and medicine will rise from R3 265 to R3 787.

Tuition fees at the University of Durban-Westville will go up by about 12,5 percent while residence fees will rise by 20 percent. The fee for the BA degree will go up from R1 620 to R1 850 and that for the BSc degree will increase from R1 780 to R2 000.

Scheme

Potchefstroom University has decided to increase tuition fees by 15 percent so that BA and BComm courses will cost R2 461 a year, a BSc course will cost R2 645, an engineering course R2 806 and an LLB R2 247. The university has introduced a new residence scheme, under which students will pay only for meals, so making a comparison with previous years difficult.

Tuition fees go up by 18 percent and residence fees by between eight and 10 percent at the University of Pretoria, where a BA course will cost R1 318 next year, a BComm R1 304, a BSc R2 120 and first-year engineering R 2950.

The Rand Afrikaans University will increase its academic fees by 17 percent and residence fees by R80 (excluding meals). The BA and BComm courses at RAU will now cost R2 360 a year, a BSc R2 710 a year, an LLB R2 500 and an engineering degree R2 950.

Science

The University of the Witwatersrand will raise tuition and residence fees by 15 percent. A BA course will cost between R2 720 and R2 799 a year, a BComm between R3 120 and R3 360 a year, a BSc between R3 140 and R3 440 a year and the science and engineering degrees between R3 240 and R3 610 a year.

The council of the University of the North had not decided at the time of going to press on fees for 1989 while the University of the Free State is expected to make an announcement after the council meeting on December 5.

At the University of Bophuthatswana, students pay various academic fees each semester.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. R. 2370

25 November 1988

UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1955 (ACT 61 OF 1955)

JOINT STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITIES.—
AMENDMENT

The Committee of University Principals, established under section 6 of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act 61 of 1955), has, with the approval of the Minister of National Education, in terms of section 18 of the said Act, amended the Joint Statute of the Universities as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule the expression "the Joint Statute" means the Joint Statute of the Universities published under Government Notice R. 822 of 25 May 1962, as amended by Government Notices R. 937 of 25 June 1965, R. 1940 of 8 December 1967, R. 2256 of 6 December 1968, R. 1422 of 28 August 1970, R. 2185 of 3 December 1971, R. 2301 of 24 December 1971, R. 1795 of 4 October 1974, R. 646 of 4 April 1975, R. 1541 of 27 August 1976, R. 2123 of 27 October 1978, R. 354 of 29 February 1980, R. 593 of 30 March 1984 and R. 888 of 16 May 1986.

2. The Joint Statute is hereby amended by the insertion of the following chapter after Chapter V:

"CHAPTER V A

GUIDE-LINES IN RESPECT OF AGREEMENTS IN
CONNECTION WITH THE TRAINING OF STUDENTS
(Section 10B of the Universities Act, 1955)

Training of students with a view to a degree, diploma or certificate of a university

18A. An agreement entered into between the council of a university and a provincial, educational or other authority or the council or governing body of an institution whose purpose it is to provide a division of higher education in connection with the training of students with a view to a degree, diploma or certificate of that university, shall provide that—

(a) the council of the university shall accept final responsibility for the instructional programmes and instructional offerings;

(b) the admission requirements for the students shall be determined by the council of the university: Provided that provision may be made that the admission requirements for the students be determined after consultation with the authority or institution concerned;

(c) all members of staff of the authority or institution concerned who provide tuition to students with a view to the degree, diploma or certificate shall—

(i) be appointed by the council of the university, on a joint establishment; or

(ii) be accredited as lecturers by the council of the university; or

(iii) be selected and appointed in participation with the council of the university;

(d) decisions on the utilisation of all resources (including staff, library facilities and equipment) for the performance of the activities contemplated in subparagraph (a) shall effectively vest in the council of the university;

(e) the council of the university shall bring the students into account for subsidy purposes: Provided that provision may be made for the council of the university to recompense the authority or institution concerned for aid in the provision of tuition for the degree, diploma or certificate;

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING

No. R. 2370

25 November 1988

WET OP UNIVERSITEITE, 1955 (WET 61 VAN 1955)
GEMEENSKAPLIKE STATUUT VAN DIE UNIVERSI-
TEITE.—WYSIGING

Die Komitee van Universiteitshoofde, ingestel by artikel 6 van die Wet op universiteite, 1955 (Wet 61 van 1955), het, met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding, kragtens artikel 18 van vermeldde Wet die Gemeenskaplike Statuut van die Universiteite gewysig soos in die Bylae uiteengesit.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken die uitdrukking "die Gemeenskaplike Statuut" die Gemeenskaplike Statuut van die Universiteite afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 822 van 25 Mei 1962, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 937 van 25 Junie 1965, R. 1940 van 8 Desember 1967, R. 2256 van 6 Desember 1968, R. 1422 van 28 Augustus 1970, R. 2185 van 3 Desember 1971, R. 2301 van 24 Desember 1971, R. 1795 van 4 Oktober 1974, R. 646 van 4 April 1975, R. 1541 van 27 Augustus 1976, R. 2123 van 27 Oktober 1978, R. 354 van 29 Februarie 1980, R. 593 van 30 Maart 1984 en R. 888 van 16 Mei 1986.

2. Die Gemeenskaplike Statuut word hierby gewysig deur na Hoofstuk V die volgende hoofstuk in te voeg:

"HOOFSTUK V A

RIGLYNE TEN OPSIGTE VAN OOREENKOMSTE IN
VERBAND MET DIE OPLEIDING VAN STUDENTE
(Artikel 10B van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955)

Opleiding van studente met die oog op 'n graad, diploma of sertifikaat van 'n universiteit

18A. 'n Ooreenkoms wat die raad van 'n universiteit met 'n provinsiale, onderwys- of ander owerheid of met die raad of bestuursliggaam van 'n inrigting waarvan die doel is om 'n afdeling van hoër onderwys aan te bied, aangaan in verband met die opleiding van studente met die oog op 'n graad, diploma of sertifikaat van daardie univesiteit, moet daarvoor voorsiening maak—

(a) dat die raad van die universiteit die finale verantwoordelijkheid aanvaar vir die onderrigprogramme en onderrigaanbiedinge;

(b) dat die toelatingsvereistes vir die studente deur die raad van die universiteit bepaal word: Met dien verstande dat daarvoor voorsiening gemaak kan word dat die toelatingsvereistes vir die studente na oorlegpleging met die betrokke owerheid of inrigting bepaal word;

(c) dat alle personeel van die betrokke owerheid of inrigting wat onderrig aan die studente gee met die oog op die graad, diploma of sertifikaat—

(i) deur die raad van die universiteit op 'n gesamentlike diensstaat aangestel word; of

(ii) deur die raad van die universiteit as dosente geakkrediteer word; of

(iii) met deelname van die raad van die universiteit gekeur en aangestel word;

(d) dat besluite in verband met die aanwending van alle hulpbronne (met inbegrip van personeel, biblioteekgeriewe en toerusting) vir die uitvoering van die werksaamhede in subparagraaf (a) bedoel, effektief by die raad van die universiteit berus;

(e) dat die raad van die universiteit die studente vir subsidiedoeleindes in berekening bring: Met dien verstande dat daarvoor voorsiening gemaak kan word dat die raad van die universiteit die betrokke owerheid of inrigting kan vergoed vir hulp verleen met die onderrig vir die graad, diploma of sertifikaat;

Unisa tightens rules to improve pass rate 54

Star 2/12/88

Education Reporter

The University of South Africa (Unisa) has announced that in future the number of courses for which students are allowed to register will be dependent on their academic record.

This decision, it said in a statement, is aimed at improving the success rate of students without lowering its academic standards.

The changes to admission requirements include:

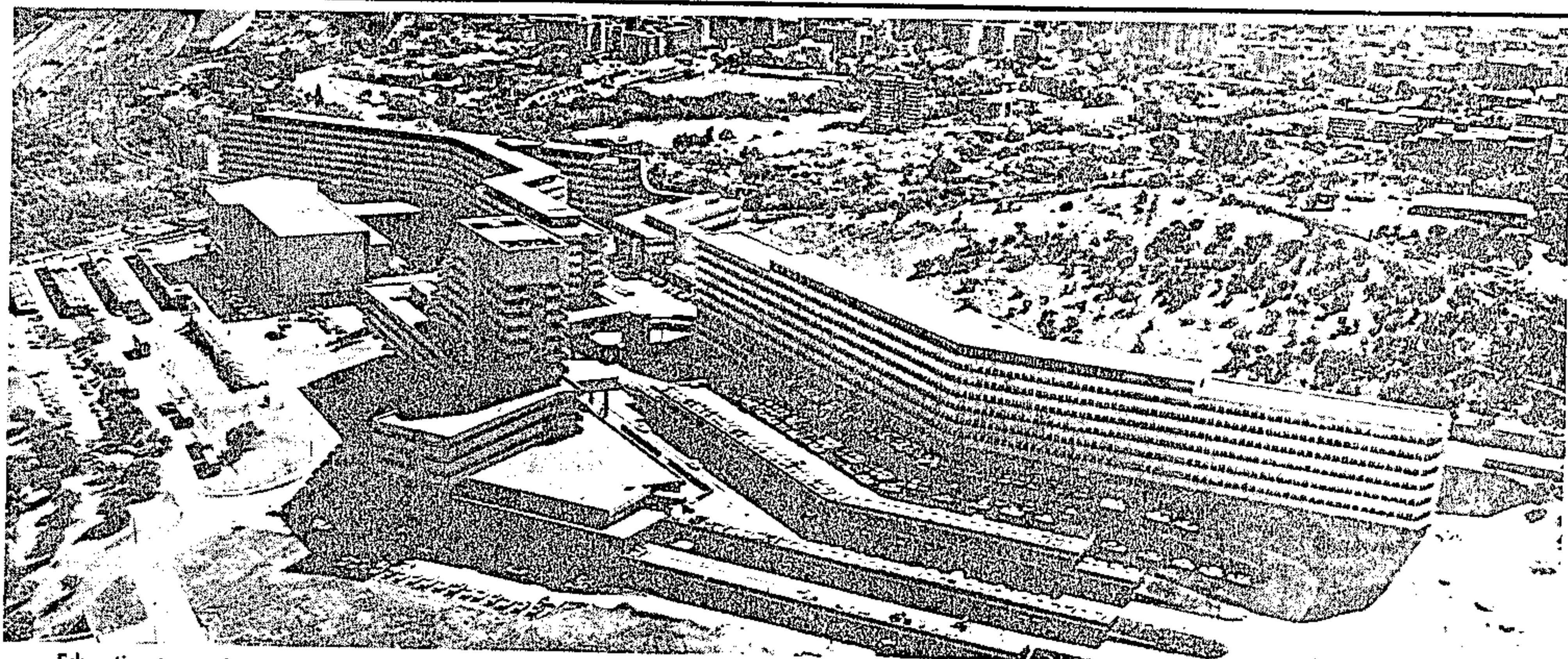
- Students who re-register for the 1989 academic year will only be allowed to take one course more than the total number of courses passed this year.
- Prospective students who do not possess a school-leaving certificate with full exemption may only register for one course at first registration.

● Prospective students with a certificate of full exemption, who did not obtain 50 percent in each of at least three matric exam subjects, will only be allowed to register for two courses.

These changes apply to courses for which matric exemption is an admission requirement and those taken for non-degree and non-diploma purposes. They will not affect post-graduate studies.

Unisa has also announced that registration for first-time students or for those who did not write the October/November exams will close on December 15.

Students who did write in October/November have until January 31 1989 to register.



Education transmitter . . . From Unisa campus just outside Pretoria, daily lessons are sent to nearly 100 000 students in South Africa and abroad.

Unisa — a place in academic sun 54

By ZENAIDE VENDEIRO, *Star*
Education Reporter

The University of South Africa has the rigorous task of making distance education accessible to a wide diversity of people. *2/2/88*

The University of South Africa (Unisa), a world leader in distance education, has given part-time students a place in the academic sun, says Professor Theo van Wijk, who retires as principal at the end of this month.

When Professor van Wijk joined Unisa as a lecturer 40 years ago, the university was housed in rented offices in Pretoria and had a teaching staff of about 20. Then they had no time to concern themselves with the study problems of distance students — they merely provided students with lecture notes.

Today Unisa has an impressive campus on Muckleneuk Ridge, a teaching staff of 1 200 and nearly 100 000 students. Teaching methods have become more refined and staff are able to specialise and conduct research.

Unisa's degrees are recognised worldwide.

Professor van Wijk says there were never any doubts about the Unisa's standards. From 1916, it was a federal university, setting the standard for university colleges in South Africa.

'Shared education experience'

In 1946, Unisa began teaching. This came about because a small number of students studied on their own and presented themselves for Unisa's examinations.

Professor van Wijk says the character of the student body has changed dramatically.

Firstly, about 40 percent of the student body are from the non-white population groups. "This, I think, has led to a new challenge for Unisa and that is to present our study material in a way that is accessible to students from all population groups, from different educational backgrounds, from different cultures and with different perceptions of life.

"I'm very happy that we have provided what I call a shared education experience, irrespective of creed, colour or class."



Professor Theo van Wijk . . . will be appointed chancellor of Unisa next year.

The university is still concerned, he adds, with ensuring that students can share in this experience on an equal basis. This refers not only to students from disadvantaged educational backgrounds, but also to mature students who have not been in a formal education situation for many years.

"We have to ask ourselves whether we should prepare many of our students for study at a university through academic support or transition programmes."

He says although the ages of Unisa students vary from 18 to 80 years, the biggest concentration is in the 30 to 40-year age group. "The advance in know-

ledge and technology makes some form of preparation for these students necessary," he says. "The maths I did at university, for example, is probably being done now by Std 7 children."

Another significant change is that Unisa is increasingly becoming a university for further education, says Professor van Wijk.

"Unisa has about 20 000 teachers who are studying to improve their qualifications, even if not on a post-graduate level. Thousands of nurses who have done their basic training are studying for the degree course in nursing science.

"There is no occupation nowadays where you don't need further training and even re-training."

Professor van Wijk says Unisa also gives people an opportunity to qualify in another field and change careers.

"There are disadvantages in this kind of study but the advantages are many more and are being recognised worldwide."

The introduction of new technological aids has changed distance education and will have a tremendous impact in the near future, he suggests.

Video teaching aids

Although the written word remains the primary teaching medium, it has been supplemented by audio-visual tapes. Unisa has also experimented with the Beltel system and is moving more and more into the use of videos.

The pace at which these aids can be introduced, he says, depends on the students — many cannot afford video tape recorders. "We wouldn't like to offer anything that cannot reach all our students."

However, he is personally convinced that in 20 years' time, many of Unisa's students will have direct access to its great store of knowledge through computer work stations.

Professor van Wijk (72) will retain his links with Unisa on retirement as he will be installed as chancellor next year, which he admits is an uncommon appointment. "I know of only one rector who was appointed chancellor of a university."

An historian before his appointment as Unisa's chief administrator, he also hopes to resume research into the role of the Cape of Good Hope in international politics during the Napoleonic age.

Demonstration in hospital: Matron was 'surprised'

Supreme Court Reporter

A MATRON employed at the dental faculty of the University of the Western Cape has told the Supreme Court she was surprised by a student demonstration in the building last year, as such behaviour was abnormal in a hospital.

Matron Y M Siebert was giving evidence yesterday in the damages action by the former senior dentistry professor, Dr Jeffrey Cohen, who is suing two of his students for defamation and injuria amounting to R50 000.

Dr Cohen, of Avenue Fresnaye, Fresnaye, claimed that Mr Reza van der Ross and Mr Sunildutt Aniruth defamed his good name and reputation by carrying placards on campus calling for his dismissal.

"Unsuitably placed"

He claimed the placards were intended to mean that he had an abhorrent racial outlook.

The students had also signed a petition calling for his resignation, saying he was "unfit to hold his position".

Dr Cohen left UWC after a commission of inquiry instituted to investigate the student allegations found that he was "unsuitably placed" at the university.

Mrs Siebert said that on April 8 last year she was in her office when she was disturbed by a group of students shouting "Cohen out".

She took patients who were waiting for treatment to the waiting room and fetched the dean of the faculty, Professor J Reddy.

Professor Reddy spoke to the students and she returned to her office.

"Later I sent my staff to the restroom to clean up the placards and found one which shocked me," Mrs Siebert said.

"The placard read 'Cohen Aids Failures'."

She was surprised by the students' attitude toward Dr Cohen and said she could see no reason for their behaviour.

She found him to be friendly and fair and held him in high esteem.

Another former colleague of Dr Cohen, Dr Vincent Josephs, told the court the atmosphere in the hospital was tense and emotional while the students were demonstrating.

"A hospital is a place for the treatment of patients — it is not a place where you expect to see people chanting and carrying placards," Dr Josephs said.

He said he found Dr Cohen to be a person who was always concerned for his students and was always available to give them extra guidance and attention.

(Proceeding)

Mr Justice H L Berman is on the Bench. Mr M Jacobs, assisted by Mr A J Nelson, appears for Dr Cohen. Mr P Hazell appears for Mr van der Ross and Mr Aniruth.

More Government subsidy cuts loom

Varsity students face

heavy fee increases in '89

(54)

South African universities, which will continue to experience severe financial pressures next year, have announced heavy increases in tuition fees.

The increases have been implemented despite rationalisation of activities, tighter budget controls and the heavy increases in tuition fees.

The increases have been implemented despite rationalisation of activities, tighter budget controls and the deferral or curtailment of expenditure.

Universities face an expected inflation rate of 16 percent next year, increases in staff salaries, the declining value of the rand — and expect substantial cuts in state subsidies for 1989.

The University of Cape Town expects its subsidy to be cut by 27 percent, Durban-Westville by 25 percent, Fort Hare by 12 percent, Port Elizabeth by 20 percent, Potchefstroom by 23 percent, Pretoria by 25 percent, Rhodes by 21 percent and Wits University by 20 percent.

By Zenaide Vendeiro, Education Reporter

The subsidy of the University of the Western Cape is to be cut by 51 percent, the university has confirmed.

At the University of Botswana, students pay various academic fees each semester so it is difficult to calculate an average increase. Residence fees will, however, increase from R375 to R400 each semester, excluding meals.

NO DECISION

Students at the University of Cape Town face a 10 to 12 percent increase in residence fees. No decision has yet been taken on increases in tuition fees.

Tuition fees at the University of Durban-Westville will go up by about 12,5 percent, while residence fees will rise by 20 percent. The fee for BA students will go up from R1 620 to R1 850 and the BSc will increase from R1 780 to R2 000.

University of Fort Hare undergraduate courses go up to between R1 500 and R1 650 — and residence fees by 19 percent.

Students at the University of Natal will pay 16 percent more in tuition fees and 15 percent more in residence fees. Bachelor degrees in the faculties of arts, commerce, education, law, social science and theology will increase from R2 765 to R3 207, while those in the faculties of architecture, agriculture, science, engineering and medicine will rise from R3 265 to R3 787.

At the University of Port Elizabeth, tuition and residence fees will rise by 15 percent. Students will pay about R1 800 for BA and BComm courses next year, R2 260 for a BSc degree and R2 000 for an LLB.

At Potchefstroom University, tuition fees rise by 15 percent. BA and BComm courses will cost R2 461, a BSc course will cost R2 645, an engineering course R2 806 and an LLB



The University of Cape Town expects its state subsidy to be cut by 27 percent next year. No decision has been taken on an increase in tuition fees, but in line with most other universities, it appears likely to do so.

R2 247.

Tuition fees go up by 18 percent and residence fees by between eight and 10 percent at the University of Pretoria, where a BA course will cost R1 318, a BComm R1 304, a BSc R2 120 and first-year engineering R2 950.

The Rand Afrikaans University will increase its academic fees by 17 percent and residence fees by R80 (excluding meals). The BA and BComm courses at RAU will now cost R2 360 a year, a BSc R2 710, a LLB R2 500 and an engineering degree R2 950 a year.

At Rhodes University, residence fees rise 10 percent and tuition fees 25 percent. BA and BComm courses will cost R2 800 a year, BSc R3 000 and the LLB R2 200.

Stellenbosch students will pay 10 percent more in tuition fees and 19,2 percent in residence fees. A BA course will rise to R2 250, a BComm will cost R2 350 and a BSc R2 550.

At Unisa, course fees will increase by about 11 percent from R230 to R256.

Tuition fees at the University of the Western Cape will increase by about 15 percent while residence fees will go up by about 20 percent.

Currently, the BA, BComm and LLB degrees cost R1 750 and a BSc costs R1 915 a year.

Wits University will raise tuition and residence fees by 15 percent. A BA course will cost between R2 720 and R2 790 a year, a BComm between R3 120 and R3 360 a year and a BSc between R3 140 and R3 440.

CPM
2/12/88

54

IWWC sealed off for document raid

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

SCORES of policemen yesterday sealed off the University of the Western Cape and searched three residences and the Student Representative Council offices for banned or illegal documents and pamphlets.

A spokesman for the university said attorneys were investigating the possibility of contesting the police action.

Post-graduate students had been affected by the police action and students who intended leaving for home after completing examinations were prevented from leaving their resi-

dences, the spokesman said.

Angry hostel residents confirmed this and said they had had to wait for about two hours before they could leave. One student said he had missed his lift home as a result.

The operation, which started at 9am and ended at lunchtime, involved the riot squad, security policemen, dog squad and members of the police video unit, who arrived in about 20 police vehicles.

Reporters were turned away from the campus entrance and people entering the university were questioned by uniformed policemen.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said on the scene that police were empowered to search the university in terms of a document issued by the Chief Magistrate of Bellville. The document was issued in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

He said police had confiscated a number of pamphlets, banned publications, video cassettes and one locally-manufactured firearm with ammunition.

No arrests were made. Lieutenant Laubscher said police

had searched Eduardo dos Santos, Cecil Esau and Basil February men's hostels, as well as the Ruth First female hostel.

The offices of the SRC, SA National Students Congress and the Education Resources Information Centre were also searched.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Roy Durning, was on the scene and paid special attention to the operation under the command of Brigadier Gillus van der Wall, the Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, said Lieutenant Laubscher.

Students ^{off} ^{10/15}
protested ^{2/12/88}
⁵⁴
over lecturer

Supreme Court Reporter

A LARGE number of placard-bearing students at the University of the Western Cape demanded the dismissal of Professor Jeffrey Cohen during a demonstration in April 1986, a lecturer told the Supreme Court yesterday.

Dr Vincent Phillip Josephs, a dentistry lecturer at UWC, was testifying in a case in which Professor Cohen is suing two of his former students, Mr Reza van der Ross and Mr Sunhildutt Aniruth, for R50 000 for defamation and injuria.

This follows his sacking after students protested with placards bearing the inscription "Racist Cohen Goes".

Police seal off UWC campus in massive raid

54

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape authorities are considering legal action following an unprecedented, four-hour police raid of the campus yesterday.

Entrances were sealed off after a large contingent of police — including detectives, uniformed police, an unrest unit, dog squad and security branch members — moved onto the Bellville campus around 9am.

A warrant issued by the local magistrate was handed to UWC rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, stating that the internal security of the country, alternately the maintenance of law and order, were threatened by the existence of allegedly illegal documents.

UWC's SRC offices and those of Sansco and the Education Resource and Information Centre were searched along with each

room in every residence. Western Cape SAP liaison officer, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said no arrests were made but that a "large number of pamphlets, documents, video tapes as well as a locally manufactured firearms and ammunition" were seized.

He said the action was the first of its kind taken at UWC and described it as "100 percent successful".

Friday
2-9/12/88

Loan bursary cash to up numbers of students

epms
4/12/88
By BOOGIE MABOGOANE

MATRIC pupils have finished their exams and we all hope they have done well. Those who will fail and are unable to repeat will unfortunately be placed among the group of school dropouts, because they will have no certificate to show what they have passed after 12 years of schooling.

I think we ought to give pupils certificates as they pass through the various levels of school – a primary school leaving certificate (Std 5), a junior secondary school leaving certificate (Std 8), and finally the matric certificate. This, at least, will enable pupils who failed Std 6 to say they passed Std 5, while those who failed matric can say they have a junior secondary school certificate.

Most English-speaking countries still retain the mid-secondary school O-level certificate, while a lower secondary school certificate is issued in Germany and other European countries. There are fine qualifications for those wishing to enter vocational schools and those wishing to take up junior commercial courses, including salesmanship and entrepreneurship.

Our single certificate – matric – forces too many kids to be classified as dropouts – and that is demotivating.

Most pupils who will pass matric and wish to further their studies will be facing the usual problem of finance for the ever-increasing cost of tertiary education. With time, this problem will become more acute because of inflation, which we are unable to drastically reduce. There is also a trend in the Western world to reduce State subsidies to universities, compelling universities to increase fees.

Based on a 15 percent a year inflation rate, my youngest son, who is in Std 3, has worked out what I will have to pay R63 000 – with a pocket-money allowance for an occasional glass of indigenous beer and mboza – for his university education, assuming he is university material and he neither fails or boycotts exams.

Another factor compounding the financial problem is that the number of African university students is increasing faster than the earning capacities of parents.

According to the 1987 report of the Committee of University Principals, there will be 543 487 African university students in four years' time and in just 12 years' time there will be 1,1-million.

The concern for financial assistance would not be so great if those who award bursaries adopted a pure business approach – all bursaries must be on a loan basis. And the loans should be repaid with interest. Figures will perhaps help to justify this.

Extrapolated conservatively over the past 10 years, DET awarded bursaries worth R35-million. Anglo American Corporation gave about R36-million over the past 10 years.

If all the bursaries had been loans, DET and AAC would have an extra R15-million each from repayments, with all bursary holders allowed one extra year for their degrees. Add all other public and private sector bursaries and estimate the large sums which could have been available for new students.

One problem with this is that where loan bursaries have been provided in the past, many students failed to repay them.

The Committee of University Principals, which also recommends loans for students, suggests that repayments for State loan bursaries could be collected through the office of the Receiver of Revenue. This could be one method but the best is through the professionals, namely the banks.

Instead of paying the monies to institutions, bursary organisations could give the monies as collateral for loans to be provided by the banks. The organisations should still do their own selections but the actual loan contract should be with the banks. The State, too, can do like-wise. From there, repayments will be in professional hands.

The banks could also ensure that a student does not get more money than he/she needs, including the little extras.

Sowetan

(54)

5/12/88



MR DANIEL Tjongarero . . . to lecture on Namibia.

Courses put our time in sharp focus . . .

(54)

Sowetan 5/12/88

The University of Cape Town's Summer School is to offer a strong set of courses on current issues ranging from Namibia to "Publishing in a Time of Emergency" early next year.

A spokesman said the school runs from January 16 to February 3. During this period, six lecturers from the UCT's law faculty will present a five-lecture series titled, "Towards a Democratic Legal System."

Issues

The series will address some of the public policy issues which will confront the South African legal system over the next decade.

Another lecture series, "The Apartheid City: Transformation in a National Context" deals with emerging crises such as housing, health, education and infrastructure provision in the urban environment.

Mr Daniel Tjongarero (Swapo Internal), director of the Communications Department at the Council of Churches in Namibia, and well-known journalist Gwen Lister who edits *The Namibian*, will be among the lecturers on a course on Namibia.

Literacy

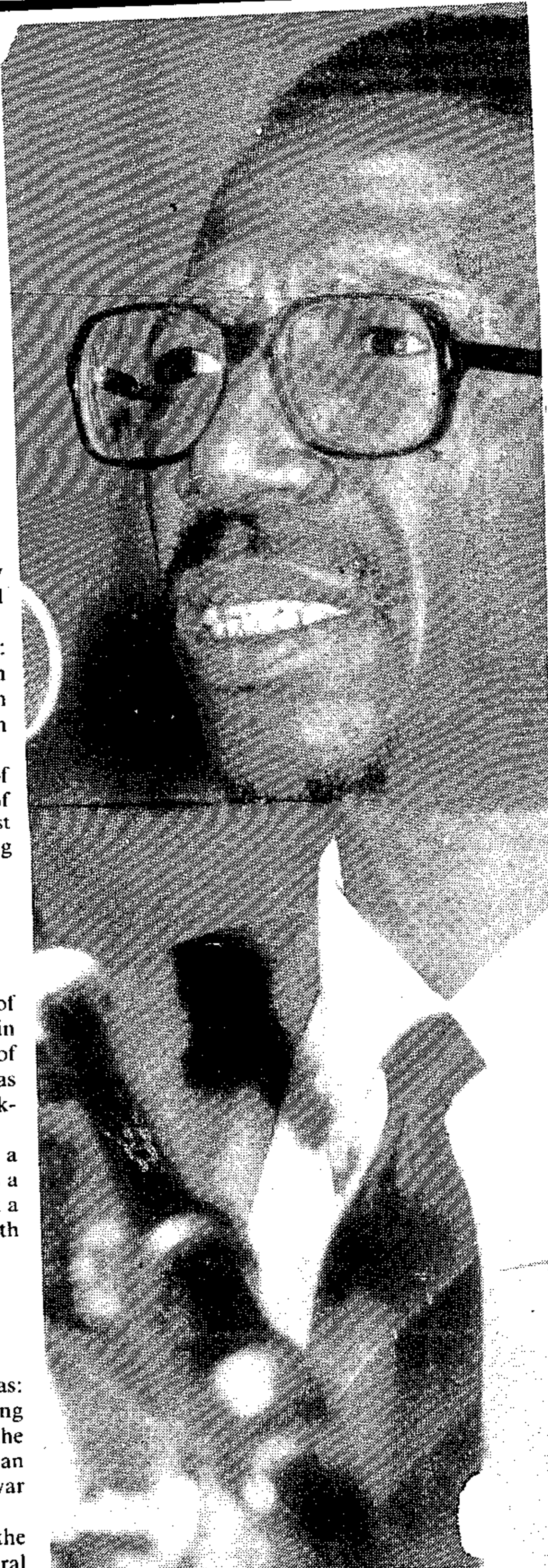
The course on "Publishing in a Time of Emergency" will consider issues such as literacy in relation to publishing practices, the position of Afrikaans progressive publishers, publishing as opposition in South Africa, and alternative book-distribution strategies.

Mr Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the *Sowetan* and a recent victim of a pre-dawn security police visit as a result of his views on Nation Building, will present a lecture on "The Challenge of Building a South African Nation."

Topical

Other courses will deal with topical subjects such as: child abuse, cancer management, living with dying and the effects of TV-viewing on children. For the more literary-minded are courses dealing with African literature, Shakespeare, Yeats' poetry and post-war European literary trends.

Full course details are available from the Department of Adult Education and Extra Mural Studies (021) 650-2888.



MR AGGREY Klaaste . . . editor of the *Sowetan*.

Yes to 15% Natal 'Varsity pay increase

(54)

Sowetan 5/12/88

THE University of Natal has approved a 15 percent increase for all academic and non-academic staff as from January 1.

Mr Colin Chaplain, the deputy registrar of personnel, said the increases were in keeping with the announcement regarding pay hikes to the public services.

The academic staff will receive an additional seven percent increase in December as part of a special increase given to all teaching staff at schools, technikons and universities in an effort to stem the tide of resignations. — Sapa.

Top man
takes
a ^{(54) Sowetan}
break

PROFESSOR R W
Charlton, the vice-
chancellor and principal
of Wits University, is to
spend the next three
months on sabbatical
leave overseas.

The sabbatical leave
will be the second Prof
Charlton has taken after
some 30 years of service
to the university. The
purpose of the trip is to
expand ties with import-
ant universities overseas
and to exchange views on
relevant issues such as
the university's academic
support programme.

SAW 6/12/88

Vista 202 graduate this week

Education Reporter

A total of 202 students will graduate at the graduation ceremony of Vista University's Soweto and Mamelodi campuses tomorrow.

Of these students, 149 will be awarded BA degrees, 29 BA Ed degrees, 20 B Comm degrees and four B Comm Ed degrees. Twenty-seven students will receive the Secondary Education Diploma.

The director of the Mamelodi campus of Vista University in Pretoria, Professor Elwyn Jenkins, expressed his satisfaction at the results and said the pass rate for students at Mamelodi had increased.

Star 6/12/88 (54)

Relief for varsities as Minister acts

The Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, has agreed to fund an additional portion of the salary increases for university staff following representations by the Committee of University Principals (CUP).

The CUP director, Professor Jos Grobbelaar, said today the committee held urgent talks with the Minister after hearing that universities, already facing stiff subsidy cuts, would have to bear 37 percent of the total cost of the 7 percent salary increases on December 1 and of the 15 percent increase effective on January 1.

"The announcement of the salary increases, which raised expectations, created an impossible situation for universities."

Professor Grobbelaar said the Minister had recently agreed to fund an additional portion of the salary increases.

"I am confident that all universities will get a lump sum. Being autonomous institutions, they will be able to allocate the money in the way they see fit."

ster 6/12/88

54

Conscientious objector jailed for six years

Bester: I chose law of God, not country

Conscientious objector Charles Bester became yesterday the second South African to be sentenced to six years' jail for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force.

Bester (18) of Parktown North, Johannesburg, had pleaded not guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to the charge and to an alternative charge of failing to report for two years' national service.

He was found guilty of refusing to serve in the SADF.

Supporters of Bester were detained briefly after singing and shouting slogans after the sentence. The magistrate had already left the court.

Refusing

In July, David Bruce (25) was also sentenced to six years' jail for refusing to serve.

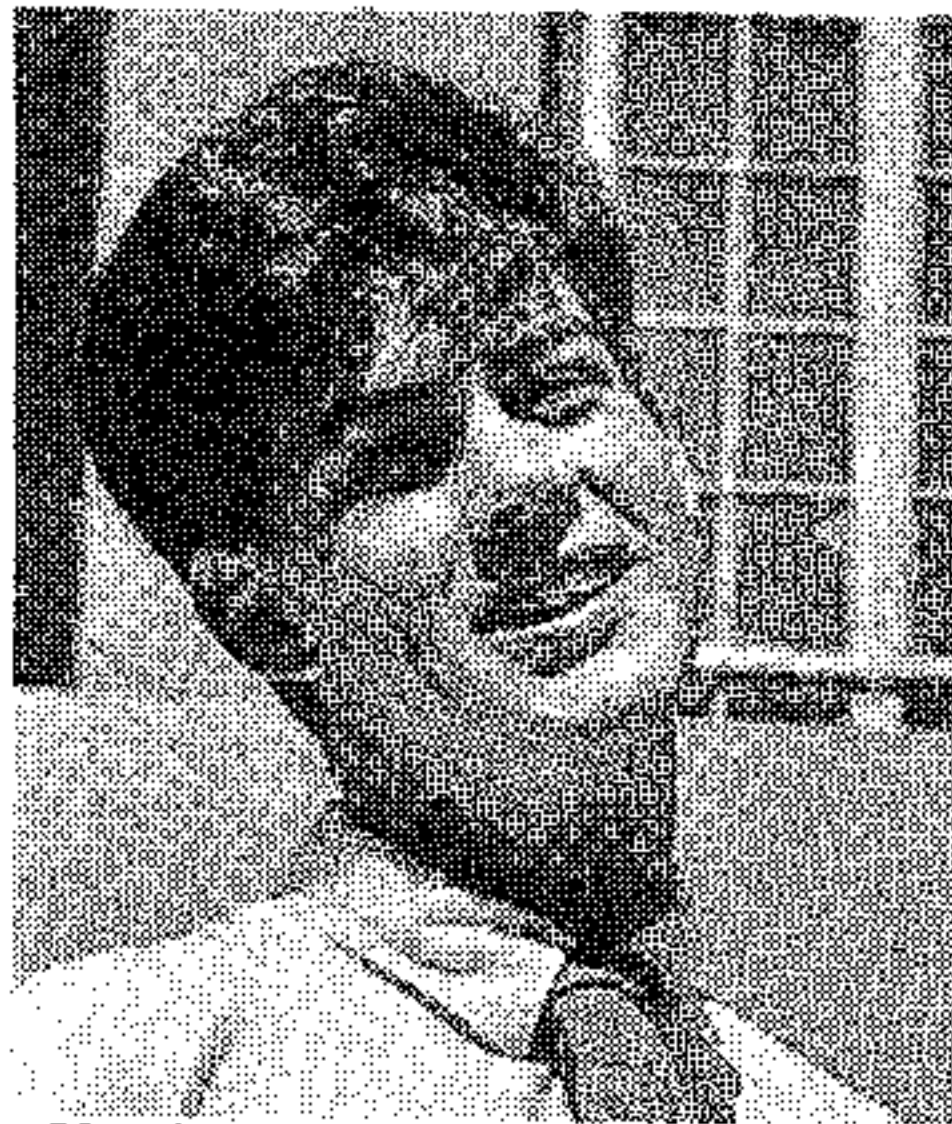
In March, a Cape Town medical doctor, Ivan Toms (35), was sentenced to 630 days jail for refusing to do military service.

Bester, a former voluntary worker for a multiracial Christian group, told the magistrate, Mr J van der Merwe, that his Christian conscience gave him severe political and moral problems over serving in the SADF.

His lawyer, Ms Kathy Satchwell, said Bester had to choose between the laws of God and the laws of the country. He had chosen those of God.

The packed courtroom heard Staff-Sergeant Johan Slattery, a military police investigating officer, say that he had heard that Bester had reported for military service, but refused to serve.

By Paula Fray



Charles Bester . . . reported but then refused to serve.

Commandant P J M van Niekerk said he was responsible for an intake in August when Bester approached him and said that he did not want to do national service under the present system. He was not arrested and was allowed to go home.

Staff-Sergeant Slattery spoke to Bester later. He said he deduced that Bester had both religious and political objections to serving.

The court was packed with supporters yesterday. They included Bester's family, Ivan Toms, who is out on bail after serving nine months' jail, and Mrs Ursula Bruce, mother of Dave Bruce.

Bester said his Christian conscience dictated that he could not participate in the evil perpetuated by the SADF.

He made a statement of faith in Jesus Christ and added that his faith taught him to love his

neighbour. But the system of apartheid had caused untold suffering and humiliation.

"We desperately need reconciliation to come together and find out about each other," he said. "I believe the SADF is keeping us apart and upholding the system of apartheid."

Bester pointed out that the SADF conscripted only white males in a multiracial society.

He did not believe the SADF could be part of the reconciliation when people who had never been in a black township in their lives went in for the first time armed and on the back of a military vehicle.

He also referred to cross-border raids, forced removals, detention without trial, and the quelling of, at times, peaceful demonstrations.

Pacifist

He said he was a pacifist.

Before sentence, the magistrate ordered everyone in court to remove the yellow flowers — reminiscent of those worn by supporters of Vietnam draft dodgers during the 1960s.

As Bester was taken away, his mother, Mrs Judy Bester, wept and had to be supported.

Several supporters cried and there were shouts of support before the crowd stood up and sang Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika.

Mrs Bester had said earlier: "We are proud of Charlie. We think he is very brave."

Ivan Toms said: "They are not going to break anybody this way."

The Charles Bester Support Group deplored the sentence.

Emotions run high at court

6/12/88 By Paula Fray

There were emotional scenes at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Courts yesterday when Charles Bester (18), was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force.

The courtroom was packed with casually dressed supporters who stood and sat on the floor, overflowing from the public gallery into the official area of the court — where several uniformed military police and about nine uniformed policemen watched the proceedings.

Before Bester was sentenced, supporters wore yellow flowers in their hair and clothes.

Magistrate Mr J van der Merwe later ordered all the flowers to be removed.

Bester, holding two yellow flowers, was composed during the proceedings, swaying slightly while giving evidence.

Before the hearing started, he sat in the dock reading a Bible and chatting with friends and supporters.

After his sentence was read out, Bester was quickly taken down to the cells as supporters shouted "Viva Charles", "Viva Ivan (Toms)", "Viva Dave (Bruce)" and "Viva Philip (Wilkinson)".

His mother, Mrs Judy Bester, his brother and sister cried as he was led away.

As the packed courtroom began to sing Nkosi Sikelel i' Afrika, many more supporters began to cry and some raised their hands in a clenched fist salute.

Among the supporters was Ivan Toms, on bail pending an appeal after serving nine months of an 18-month sentence for refusing to attend a camp.

Also in the crowd were several men who were among 143 conscripts who earlier this year announced their refusal to serve in the SADF.

De Klerk bows to pressure

(54) (10/10/88)

Govt relents on varsities' subsidy cuts

6/12/88

EDUCATION Minister F W de Klerk has bowed to pressure from universities facing harsh government subsidy cuts by approving a fresh grant package.

Committee of University Principals (CUP) director Jos Grobelaar said yesterday agreement had been reached with De Klerk to partially reimburse the subsidy cuts planned for next year.

He said government had acceded to CUP pressure and earmarked an undisclosed sum for universities. He expected the sum would be "substantial".

It is not clear how funds will be allocated but, according to Grobelaar, there is a possibility it will be on a pro rata basis.

The move provides welcome respite for universities facing the huge subsidy cuts announced earlier this year.



● DE KLERK

BRENT MELVILLE

Government's subsidy for the University of the Western Cape (UWC) had been slashed by 50% for 1989 in what UWC authorities believed was a political move.

UCT vice-chancellor Stuart Saunders said although he had not received confirmation of the minister's decision, the grant would come at a time when UCT was staring at a 27% subsidy cut.

Wits University acting vice-chancellor Peter Tyson said: "We are definitely expecting a lump sum."

The CUP said universities had been intensely aware of the plight of the economy and had been following rationalisation policies and tighter budget controls. In some cases tuition fees had been increased by as much as 25%.

It is unclear whether fees will be affected by the new package.

De Klerk was unavailable for comment late yesterday. His office refused comment and requested questions in writing.

Moses one of the best six 'Star' students



MOSES Sekhu... only
black.

A THIRD year medical student at the Medical University of South Africa, Moses Sekhu, was the only black to have been nominated for the "Star Student 1988" competition.

He was among six finalists who were judged by a panel of seven. They took account of the candidates academic and sporting achievements as well as cultural and community involvement.

Winners were Nicola Rotter, a third year student in Business Science at the University of Cape Town, and Dalton Odendaal, a second year law student at the University of Stellenbosch.

The competition is open to undergraduate students at universities, colleges and technikons in South Africa.

Sowetan
16/12/88
SK

17

UCT fees to rise again to keep up — Saunders

Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town has a R50-million backlog in terms of equipment needed for teaching and research, according to the vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders.

UCT's subsidy from the State for 1989 had been reduced to 75,7 percent and fees would have to be increased merely to keep up with inflation, he told the university's graduation ceremony last night.

"It is remarkable that under these circumstances we produce our high quality of research and teaching, but our resources are just not good enough for the future," Dr Saunders said.

"On top of this the universities have been given financial autonomy — but without money!"

The civil service and teaching profession would get salary increases on January 1. The Treasury would automatically fully fund these increases.

"But in the case of universities the additional salary bill is not fully funded by the additional subsidy that we will receive. The shortfall is in the order of R3-million for UCT for 1989," he said.

The situation had been particularly serious since 1986 when a cut of about 13 percent was imposed and in spite of strenuous efforts to effect savings UCT ended its financial year with a deficit of R5-million.

UCT's 1987 financial year closed with a deficit of R604 000, in spite of additional (non-recurrent) revenue of more than R2-million after the subsidy was again cut by 16 percent.

Tuition fees were increased by 20 percent while inflation ran at 16 percent.

Operating reserves had been exhausted in 1986.

The situation worsened in 1988 when the university's subsidy was cut by 26,8 percent, causing a further 20-percent increase in tuition fees.



LIKE FATHER(S): The University of Cape Town medical school graduation was a Leary family occasion. Following in their fathers' proud footsteps, are the new doctors, cousins Dr Andrew Leary, second from left, and Dr James Leary, second from right. They are flanked by their parents, Professor Perry Leary of the University of Natal medical school, left, and Mrs Pat Leary, Professor Mick Leary of UCT medical school and Mrs Edith Leary.

Picture: DION TROMP, The Argus

UCT in 'untenable position'

CAPE TIMES 7/12/88

Staff Reporter

54

THE University of Cape Town is in a financially untenable position, with its budget not allowing for staffing costs or buying essential equipment and library materials, Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor and principal of UCT said at a graduation ceremony last night.

Dr Saunders was addressing last night's education and engineering faculty graduation ceremony — one of six ceremonies to be held between yesterday and Friday in which about 2 500 degrees will be awarded.

Dr Saunders said that the state subsidy accounted for about 70% of UCT's operating budget and that over the past five years this had decreased in real terms by 10% because of government economy measures.

"Our 1988 budget does not allow for real increases in expenditure on staffing or research assistance, nor for us to maintain real values of budgets for essential equipment and library materials. In spite of this, we will balance our budget only with further savings; clearly an untenable position," he said.

"The estimated real financial requirement (more

than R7,5 million) is about five times the sum currently available for acquisitions," he said.

He asked if the way in which universities were funded was "the way to ensure a healthy future for our country, because without a healthy, strong university system there can be no appropriate economic growth".

● Several Western Province sportspeople graduated as medical doctors at yesterday's ceremony, including Michael Austen (cricket), Charles Bonham-Carter (under/20 rugby), Rory Callaghan (swimming), Andrew Everett (under/20 rugby), Lynn Riddell (basketball), David McKechnie (hockey), David Chapman (WP cricket umpire).

Karen van Helden, a Springbok swimmer, also graduated as a doctor yesterday.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIC VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 282

PRETORIA, 8 DECEMBER 1988
DESEMBER

No. 11623

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2550

8 December 1988

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY
REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby prohibit the organizations specified in the Schedule hereto, as from publication of this order and subject to regulation 7 (4) of the said regulations, from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

BLACK STUDENTS SOCIETY (UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND).

RHODES UNIVERSITY BLACK STUDENTS MOVEMENT.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2550

8 Desember 1988

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDS-
NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, verbied ek, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die organisasies vermeld in die Bylae hierby, vanaf afkondiging van hierdie bevel en behoudens regulasie 7 (4) van gemelde regulasies, om enige bedrywighede of handeling hoegenaamd te beoefen of te verrig.

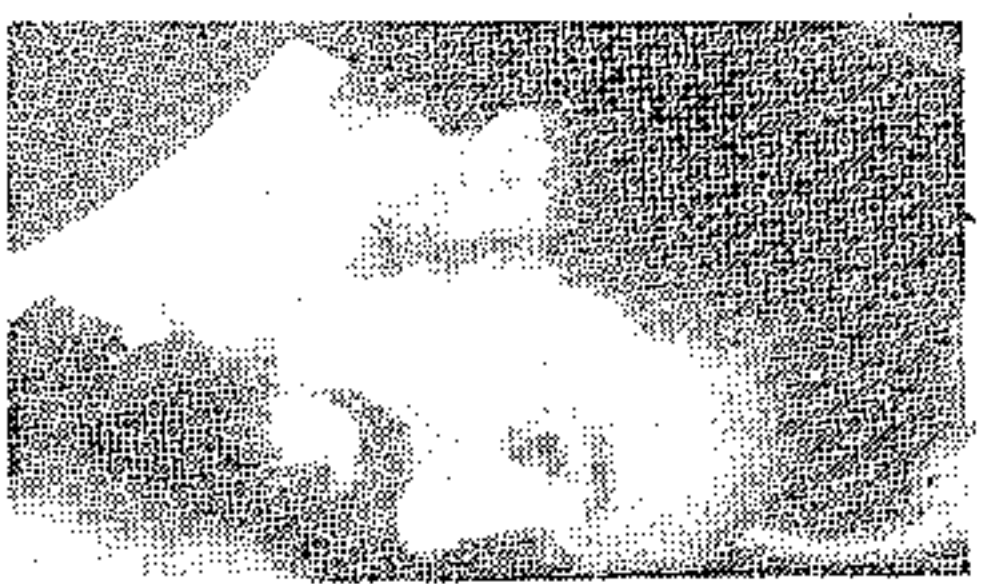
A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE

BLACK STUDENTS SOCIETY (UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE WITWATERSRAND).

RHODES UNIVERSITY BLACK STUDENTS MOVEMENT.

Toe the line, UWC told



Gerwel

TOE the line or else, the University of the Western Cape has been warned.

The veiled threat arose at talks last week between delegations led by rector Professor Jakes Gerwel and two government ministers, F W de Klerk and Allan Hendrickse.

"The discussion was clearly aimed to get UWC to toe the line," said university council chairperson Mr Pat Sonn.

Sonn said De Klerk told the delegation they had a responsibility to taxpayers to ensure that order was maintained on campus.

"Hendrickse told us the government was concerned about the situation on the campus as complaints had been received by parents, especially about the recurring boycotts."

Gerwel said on Wednesday that the university had indicated to the government at the meeting that it opposed any measures affecting its autonomy.

He said particular reference was made to a government proposal to appoint a one-man commission to investigate disturbances on campuses.

"We have the mechanisms to deal with issues of discipline on campus and we are not prepared to compromise our autonomy by allowing this to happen," said Gerwel.

The government in October last year introduced what became known as the De Klerk measures aimed at curbing political activity on campus.

The measures were overturned by the Cape Town Supreme Court after a joint application by the UWC and UCT.

54 Lynch 8-14/12/88

Thousands qualify at Vista varsity

VISTA University this week granted a total of 2662 certificates and diplomas and conferred 329 degrees at its graduation ceremonies at different campuses.

Vista's public relations officer, Miss Karin Dietz, said as the university's

numbers grow rapidly, so too do the number of students who graduate yearly.

The certificates and diplomas are as follows: Secondary Education Certificate (Std 6-8 work) 1927. Secondary Education Diploma (SED)

(Home Economics) 45, SED (Std 9-10) 647, SED (Std 6-10 work) 1 and SED (full-time) 42.

The degrees are divided as follows: Bachelor of Commerce 243, Bachelor of Education 40, Bachelor of Commerce 31,

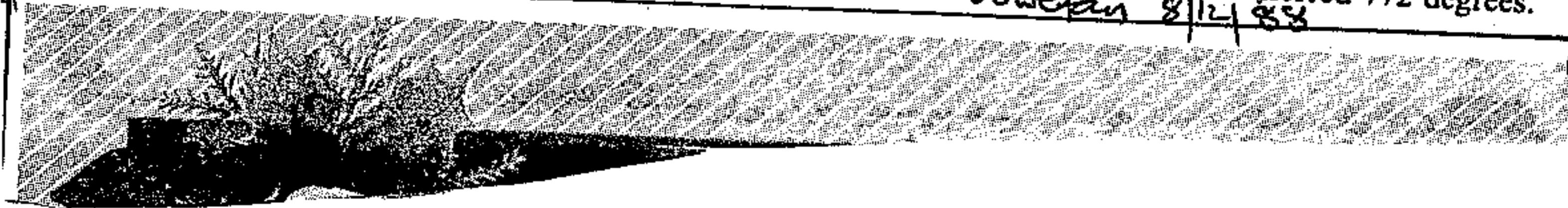
59
Sowetan 8/12/88

Bachelor of Commerce (Education) 7, Master of Commerce 1, Master of Education 6 and Doctorate (PhD) 1. (54)

According to Miss Dietz, these totals reflect the graduate figure for all the Vista campuses, namely, Mamelodi,

Soweto, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, Sebokeng and Further Training Campus in Pretoria. Sowetan 8/12/88

Since 1983, Vista has awarded 8399 certificates and diplomas and conferred 772 degrees.



UCT live-in workers told to move out

ARGUS 9/12/88
54. (1004) 3/2/88

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 60 live-in workers at the University of Cape Town have been told they will have to move out as the space is needed for student accommodation.

A spokesman for the UCT workers, who are members of the Transport and General Workers Union, said this was one of the points on which annual wage negotiations were nearing deadlock.

Wage increases for non-academic staff were another item in dispute.

She said that academic staff had been promised increases of about 23 percent, but other staff administration had been offered 17,5 percent.

The union had asked for a five-percent increase in December and a further 17,5 percent from January.

UCT registrar Mr Hugh Amoore said a 17,5 percent increase would bring the present R720 a month minimum, in-

cluding a 13th cheque, to R845 a month.

The union spokesman said the live-in workers were mainly kitchen staff.

Although the university had promised financial help for them to buy homes the workers had several objections to being asked to leave.

There was a shortage of housing so they would have problems finding a home to buy; travelling to work each day would create extra expense and add several hours to their day, and some had homes outside the Cape Town area and did not want to buy a second home here.

Black student groups at Wits, Rhodes, restricted

Cap Times 9/12/18 (SU) (2)
PRETORIA. — Two black students' organisations at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Rhodes were prohibited yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, from carrying on or performing any activities whatsoever.

An order restricting the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand and the Rhodes University Black Students Movement was gazetted here yesterday under emergency regulations.

A spokesman for Mr Vlok, Lieutenant Peet Bothma, said last night the two bodies had been restricted because they had continued the activities of the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) that was among 17 organisations restricted in the same way on February 24 this year. — Sapa

Huge rise ⁵⁴ in UCT fees

Cape Times 9/12/88

By SYBRAND MOSTERT

A HUGE increase in tuition fees has been announced for students at the University of Cape Town.

The University Council has ratified increases in tuition costs that will average out between different courses at just under 20%.

From next year BA students will pay R3 200 (a 19,4% increase), B Comm students R3 600 (17,6%), B Sc students R3 800 (20,6%) and MB ChB students R4 400 (20,5%). The latest increases come soon after a hike of between 10% and 12% was announced in residence fees.

TUITION and residence fees for a B Comm course at UCT next year will now cost more than R10 000. Tuition: R3 600. Residence (full board and single room): R4 490. Books: R400. Living expenses: R1 600. Total: R10 090.

A comparable breakdown for Stellenbosch is: Tuition: R2 250. Residence (fullboard and single room): R3 200. Books: R400. Living expenses: R1 600. Total: R7 750.

The vice-chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, said the university had "no option" as the government had cut UCT's 1989 subsidy by nearly 25%.

Financing problems facing the university were:

- UCT had ended 1986 with a deficit of R5 million and all operating reserves had been exhausted.

- Yearly salary increases were not fully covered by the subsidy. The university faced a 15% pay increase granted to all civil servants which comes into effect next year. This would mean a shortfall of R3 million.

- UCT had a R50-million backlog in terms of equipment needed for teaching and research.

- Dr Saunders said the UCT library was only able to buy one in 15 books needed. Periodical purchases had dropped to 30% of what was desirable.

'Decisive role' for blacks in new SA

Cape Times 10/12/83 (3/5)

Staff Reporter

BLACK people would play a significant and decisive role in the running of a future South Africa, the vice-rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jaap Durand, said yesterday.

Professor Durand was addressing the faculties of social science and humanities graduation ceremony at UCT — one of six held between Tuesday and yesterday in which 2 500 degrees were awarded.

He said that if one took the future of South Africa seriously, "we must take seriously the democratisation of educational opportunities from which will evolve the black leadership that is needed".

'Gap must be narrowed

"This means that we must make use of the available human material despite the deprivation and the disadvantages."

The existing gap between the percentage of black and non-black students relative to the total population must be narrowed, "and this we cannot do by handpicking the few that would not upset the academic applecart of excellency", he said.

Furthermore the pressure of black upward mobility which UWC and UCT were experiencing in the field of education would build up to intolerable levels.

Professor Durand said the demand for student places in the Western Cape alone should by the mid-1990s exceed the maximum capacity of UCT, UWC and Stellenbosch University combined.

Call Times 10/12/68

Prof: Wits ban 'shortsighted'

JOHANNESBURG. — The effective banning of Wits University's Black Students' Society (BSS) would promote unrest and added to the burden of bitterness and shame induced by apartheid for many South Africans, the university's acting vice-chancellor, Professor P D Tyson, said yesterday.

Prof Tyson condemned the banning as "a shortsighted act".

He said one was left to suppose that the action had been taken because the BSS criticised apartheid.

"If individuals in the society have broken laws they should be charged and tried. To punish all black students by banning their society impoverishes the university community." — Sapa

Nusas elects new president

Chap & Times 12/12/88
Own Correspondent

50

JOHANNESBURG. — Nusas national organiser Mr Lindsay Falkov was unanimously elected Nusas president for 1989 at the Nusas congress at Wits University at the weekend.

In a statement Mr Falkov said "Our SRCs must be committed to representing the aspirations of students and in so doing be an example of democracy to our increasingly polarised society."

The congress was marked by the organisation's reaffirmation of its affiliation to the UDF, following the Delmas treason trial judgment.

The newly elected members of the 1989 head office are: Mr Lindsay Falkov (President), Ms Carol Paton and Ms Erika Elk (National Organisers), Mr Angus Stewart (Secretary General), and Mr Ray Hartley (Media Officer). — Sapa

24/12/88 (5)

Varsity to train municipal officials

Education Reporter

The development of black local authorities is creating a growing demand for town clerks, town treasurers and administrative officers in the municipal service, says Vista University.

To meet this demand, Vista is to offer courses in public administration from next year. Initially, the first-year course in public administration will be offered only at the Mamelodi and Port Elizabeth (Zwide).

Students who have at least an honours degree in public administration may also be admitted to the masters degree course.

Professor J J N Cloete, a leading academic in the field of public administration, has been appointed the first head of the department of public administration.

● Vista University's new department of private law is to be headed by Professor J C Bekker.

The new department, with the department of commercial law established in 1983, enables Vista to offer law courses leading to BA and B Com degrees with law subjects as majors.

Initially, the new courses will be offered at the Mamelodi and Port Elizabeth (Zwide).

"As soon as expansion allows departments of public law and private law to be added, the present package will be extended to permit students to read for the LLB, B Proc and B Iuris degrees and the Diploma Iuris and Diploma Legum," says the university.

Teaching unit gets down to business

Education Reporter

Rand Afrikaans University's unit for the teaching of blacks, Eurauta, is to be placed on a business footing next year.

In addition to instruction, it will provide a professional information and consultancy service in all matters relating to Afrikaans.

The head of Eurauta, Professor Flip Strydom, says the unit is known throughout South Africa for its expertise in language teaching.

"Over the past few years approximately 1 600 business people have completed Eurauta courses at the beginner, intermediate and advanced level," he says. "They will vouch for a successful and exciting experience. The style of presentation is unique — communication and socialisation are primary objectives. Afrikaans songs, functional Afrikaans and Afrikaans construction are important components of the course."

The following services will be available from 1989:

- A 70-hour evening course for beginners and follow-up and advanced courses of the same duration.
- Dynamic communication for advanced learners, which is an 18-hour evening course.
- Courses for commerce and industry.
- An afternoon "Supportive Afrikaans" course for secondary school pupils.
- An afternoon "Creative Afrikaans" course for primary school pupils.

Post-graduate minerals course

8 Feb 1988
A post-graduate course in applied mineralogy, for which South Africans had to enrol at American universities previously, will be offered by Potchefstroom University from January 1990. A research unit for geomaterials will also be established.

These decisions by the council of Potchefstroom University were the re-

Education Reporter

54

sult of appeals, including representations at government level, for the value of South African minerals to be increased through local refinement.

The new post-graduate course will be presented in the existing curriculum of the M Sc degree in geology.

Prof slams govt

Some Jan 12 1968

UNIVERSITY officials have condemned "in the strongest terms" last week's banning of the Black Students' Society.

Acting vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Peter Tyson, described the banning as an indefensible action which "is an infringement of a basic human right of association, the right all South Africans should hold dear."

Laws

"If individuals in the society have broken laws they should be charged and tried," he said. "To punish all black students by banning the society impoverishes the university community."

"The banning of the BSS adds to the burden of bitterness and shame induced by apartheid for many South Africans. The university will do all in its power to have the BSS unbanned," he said.

Wits reacts to BSS restriction

THE Council of the University of the Witwatersrand is to appeal to the Minister of Law and Order to reconsider the restriction of the activities of the Black Students' Society.

In a statement, the university's spokesman said the council is also to request the Minister to receive a delegation from the council to urge upon him the crucial need to cultivate student leadership rather than to force underground those who seek enlightened solutions to problems.

However, the council said it is with dismay and deep disquiet that it responds to the action taken by the Government on December 8 against the BSS.

"This student association, which plays an indispensable role in student affairs on the campus, has been added to the list of organisations restricted in terms of the Public Safety Act.

"Its activities have been curtailed at a time when the university is doing its utmost to encourage participation by all students in the affairs of the

institution and to enhance communication between groups of students with widely divergent backgrounds and interests. *Sowetan 13/12/88*

"The disquiet is provoked by the fact that repressive action of this kind seriously obstructs attempts to bring together young people of all races in their quest for a peaceful and prosperous future for their troubled land.

"The dismay is that the detention of prominent students and the restriction of their organisations leaves a large and ever increasing section of the student body bereft of responsible direction and experienced leadership.

"It makes increasingly difficult the task of the university to maintain harmony on the campus and an atmosphere conducive to the achievement of academic excellence. It excites bitterness and resentment and weakens the will to overcome differences," the statement said.

Diplomas, degrees for 300 Wits students

ster 14/12/84
54

More than 300 students from the faculties of engineering and medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand received degrees and diplomas at a graduation ceremony last night.

Fifteen students were awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy, and 43 students received the degree of master of science in engineering.

Mr John Wilson, executive chairman of Shell South Africa, giving his last major speech before retirement, spoke about the "frightening" extent of South Africa's isolation because of international revulsion at the "travesty of human dignity and human rights that has been the hallmark of white South African politics over decades".

This isolation, he said, was unnatural and highly damaging to South Africa's economy and the self-esteem of its people.

A new vision of the future was necessary if the country was to break the political impasse, said Mr Wilson.

The 1980s had seen exciting developments emerge from the black community which warranted close attention, particularly as they had generated positive attitudes within society.

These developments had been seen in three areas — leadership, education and self-generated economic empowerment, he said.

ON FILE

Wits offers its pre-university school next year

sowetan 14/12/88 (5x)

THE University of the Witwatersrand is to offer its 14th pre-university school early next year to help students bridge the gap from school to university.

Ms Barbara Dunn, the media relations officer, said the school aims to help students adapt to university methods, develop self-confidence and independent thinking, plan their time and develop interests in topics not previously studied.

The study skills course will teach students the importance of self-management and time management. It will also teach them how to take notes

and summarise, how to use the libraries and other skills essential for successful university study.

Courses offered are accounting, Afrikaans, biology, chemistry, commercial mathematics and statistics, commercial practice and auditing, engineering skills, geography, mathematical applications, mathematics, physics, psychology and sociology.

There will also be an English language course for students whose home language is not English. The aim is to assist students to improve their ability to use English at an academic level.

The school is open to all students who are eligible to study at any university. The closing date for applications is December 21.

Courses in science, arts, commerce, engineering and study skills will start on January 11 and run until February 8, 1989. The cost is R100 a course.

The English language course will run from January 4 to February 8, 1989, and the cost is R150 a course.

For application forms and further information write to, The Director, Pre-University School, University of the Witwatersrand, PO Wits, 2050.

Alternatively telephone the office on (011) 716-4277.

Wits Engineering Dept bridges the gap

THE Mechanical Engineering Department at Wits University has embarked on a programme designed to bridge the gap between the university and industry.

Sowetan 14/12/88

A university spokesman said regular get-togethers between staff members and managers from the industrial sector have been taking place for some months now with the idea of improving communications.

Professor Roy Adams, head of the Industrial Engineering Section at Wits, said these get-togethers gave them the opportunity to improve communications with industry.

54

He said they had also solved a number of problems for different industries in the past and were always on the look-out for new exercises.

"We have a superb computer system with finite element analysis in relation to applied mechanics. In this connection, our computer facility enables us to analyse complex problems of design and offer a consultancy service to business.

"Work is being carried out in many fields, especially by Professor Costa Rellis in the area of combustion and in aeronautics by Professor Alan Nurick," he said.

UCT sets up a Disability Unit

Sowetan 14/12/88

THE University of Cape Town has established a Disability Unit to help disabled people on campus who face both physical and attitudinal barriers in gaining access to the university's facilities.

A spokesman for the university said the aim of the unit is to raise awareness of the needs of disabled people in the university community.

This included, advising students or departments, architects, builders and the maintenance department on how best to meet the special needs of disabled people.

The spokesman said parking is already a sensitive issue and an appeal has been issued to all who park at UCT to show consideration and refrain from parking in bays reserved for disabled people unless they are entitled to do so.

A number of parking bays at strategic points on campus have been specifically allocated for use by students or staff with a disability. There are two kinds of bays:

- numbered bays that have been allocated to individuals for their sole use, many of which are

clearly identifiable by the international access sign; and

- unnumbered but signposted bays indicating that they may be used by any persons with a disability.

2677 (54)

An angry young voice is silenced

IT is a normal day at the University of the Witwatersrand, with heads bowed over lecture notes in a social science lecture theatre. Suddenly the doors fly open and students are thunderstruck to see a man pointing a gun at one of their numbers — the student, Peter Mlungisi Misi, of Witbank.

On June 3, a flag bearing the hammer and sickle emblem and the letters "ANC" and "SACP" is hoisted by Wits students before police break up a protest meeting with rubber bullets, teargas and sjamboks.

Both incidents can be seen as a product of the radicalisation of campus politics by an organisation which was effectively banned by the government last week — the Black Students Society.

The BSS was launched at Wits in the mid-1970s. But because of its black consciousness orientation, which took it away from the campus mainstream, and the small number of black students at "white" universities at that time, its impact was limited.

Says Dali Mpofo, former BSS president: "The black student bodies were formed at a time when there were very few black students on 'white' speaking campuses.

"Black students at that time identified with the black consciousness movement.

es on campus and in the broader society was unique to them. For example, they needed permission to study at white universities. They therefore felt the need to organise separately."

The revival of non-racial resistance politics in the early 1980s prompted a shift of ideological direction. In 1981, the BSS came under Charterist leadership, and links with left-wing white students were forged.

The Charterists also made inroads into the societies at the universities of Cape Town and Natal. On Rhodes campus, a Charterist-Black Consciousness split among black stu-

With increasing numbers of black students at 'white' universities, the Black Students Society grew in size and political influence. Last week the government made tacit recognition of that power when it made the BSS the 26th organisation to be restricted this year

BY THANDEKA GQBULE

dren baptised in the fire of the 1976 riots, brought to these institutions their grievances about the distribution of power in South Africa. They brought with them their protest. They challenged the composition of the universities, and their ethos."

Says Mpofo: "Our country is polarised into two worlds, the turbulent Third World and the peaceful First World. Black students saw it as their role to bring to campuses a reality hidden from white South Africa."

White students initially found it difficult to relate to the form of black student protest and its symbols — the black, green and gold flag, the clenched fists and the *toyi-toyi*.

Mpofo adds that because of the black presence on campus, the universities began to realise that they had to adjust — academically and in other ways — to being in Africa.

"The BSS was in the forefront of an internal debate over the universities' role. It argued that the universities could not separate themselves from their troubled milieu."

The society took the point beyond argument into direct action. Marches led by the black students led to fre-



Protests on campus as black student numbers increase

quent police invasions of the campuses, and the use of dogs, teargas and batons against student demonstrators. In 1981 the South African flag was burnt on Wits campus.

Shubane said it was not only the administrations that were learning from the clash of two worlds on the campuses — black students were learning too. The BSS structures began to mature politically.

"Black students learnt the importance of alliances. They learnt that the South African situation had subtleties and that not all opponents of apartheid thought alike."

The accommodation and understanding that developed between university administrations and black student bodies was enhanced when both came under state attack in 1986 and 1987. The Minister of National Education, Fw de Klerk, introduced Bills which effectively reduced the universities to police their own students — or else face subsidy cuts.

The relationship was not without its hiccup, according to Mpofo — one notable setback being the breakdown in communication over black students' refusal to allow the Angolan rebel organisation, Unita, to speak on campus.

The administration made its stand on the liberal principle of freedom of speech, while the students took the view that there was no such freedom in South Africa — only an unequal propaganda war between the state and its opponents.

A similar row flared over the lecture tour of Irish academic, Conor Cruise O'Brien, which black students saw as violating the academic boycott.

The fierce restrictions imposed last week on the BSS and BSM — they are prevented from engaging in any activities except maintaining their books — are part of a creeping clampdown on organisations linked to the United Democratic Front, and particularly its youth affiliates.

Both BSS and the BSM were affiliates of the now-banned South African National Student's Congress (Sansco), which was in turn a UDF affiliate.

Asked about the future of the black student movement, Mpofo commented: "The debate as to whether or not it is time for black and white students to organise themselves into one body is an ongoing one on the campuses."

"Black students will continue to examine the reasons why they advocate non-racialism and yet continue to organise separately. The issue will be resolved by conditions on campus, and will not be accelerated by government bans."

"The silencing of organisations does not remove the reasons for their existence," he added. "Students will regroup."

"As his hand moved toward my knee, I felt the earth tremble. My Charlatan Father..."

Five good reasons why Latin shouldn't be compulsory

BY R H ZULMAN, chairman of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa..

SAF 16/12/88

Considerable misunderstanding exists concerning the recent decision of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa to recommend to the Minister of Justice that Latin should cease to be a compulsory subject for admission as an advocate. In the ensuing furore, the polemics have tended to obscure the real issues.

The following points may prove helpful in putting the GCB's decision into proper perspective:

(1) At no time has it been proposed that Latin should be abolished as a school or university subject *per se*. The GCB is mindful of the cultural and academic value of

Latin and the formative role it can play in the general education of law students as well as students from other disciplines.

(2) For those who have the opportunity to take Latin, the GCB would happily recommend that they do so and favours its retention as a subject of choice.

However, the GCB's decision to recommend its abolition as a prerequisite to admission to the Bar took into account the sober fact that Latin is not available as a school subject in the vast majority of schools in this country.

(3) It is unfortunate that so much emphasis has been placed on the difficulties experienced by blacks in fulfilling the Latin requirement. This was undoubtedly a factor in the decision, having regard to the paucity

of black schools which are able to offer Latin to their scholars.

There can be no doubt that the Latin requirement does not distort equality of opportunity and access to practice at the Bar. It should be noted that Latin is not a prerequisite to practising as an attorney.

The racial argument has, however, been exaggerated and it has been taken out of context, leading to the ludicrous suggestion that the GCB is either "racist" or "paternalistic" or both.

(4) Despite dire predictions that the abolition of Latin as a compulsory subject for admission to the Bar will mean that advocates will no longer have the ability to research the old Roman and Roman-Dutch authorities, the truth is that a single year's

study in Latin 1 or Latin Special hardly qualifies the advocate to do so.

It is only the real Latin scholars who are able to read the old authorities in their original Latin and will continue to do so in the future. The average practitioner must content himself with widely available translations of the leading works.

(5) Almost all of the developed legal systems of the Western world do not require Latin as a prerequisite to practise at the Bar, despite the fact that most also have a classical tradition.

It can surely not be suggested that the legal practitioners in these advanced countries are in any way inferior to ours because they have not had to pass a course in university Latin.

ST

154
Tourists move in on empty residences

WARSTILES

GASHINI

12/1-1986 17/12/88

54

by TYRONE SEALE and MARK STANSFIELD
Weekend Argus Reporters

UNIVERSITY hostels and flats in the Cape Peninsula and Boland are to be hired out as holiday accommodation to tourists next season — which could increase the Peninsula's holiday trade substantially by providing cheaper places for holidaymakers to stay.

The plan will also help keep the cost of student accommodation down and could make next holiday season's influx even greater than this season — which is already proving to be bumper one.

Captour's executive assistant, Mrs Marian Kelder, reports that an average of 1,000

Cape's oldest universities will help slash the soaring costs students face next year.

Last month 15 universities announced increases in tuition fees ranging from 12 to 25 percent and rises in residence fees of between 10 and 19 percent.

At Stellenbosch, students will pay 10 percent more for tuition and 19,2 percent more for accommodation.

A university spokesman said: "The revenue gained by renting out students' accommodation goes directly into the hostels. We do not use it for any academic programmes."

"At the moment a few thousand holidaymakers from all over the country are spread over the Matie campus in the Helderberg hostel, part of another hostel, two blocks of flats normally reserved for post-graduates and in 14 cottages."

The scheme, which had the

Cape's beauties are the BEST

Weekend Argus Reporter
WELL done, Cape Town! Our beauties are the best — three Cape Town teenagers came first, second and third in the national *Huisgenoot/You Miss Teen* competition held in Durban recently.

Lisa King is the winner. Karen Bester came second, and Ceme Wandrag third.

Lisa, 17, said: "I was very excited and happy when I won. I can't believe it."

"I am very much looking forward to my reign which will last for the next two years. I will attend func-

next Miss Teen.

"I go into matric next year. We used to be Ellerslie, but we have now joined Sea Point Boys High and I think it will be nice to be at a co-ed school for matric."

Wants to model

Karen, 16, said: "I was very excited to come second. I would like to model and I think this will help."

"I go into 'd 9 at Sans Souci next year and, after school, I'd like to do physiotherapy."

"I love all sport and school I love all sport and school, which I do as a sub-



LOVELY Karen Bester and leggy Lisa King join in the holiday fun. See story page 154.

people a day are visiting their information centre — well up on last years' figure, she said.

"Most are from the Transvaal and Free State and many families are still arriving at our accomodation booking centre looking for a place to stay.

"Luckily we have a system where cancellations at hotels and other accommodation places are filed — so we have been able to help out. There is still accommodation available — from five star hotels to camping," she said.

Stellenbosch University has for the past three years rented out empty rooms to festive season holidaymakers and from next year UCT will be doing the same.

Mrs Isabelle Franzen, UCT's director of residences and refectories, said: "Our buildings are here 12 months a year — why shouldn't they be occupied 12 months a year?"

The holiday accomodation programmes at the

blessing of the Stellenbosch municipality, was advertised on a small scale, mainly to former students.

At UCT Mrs Franzen said: "We have a vacation accomodation programme in which we hire out facilities to groups or individuals who come to the university for courses.

"At the moment we are housing about 450 pupils taking part in the South African chess championships and some hockey players.

2 700 beds

"We will provide holiday accomodation for tourists next year."

"We have not done so in the past because we have not been paying municipal rates. We could therefore not go into competition with hotels.

"From next year we will be paying rates and we'll be using student accomodation to the best advantage."

UCT has 2 700 beds in single and double rooms.

"Not all the rooms are suitable for vacation accomodation.

"The number of available beds will depend on what our requirements are for next

do fashion shoots and at the end of it all, I'll crown the

year, as many summer school participants, medical students and others come to residences before the rest of the students."

On the supermarket front indications are that people are spending more this year.

A Pick 'n Pay head office spokesman said: "Things are going pretty well. Trading started picking up on Thursday and we have been very busy today. So far, figures are well up on last year's."

Checkers' divisional director Mr Ram Harisunker said Western Cape sales had been "excellent" since the end of October.

"We've had a good run on what we call non-foods and on toys. All the gift items have been selling very well too.

"The impact of surcharges, the tightening of interest rates and the latest petrol price increase has not reached people yet and I think people are just using all available cash on this splurge. Next year may be different."

Start
Sowetan 19/12/88
building
now ⁵⁴

BLACK people should establish permanent alternative structures to prevent the collapse of the infrastructure in the event of the mass exodus of trained personnel at liberation.

This call was made by Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, co-ordinator of Health 2000, at an alternative graduation ceremony of Wits University medical students held at the Ghandi Hall in Lenasia recently.

The ceremony had been arranged by the Black Students Committee and was held simultaneously with the official one that took place at the Wits campus the same evening (December 8).

A spokesman for the committee said the idea behind the ceremony was to protest the establishment of separate learning institutions, as well as apartheid that is practised in medicine.

History

"About 500 people attended the ceremony which was the first such event in the history of Wits — and probably at other universities in the country. The occasion was a simple occasion, far different from the pomp and splendor that normally accompany such functions," he said.

During the graduation ceremony, certificates which bore the signature of Dr Asvat and Mrs Albertina Sisulu, co-president of the United Democratic Front were handed out to the graduands. At the end of the function the national anthem, 'Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika' was sung and light refreshments were served.

Those who graduated are: M R Amin, B M Bloy, B Fick, L P Green Thompson, V H Harku, S Harneker, A W Manning, R P C Natha, B Omar, T Omar, H I Patel, S N Patel, V M Sooboo, F H Tagari, M F Urban and M J Victor.

Varsity flats to be hired ⁵⁴ to tourists ^{20/12/64}

CAPE TOWN — University hostels and flats in the Cape Peninsula and Boland are to be hired out as holiday accommodation to tourists next season. *SW 20/12/64*

The move could increase the Peninsula's holiday trade substantially by providing cheaper places for holidaymakers to stay, and also help keep the cost of student accommodation down.

This holiday season is already proving to be a bumper one for the Peninsula.

Captour spokes'ian Mrs Marian Kelder reports that an average of 1 000 people a day are visiting the organisation's information centre — well up on last year's figure. Most are from the Transvaal and Free State.

Skilled labour crisis predicted

CPC limits
19/12/88
54

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — There will be a shortage of 200 000 skilled workers in South Africa by the year 2000 if the annual average growth rate is 2%, according a recent publication by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

The current recession has led industry as a whole to cut back on skills training, especially for blacks on whom the country will be dependent by 2000, said institute researcher Ms Monica Bot.

A sustained upturn in the economy would uncover shortages in several industries, notably the construction, agriculture and nursing, she said.

Several employers interviewed by Bot expected a shortage of skilled personnel with only a marginal improvement in the economy. Others predicted that the development of large scale projects such as the Lesotho Highlands Water scheme would add to this skilled labour shortage.

A major reason for these expected shortages was the structure of the present educational system, said Ms Bot.

JOHANNESBURG. — Regional Services Council (RSC) levies will have to increase five or six times if they are to make any impact on the situation in the black townships, according to a South African Institute of Race Relations report.

In the report researcher Mr Mauritz Moolman said public perceptions of progress being made by RSCs were unfounded. Many RSCs were adding previously allocated funds to funds which have yet to be collected for future projects and so "create the image of massive progress", he said.

For the increasing demands of black urbanisation to be met, more funds would have to be allocated by RSCs to the upgrading of black areas.

Part of the reason for the lack of RSC involvement in the townships was political, he said. Contractors were afraid of working in the townships which in some cases had led to delays of up to ten months before projects were started.

Waste of funds because of segregated institutions and poor educational standards in the African education system limited the number of students that could enter technical education institutions.

The number of African students at university far exceeds the number in technical institutions, and white education is aimed at a general rather than a technical education, she said. "Only 10% of SA's workforce is being trained in a technical field."

A solution could only be found if "industry substantially increased its emphasis on skills training", she said.



Mr Abrahamse ... crisis far from over.

**Fund helps,
but UCT's
cash crisis
not yet over**

MCS 20/12/88/54

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Education Reporter
THE foresight of a group of businessmen in forming the University of Cape Town Foundation more than 20 years ago has helped the university weather a severe financial storm, but the crisis is far from over, according to chairman Mr Len Abrahamse.

Appointed chairman of the University of Cape Town Council in 1976, Mr Abrahamse was one of the pioneering group who launched the foundation in 1961. He subsequently became its chairman.

The founders were concerned that funds from the government were inadequate to provide for the long term expansion of the university.

"There was a desire to have an independent, albeit small, flow of funds from UCT's own investments to give it the flexibility needed in planning long-term strategy," said Mr Abrahamse.

All the great universities of the world such as Oxford and Cambridge had endowment funds. UCT "for all practical purposes had none", benefiting from time to time from individual bequests and donations.

Independence

"In setting up an independent foundation with its own governing body and board of trustees our main purpose was to develop a substantial endowment fund to assist UCT financially."

Independence was necessary to ensure that capital was not handled by people dealing with the day-to-day affairs of the university.

More than 70 percent of the money collected by the foundation came from companies which were not based in Cape Town, showing that "UCT has been accepted as a South African institution".

Five years ago the foundation opened an office in New York and another will be launched in Britain next year.

"We have been encouraged by the contributions from America which have helped us to give scholarships to black students."

"Run down library"

Disturbances on campus had not scared off donors, he said.

"We believe that we are a troubled society. It is quite impossible to conceive that a non-racial institution like UCT would not reflect the tensions of our society."

Because of the financial crisis UCT could not fill 50 vacant academic posts, had a huge backlog in terms of equipment for teaching and research and a "run down" library, Mr Abrahamse said.

The financial crisis was caused by the State reducing UCT's subsidy, which accounted for 70 percent of the university's running costs, by 25 percent for next year.

* Research funds

He said UCT's operating costs for next year would amount to R160-million, however an additional R40-million would be spent on refectories and residences.

"Over and above we need capital for research. Up to three years ago we had a small fund for research, but that fund is completely dissipated," he said.

Between them UCT and Wits were responsible for nearly 60 percent of research being carried out at local universities.

"I'm a businessman and I understand the financial problems facing the government. However the problems are very much of their own making. I think it is short-sighted in a country with a mixture of a first and third world society to prejudice university education."

(j) by the substitution of the following subregulation for subregulation (10) (i):

“(i) In determining a family’s other means account shall be taken of any assets donated by a member of the family to another person, or any assets of which a member of the family held usufruct which has been relinquished, or the difference between the selling price of an immovable property and the amount on which transfer duties were paid where the selling price is less than the amount on which transfer duties were paid.”;

(k) by the substitution of the following subregulation for subregulation (11) (a) (i):

“(i) any immovable property, cash investments, mortgage bond or loans or any other outstanding debts in favour of a member of the family, interest in shares, share capital or assets of a company or other institution, capital invested in any business concern and cash in hand or in a current account at any bank or other financial institution;” and

(l) by the substitution of the following subregulation for subregulation (11) (a) (ii):

“(ii) any usufruct of the following: Immovable property, cash investments, mortgage bonds or loans or any other outstanding debts, shares, share capital or assets of a company or other institution, or capital invested in any business concern, with any bank or other financial institution;”.

3. Regulation 73 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the expression “R1 836” of the expression “R2 112”.

4. Regulation 76 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in subregulation (1) (a) for the expression “R2 376” of the expression “R2 736” and for the expression “R792” of the expression “R912”; and

(b) by the substitution in subregulation (1) (b) for the expression “R888” of the expression “R1 008”.

5. The provisions of this Schedule shall come into operation on 1 January 1989.

(j) deur subregulasie (10) (i) deur die volgende te vervang:

“(i) By die bepaling van ’n gesin se ander middele word enige bates wat ’n lid van die gesin aan iemand anders geskenk het, of enige bates waarvan ’n lid van die gesin vruggebruik gehou het waarvan afstand gedoen is, of die verskil tussen die verkoopprijs van ’n onroerende eiendom en die bedrag waarop hereregte betaal is waar die verkoopprijs minder is as die bedrag waarop hereregte betaal is, in aanmerking geneem.”;

(k) deur subregulasie (11) (a) (i) deur die volgende te vervang:

“(i) enige onroerende eiendom, kontantbeleggings, verbande of lenings of enige ander uitstaande skulde ten gunste van ’n lid van die gesin, belang in aandele, aandeelkapitaal of bates van ’n maatskappy of ander instelling, kapitaal in ’n sakeonderneming belê en kontant voorhande of in ’n lopende rekening by ’n bank of ander finansiële instelling;” en

(l) deur subregulasie (11) (a) (ii) deur die volgende te vervang:

“(ii) enige vruggebruik van die volgende: Onroerende eiendom, kontantbeleggings, verband of lenings of enige ander uitstaande skulde, aandele, aandeelkapitaal of bates van ’n maatskappy of ander instelling, of kapitaal in ’n sakeonderneming of by ’n bank of ander finansiële instelling belê;”.

3. Regulasie 73 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking “R1 836” deur die uitdrukking “R2 112” te vervang.

4. Regulasie 76 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subregulasie (1) (a) die uitdrukking “R2 376” deur die uitdrukking “R2 736” en die uitdrukking “R792” deur die uitdrukking “R912” te vervang; en

(b) deur in subregulasie (1) (b) die uitdrukking “R888” deur die uitdrukking “R1 008” te vervang.

5. Die bepalings van hierdie Bylae tree op 1 Januarie 1989 in werking.

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF DELEGATES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

No. R. 2613

23 December 1988

REGULATIONS UNDER THE UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1955 (ACT 61 OF 1955)

The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates has, under section 28 of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act 61 of 1955), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE

CHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) “account” means a statement of revenue and expenditure, a balance sheet and any return in support of such statement;

ADMINISTRASIE: RAAD VAN AFGEVAARDIGDES

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR

No. R. 2613

23 Desember 1988

REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE WET OP UNIVERSITEITE, 1955 (WET 61 VAN 1955)

Die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur in die Raad van Afgevaardigdes het kragtens artikel 28 van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955 (Wet 61 van 1955), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

REGULASIES VAN DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN DURBAN-WESTVILLE

HOOFSTUK I

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(i) “boek” ’n kasboek, grootboek, joernaal, register of rekord of ’n opgawe of bewysstuk ten opsigte van gelde en ander eiendom, roerend sowel as onroerend;