

256

PUBLIC SECTOR - Govt. - B.E.D.

1-8-80 - 31-12-80

Fort Hare University: closing
15(820) 30/5/80 (50) 256
*6 DF A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Education and Training

Whether he was consulted on the recent closing of Fort Hare University, if so, what was his attitude towards such closing?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Yes I am of the opinion that the Council of the University had no other option but to suspend the classes and to send the students home

11ans

Universities for Blacks: degrees/diplomas
14(800) 23/5/80 (2560) 54
662 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Education and Training

How many (a) degrees were conferred
and (b) diplomas were awarded in 1979 in
each faculty at each of the universities for
Blacks?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
TRAINING

| | The North | | Zululand | | Fort Hare | | Medunsa | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|----------|-----|-----------|-----|---------|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| Arts | 125 | 5 | 133 | 13 | 159 | 3 | — | — |
| Science | 40 | 43 | 16 | — | 47 | — | — | — |
| Economic Sciences | 36 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 51 | — | — | — |
| Education | 19 | 61 | 22 | 97 | 48 | 43 | — | — |
| Theology | 7 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| Law | 21 | — | 21 | 1 | 20 | — | — | — |
| Agriculture | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — |
| Medicine | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 34 |
| Total | 248 | 110 | 215 | 113 | 313 | 46 | — | 34 |

Pupils: cost of stationery/textbooks/prescribed books

91575 115150 256
 528 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>(1) What is the average annual cost of stationery, textbooks and prescribed books per (a) primary and (b) secondary school pupil,</p> <p>(2) what would be the cost to his Department in the first year for supplying</p> | <p>free stationery, textbooks and prescribed books in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING</p> |
|--|--|

| | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | (a) | | (b) |
| Stationery | | R3,50 | | R12,80 |
| Textbooks | | R6,60 | | R18,00 |
| Prescribed books | | R5,60 | | R14,40 |
| Total | | R15,70* | | R45,20† |
| | | | | |
| | | (a) | | (b) |
| Stationery | | R4 717 000 | | R3 538 000 |
| Textbooks | | R3 651 000 | | R2 566 000 |
| Prescribed books | | R3 675 000 | | R3 450 000 |
| Total | | R12 043 000* | | R9 554 000† |

*These estimates are based on prices during November 1979. Prices have since increased substantially.

†Calculations are based on the average prices of books. Prices, however, differ substantially.

MONDAY, 12 MAY 1980

†Indicates translated version

For written reply 12/5/80
13(753) ~~12/5/80~~ (256)
Black student teachers. bursaries

635 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training

- (a) How many bursaries were granted by his Department to Black student teachers in 1979 and (b) what was the total amount granted?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) 2 093

(b) R453 385

Question standing over from Friday, 2 May 1980

Black students: Matriculation/Senior Certificate examination
 12(728) 7/5/80 (256)
 The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING replied to Question *11 by Mrs H SUZMAN.

Question:

Whether Black students who are studying part-time for the Matriculation or Senior Certificate examinations will be allowed to sit for those examinations in November 1980, if not, (a) why not, (b) when will they be allowed to sit for the examinations and (c) how many students are involved?

Reply:

No

- (a) Due to the magnitude of the Department's examining function it has become physically impossible to conduct examinations for private and

full-time candidates simultaneously. The following facts are revealing:

More than 23 000 full-time Std 10 candidates wrote the Senior Certificate examination in 1979. No fewer than 97 695 private candidates entered for different subjects for the same examination. The Department's examining function does not, however, end here. It also administers external Std 5 and Std 8 examinations. In 1979, 297 211 full-time Std 5 candidates and 141 000 full-time Std 8 candidates sat for these examinations. The numbers of private candidates were 7 260 and 37 740 respectively. If these figures are added together it is evident that the Department had to handle the examining of 604 036 candidates in 1979. This figure surpasses the total school enrolment of most other education departments.

The lack of sufficient suitable accommodation for so many thousands of candidates during November and the non-availability of an adequate number of experienced examiners are amongst other reasons why it is also practically impossible for the Department of Education and Training to conduct the examinations of private and full-time candidates simultaneously.

- (b) May/June 1981
 (c) The estimated number of private candidates that will sit for the Stds 5, 8 and 10 examinations in 1981 are 10 000, 50 000 and 80 000 respectively.

Handwritten: 11/Ans and 10 Ques Col 647

Handwritten: 256 (circled)

Handwritten: 24/4/80

10/647 **Black pupils** 24/4/80 (256)
564 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Education and Training

- (1) How many Black pupils in the White areas of the Republic (a) entered for and (b) passed the Std 5, Std 8 and Std 10 or equivalent examinations, respectively, at the end of 1979,
- (2) how many of those who passed the Std 10 or equivalent examination qualified for university entrance?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

| | Std 5 | Std 8 | Std 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) (a) | 91 002 | 38 886 | 4 157 |
| (b) | 60 300 | 27 382 | 2 980 |

(2) 1 148

21/4/80

256

Education + Training Amendment Bill

(Second Reading Renewed)

See Hansard 10 cols. 4403 - 4412

9(575) Teacher training institutions
 541 Dr A L BORAINE asked the
 Minister of Education and Training

(a) How many teacher training institutions were administered by his Department as at 31 March 1979, (b) where are they situated and (c) how many students were enrolled at each institution as at that date?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) 7

(b) (c)

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| <i>Transvaal</i> | |
| Soweto | 366 |
| Sebokeng | 194 |
| Soshanguve | 300 |
| Middelburg | 199 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Natal</i> | |
| Richmond | 427 |
| Bulwer | 51 |
| <i>Orange Free State</i> | |
| Kroonstad | 308 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1 845 |

Statistics as on the first Tuesday of March 1979

9(576) Foreign Black students 257
 16/4/80
 542 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
 Minister of Education and Training

(a) How many foreign Black students were enrolled at universities for Blacks in the Republic as at 30 June 1979, (b) from what country did each student come and (c) (i) at which university and (ii) in what faculty was each enrolled?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a), (b) and (c)

The requested information with regard to foreign students is as follows

577 THURSDAY, 17 APRIL 1980

578

| | Trans-kei | Bophu-thatswana | Swazi-land | Zim-babwe | Malawi | Lesotho | Total |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|
| Medunsa | 15 | 12 | 7 | | | | 34 |
| The North | 24 | 298 | | 14 | 7 | 1 | 344 |
| Zululand | 8 | 9 | 18 | 3 | | | 38 |
| Fort Hare | 771 | 66 | | 4 | | | 841 |
| Total | 818 | 385 | 25 | 21 | 7 | 1 | 1 257 |

The requested information in respect of faculties is not readily available

Yes, on 1 August 1979

9(570) 16/4/80
State Schools: teachers

256
RAS

*3 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training

How many teachers were employed by his Department in State schools in the Republic as at 31 March 1979?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The reply to your question is contained in my Department's Annual Report for 1979 and is as follows

| | | |
|-------|--------------|---------------|
| White | 332 | } Table 2 4 1 |
| Black | 1 381 | |
| Total | <u>1 713</u> | |

1874680

256
~~325~~

Education + Training
Amendment Bill
And Reading

See Hansard 9 cols 4351-4358

See S. Hansard 5 cols 1182-1189

9(572)

Farm schools

16/4/80

258

510 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Education and Training

- (1) How many farm schools were there in the Republic in 1977, 1978 and 1979, respectively,
- (2) what was the total subsidy paid from State revenue sources in respect of these schools in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) The reply to your question is contained in my Department's Annual Report for 1979 (Table 1 1 1) and is as follows

1977 4 397
1978 4 556
1979 4 734

- (2) 1977—'78 ± R14 672 000
1978—'79 ± R19 140 000
1979—'80 Particulars will only be available towards August 1980

These amounts represent expenditure in respect of salaries of teachers, furniture, books and other school requisites and school buildings

Hansard 8 Question - Col. 546

28/3/80

256

Universities for Blacks: cost to State per student

9(546) 256/54
506 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training

What was the cost to the State per student at each of the universities for Blacks in 1979?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

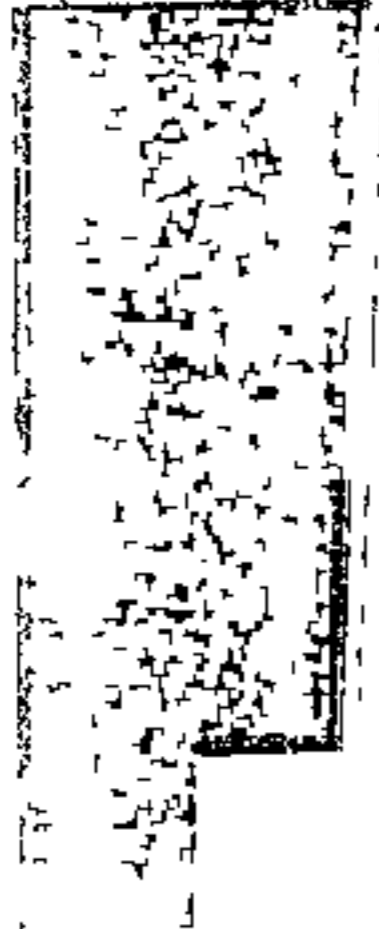
University of Fort Hare R2 029,74
University of the North R2 547,82
University of Zululand R2 957,73

The cost to the State per student in respect of the Medical University of Southern Africa is not readily available as it is an integrated institution consisting of a medical faculty, training hospital and paramedic courses.

256

Hansard 8 Quest Col 511

26/3/80



Black pupils: books/stationery
8(511) 26/3/80 (256)
481. Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister
of Education and Training

What is the estimated average annual amount payable by parents for books and stationery needed by a Black pupil in (a)

27 MARCH 1980

Sub-Standard A, (b) Standard I and Standard VI?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (a) R3,00
- (b) R3,00
- (c) R22,00

Estimates based on retail prices in Pretoria.

Hansard 8

Quest

Col

440

256

24/3/80

Universities for Blacks: capital expenditure
24/3/80
504 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked
Minister of Education and Training

What was the capital expenditure on each of the universities for Blacks in financial year 1978-'79?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

The requested information is contained in Part III of the Report of the Auditor General for the Financial Year 1978-'79 and is as follows: "

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Medunsa | R6 370 12 |
| University of the North | R2 075 12 |
| University of Fort Hare | R2 050 12 |
| University of Zululand | R1 885 156 |

~~256~~ 256

Hansard. 8 Ques A C1 438

24/3/80

Black university students: bursaries
8(438) 2/3/80 (54) (256)
479 Dr A. L. BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Education and Training

- (a) How many Black university students at the Black universities were in receipt of bursaries during 1979 and
- (b) what was the total value of these bursaries?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The requested information is contained in my Department's 1979 Annual Report. See page 179

Hansard
7(422)

21/3/80

256

Supplementary Report of the Commission
of Inquiry into Alleged Irregularities in the
Former Department of Information

^{21/3/80 (256)}
*1 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior

7 (Wtd) Whether the Public Service Commission has made any recommendations in connection with Recommendation No 3 on page 58 of the Supplementary Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Alleged Irregularities in the Former Department of Information, if so, (a) what are the main recommendations of the Public Service Commission and (b) what action has been taken as a result thereof?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

No (a) and (b) fall away

Kwa Thema township schools

308 DR A L BOPAPE asked the Minister of Education and Training

- (1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools were there in the Kwa Thema township at the start of the 1979 school year,
- (2) (a) how many classrooms were available and (b) what was the pupil enrolment in each school,
- (3) whether any further classrooms were provided at any of these schools during 1979 if so, (a) how many (b) at which schools and (c) at what cost,
- (4) whether any new schools or classrooms are to be built during 1980, if so, (a) how many and (b) at what cost?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) (a) 20
- (b) 3

| (2) | Name of school | (a) | (b) |
|-----|------------------------|-----|-------|
| | <i>Primary schools</i> | | |
| | Canon-Rakale | 12 | 826 |
| | Nkabinde | 12 | 1 096 |
| | Job Maseko | 12 | 708 |
| | Ntokozweni | 13 | 863 |
| | Kwa-Thema | 16 | 723 |
| | Qedusizi | 12 | 995 |
| | Themba-Likazulu | 12 | 1 079 |
| | Fred Habedi | 12 | 1 134 |
| | Gorogang | 16 | 522 |
| | Masimini | 13 | 979 |
| | Muzomsha | 12 | 1 096 |
| | Redumeletswe | 16 | 638 |
| | Sakhelwe | 16 | 1 066 |
| | Sechaba | 16 | 603 |

(3) No

(4) Yes

- (a) One 20 classroom secondary school complete with centres and library
Two primary schools (2) classrooms each
Construction of 9 secondary classrooms and 18 toilets at existing secondary schools
Construction of 41 primary classrooms and 82 toilets at existing primary schools
- (b) Secondary schools ---R458 000 (tender price)
Two primary schools
R400 000 each (estimated cost)
50 additional classrooms and 100 toilets at approximately R550 000 (estimated cost)

*These schools do not have their own school buildings and for the time being make use of the facilities of other schools on a platoon system

256

351

WEDNESDAY 12 MARCH 1980

352

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----|--------|
| | | 12 | 1 020 |
| | Thea-Twala | 16 | 802 |
| | Tsimong | 1 | 1 039 |
| | Umsobomvu | 12 | 1 008 |
| | Zithembeni | 9 | 333 |
| | Kristo Nkosi | 16 | 870 |
| | Zamani | | |
| | <i>Sub-total</i> | 227 | 17 400 |
| | <i>Secondary schools</i> | 4 | 336 |
| | Kenneth Masekela | 16 | 857 |
| | Phulong | 16 | 1 027 |
| | Tlakula | 52 | 2 220 |
| | <i>Sub-total</i> | 227 | 19 620 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 259 | 19 620 |

256

Black pupils Junior Certificate examination

340 Mr R. A. F. SWAPP asked the Minister of Education and Training

(1) On what date (a) was the final paper for the Junior Certificate examination for Black pupils written in 1979 and (b) were the results of the examination notified to pupils

(2) whether any pupils were not notified of their results on that date, if so (a) how many (b) in what area, (c) for what reason and (d) on what date were the delayed results notified to pupils

(3) what was the date for enrolment for the 1980 school year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) (a) 26 November 1979

(b) On 10 January 1980 the results were directly handed over to Regional Directors and posted to Secretaries for Education to be made known to pupils

(2) Yes

(a) The figures are not readily available

(b) Various areas

(c) For various reasons i.e. irregularities before and during the examinations and candidates who wrote the wrong question papers

(d) As soon as results were available

(3) 14 January 1980

52007 6-3 20
 338 D. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the
 Minister of Education and Training

(a) How many and (b) what percentage of the total number of first-year students enrolled at each university for Blacks in 1979 (i) dropped out during the year and (ii) failed their examinations in all subjects at the end of the year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

| | (i) | (ii) | |
|-----|------|------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| 44 | 3,1 | 270 | 19,1 |
| 180 | 15,2 | 87 | 7,4 |
| 51 | 10,6 | 164 | 34,0 |
| 5 | 21,7 | 0 | 0 |

University of Fort Hare
 University of the North
 University of Zululand
 Medical University of Southern Africa

The Cape trouble spots

CAPE TOWN — Trouble spots in the Cape yesterday

● Modderdam High school has become the fifth school in the **WESTERN CAPE** to be closed by the authorities because of continued unrest and the boycott of classes

● There was a complete stay-away at the Alexander Sinton High school in **ATHLONE**, but at most other schools normal classes were being held and attendances were reported at between 70% and 100%

● The principal of Vista High School in **SCHOTSCHIE KLOOF** said only about 30% of pupils attended classes

● A spokesman for Trafalgar High in **WALMER ESTATE** said 64 out of 732 pupils did not attend classes

● The stay-away at black high schools and higher primary schools in **GUGULETU**, **NYANGA** and **LANGA** continued yesterday — Sapa

Done Usual (256)

'Children must decide for themselves'

PARENTS of boycotting pupils in the African townships are worried about their children's future — but they are firm when they say that the children must decide on their own line of action. A visit to these areas shows scores of young children playing around while their older counterparts get together to discuss the situation, and what to make of an offer by the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr D H Owen, to assist pupils in every way to help them get through end-of-the-year examinations should they return to school.

Many parents see the year as being too far gone to be of help to the children and say that there is no hope of any of them passing this year. One mother said the younger children should be told to return to school because they are not old enough to go and work, if the schools remain closed indefinitely. At present pupils from Standard 2 to Form 5 (Std 10) are affected by the boycott.

CHEAP LABOUR

The children protested against being used as cheap labour, but this is what they are going to end up as if they don't further their education, she said.

'Many of us have struggled to give our children what education we did not have and we are upset at what they are doing now, but we cannot blame them. They are protesting against what we, as parents, should have protested against long ago.'

The mother expressed the hope that the Department of Education and Training would reach a compromise with the pupils.

She said although parents hoped their children would return to school, they would not force them to do so.

Another parent said nobody could force the children to return to school

because 'everybody can see the conditions under which they have to learn.'

He said something must be done about the situation. Because the authorities have placed a ban on meetings, it was difficult to arrange for parents to meet to decide on what action to take.

'We know that the children will not return to school until something is done because the same thing happened in 1976 — the children returned to school and nothing was done to improve the situation,' he said.

HYPOCRISY

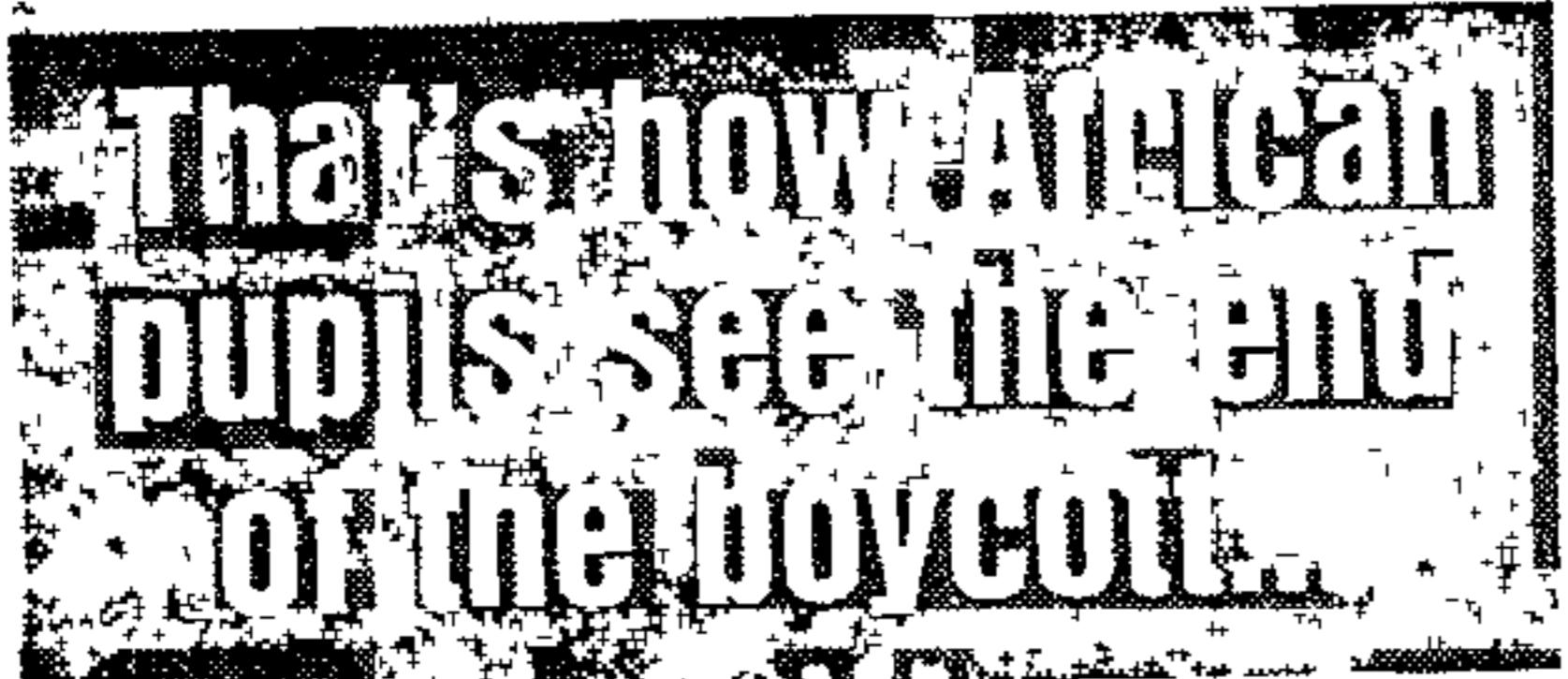
Boycott in PE called off

WE are determined not to return to school until the Department of Education and Training meets our demands for more textbooks, better school facilities and moves away from bantu education.

This was said by a Guguletu pupil on the continued boycott of schools in the African townships in spite of the fact that their so-called coloured counterparts have now returned to school.

'Our protest started when school fees were raised from R5,75 a year to R8. Already we have to pay for some textbooks and all our writing materials. Our parents could not afford this increase, which the department said was needed to buy more books.

Our parents have to pay about R40 a year a year for school books — for those with many children at school, the amount becomes impos-



problems were solved, forgetting that nothing had been done for us.

The communication we had when the Committee of 81 was still functioning was very real, but now there is hardly any communication at all.

'Sometimes we don't know how to view the position because they appear to have all the advantages in the Western Cape. Whenever they cry, the cry is quickly answered. Are our voices so low that nobody hears us?'

return to school but they made the same promises in 1976. We returned to school and nothing was done.

'Now they have the chance to repair schools while they are empty, they demand that we return to these same schools first.'

Labourer

Other pupils expressed a desire to obtain an education, but most wanted to know what the use of a good education was if it could not be utilised in Cape Town. To do anything worthwhile in life, those born and bred in Cape Town would have to seek opportunities in their 'homelands,' the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape keep-

ping them out of suitable jobs.

In Cape Town, whether one has a Junior Certificate or Matriculation Certificate, the only job one can get is that of a domestic or labourer. Why should we leave the area of our birth to seek better employment when it can be found on our doorstep?

'I cannot help but support the pupils. They are rejecting "Bantu education" because it is no good. And after 1976 — when nothing was done for them — I cannot blame them at being suspicious by moves made by the education department,' he said.

A final word from one of the members of the Committee of 81 and a pupil in Guguletu, lays bare the emotions felt by the pupils on hearing that their 'coloured' counterparts had suspended the boycott.

'They returned to school without any of their long-term demands being met. They did the

same in 1976 and we wonder if we should still trust them. They have betrayed us. We will hold out for as long as we can or until our demands are met because we know that the department cannot let the situation carry on indefinitely. We are determined.'

THE four-month-long boycott of black schools in Port Elizabeth was called off last week following a meeting between the Port Elizabeth Students' Council and the Parents' Committee.

The decision is not expected to affect the schools' boycott in Cape Peninsula.

Solidarity

A pupil said the boycott was initially suspended when assurances were given from the department that the matter would be looked into. At the time boycotting school pupils appealed for solidarity in a 'coloured' education which they defined as being only good enough to keep a person for the cheap labour market.

We joined them stating that we, too, had grievances at our schools. Members from each school joined a Committee of 81, later enlarged to 81, to co-ordinate a successful boycott to bring about significant changes.

But to us it seems as if so-called 'coloured' pupils were not sincere when they advocated a school boycott because they ran back to school as soon as some of their

We boycotted school in solidarity with pupils in the Eastern Cape and to highlight conditions at our boarding school where accommodation and tuition were bad. We were told to return to our classes or to leave the school premises. We chose the latter so the school was closed. It is due to be re-opened on September 2.

I felt really bad when the Committee of 81 suspended the boycott — especially as it did not seem to bother the majority of them that nothing had been done for us. We know the department has promised to rectify the situation as soon as we

Turfloop lecturers demand that registrar must quit

By J S MOJAPELO

THE Black Academic Staff Association (Basa) of the University of the North (Turfloop) has demanded the immediate removal of the university's academic registrar, Professor J C Steenekamp

The Rand Daily Mail has learnt that Basa's demand was conveyed to the chairman of the university council, Professor J H van der Merwe, this week

It is understood that a copy of the memorandum containing the demand has also been sent to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg

Prof Steenekamp was not available for comment yesterday and Prof Van Der Merwe said last night he had not yet seen the Basa memorandum. Last month, Turfloop students also submitted a memorandum to the university council demanding Prof Steenekamp's removal.

Basa claims that Prof Steenekamp was the major cause of the recent disturbances on the campus

According to Basa, his presence at the university was a "major factor which contributes towards the administration's negative image"

In its memorandum to Prof Van der Merwe and the Minister, Basa said it had been accused in the past of acting in "collusion" with the students

The lecturers denied the accusation and said they were instead trying to use their influence on the students to persuade them to resolve their problems amicably

"We have a responsibility to ourselves, the students, and the black community — being in the contact situation — to expose what we consider to be the primary causative factor in the recurring student unrests at the university," Basa said

"While we grant that the students give valid but remote reasons, such as the dismantling of Bantu Education, the more immediate local reasons can be easily overlooked.

"We have our ears on the

ground and would like to submit that there is no doubt in our minds that Professor J C Steenekamp is the primary causative factor. We thus strongly recommend that he be removed from the university with immediate effect"

The association claimed Prof Steenekamp's attitude towards both black staff members and the students "has consistently reflected his arrogance and impatience which borders on contempt and lack of respect for blacks"

"He is, in our view, insensitive to the feelings and aspirations of blacks generally and thus remains a major factor which contributes towards the administration's negative image"

Basa also said that even if Prof Steenekamp's removal would not necessarily eliminate the university's present and future problems "it will, in our opinion, go a long way towards normalising the situation"

The associations said that in spite of Prof Steenekamp's impressive academic achievements, the fact that he nurtured a feeling of racial superiority made him "unacceptable" to both students and black staff members

Professor Steenekamp holds two doctorates

The association claimed that while he was acting rector of Turfloop recently, Prof Steenekamp ran completely out of ideas. This accounted for the over-use of the police in attempting to resolve crises at the university instead of using recognised and respectable methods that had proved effective elsewhere, Basa said

● University authorities said yesterday that the situation at Turfloop was back to normal and that students had returned to lectures

Mdantsane scholars^{PO} return to classes ²⁵⁶ 7/8/80

EAST LONDON — The drift back to classes continued in Mdantsane secondary and high schools yesterday and only one school, Khulani High, reported a drop in figures

Most schools reported attendances between 80 and 90 per cent

Mzomhle High School, which had an attendance of 24 per cent on Monday was 73 per cent full yesterday. A teacher said there had been a steady rise since Tuesday and it was hoped high figures would be made on Monday

It was mainly boys in the higher classes who did not attend

At Khulani figures from Tuesday to yesterday were 53, 77, 85 and 65

At Wongalethu there was a 90 per cent attendance yesterday. A notable feature at the school, a teacher remarked was that some pupils attended classes in the morning but did not return after the main interval

In Port Elizabeth, plans are underway to arrange a mass meeting for boycotting pupils tomorrow

But by last night efforts to secure a suitable venue and police permission for the meeting had not been successful

The move by pupil leaders to convene a mass meeting comes after a three hour meeting on Thursday night at which they rejected a call by the Parents' Committee under the Rev James Haya to return to classes

The Parents' Committee made the call because of the threat by Minister of Education and Training Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, to transfer teachers to other areas if the schools' boycott did not end soon

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Students Committee (Pesco) said they still stood by their earlier decision not to return to classes until the ban on gatherings had been lifted, but had agreed to discuss the boy-

cott with pupils at a mass meeting

The ban under the Riotous Assemblies Act expires at the end of the month

Between a quarter and a third of pupils at coloured senior and secondary schools here stayed away from classes yesterday following a call by pupil leaders to boycott classes on the first two days of every month

The boycott at secondary and higher primary schools was total yesterday

There was also a complete stayaway at the Mary Waters coloured school in Grahamstown

While normal Friday absenteeism and flu were also thought to have played a part, most pupils are thought to have stayed away because of the boycott call

The boycott was described by the Rev Allan Hendrickse leader of the Labour Party, as "damned stupid" — DBC

3 000 pupils continue boycott

ABOUT 3 000 high school and higher primary school pupils of Cape Town's black townships continued the schools boycott yesterday

They did not heed a call by the Committee of 81, the pupils' body which regulated the schools' boycott in the Western Cape, to end the boycott. All the schools in these areas were deserted.

One of the pupils said the pupils had decided to carry on with the boycott because the Department of Education and Training had ignored their grievances. He refused to give his name.

● Black secondary and higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth were deserted again yesterday as the stayaway from schools in the Eastern Cape entered its fourth week.

Pupils have not attended classes since May 19. Until July 11, pupils gathered in the school grounds, but since then have stayed away completely.

Attendance figures at coloured high schools were not available yesterday. Mr Dirk Crafford, of the Administration of Coloured Affairs, declined to comment.

● Classes were disrupted at at least seven school in Mamelodi near Pretoria yesterday.

Vlakfontein Technical High School in the township remained virtually deserted as only a handful of pupils accompanied their parents for registration after an ultimatum given last Thursday. Schools affected by the disruptions were Ribane Laka, Tsako Thabo, Rethabile, Lamagadlala, Mamelodi High School, Izikhulu, and Dr Monare.

Mamelodi High School was stoned by a group of youths in a bid to get the pupils out of their classes. — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

C. I. S. S. K. (M) (L)

Police investigate Fort Hare incident

Own Correspondent

ALICE — Police are investigating an incident at a Fort Hare women's hostel on Tuesday night in which six women are believed to have been injured.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Border area, Brigadier J H du Plessis said yesterday that students had been questioned.

"There are allegations against the police of tear-gas being used and of beatings," he said. "These are being investigated."

The acting rector of the university, Professor G J J van Rensburg, has told students that the university could not be held responsible for the incident.

In a notice to students he said "I am sorry this has happened, but I want to assure you the matter has already been reported to the highest authorities and will be investigated at the highest level."

The university's public relations officer, Mr N Holliday, said that police had been called in on Tuesday night after campus security guards had found traces of petrol in the Zola women's hostel.

The station commander at Alice, Captain J van Wyk, said his men had gone to the campus after a report of attempted arson in the hostels. His men returned to base soon afterwards and he was not aware of any incidents.

The secretary of the Black Staff Association at Fort Hare, the Rev M A Stofile, said that the campus was quiet yesterday but "quite a lot" of students were leaving.

Disabled learners: TED is not doing enough

Star
25/1/70

While the Transvaal Education Department says it is catering increasingly for the educating of disabled children, a group of Transvaal mothers say it has not even exposed the tip of a vast educational iceberg.

Members of Parents Action Group of Children with Learning Disabilities (Pagold), claim the TED is actually hindering their children when it comes to special help, by not referring them to the new school in Germiston built by the Department of National Education.

The school, housed temporarily in an old school house until the new one is built near Rand Airport, has been operating for a few months. It has its own team of psychologists and therapists to evaluate pupils from private schools prior to admission. But pupils from Government schools must be evaluated and referred by the TED.

And here, a puzzling situation exists.

The mothers claim the school is standing empty of children and teachers because the TED will not refer their children, saying learning disabilities are really just emotional disorders resulting from parental behaviour.

The school's principal, Mr L. Heath, says he already has some pupils and

teachers and is waiting for the TED to refer more youngsters via the long-winded route of teacher referral, guidance clinic evaluation and then TED scrutiny.

It's this red tape that is holding up referrals, he said. He has made arrangements to shortcut it and in the meantime is waiting for other teachers to work out their notice before joining him.

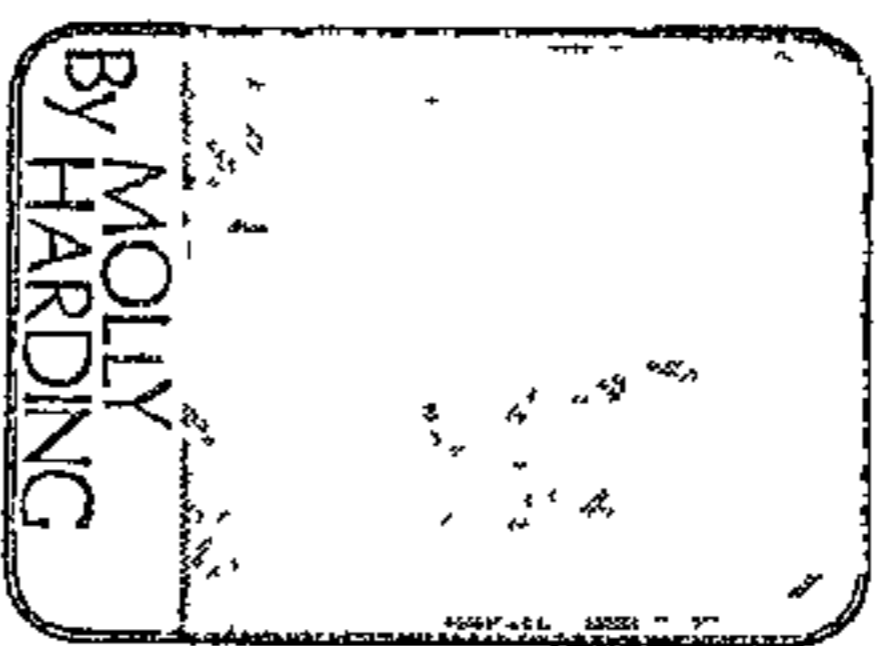
Twenty children started at the school this week. By the beginning of September there will be about 40 children and four teachers.

By January next year, another six teachers are expected to join the school, Mr Heath said. He is aiming for classes of 10 children.

Yet despite the school's assertion that it is slowly getting children referred by the TED, that department itself told The Star the school was "unknown to the TED."

Frustration, bitterness, anger and a great feeling of futility are rife among the mothers as they battle to get their children the remedial help that could alleviate their learning problems.

Their overwhelming complaint seems to be that the TED is progressing at a snail's pace, while it needs to gallop just to keep up with the problem of learning disabilities. Since 1971, 140 aid



classes have been established and another 25 are being opened every year, says the TED. They are staffed by "psychologists who are specially trained teachers and, when necessary, a pupil with a specific problem is handled by a team consisting of an orthopedagogue, an orthopedagogue, a sociopedagogue, a speech therapist and an occupational therapist."

Pagold members claim these "fancy names" obscure the fact that the teachers are not qualified psychologists and so are not qualified to treat learning problems.

A mother of an 11-year-old boy with a disability was first told by her son's teacher and then by a TED official that his only problem was disciplinary. He was a troublemaker and wasn't interested in learning, she was told.

"He's 11 and still in Standard 2. They wrote him off in Standard 1,

and even when I showed them the medication he had to take, and the doctor's report, that he had minimal brain dysfunction, they still wouldn't refer him to the new school in Germiston.

"The only way he has of getting there is to be transferred to a private school and then sent from there," she said.

A mother whose children all have learning problems, as she has herself, said one daughter had a severe reading and spelling problem and she requested help for her many times.

"They have a special reading laboratory at the school and my daughter should have been using it at least three times a week. I found out she only used it about five times in three months."

Most Government and private primary schools have special classes for children with learning disabilities, but they don't seem to fill the need that exists, a mother said in a letter to The Star.

Her son's headmaster suggested she take her boy to a qualified person for proper diagnosis of his problem, as "the school's test was not conclusive."

In the next months she found the Rand Afrikaans University takes only Afrikaans-speaking children, the University of the Witwatersrand had an

enormous waiting list, as had the Johannesburg Children's Hospital. The hospital promised attention when it had space and referred her to the Child Guidance Clinic.

Here she was informed a psychologist could see her son in a month. Meanwhile off she went to a remedial teacher who also had no vacancies, but gave her a series of lessons to do with her boy.

After many weeks on these lessons, there was a decided improvement, she said. Finally, the appointment at the clinic came, and so, finally, help — but after two years of anger and frustration, and with two years of her son's life wasted, she said.

There are some Government schools for those who need special education. The TED says parents must sign a certificate stating they will leave their child at the school until he has reached a certain age or educational level.

The mothers say what they're asked to sign is a certificate of mental retardation and once in the school, their child cannot then attend any normal school.

The school at Germiston, which will cost R2.5-million and will be supported also by Germiston Cripples' Care Association, will take in students from Grade 1 to Matric

Dettol 500ml

Dettol

Dettol

Fort Hare students quit campus

Class Star

256
PKS

Scores of Fort Hare University students in the Eastern Cape quit the campus today.

A student, who wished not to be named, told The Star today that since the reopening of the university last month many students had lived in fear of intimidation from those students who did not re-register for the second term.

"This thing has been going on for a long time and many students felt they were selling out by coming back. Some of us feared reprisals when we returned home.

TREATS

"There were threats that our homes would be burnt down and that we would be beaten up or killed. Personally, I could not take it any longer although I was prepared to complete my degree this year. It's a pity I have to leave," the student said.

She said her family thought it was a waste of time for her to do three years of university study and not complete the degree.

"There is nothing I can do except leave," she added.

Pupils ignore call to class

Staff Reporter

A TOTAL BOYCOTT of classes at high and higher primary schools in Nvanga, Langa and Gugulutu continued yesterday. The boycott which has left schools in the three townships deserted for two weeks now is believed to involve about 3 000 pupils. The students ignored a call for a return to classes by the Committee of 91 because they claim that their grievances have not been met by the Department of National Education and Training.

A spokesman for the Department of Coloured Affairs said yesterday that more than 50 percent of pupils had applied for readmission to Arcadia and Modderdam high schools.

The two schools were closed by the department last week after classes had been disrupted. Pupils are required to apply for readmission and parents must give an undertaking that their children will abide by school regulations.

The spokesman said that pupils whose parents refused to sign the undertaking would not be readmitted. There were a variety of reasons including health and immigration, for some pupils not applying for readmission.

The spokesman said classes were continuing 'satisfactorily' at Wynberg High School, which was also closed, and at two Paarl schools where attendances were 'about 95 percent'.

Pupils burn books

It was reported from Port Elizabeth last night that police used tear-smoke to disperse 200 black pupils at an Adelaide school who were burning books in the schoolgrounds.

Major Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said about 200 pupils gathered in the grounds yesterday and set their books alight. The pupils stoned police vehicles as they arrived and several windows were smashed. Some pupils ran away, and police used tear-gas to disperse the remaining children. Seven were arrested for violence but nobody was injured.

Major Van Rooven said there were reports of intimidation of pupils at the school by fellow pupils on Monday. In Port Elizabeth all black secondary and higher primary schools were deserted and attendance was normal at lower primary schools.

Classes reopened ^{6/8/50} ₂₅₀ ^{Stav} in Soweto school

About 190 Standard 6 pupils at Mapetla Senior Secondary School in Soweto turned up to resume their studies today.

Although the principal of the school, Mr Mabotshe, refused to talk to the Press, sources said seven classes would be reopened.

The Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Japie Strydom, said Standard 7 students would resume their studies on Friday. He said Standard 8 and 9 classes would be reopened next Monday and Wednesday respectively.

The school was temporarily closed two weeks ago when students pelted their principal with stones. The principal ran for his life and the school was closed thereafter.

Mr Strydom said at a parent meeting last Saturday that parents who wanted their children to continue with their studies were advised to bring their children to school on the required days.

They were also warned that if a parent failed to bring his child on a required date, they would not be enrolled later, Mr Strydom said.

Kimberley
329/256
ADM
boycott:
four 7/8/80
detained

KIMBERLEY — Four students have been detained in Kimberley in the wake of the schools boycott, which continued to spread yesterday.

A Security Police spokesman confirmed that four students were being held under the Criminal Procedures Act.

Under Section 50 of the Act a person may be detained for a period not exceeding 48 hours unless he is brought before a lower court and his further detention for the purposes of his trial is ordered by the court.

The detained students are Connie Molusi, 20, Paulos Tati 19, Mlulami Ben Fani, 21, and Rodney Mokubung, 20, all former pupils at Tshireleco High School.

Meanwhile, ten more people have been released from detention under the Internal Security Act in the past week, leaving another 57 still in detention under the Act.

Altogether, 76 of the 133 people detained under the Act since the start of the schools unrest in March have now been released.

Among those still being held are the acting president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mrs Nombulelo Melane, and an Azapo executive member, Dr Joe Variava.

Yesterday, the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed that the following people had been released since August 1: Sidwell Mathakate, Solomon Ntsoe, Caswell Tsoaela, Nthumotse Mokeke, James Mabunda, Kebi Tshabangu, Pitso Melamo, Vincent Mosemeke, Zoli Kunene and Pakendorf Peta — Staff Reporter and Sapa

POST 7/10/80 (245) (256) (242)

Trouble at varsity

POLICE baton charged students at the University of Fort Hare after there was an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to one of the rooms in Zola 2 Hostel for women students on Tuesday night.

In Soweto, the Johannesburg regional director of Education and Train-

ing, Mr Jaap Strydom, refused requests from Morris Isaacson students to reopen the school which was closed last week when students boycotted classes and demanded the release of a detained school mate, Mr Siphon Nhlapo

The Fort Hare University's public relations officer, Mr Norman Holliday,

confirmed there had been an arson attempt and said he was investigating the incident with police.

"But no serious damages were done," he said.

The station commander in Alice, Captain J van Wyk, said he believed police had baton charged students but could not comment further because the matter was still being investigated.

A student at the university said pandemonium broke out with the arrival of the police in camouflage uniform. He said some students had to be treated at Lovedale Hospital but were later discharged.

A spokesman for Lovedale Hospital said about 200 out-patients were treated but could not say whether they were students or not.

Mr Holliday said there were 1554 students attending lectures yesterday. Some had left because of persistent intimidation on the campus while others had left because they had not paid their fees.

The acting rector, Professor G J J van Rensburg, confirmed that five students had returned home after receiving threatening anonymous telephone calls.

High, junior, secondary and higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth black townships were still deserted yesterday while at-

Regional director

• From Page 1

tendance at lower primary schools was reported normal

In Johannesburg, Mr Strydom, regional director of DET, said he had no alternative but to close Morris Isaacson because the students there had refused to talk to his inspectors and had actually stoned one of their cars claiming they would not return to class until their detained school-mate was released.

Student representatives told POST that they wanted to put their case to Mr Strydom personally as they did not have faith in

the inspectors whom they claimed had handled their previous grievances poorly.

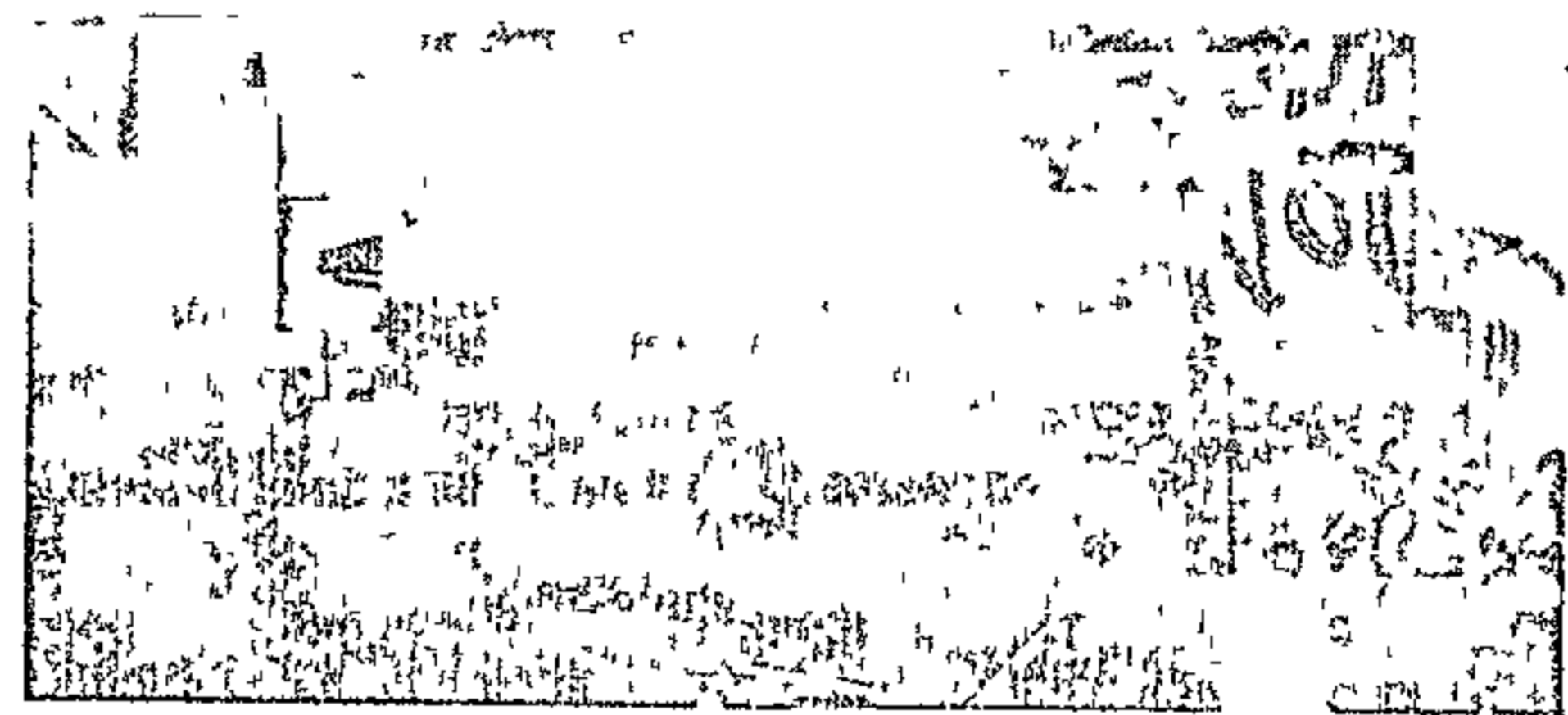
Mr Strydom, however, would not comment on the request by the students and said they had not approached him on the matter. He added that nothing at this stage would redeem the school as it would not be re-opened under "any circumstances"

Meanwhile another Soweto school which was closed last week, Mapetla Tswana Senior Secondary School has been re-opened -- in four stages, for "administrative purposes," Mr Strydom said. Asked why the one school was re-opened while another was not, he said students at Mapetla had not said they would not return to class while those at Morris had repeatedly said so.

• To Page 2

The COOPS

fire



© Students outside Madibane High School in Diepkloof before they staged the anti-rent march

On Kids

278
256
122

POLICE fired birdshots and arrested several students when over 4000 from Diepkloof schools marched through the streets protesting against increased rents and Bantu Education.

Later during the day a police van was stoned and several delivery vehicles had to be rescued by contingents of police when students started stoning them.

The students, chanting, waving placards and singing freedom songs were from

Diepkloof Junior Secondary, Tshonga and Namedi Junior secondaries and a few from Madibane High and Holy Cross.

They were on their way to the local West Rand Administration Board offices when their march was thwarted by heavily armed police who forced them to disperse.

The marchers regrouped again with their anti-high rent and anti-Bantu Education placards but the minute they gathered police broke the group

Police broke up a group of about 200 near Zone Two and arrested students while others scattered and ran into nearby houses for refuge

Brigadier Kobus Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, however, said he had received no report of

birdshots being fired during the march. He said students who had been arrested were later released at Orlando Police station.

He said between 200 and 300 pupils started demonstrating at the Holy Cross Immaculata High School at about 10 am and were dispersed by police.

Damaged

At about the same time 500 others were demonstrating at the Madibane High School and were going towards the Wrab office in Zone Two. Police intercepted them and a police vehicle was stoned.

At the Diepkloof Junior Secondary School, parents demanded to address students but, the principal refused. By 2 pm the Diepkloof schools were empty with the

marchers having gone home after the police action

Vehicles, including a privately-owned truck were damaged by the stone-throwers but nobody was hurt in all incidents

Spokesmen for the students said later that students were angered by the attitude of the community councils to increase rentals when they "know our parents cannot afford". And "by the way, who told them they were our leaders?"

The marchers were also protesting against Bantu Education which they want scrapped

It was quiet in other areas of Soweto and students who were obviously not aware of the happenings in Diepkloof went about their lessons normally

RECEIVED FROM THE PRESS DEPARTMENT OF THE POST OFFICE

Pupils in rent increase protest

256
RDM 8/8/88

Staff Reporter

MORE than 1 000 pupils staged three separate demonstrations in Diepkloof against Soweto's increased rents yesterday and a police truck and another vehicle were damaged in stone throwing incidents

The Divisional Commissioner of Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, said the "isolated" demonstrations were confined to the Diepkloof area

About 300 pupils started demonstrating at the Catholic Immaculata High School at 10am until they were dispersed by police

About the same time, nearly 500 pupils at Madibane High School started to march towards the West Rand Administration Board office in Diepkloof. The police intercepted them and a police vehicle was stoned

Brig Hamman said the pupils dispersed without further incidents

At Diepkloof Junior Secondary School, parents tried to address about 200 demonstrating pupils, but the principal refused to allow it

A privately-owned truck was damaged by stone throwers but nobody was hurt

A pupil at Madibane High School said a group of pupils arrived at their school in the morning "apparently after they severed the school's telephone wire" and asked them unite to demonstrate against the rent increases

"Within minutes scores of other pupils joined"

"The demonstrators were dispersed by police and we all went to our homes. I believe most of us will return to school tomorrow," the pupil said

Mr Joseph Mahuhushe, chairman of the Diep-Meadow Council which has not yet announced rent increases, described the demonstrations as "ridiculous"

"What are pupils demonstrating against? In Diepkloof and Meadowlands, no rentals nor tariffs have been increased. Every registered tenant in the two townships is aware of that," he said

DET transfers PE teachers 256

A LARGE number of Port Elizabeth teachers have been told they are being transferred to schools in other areas.

The decision by the Department of Education and Training follows the prolonged boycott of classes at black schools in the Port Elizabeth area.

All those affected must report to their new schools on Monday. However, teachers interviewed yesterday said they were not leaving their schools.

A meeting of teachers was to be held later yesterday in New Brighton to decide on action.

Teachers affected by the transfer were given telegrams from Pretoria for their transfers and forms authorising the South African Railways to give teachers free rail tickets for various

towns to which they have been transferred.

Most teachers are unmarried but, one source said, a married teacher also received notification.

Among towns to which they are being transferred are Molteno, Colesberg, Venterstad, Alwal North, Noupoort, Cradock, Tarkastad and Bedford.

A teacher interviewed yesterday said he was "shattered" when receiving his telegram. He had been teaching English and Biology at Kwazakhele High School since 1977.

"I was told by my principal that the department decided to transfer one teacher from every school in Port Elizabeth," he said.

"Most of us have decided not to go. Doing that would be tantamount to accepting Bantu Education which our pupils have rejected."

Rhodes warns black applicants

00 12/18/80
256 (15K)

EAST LONDON — Prospective black applicants to the Rhodes University Department of Journalism have been warned of pitfalls which enable the government to reject their applications on technical grounds.

In a press statement by the department to students wishing to enrol next year, students are warned not to seek government permission directly

Students must first write to the university for entrance application and government exemption forms which must be filled in and returned to the university as soon as possible. This must be followed by the applicant's matric results

Applicants are also warned to fill in the forms in detail. Applications in the past have been rejected by the government because the applicant merely stated they wanted to enrol for the BA degree. An application must specifically state the BA Journalism degree as this degree is not offered by "ethnic" universities which is one of the criteria used for black students to be admitted to "white" universities

The statement says the Department of Journalism has made repeated approaches to the government in the past six years on behalf of black students wishing to enrol

"A few blacks received permits from the government in 1978, but within six months new attempts were being made to establish similar courses at ethnic universities

"In 1979 the government refused applications from African students on the grounds that a 'communications' course had now been established at Fort Hare

"Representations were again made by the department to the relevant Ministers, the university and prominent members of the public to try to obtain a reversal of government policy. These efforts had minimal results and only three Africans were admitted to the course in 1980

"The department is hopeful more blacks would be admitted next year"

The statement says that with the establishment of the Fort Hare course, it seems the government hopes to channel students away from Rhodes

The department warns that the Fort Hare course does not offer professional training and has none of the facilities available to journalism students at Rhodes

The department says they hope the government will recognise the fact and be more flexible in permitting blacks to the Rhodes journalism course — DDR

D.D. 2/28/80
P.E. East
256

Sportsmen among teachers transferred

PORT ELIZABETH — A total of 21 teachers from New Brighton, Kwazakhele and Zwide schools have been transferred to various schools in the Eastern Cape.

Some of the teachers were reported to have left for the new posts but others are believed to have decided to ignore the order to move.

The decision to transfer the teachers has been taken by the Department of Education and Training following months of boycott of classes by pupils in higher primary, secondary and high schools here.

Among those transferred are several star rugby players, a former Eastern Province cricketer and a noted musician.

Star rugby players are the Kwaru and Fabs lock forward, Simphiwe Mavuso, who has been transferred from Stephene Mazungula Higher Primary, former Kwaru and Walmer Wales centre, Stone Bell, who has been transferred from Mzontsundu Secondary School to Cathcart, the Spring Rose prop, Vuyo Piet, who has been transferred from Nkqubela Higher Primary and Thembile Matomela, the Union utility player

who has been transferred to Bedford.

The former Eastern Province cricketer is Billy Jagers who has been transferred from Johnson Marwanga Higher Primary to Bedford.

The musician is Luvuka Sidika who has to move from New Brighton Higher Primary to Bedford.

Other names confirmed yesterday were Mr Sithembiso Faku, transferred to Cradock, Mr Z August, who has to go to Oudtshoorn, Mr Themba Salamntu, instructed to move to Venterstad, Mr P Klaas, Mr Bandile Caga (no clear destinations but confirmed transferred), Mr P. Zeto, to move to Adelaide, Mr D Blaauw (no clear destination), Mr Monde Ndalen and Mr Edward

Nonganga, to move to Graaff-Reinet, Mr Qondile Msizi, Mr M. Mdangaye and Mr T. Madlhogzi, all with destinations still unconfirmed.

Meanwhile, black teachers in higher primary and high schools in the Peninsula's townships are resisting moves to transfer them to schools in Oudtshoorn, De Doorns and Knysna.

"There is a strong feeling among the teachers that they will resign rather than leave their families and work in other areas," one teacher said.

All schools in the black areas of the Peninsula were deserted yesterday. Teachers said the stay-away was to commemorate the anniversary of the riots in the Western Cape in August 1976 — DDR-DDC

Peninsula school boycott continues

ATTENDANCE at higher primary and secondary black schools in the Peninsula was "nil" and had been so for the past two months, the regional director of training and education in the Cape, Mr D H Owens, said yesterday.

In general, however, attendance at lower primary level in the Peninsula areas was "satisfactory".

Asked when he thought the boycott of black higher primary and secondary schools would end, he said pupils had indicated that they would return to classes after September 2, when the present ban on public meetings had ended.

"What they don't realize though is that this ban could in fact be extended."

"I don't think the current wave of unrest and arson can be ascribed to the pupils who are boycotting classes. I think that it's more a tsotsi element that's responsible."

Mr Owens said that earlier educational demands by the students could be met at local level.

It had been stated repeatedly that demands such as repairs to school buildings and the provision of textbooks could be met.

"There was a shortage of textbooks because the books previously issued had been lost. We have made provision to replace them, but have said we will only deliver them when pupils return to their classes."

"From their side, they want this done before returning to classes, so it's a bit of a stalemate on that issue."

Asked what was happening to the teachers while schools were standing empty, Mr Owens said many teachers had been seconded to lower primary schools in the Peninsula area "and we are investigating the possibility of also doing this elsewhere" - Sapa

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(256) ROM
13/8/80

No change in exam schedule for blacks

THE Director-General of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, announced in Pretoria yesterday that the end-of-year examinations for black pupils in Standard 8 and Standard 10 will be held as scheduled.

Mr Rousseau said there had been reports that attempts were being made in some areas to mislead exam candidates.

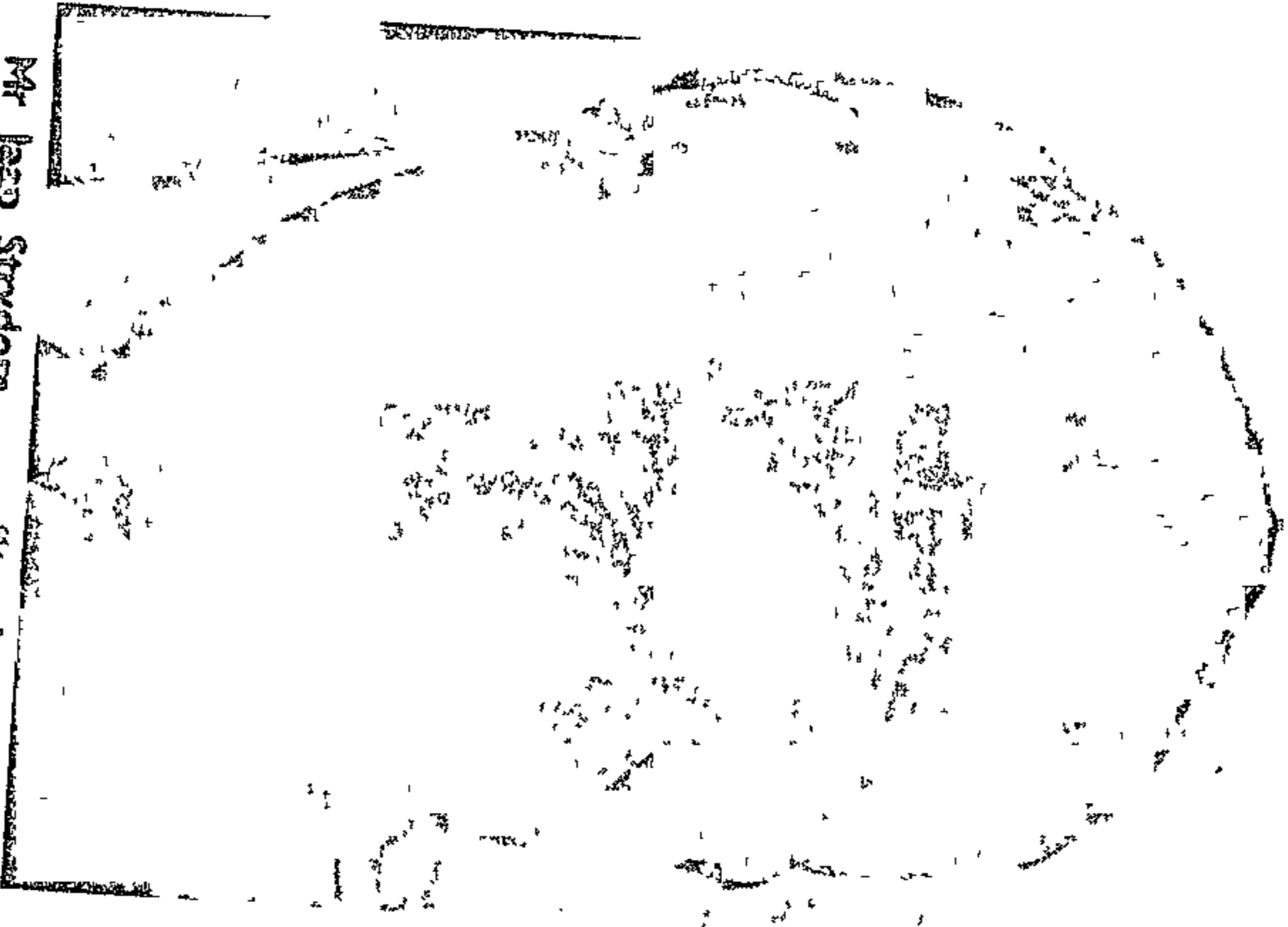
"The Standard 10 examination starts on October 29 and ends on December 3, and the Standard 8 examination starts on November 10 and ends on November 24.

"Under no circumstances will these dates be changed, and no special arrangement will be made for pupils to sit for the exams at a later date.

"The existing regulations concerning re-examination in March remain in force for fulltime Standard 10 candidates.

"No candidate will be allowed to change from one centre to another.

"Examination time-tables will be posted to examination centres in due course, and every candidate is advised to inquire at the centre where he or she has registered," said Mr Rousseau — Sapa



Mr Jaap Strydom . . . "teachers fruitfully employed".

EX-teachers in DET "ODD JOBS"

By CHRIS MORE

FIVE former Morris Isaacson High School teachers have been doing "odd jobs" at the Johannesburg Education and Training Regional offices since the school closed last month.

The five have been doing various jobs including filing, packing the store-room, issuing of registers to principals of other schools, preparation of tests, lessons, charts and audio-visual material of some subjects. But the regional direc-

tor, Mr Jaap Strydom, said the former teachers were doing professional jobs related to their teaching profession. Mr Strydom had recently told POST that all teachers at Morris Isaacson were "fruitfully employed".

Yesterday he denied that by "fruitfully employed" he implied they were all allocated teaching jobs. He said the jobs the former teachers were doing now related to their teaching profession and that they would be recalled as soon as the need in the teaching situation arose.

According to Mr Strydom, the former teachers may be recalled on Friday when Form Five students from Morris Isaacson report for school at the Mapella Senior Secondary

School.

There has been no Form Five class at the school and these teachers may be placed there.

He declined to specify what actual programme had been arranged for the five and only said when their services were needed they would be recalled to the teaching field.

Mr Strydom added that letters were already sent to Morris Isaacson students informing them which schools to report to.

All Form Four students have been told to report to the Emdem Senior Secondary School and Standard Six and Seven pupils are to be absorbed in the different secondary schools in Soweto by Friday.

POST 14/8/80 (256)

Examination dates will not be changed

THE Department of Education and Training will go ahead with the JC and matric examinations for African schools as planned. And under no circumstances will dates be changed, a spokesman said in a Press statement.

The Standard 8 examinations begin on November 10 and end on November 24, 1980.

The Standard 10 exams begin on October 29 and end on December 3, 1980.

A spokesman told POST this week that all efforts will be made to have the matric results out "as early as possible by the end of this year or early in January."

EP schools boycotts to continue

S. POST
256
17/8/80

By VICTOR MPOFU

SCHOOLS boycotts in the Eastern Cape would continue until the Government proved it was meeting the short-term demands of students.

This was the message Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Despatch pupils gave their parents at a meeting in the Great Centenary Hall, New Brighton.

The meeting, attended by 8 000, was held to elect a joint parents' committee to negotiate with the relevant authorities. It is hoped the children would return to classes while parents "negotiated" on their behalf.

The meeting also condemned as "frivolous" a letter from Education and Training Minister, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg. His letter was a reply to a request by Port Elizabeth parents for a meeting.

"I am willing to meet with recognised elected bodies such as the community council and school committees which have been elected by the parents of the children involved," Dr Hartzenberg said.

The reply was frivolous "because the PE parents' committee was elected by the parents of the children involved in the boycotts."

The Department of Education and Training was also criticised for transferring teachers without consulting school committees and parents.

A student spokesman outlined the short-term demands. They are:

- That a black student be allowed to attend a white school without a special permit.
- That free books be distributed equally to all schools irrespective of race.
- That those behind bars be released.

If the Government could not change the education system overnight, at least it could meet the short-term demands, the spokesman said.

He said the long-term demands were the scrapping of Bantu Education and the implementation of equal wages for teachers.

He said the transfer of teachers showed the Government was not prepared to resolve the boycott.

Pupils would not tolerate their parents being treated as the "boys and girls of the white men". Nor would the transfer of teachers, teargassing and baton-charging be tolerated. These would not force the pupils back to school.

Meanwhile, police used teargas to disperse a rock-throwing crowd of about 1 500 high school students on Friday in Tinas, a black section of Fort Beaufort, police said.

About 450 students, who are boycotting school, later burned a shop and the house of a local court employee and ransacked a bread truck, causing almost R15 000 damage, a police spokesman said.

Pretoria talks on E Cape boycott

PORT ELIZABETH — Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown community council representatives will meet the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Hartzenberg, in Pretoria today to discuss the continuing schools boycott by senior African pupils.

Mr G. H. Nduna, chairman of the Grahamstown community council, said on Friday that his council would formulate possible means of ending the boycott. These would be tabled at the meeting with the minister today.

Mr Nduna said the Grahamstown deputation comprised the deputy chairman, Mr. J. M. Jamela, and another community councillor, Mr. J. S. C. S. Jadi.

Mr Nduna said the boycott in Grahamstown was total above lower primary school level, but he was hopeful that a solution would soon be found.

Dr. Hartzenberg was in Port Elizabeth a few weeks ago and had a two-hour meeting with the Port Elizabeth community council under Mr. N. Singapi.

The deputations to Pretoria will be accompanied by Mr. Louis Koch, chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, who has been attending most meetings in Port Elizabeth with senior government officials on the boycott.

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

'76: Solemn inheritance

MORE and more black parents are spending sleepless nights and are often forced to make painful decisions about the education of their children.

The malaise started in 1976 when the children took matters into their tender hands and tried to resolve a situation which was clearly untenable to all of us. Very few parents could raise a legitimate grouse against what our children were doing for their anger was simply a symptom of the whole gamut of black grievances.

After an initial venture into trying to help, parents were either frightened, arrested or intimidated into shamed silence. The pain that had started in 1976, instead of healing over the years became cancerous.

There are today very few families that have not been touched by the school situation throughout the country.

Some parents have lost all their boys and girls by one way or the other. Others had to spend bags of money to get their children out of the urban areas. But that has not solved the problem.

Apart from those children who have disappeared from their homes, there are many who got themselves convicted because of beliefs sincerely held. It is painful to think that some of us had such an easy course through our schooling and then have to watch our little ones struggling against awesome odds to stay in school.

History is going to hold all of us accountable for what has happened, even those who have no children.

We will be held accountable for the various social ills that will inevitably spring up from a population that will be ill-educated. The only solace is that most of our children are being toughened for future battles which they will also have inherited from us, their parents.

POST
20/8/80
256

③ NO conditions no design

Student walkout at Ciskei college

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government's news ban on unrest at the homeland's schools effectively blacked out official information on a student walkout from the Lennox Sebe Teacher Training College near here

It is understood, however, only a few male students left the school, saying they were doing so in sympathy with other boycotting students elsewhere

The Daily Dispatch could not establish how many students walked out

Both the Secretary of Education, Mr O S Bomela, and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe, reminded journalists of the news ban regarding school unrest in the Ciskei, and refused to answer questions —
DDR

As his product another buyer at in cost of production

ii) Price discrimination does not have to be profitable because many a time are the relations between the people (the buyer and seller) the concluding factor. A firm may sell its product at a certain price to one buyer and at less of a price to another because the other happened to be a friend or in South Africa it might happen that the colour (race) of a man is a principle factor in determining the price of a product.

Quirt beating angers pupil's father

DD 20/8/80 (25)

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane parent has asked that his daughter be relieved of her duties as a school prefect after an incident during which he said she was hit with quirts.

The Rev E M Madikane said his daughter, Geobisa, 17, a standard eight pupil at Khulani High School, suffered several weals on her thigh when police used quirts to control pupils who were burning books at the school.

Mr Madikane said Geobisa had been caught between the insults of pupils who called all prefects "pimps", and the police.

"When I saw the weals I

went to the school to find out what had happened and the vice principal, Mr C Z Lubelwana, apologised," Mr Madikane said.

He went to the police station and spoke to the station commander, Capt Pakade, and a Lt Kuta. Both told him the situation at the school had been uncontrollable at the time and innocent children could have suffered.

He said the officers apologised.

"What I want to know is whether it is still safe to send one's child to school when police can just get into classrooms and hit at children," he said.

"Where were all the

teachers when this happened?"

"When we send our children to school we entrust them to the care of teachers and it is their duty to protect them while they are still on the premises, especially when they have given the children the added responsibility of being prefects," he said.

"Now Geobisa has marks she will have to live with all her life and the only answer I get is what a good girl she is and what a reliable prefect she has been."

"That does not alter the fact she has suffered and will suffer because of the assault," Mr Madikane said.

Mr Madikane said he would have understood if there had been rioting and stone throwing but he had been assured by many who saw the incident that the majority of pupils were in their classrooms when the police broke up a group burning books.

"It is clear the majority of pupils were driven out of their classrooms by police and Geobisa told me the circuit inspector, Mr P. Cossie, who was there at the time, had intervened and asked police not to hit pupils who were in their classrooms," Mr Madikane said.

He had not been told whether Geobisa would no longer be a prefect at the school.

Capt Pakade referred all inquiries to the secretary for Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sebe.

"We have been invited to talk to the press and you can't phone the colonel. If any information has to be released to the press he will get it from me," Capt Pakade said.

Mr Lubelwana could not be contacted for comment on whether he had apologised to Mr Madikane.

Mr Cossie was also not available for comment.

Efforts to contact Col Sebe were met with "He will not be in today." — DDR

Quilt marks on Geobisa Madikane's leg.

The changes the government is implementing in education may have come too late, according to Professor William Kgware, returning Rector of the University of the North (Turfloup)

In a frank interview, Professor Kgware said it was significant that the Prime Minister had recently launched an inquiry into education in general, and not merely the educational system of a particular population group

"Thus gives me a queer sense of elation, because I have been advocating it for a long time," he commented

But Professor Kgware believes the boycotts, conflicts and violence which have occurred since 1976, would have been avoided, if the present changes had been made 20 years ago "It would have been



Professor William Kgware

hailed them as the start of a new era, but now it is regarded by the majority of blacks as mere "tokenism" he added.

He attributes the change of climate to an increasing polarisation of political opinion in South Africa.

Professor Kgware, who retires at the end of this year, due to ill-health, was appointed rector of the University of the North in

Nat changes to education 'are too late'

256 STINA 2/8/80

1977. He has revealed that he met Mr Vorster, then Prime Minister, and several senior Cabinet Ministers, and insisted on certain changes at Turfloup before accepting the appointment.

"The salaries of black staff members were duly adjusted, and the constitution of the university council was changed, to increase black representa-

tion," says Professor Kgware.

Asked about allegations that he was a mere puppet of the white establishment, Professor Kgware replied: "Many blacks do not realise that a factor only carries out his university's policy - he does not dictate it."

He says he has fought for a better deal for blacks ever since he became an inspector of

schools in 1955. He continued to do this in his capacity as chairman of the all-black "Advisory Board for Bantu Education" during the 1960s, but declined to serve on the board for a second term, because he felt the body was not fulfilling a meaningful role.

Born on a farm near Brandfort in the Free State in 1916, the young William Moshobane Kgware received his initial education from his mother, who was a teacher. His four brothers are illiterate.

After matriculating, he obtained a BA degree from the University of South Africa, and began teaching in 1940. Later he achieved an MA, as well as a Master of Education degree. In 1969 she obtained a Doctorate of Education at Unisa, while lecturing at the University of the North

**Training
college
fold to
close down**

*WNA
2/16/80*

*(150)
250*

Mercury Reporter

IF THE Mfundisweni Training College at Pinetown does not close down after receiving a month's notice from the Department of Education and Training, the matter will be handed over to the police for action.

Mr W J M Lotz, regional head of the Department, said the college, which caters for black students, was not registered.

No application had been received from the principal and owner of the college, which operated from a 'dilapidated' house in Old Main Road, Mr Lotz said.

'I have written to the principal drawing his attention to the Education Act. I invited him to apply for registration but told him the college would have to close down within one month of receiving my letter.'

Mr Lotz said that if the college applied for registration, the Department would look into aspects such as staff qualifications, accommodation, fees and syllabi, before considering the application.

¹¹
Pupil (16)
2/19/45
died after
caning 256

Soweto police will open a docket if it is found that a 16 year-old Soweto pupil who died yesterday after being caned by the head of the school, died of unnatural causes, said Colonel Steve Lerm, head of Soweto CID

Colonel Lerm told The Star that the boy's body was still at Baragwanath mortuary and will be taken to the new Diepkloof police mortuary where a post mortem will be conducted

"If the result shows that the boy died of unnatural causes, we will open a criminal case which we will put through to the Attorney General of the Transvaal," said Colonel Lerm

The dead boy is Koos Seakgoe, a standard 5 pupil at the Matseliso Higher Primary school in Soweto

The schoolboy died in the intensive care unit of Baragwanath hospital on Tuesday after collapsing during a caning of pupils by the headmaster, Mr T M Modise, for allegedly failing to do their homework

Police will act if schoolboy

died of unnatural causes

22/8/80
1051
0510

SOWETO police will open a criminal docket if it is found that a 16-year-old Soweto pupil who died this week after being caned by the head of the school, died of unnatural causes, said Colonel Steve Lerm, head of Soweto CID. Colonel Lerm told

POST that the boy's body was still at Baragwanath mortuary when it will be moved to the new Diepkloof police mortuary where a post-mortem will be conducted today.

The autopsy shows that the boy died of unnatural causes, we will open a criminal case which we will put through to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal," said Colonel Lerm.

The dead boy is Koos Seakgoe, a standard 5 pupil at the Meteliso Higher Primary School in Soweto.

The schoolboy died in the intensive care unit of Baragwanath Hospital on Tuesday after collapsing during a caning of pupils by the headmaster for allegedly failing to do their homework.

Minutes after the pupils were caned, the boy collapsed and fainted at his desk. Teachers tried to revive him and he was taken to the nearby Orlando Clinic. He was then rushed to Baragwanath Hospital where he died in the intensive care unit.

The headmaster and the school committee visited the boy's family and told them Koos, together with other pupils, had been caned for not doing their homework.

The principal maintained that he had given all pupils one stroke on their buttocks.

When the boy fainted, the lady teachers tried in vain to revive him.

5 (m) 22/6/69 (2/1/69)
PE pupils agree
256
to resume classes

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH —
Representatives of black
pupils in Port Elizabeth
have unanimously decided
to call off their massive
class boycott, now in its
fourth month while the
total stayaway at higher
primary and secondary
schools is in its sixth
week.

They will return to
school on September 2.

This was said today by
the chairman of the
parents' committee which
has been negotiating with
them, the Rev James
Haya.

He said the decision
was announced by the

Port Elizabeth Students'
Council (PESCO), a com-
mittee of about 20 pupils
when meeting with the
parents last night.

The pupils had thrashed
out their decision during
meetings yesterday.

The parents' committee
had appealed to the
pupils to return to classes
to show "a positive step"
from their side while the
Government was reacting
positively to their de-
mands.

"We told them to take
into account the short-
term improvements an-
nounced by the Govern-
ment, such as the erection
of new school buildings

Pupils deny boycott report

PORT ELIZABETH — Representatives of boycotting pupils here denied yesterday they had decided unconditionally to return to classes on September 2.

Mr. A. Z. Lamani, a member of the Parents' Committee of Four, said an announcement by the chairman, the Rev. James Haya, that the decision to end the boycott was unconditional was incorrect.

Mr. Lamani said conditions attached to the pupils' decision would be divulged at the August 31 mass meeting for pupils and parents' representatives from Cape Town, Queenstown, East London, King William's Town, Fort Beaufort, Grahamstown, Kirkwood, Uitenhage and Walmer.

He said the conditions were "realistic, reasonable and negotiable." They would be communicated to the Prime Minister, Mr. Botha, in reply to his telegram in which he invited the Parents' Committee to meet the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. F. Hartzenberg.

In Grahamstown yesterday, the chairman of the Community Council, Mr. G. H. Nduna, released details of a meeting in Pretoria on Monday between Dr. Hartzenberg and a delegation from Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown community councils.

A message from the department says the government is not prepared to consider the abolition of Afrikaans but commits itself to continuing to narrow the black-white teacher gap, providing equal facilities as soon as possible, improving the standard of teacher training, introducing compulsory education, lowering admission age to six years, providing free stationery eventually, and the early release of exam results.

See page 7.

Haya praises government invitation

23/8/80

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PORT ELIZABETH
Black pupils have called off their boycott here and the announcement is seen as a double victory for the Parents' Committee.

The committee, led by the Rev James Haya, has approached the pupils on several occasions to call it off and the call has been heeded now.

The committee has also finally won recognition by the government. Mr Haya has received an invitation from the Prime

Minister's office to meet the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenberg, for talks in either Oitenga or Despatch "in the near future."

Dr Hartzenberg turned down the committee's request for talks. He said he could only negotiate with legally-constituted bodies like the community council.

The committee had asked the Prime Minister to intervene, but was told in

the invitation the Prime Minister could not intervene because Dr Hartzenberg was handling the issue.

Mr Haya praised the move by the government "to show recognition for a body elected by the people."

His committee replied yesterday requesting the date and time of the talks.

However, they had been mandated only to speak to the Prime Minister and would have to consider

whether to meet Dr Hartzenberg

Mr Haya said the committee planned to hold a mass meeting with parents and pupils at the Centenary Hall next Sunday at 2pm

Meanwhile the Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students and the Port Elizabeth students committee called for a boycott of the report-back meeting to be held by Port Elizabeth Community

Council at the Centenary Hall tomorrow

Mr Morris Singapi, chairman of the council, called the meeting to tell the pupils what happened at a meeting a community council delegation had with Dr Hartzenberg in Pretoria

The Grahamstown Community Council, which was also represented at the Pretoria talks, will give a report-back at a meeting at the Nolutando Hall, Makanaskop, tomorrow at 3 pm

Students to lose a whole year

256
com. 11/11/11
2/2/10

MORE than 50 Fort Hare students from the Western Cape will forfeit the whole academic year because they could not agree to the conditions for re-admittance laid down by the university's council and senate.

The university re-opened on July 14 following the boycott of lectures in May — and according to local students there are no more than 500 out of about 2,700 students left on the campus.

Admission for the remainder of the 1980 academic year have been laid down by Fort Hare council and senate and is subject to the following conditions.

They are that all outstanding fees were paid in full on arrival and that all fees be attended for the rest of the academic year without any boycotts.

The boycotting of lectures and any advocating of boycotting of lectures will not be tolerated.

These conditions are not acceptable and we and other students have decided to pack up and go.

About 3,000 high and higher primary pupils in black areas in the Western Cape are continuing the boycott, ignoring a call by the schools' committees and parents to end the boycott.

A teacher claimed that female teachers at higher primary schools were being transferred to lower primary schools.

Male teachers, it is claimed, are being sent to schools some distance away from their usual schools.

PORT ELIZABETH — Black students have rejected an appeal by Mr Norris M Singapi, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council to return to school tomorrow.

Students say they will only return once their short-term demands — for better facilities and the scrapping of the separate education system for blacks — are met.

They have also called on the government to commit itself publicly to introducing one education system for all.

Mr Singapi had earlier issued an appeal to students to go back to school after eight hours of talks with Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg and six top officials of his department in Pretoria.

PE students ^{S 1251} reject council's ^{24/8/80} return appeal 256

Mr Singapi said he was waiting for a telex to confirm that students who failed in December would be able to write in March and those who failed in March would write in June.

And Reverend James Haya, chairman of the local parents committee, said the decision to call off the boycott was taken after negotiations between his committee and the Port Elizabeth Students' Council (Pesco).

"We told them to take into account the short-

term improvements announced by the Government, such as the erection of new school buildings," Rev Haya said "If they, the pupils, reacted positively this could help their long-term demands to be met."

However, a joint statement released by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and Pesco criticised Mr Singapi's role in trying to get pupils back to the classrooms.

A Pesco spokesman said Mr Singapi had no mandate from either parents

or pupils. The spokesman said Mr Singapi had never been approached by parents or pupils during the boycott and the community councils therefore had no authority to negotiate on behalf of parents and pupils or to call meetings to end the boycott.

He said Mr Singapi and the community council were recognised by the Government.

Mr Singapi was due to report back to parents and pupils at a meeting today.

While the wrangle continued, a young Grahams-town woman was injured on Friday night when the car in which she was travelling was stoned in the town.

Three buses in Kwazakhe township, Port Elizabeth, were stoned on Friday night and a house in Zwide was stoned on Friday afternoon.

Beer bottle 'tax' in schools is not needed - Department

BY DERRICK LUTHA
SCHOOL children on the Reef are being "forced" by some teachers to raise money for the upkeep of schools — while the Department of Education and Training says this is not needed.

It has been a common practice by some schools

to order children to collect empty beer bottles or pay a nominal fee every week to buy floor polish.

This week, the Department of Education and Training said there was no need for this as all State schools were free to apply to the Department for financial assistance.

Teachers interviewed by SUNDAY POST said they had asked children to bring the beer bottles and to pay five cents to enable them to buy brooms, polish and feather dusters because these were not supplied by the Department.

"How else can we keep the schools clean without these necessities?" they asked.

The schools affected are

those which were built before the takeover of building of new schools by the State last year.

Mr G Engelbrecht, a department spokesman, said since it took over the building of schools in 1979, his department had been supplying schools with initial equipment like polish, brooms and feather dusters.

"Any school can apply for the supply of initial equipment. At this stage we are not supplying the old schools", said Mr Engelbrecht.

Asked why children were told to collect bottles, he said this was "totally organised" by the schools.

Children say that they are punished if they fail to bring beer bottles and

this is a burden to their parents.

In one school in Kippispruit, the principal refused to answer questions and referred us to the school committee chairman, who referred us to the principal.

Another school he told SUNDAY POST that the practice of children collecting beer bottles and paying five cents had been going on for a long time and she does not like it.

"I feel the parents are being overtaxed. What about those parents who do not drink? Must they buy beer for the sake of saving their children from punishment? What are they paying the school fee for?" she asked.

Outcry over pupils' pantie parade

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

PUPILS at a school in Kagiso are made to strip down to their underwear once a week to be inspected for cleanliness.

The "health parades" have caused an outcry among pupils who say they are caned if they complain. They have called on the Congress of South African Students to have the parades stopped.

The principal of the Sandile Higher Primary School, Mr Wiseman Bhogo, said the practice was to ensure the cleanliness of the students.

He said the health parades had drawn favourable comments from visitors. Pupils told SUNDAY POST that 90 girls

and 100 boys were regularly taken to separate classrooms and told to strip to their panties, brassieres and underpants.

They said some of them were insulted and humiliated by the teachers during the parades.

"We cannot go on for ever being treated in this manner. We humbly beg the teachers to stop this practice," they said.

Mr Bhogo and two teachers at the school, Mr Mzwandile Ngwatye and Mrs Eunice Tsimane, denied that pupils who complained were caned.

When Mr Bhogo was asked what happens to boys who did not have underpants he

replied: "Who said boys should have underpants?"

Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, a spokesman of the Department of Education and Training, said he believed every school had a check-up period to see if the children had brushed their teeth, combed their hair and washed properly. "It sounds a little far-fetched for teachers to ask children to undress."

The Krugersdorp circuit inspector, Mr C W A Steyn, went to the school on Thursday to investigate.

His findings were that he was satisfied that the school committee and the principal would look into the matter and make adaptations in procedures where necessary.

S POST 24/8/80

(256)

25/8/80 Nhm

Warning on 'useless diplomas'

Mercury Reporter

BEWARE of bogus commercial training colleges that award students worthless diplomas, is the warning put out to black students by the Department of Education and Training.

Mr W Lotz, director of the department, said that many black students were being taken for a ride by people who had no qualifications to run commercial colleges. These colleges were not registered with the Department of Education and were, therefore, illegal. Most issued certificates and diplomas that were worthless.

'Unfortunately the students discover this too late. They have already paid the college fees and have 'graduated' only to find that they have wasted

their time and money,' he said.

Mr Lotz warned students to check whether a college was registered with the Department of Education before enrolling for any courses. If it wasn't registered it was an illegal college and any degrees, diplomas or certificates issued by it were not worth the paper they were printed on.

'Anyone who has any doubts about the legality of a college can phone my department at Pietermaritzburg 56391 and

check up on it,' he said.

Last week Mr Lotz ordered that the Continental College in Tasnim Centre Victoria Street, Durban should be closed down. It had never applied to be registered and was, therefore, operating illegally, he said.

The college is owned and run by Mr A C Moodliar whose Mlundisweni commercial training college in Pinetown was ordered to be closed down earlier by Mr Lotz because it had not been registered with the Department of Education.

Seshego battle

By MATHATHA TSEDU

VIOLENCE broke out in Seshego yesterday when camouflage police with dogs fired shots in a pitched battle with pupils after a bus and school boycott.

At least eight pupils from Seshego High School were detained during the violence which erupted after thousands of workers boycotted Lebowa buses, and walked the 12 km to Pietersburg in protest against a fare increase.

The pupils were detained when they boy-

cotted classes in solidarity with their protesting parents

The big walk, decided at the weekend meeting organised by the Seshego village committee and the Seshego branch of Azapo, started as early as 4 am with workers, both young and old ignoring the empty buses

Warning shots

Some of the workers hiked but later in the morning Lebowa police manned a roadblock at the township entrance and ordered all passengers in private vehicles to get out. Taxi drivers did a roaring trade and some of them responded to the workers call and charged half the usual fare.

The roadblock was criticised by the workers who said the police were trying to force them back to the buses. "Why do they have to man their roadblock today when we do not use the buses," asked one

In the township, pupils boycotted classes and stood around in groups. Warning shots were later fired near the Catholic Church to disperse a crowd of students who hijacked a Government tractor. Five buses and other vehicles, including police vans, were stopped.

To Page 2

POST

26/5/80

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Inquest on ^{pos} Koos ²⁵⁶

MAJOR A I Muller, chief of CID at Orlando Police Station has opened an inquest file on the 16-year-old Soweto schoolboy who died last week after being caned and the possibility of someone being prosecuted will be decided by the inquest magistrate.

The possibility of criminal charges being investigated was also confirmed by Colonel Steve Lerm, head of Soweto CID.

Major Muller said that the post-mortem carried out on the boy, Koos Seakgoe on Friday, showed

that no steps are being taken against anybody. The boy got ill at school and after going into a coma, died at the Baragwanath Hospital," said Major Muller.

Colonel Lerm said that if the inquest, which will

No end yet to exile of PE teachers

PORT ELIZABETH teachers who were transferred to country areas because of the boycott of African schools are to be brought back immediately

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Steve Buys, circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Buys said the teachers would be brought back to Port Elizabeth if and when the school situation returned to normal.

Meanwhile boycotting pupils have said they will return to school on September 2 if the Government meets certain short-term demands.

Details of these demands will be released only at a mass meeting of parents, teachers and pupils at 2 pm next Sunday

The boycott situation in the Eastern Cape was reported to be quiet yesterday.

Unrest delays building plans

256
100
28/8/80

GRAHAMSTOWN — A R550 000 building programme to improve two black schools here has been postponed in the wake of arson and unrest last month — but the Department of Education and Training is adamant that no schools destroyed by fire will be rebuilt.

This means that more than 1 500 scholars are without classrooms. Those who have returned to school — about 50 per cent of lower primary school children — are being accommodated in double sessions at other schools less badly damaged by fire.

"We are right back to square one," said the circuit inspector, Mr G W Merbold.

"It has taken us years to do away with the platoon system and double sessions had all but been eliminated in Grahamstown."

He emphasised that while scheduled building programmes would go

ahead at schools where no classrooms were burned," not a single burnt-out classroom or smashed window pane will be repaired with departmental money.

"The department's attitude is that it is not prepared to replace buildings destroyed by the children themselves. But if they show they care about their schools, improvements will be carried out."

Two lower primary schools were totally destroyed by fire while at NV Cewu Higher Primary School only two of 18 classrooms can still be used.

At other schools children sit in classrooms without any window panes. Mr Merbold said some 4 000 panes were broken at several schools, and would cost R10 000 to replace.

"This time the money will have to come from the community."

However, a building

programme scheduled for the Nathaniel Nyauza High School and Andrew Moyake Higher Primary School is likely to go ahead.

The programme, which will cost about R550 000, will add 12 classrooms to Nyauza and eight to Andrew Moyake, and will upgrade all buildings at both schools.

Building was due to start in September but has been postponed because of the "volatile" situation in the township.

According to Mr Merbold, contractors were unwilling to start work while unrest continued, but he hoped the building programme would begin before the end of the year.

Another result of the schools boycott and arson here has been that private donors, responsible for thousands of rands worth of bursary grants each year, have advised the department that those grants are being withheld for 1981 — DDC

'Burnt schools will not be rebuilt'

will
26/5/80

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PORT ELIZABETH — A R550 000 building programme to improve two black schools in Grahamstown has been postponed in the wake of arson and unrest last month

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'The department's attitude is that it is not prepared to replace buildings destroyed by the children themselves,' he said

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Riot: Police explain

DD 25/8/80

(Mrs) (W)

Sebe: We want pupils at desks

(Mrs) (256) DD 25/8/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
Two Ciskei police captains, from Mdantsane, have denied Ciskeian police entered classrooms at Khulani High School, at Mdantsane, to control students there

The denial related to a situation at the school, on August 13, when the police were called to the school to quell a riot

Capt M G Pakade, station commander at Mdantsane, and his second-in-command, Capt E Kutta, said the impression created by a report which appeared in the press on August 20 was that the police had acted irresponsibly

The policemen were ex-

plaining police action on that day, during an interview arranged by Col Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services

Col Sebe said police who acted aggressively towards students in riot situations were not doing so at the instance of police authorities in the Ciskei

The Ciskei police officers were particularly worried about the case involving Geobisa Madikane, 17, who sustained wounds on her thigh when police used quirts to control the riot at Khulani

Police action in controlling the riot was criticised by Geobisa's father, the Rev E M Madikane

Both Capt Pakade and Capt Kutta confirmed the police had apologised to Mr Madikane when they heard Mr Madikane's story that Geobisa was one of the majority of students who were in class when some rioters burnt books

The two captains denied emphatically police had beaten up the students who were in class, but admitted police had entered some classrooms "because there were suspects we wanted who were involved in the burning of books," Capt Pakade said.

He said the names of the suspects appeared on some of the books which were salvaged from the fire and when he was ask-

ed if the police assumed the names immediately branded as suspects the owners, Capt Pakade said the names were the first point of investigation.

"Regarding the beatings one should understand the police had not contended only with book burning on the day, but also with stone throwing directed at the police by the rioters," he said

He said police would have apologised to any parent whose child was caught in a situation "not of his making" like Geobisa had been "and that should not be interpreted as admission by the police that they had erred following irresponsible action." — DDR

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
The Ciskei Government's greatest educational concern at the moment is to get schoolchildren back into their classrooms

This was revealed here by the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sebe

Col Sebe denied the Ciskei Government was advancing the cause of "Bantu Education, as is claimed" in some quarters

He said "The Ciskei Government has never championed the cause of Bantu Education and what the government is saying

is that our children must attend school and make use of the education system that is available to them at this moment"

He did not say what kind of educational system was in use in the Ciskei, but said "It is the greatest concern of the Ciskei Government to get these children back to school so that they can receive their education"

Col Sebe, who has imposed a news ban on riots in the Ciskei, said he would give the press full details next Thursday on the riots, which would reveal the real situation in the Ciskei regarding the unrest. — DDR

Deaths: Sebe blames Govt

By M. J. ...

KING WILLIAMS TOWN
— Chief Minister Lerooy Sebe yesterday blamed the deaths at Sada on the South African Government's failure to inform them of the move to close schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

"Their failure to exercise common sense and courtesy caused the unrest at Sada," Chief Sebe said.

He said if the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. F. H. Hertzberg, had warned them about the closure, the Ciskei would have made plans to forestall interference in its schools as 80 per cent of the students in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage were Ciskeians.

"Our problems had been eighty per cent solved but the closure of schools in the urban areas charged our situation," he said.

"We have information that boys from Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown are working in the area.

"They have accomplished their aims in having schools closed in their areas and they are now concentrating on the Ciskei, particularly Mdantsane, Dintzha and Zwellitsha.

"We would have made plans to forestall interference by elements who may have tried to contact our students. You can imagine what happens when such a big number of students have been thrown out on the streets and allowed to roam about freely."

Chief Sebe was commenting on the stoning to death of Constable Lunile Mbebe, 31, of Queenstown, and the death of Michael Masimuni, 16, a pupil at the Nompumelelo Intermed-

iate School, who was shot during the unrest.

Chief Sebe said before the unrest "strange people" were seen at Sada and his government believed the strangers orchestrated the riot.

But he warned whoever was behind the riots was making a "great mistake" as the Ciskei Government would not be intimidated.

He said Const Mbebe's death was a great tragedy because he was a promising young man. The manner in which he had

died was highly disturbing.

"When he was felled with a big stone his head was smashed to a pulp. But his attackers kept on throwing stones at his head, a method of killing which is completely foreign to the Ciskei."

Chief Sebe's claim that outside elements were to blame for the school unrest was echoed by the secretary for Ciskei intelligence, Colonel Charles Sebe.

Commenting on yesterday's arson at Lwazi

He said his men were now on Phase Two of their strategy and the upheavals would be quelled.

Meanwhile, the Daily Dispatch traced the Masimuni family yesterday who said they had not been given any details about the death of Michael, a Stc 7 pupil.

Mrs Elise Masimuni, 60, said one of her other sons had gone to Queenstown's Frontier Hospital to identify the body.

Secondary School in Mdantsane where two classrooms, the principal's office and a storeroom were gutted and R30 000 damage caused, he said pupils from other schools had stoned Lwazi on Thursday night.

There was a minor arson attempt at Weneletan High School in Mdantsane.

Pupils from various schools had grouped in thirties on Thursday night and there had been several incidents early in the night, Col Sebe said.

At Zwellitsha, a total of 300 Thembalabantu High School pupils appeared briefly in the magistrate's court charged under the Ciskei emergency regulations yesterday.

All were remanded to September 26 — DUN

to disqualification and to possible exclusion from University

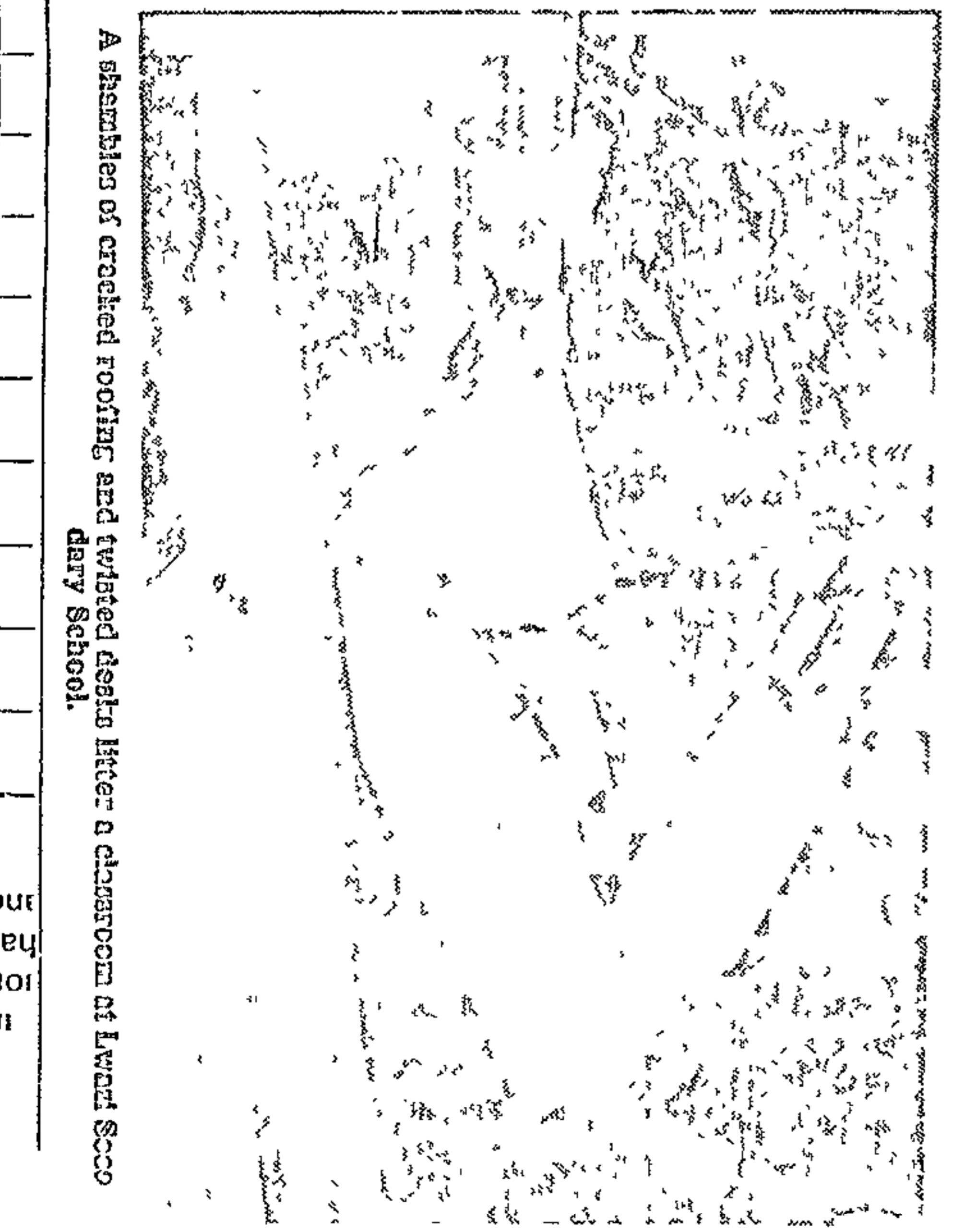
- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

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A shambles of crooked roofing and twisted desks litter a classroom at Lwazi Secondary School.

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Fire bomb raids on principals

THE homes of the headmasters of Sizamile High School in Nyanga and Fezeka High School in Guguletu, Cape Town, have been attacked by an angry mob throwing petrol bombs and stones.

The violence on Tuesday night followed a day in which riot police arrested two pupils and struck others with batons when they dispersed a group of pupils who gathered in a Guguletu church to discuss the schools boycott in Cape Town's black townships.

Few incidents were reported in the Eastern Cape, Bloemfontein and Kimberley, areas hit by unrest this week. Bloemfontein was said to be quiet, while student leaders in the Eastern Cape have deplored the indefinite closure of their schools.

Deatonson Tshabalala reports that authorities in Bloemfontein are poised for "stronger action" to end the schools' boycott, following sporadic action by radicals against pupils who began returning to school this week.

In Batho yesterday, police and Education Department officials and community councillors committed themselves to "neutralise instigators" and to solicit the aid of parents in normalising the situation at schools by Monday.

In Cape Town, the home of Mr P Tukululu, principal of Sizamile High, was stoned and severely damaged by fire after a petrol bomb was

lobbed through a window.

Later, the home of the principal of Fezeka High Mr Geaji, was stoned, all the windows shattered and his car parked in the yard was set alight.

The homes of two other teachers were also attacked and damaged by the angry crowd.

The attacks followed the beating up of some teachers and school pupils in their classrooms on Monday afternoon after the pupils had registered to return to school at the weekend.

The principal of Sizamile said a mob of angry youths burst in at the front door.

He said his family stood by helplessly as the youths ransacked his fridge and sprayed petrol over the furniture.

"Earlier, I was approached by three youths. They threatened me with death and as I was about to leave somebody took out a bayonet and told me 'I'm going to kill you'."

"I ran to my home and when I got there a mob of about 50 youths, boys and girls had already burst in."

Another group was busy overturning my new car and when the petrol escaped, they set it alight.

The principal of the Fezeka School, Mr Geaji said last night he was alone at home, when he heard knocking on his door.

"When I looked out I saw a mob of about 80 youths standing in front of my home."

"They did not say anything but when they saw me they started stoning the windows."

"When they realised I was not coming out, they overturned my car and set it alight."

ABOUT 2 000 pupils of three schools that share a building in Pimville have been suffering the inconvenience and stench of blocked toilets for the past two months.

The schools are the Mdelwa-Hlongwane Lower Primary under the principal, Mrs Alice Qhodashe, the Pimville Higher Primary, under Mr Ephraim Ntshangase, and the Faresani Combine under Mr E Matshidza.

The three principals said they were aware of the filthy and unhygienic conditions under which they taught their pupils.

Mrs Qhodashe said she had a staff of 19 teachers and 830 pupils from pre-school to Standard 2. Mr

Blocked toilets: pupils suffer

Ntshangase brushed off SUNDAY POST by saying: "The toilets will be fixed today." Mr Matshidza said he headed a staff of 6 and had close to 250 pupils. He refused to give the number of classes.

Angry teachers told SUNDAY POST there were close to 2 000 pupils who shared 25 classrooms that had uneven and

Some of the teachers conducted their classes in the dusty yard near the toilets.

The teachers said trouble with the 28 toilets started in 1978. Since then, they said, the toilets often became blocked. At one stage, they said, Mr Ntshangase and Mr Matshidza had tried to repair the blockage.

Teachers and pupils were this week seen taking turns to go to the toilets of houses in the neighbourhood.

When SUNDAY POST visited the school the air was thick with the stench from the toilets. A sub-A class was being conducted near the toilets.

Meeting on Ciskei school deadlock

EAST LONDON — Parents and guardians of all pupils at Khulani High School, Mdantsane, have been invited to a meeting at the school on Wednesday

The meeting has been called by the principal, Mr H J van Staden, in a bid to end deadlock at the school

The deadlock started on August 12 when pupils handed over to the school all government supplied books

The following day some pupils were arrested by police following burning of books on the premises

Since then pupils have been going to school but ignoring teachers coming into the classrooms.

In the letter Mr Van Staden wrote "In view of the fact that we are experiencing unrest at the school and the students are refusing to accept textbooks that we hand out to them, you are hereby requested to at-

tend school together with your child on September 3 1980 at 9 am

"The Inspector of Education will then address you on the whole matter"

On Wednesday some pupils from the school will be appearing in the Mdantsane magistrates court on charges of sabotage and public violence

Meanwhile the boycott of classes restarted at Wongalethu High School last week

Pupils are reported to have asked the principal about a pupil detained since June 15

They left the school claiming they were dissatisfied with the explanation given by the Ciskei Department of Education on the matter. The head of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe, has said he will not comment in the press on schools unrest and detentions — DDR

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Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

2/9/60

'Fire in 76 did force changes'

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

STUDENTS who took part in the 1976 uprisings against Bantu Education had achieved through fire and stones what teacher organisations had failed to achieve with volumes of memoranda on the same issue.

This view was expressed by the Head of the Department of History of Education at Turfloop University, Dr M C J Mphahlele, when he addressed the 74th annual conference of the Tuata at Seshego at the weekend.

Dr Mphahlele said the black child was "thoroughly conscientised and politicised to an extent that artificial creation of a black middle class and granting of independence to the homelands will not divert his attention from his main goal, full citizenship in the country of his birth."

He said just as the Arabs have discovered oil as an international weapon, "the black child has discovered fire as weapon of destruction to bring about changes and improvements."

PRECIOUS LIVES

When disenchanted with the use of Afrikaans, in addition to English, as a medium of instruction, the black child resorted to fire and achieved at once what Tuata and Atasa could never achieve with their volumes of memoranda on the same issue.

"Tragically this achievement was accompanied by a terrible loss of precious lives. But this will never be the same again."

Tuata president, Mr. Leepile Taunyane was unanimously re-elected.

Other office bearers: Vice-president, Mr S J Mosenke; general secretary, Mr B Y Mayeza; treasurer, Mr A Masipa; editor Mr

Pupils urged to avoid clashes

PORT ELIZABETH — A black student spokesman, Mr Siphon Majambozi, yesterday appealed to Port Elizabeth pupils to avoid confrontation with police when they return to school today.

At a mass meeting in New Brighton on Sunday, pupils decided to return to school today, but not to resume lessons until certain demands have been met.

Mr Majambozi, who outlined pupil demands at Sunday's meeting said yesterday he hoped pupils would not expose themselves to police action by gathering in school grounds.

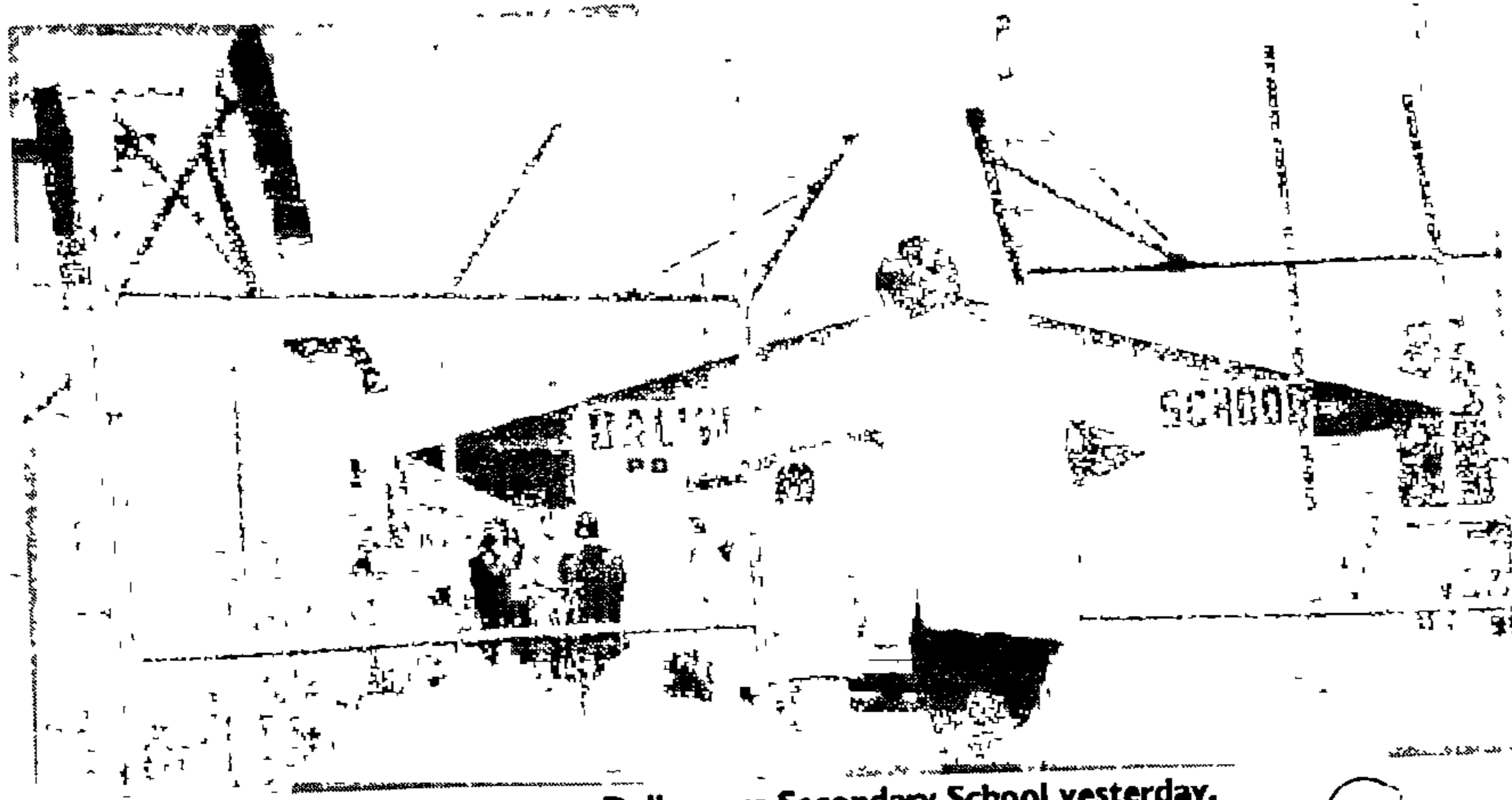
"I advise them to go into their classrooms. We do not see confrontation. Our actions are peaceful," Mr Majambozi said.

He thought demands which pupils wanted the government to respond to by September 15 were reasonable, he said.

The demands were that detained pupils be released, transferred teachers be sent back, school facilities be improved, a committee of parents be recognised as the pupils negotiators, a committee of educationists recognised by blacks be appointed to investigate the education system and prescribe one system for all and pupils elect their own prefects and school representatives. — DDC

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Four white men enter Daliwonga Secondary School yesterday.

Picture. BONGANI MNGUNI

POST ulalso 256 2/11/80

'Police at school rents protest'

MEN believed to be police yesterday stopped an anti-rent increase demonstration by pupils at Daliwonga Semor Secondary School in Dube, Soweto.

Students at Daliwonga alleged that gun waving men arrived at the school and dispersed the demonstrators.

This report could however, not be confirmed with the police as Brigadier J Hamman, Chief of Soweto Police, was said to be away ill. His assistant, Brigadier Crawford was away at a conference in town, police at Protea said yesterday.

When POST went to Daliwonga, four white men were seen entering the school and an inspectors' car was parked in the yard.

Allegations that other

schools, including Thabo Secondary School, Mapetla and Thomas Mofolo Secondary Schools had also staged protest demonstrations could not be confirmed.

Mr Jaap Strydom, Johannesburg Director of Education and Training said he knew nothing about demonstrations at Thabo Secondary School.

Mr Strydom said he

had received a report that students at Daliwonga had refused to go to class after assembly and that they were protesting against rent increases. He said only a few had left school grounds but they returned to class later in the day. He refused to comment on police activity at the school and referred enquiries to the Chief of Soweto police.

(256) edm 5/9/80

Black schools are closed

PORT ELIZABETH — The Department of Education and Training yesterday closed black higher primary and secondary schools in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown

Schools will be re-opened next Monday if pupils, accompanied by their parents, re-enrol at their school tomorrow

In a letter, sent on behalf of the director-general of Education and Training to all parents, the department said it was left with no alternative but to take

steps to normalise the present adverse circumstances at the schools

"The department has done everything possible to enable your child to continue his studies normally

"Unfortunately it has become evident that outside agents, who have no interest in the education of your child, are continuing to disrupt the functioning of the schools in your area," the letter said

Ciskei students have been given until next Friday to re-

turn to classes, failing which their names will be deleted from school registers

A spokesman for the Department of Training and Education in King William's Town said the deadline applied to all registered students and those who had entered for Standard 8 or 10 examinations at the end of the year

He said the pupils who had been withdrawn would not be allowed to sit for the examinations. They would also be barred from school for the rest of the year — Sapa

5/9/80
256
POST

Boycott schools closed

PARENTS of school boycotters had to go to their children's schools tomorrow if they wanted them to be re-registered, Dr F. Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said yesterday.

Dr Hartzenberg said parents had to be accompanied by the children. He also announced the immediate closure of a large number of schools in the Cape.

He said in a statement that he and his officials had repeatedly held discussions with school committee representatives and community councils in areas where school programmes were disrupted.

Information was given at these meetings on the "tremendous progress already made" and also on the department's development plans.

But pupils had continued setting unrealistic demands. "With a view to normalising the school programmes and compensating for loss of time, it was agreed with all concerned that the school day be extended, extramural activities be temporarily suspended, that the school holiday be waived and special study material be made available to pupils.

"It was further emphasised that any further delay in the resumption of teaching would result in syllabuses not being covered."

Pupils had returned to school to disrupt their own education and to organise further boycotts," he said.

These schools would be closed.

All higher primary and post-primary schools (secondary, junior secondary and senior secondary) in these areas Port Elizabeth — New Brighton Walmer, Kwazakhele and Zwide, Uitenhage — Kwabuhle, Cape Town — Nyanga, Langa and Gugulethu. The following schools in Grahamstown — Moyake Higher Primary, Ntsika Junior Secondary and Nathaniel Nyaluza Secondary.

5/19/80
Return to
 school
 date set

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
 School-boycotting students in the Ciskei have until next Friday to return to classes or be withdrawn from school registers

This ultimatum was given yesterday by the Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr O. S. Bomela, in a press statement

Mr Bomela said Std 8 and Std 10 students who were entered to sit for their final examinations would also be withdrawn from the school registers if they defied the ultimatum.

He said "The department makes an earnest appeal to all parents to ensure their children attend school for the purpose of learning, especially as the Department of Education and Training has announced those students who do not write their examinations in November will not have an opportunity to write them later." — DDR

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Pantie parade is a no-no

By **DERRICK LUTHAYI**

THE stripping of school children for health parades at the Sandile Higher Primary School, Kagiso, has been stopped by the Department of Education and Training.

The children at the school were required to strip — some as far as their panties and under-pants, others completely — for body inspections.

A spokesman for the department said following disclosures in **SUNDAY POST** about the irregularities at the school, investigations were made.

"We investigated the matter and recommended to the school committee that they should ask the principal to stop this practice, and told them that in future there should only be superficial inspection. No more undressing of the children," said the spokesman.

The health parades caused an uproar among the children, who said they felt humiliated and embarrassed to be ordered to stand semi nude or nude.

They complained that whenever they showed disapproval of being stripped, they were caned by the teachers.

Pupils at the school called on the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) to help them. Cosas passed on the information to **SUNDAY POST**.

The principal of the school, Mr Wiseman Bhoqo, when approached about the matter, said there was nothing wrong with the practice, because it was to ensure the cleanliness of the students.

Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, education and training's public relations officer, said they were aware of a check-up period to see if children had brushed their teeth, combed their hair and had washed properly. But, he said "It was far fetched for teachers to ask them to undress."

The Krugersdorp Circuit inspector, Mr C W Steyn, was delegated by the department to inves-

igate the matter. In his findings he said he was satisfied that the school committee and the principal would look into the matter and make adaptations in procedure where necessary.

Only 250 enrol at PE schools

PORT ELIZABETH — The number of Port Elizabeth pupils who had re-registered to return to their schools today was disappointing, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, said last night.

In an interview from Pretoria, he said that in contrast to Port Elizabeth — where only about 250 pupils had registered on Saturday — response in Cape Town and Grahamstown was "favourable".

Dr Hartzenberg said he felt the poor response was due to "organisations which previously said they wanted the boycotts to end, but now want them to continue".

He said education would be provided for returning pupils who would be protected on school premises by the police.

"They will remain for as long as they are needed. We must avoid intimidation of those pupils who come to classes. If they are not disturbed then the police will leave."

Asked if schools with low pupil attendance would be closed, the minister said a decision would be made today.

"Although we might close some schools, we will use all teachers in the affected areas to the maximum advantage of the pupils. We will have smaller classes and will give individual attention."

Dr Hartzenberg said that measures to help

pupils to pass their end of year examinations were the cancellation of the September holidays and extramural activities, a longer school day and classes on Saturdays.

The Cape director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens, said last night the deadline for re-registration had been extended until today.

Meanwhile, parents here were urged at a meeting in New Brighton yesterday not to re-register their children until the government had unconditionally met a list of demands.

Spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (Pesco) and the Parents' Committee (Paco) said pupils should not return to school until the government had met demands sent previously.

The meeting followed last week's announcement by Dr Hartzenberg that all boycotted Cape black schools would be closed for the rest of the year unless parents re-registered their children and normal classes were resumed today.

Pesco's president, Mr Duma Lamani, told the meeting the pupils' demands were known by the government, "but it has not heeded them".

He said they would "give the government another chance" and pupils should adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

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More time for black pupils to re-register

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The weekend deadline for the re-registration of black pupils in boycott-stricken Cape Town, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth schools has been extended until today.

In an interview last night, the Cape Director for the Department of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens, said pupils who came to their schools today would still be signed on.

"Beyond that, we will play it by ear," he said.

The Cape Town figure for re-registration by noon yesterday was 3 500 and in Grahamstown about 650. The Port Elizabeth figure of about 250 was 'disappointing'. No figure was available for Uitenhage.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, said in an interview from Pretoria last night that he felt the poor Port Elizabeth response had been because of 'organizations which previously said they wanted the boycotts to end, but are now taking the line that they want them to continue'.

He said education would be provided for returning pupils, who would be protected on school premises by the police.

"They will remain for as long as they are needed. We must avoid intimidation of those pupils who come to classes. If they are not disturbed then the police will leave."

Low pupil attendance

Asked if schools with low pupil attendance would be closed, the minister said a decision would be made today.

"Although we might close some schools, we will use all teachers in the affected areas to the maximum advantage of the pupils. We will have smaller classes and will give individual attention."

"If necessary, some teachers will be sent to other centres where normal classes are continuing so that those pupils will also benefit."

Dr Hartzenberg said measures to help pupils to pass their end-of-year examinations were the cancellation of the September holidays and extramural activities, a longer school day and classes until noon on Saturdays.

(225) 256/15: 9/9/80

HUNDREDS of pupils yesterday, went into a white residential area at Kimberley and entered houses, smashing windows and overturning furniture and causing heavy damage, according to the Directorate of Public Relations of the Police in Pretoria

The police statement

said that about 1 500 students marched to a community hall where the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Martzenberg, was to have addressed parents.

"On arrival at the hall the students tore up their school books and threw them into a pile. Police were called in. The stu-

dents started stoning them, upon which the police used teargas.

"The students left the scene and reassembled at St Boniface School which is closed at present. The police went there and warned the students to disperse. They refused and again stoned the police and shouted slogans. Teargas had to be used again."

The statement said the pupils then went to a white residential area and entered houses, broke windows and damaged furniture.

They reassembled outside the houses and about 19 of them were arrested for damaging property.

Police

The students then returned to the St Boniface School where they again stoned police, breaking the windscreen of a police vehicle.

A bread van was stopped near the Galechwe township, robbed of its load, and set alight. The police put out the fire.

After this a beer hall was stormed and entered by a group of pupils who smashed a TV set and damaged beer pumps and other equipment.

A police spokesman yesterday described the situation as "tense but under control." — Sapa.

Kimberley

pupils go

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on rampage

— 19 held

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — About 1 500 black pupils went on the rampage here yesterday during a visit by the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Haitzenberg

Nineteen pupils were arrested and charged with malicious damage to property after the crowd spilled over from Galeshewe township into the white suburb of West End, entering homes and smashing windows and furniture

A bakery delivery van was set alight and a private car, three Northern Cape Administration Board vehicles and a police van were damaged by stones. A spokesman for Kimberley Hospital said 12 students had been treated for minor injuries

The pupils assembled at about 9am at the township's St Boniface Secondary School and marched to the Abantu Batho Community Centre, where Dr Haitzenberg was to meet parents, teachers and community officials to discuss the city's month long school boycott, which is keeping some 10 000 pupils out of their classrooms

They began piling torn-up schoolbooks outside the hall, but were dispersed by police using teargas. They marched back to St Boniface when they heard that Mr Haitzenberg had shifted the meeting to another venue

After giving the crowd 10 minutes to disperse, police again fired teargas and the slogan-shouting students scattered into West End and Galeshewe

According to the chief director of the Northern Cape Administration Board Mr Martin Kruger, they damaged the board's only beerhall, smashing two television sets inside it

'On the alert'

"We're now on the alert for any more trouble," Mr Kruger said. "We'll play safe and be ready if this continues. We were very surprised by it."

All bus services into Galeshewe were stopped about 10am and most shops in the area closed at the same time

Last night a spokesman for the police directorate of public relations said: "The situation in Kimberley is now quiet and under control."

No further mass gatherings took place yesterday afternoon and preliminary investigations have begun into cases of damage to property. The police are on stand-by.

No estimates of damage were available.

Only two of Kimberley's black schools are open and boycotting pupils have held peaceful daily meetings at St Boniface.

Dr Haitzenberg left Kimberley yesterday afternoon without issuing a statement on his meeting.

CAPE Times 9/19/80
**Over 6000
pupils fail
to register**

AW 256 JMK
Staff Reporter

MORE than half the pupils in the higher primary and high schools in the African townships did not re-register and thus forfeited the right to sit for the end-of-the-year examinations.

The circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, said 4 785 pupils had registered over the weekend and yesterday.

He gave the original number of the pupils at these schools as 11 063. That meant 6 278 pupils did not register. He said 3 054 pupils were present at the schools yesterday.

A tour of the townships yesterday showed there were few pupils at ID Mkize High School and Sizamile Secondary School.

No pupils were visible at Fezeka High School and at Langa High School there were many pupils in the school yard.

There were police in vans keeping watch on all the schools and it is believed that they were watching for intimidation of pupils who were registering.

Mr Scheepers said he did not know whether the schools would be closed if the registered pupils continued to boycott classes.

Few return to E Cape schools

CAPE TIMES 9/1/50

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzberg, is expected to make a statement later today on the school situation in Port Elizabeth where the boycott is continuing

Only 29 of the total of 291 who had re-registered were in their classrooms yesterday. The department's Cape director Mr D H Owens, described the figure as "disappointing".

He said the figure for Kwanoeuhle, Uitenhage, where about 263 had signed on by late yesterday afternoon was also unsatisfactory.

Figures from Grahamstown

where 282 attended classes of the 659 who had re-registered, were more encouraging.

Mr Owens said number in the Eastern Cape were in sharp contrast to Cape Town where of the 4 704 pupils who had signed on 3 042 returned to classes yesterday.

Asked what would happen if the boycott continued in the trouble-spots of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, a spokesman for the department in Pretoria said he could only refer to the minister's statement last week in which he said that schools would close if pupils had not returned to their classes by yesterday.

Pupils go back to school

9/1/50
STAR
256

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Boycotting pupils in the Peninsula's black townships are gradually returning to school, with 3 042 of the 4 704 pupils who re-registered at the weekend back in the classrooms late yesterday afternoon.

Mr D H Owens, regional director of the Department of Education and Training said today it was too early to judge if the situation would improve later.

At a meeting in Guguletu Sunday night, the Parents Action Committee gave the Department until September 15 to meet pupils' grievances.

In Port Elizabeth, only 29 of the total of 291 who re-registered at the weekend were in their classrooms yesterday, while in Grahamstown 282 of the 659 pupils who had re-enrolled were back at school.

Black pupils go on rampage in white Kimberley suburb

9/9/80
RDM

(2/11)
(256)

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

ABOUT 1500 black students went on the rampage through a white suburb of Kimberley yesterday, entering homes and smashing windows and furniture

The incident took place during a visit by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg

Scattering after police fired teargas, the crowd spilled over from Galeshewe township into the white suburb of West End where they entered homes, smashed windows and destroyed furniture

At least 19 students were arrested and charged with malicious damage to property

A bakery delivery van was set alight. A private car, three Northern Cape Administration Board vehicles and a police van were damaged by stones

A spokesman for Kimberley Hospital said 12 students had

been treated for minor injuries

The students assembled at about 9am at St Boniface Secondary School in the township. They marched to the Abantu Batho Community Centre where Dr Hartzenberg was due to meet parents, teachers and community officials to discuss the city's month-long school boycott

The students began piling torn-up schoolbooks outside the hall but were dispersed by police using tear gas.

They marched back to St Boniface when they heard that Dr Hartzenberg had shifted the meeting to another venue

After giving the crowd 10 minutes to disperse, police again fired tear gas and the slogan-shouting students scattered into West End and Galeshewe

According to the chief director of the Northern Cape Administration Board, Mr Martin

Kruger, they damaged the board's only beer hall and smashed two television sets inside

"We're now on the alert for any more trouble," Mr Kruger said. "We'll play safe and be ready if this continues." We were very surprised by it."

All bus services into Galeshewe were stopped at about 10am and most shops in the area closed at the same time

Last night a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said the situation "is now quiet and under control"

No further mass gatherings took place yesterday afternoon and preliminary investigations have begun into cases of damage to property. The police are on stand-by," he said

No estimates of damage were available

Only two of Kimberley's black schools were open, and the

10 000 boycotting students have held peaceful daily meetings at St Boniface

Dr Hartzenberg left Kimberley yesterday afternoon without issuing a statement on his meeting

East Cape schools closed

DAILY
20/9/80
10/9/80

(256)

PRETORIA — All black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage had been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, announced here last night.

This followed the action of "certain individuals and pseudo-committees" who had reacted negatively to positive steps taken by his department to normalise the school situation in certain troubled areas.

While proclaiming that they wanted pupils to go back to school, these individuals and committees were persisting in manipulating education for their own selfish ends and were organising meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools.

Dr Hartzenberg also announced that special arrangements would be made in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage to accommodate those pupils who had re-registered at the end of last week, and to assist them in preparing for and writing their examinations.

In his statement Dr Hartzenberg said: "Following continuous unsuccessful attempts at local level to normalise the situation, officials of my department and I had repeated discussions with representatives of legally constituted bodies such as community councils and school committees.

"At these meetings the alleged grievances raised by the pupils were discussed in depth. It was pointed out to these representatives that the department was already engaged

in various programmes relevant to the matters raised by them."

They were informed that the government intended providing equal education and facilities to all race groups and the steps taken had been detailed, Dr Hartzenberg said.

"It is significant to note that certain individuals, who are school committee members, were also invited to the same discussions at which the above mentioned information was disseminated.

"However, they boycotted these meetings, formed their own pseudo-committees and engaged in anti-productive activities by misleading parents and pupils," he said.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Parents' Committee, the Rev James Haya, said it was a pity the government had not been more patient.

He said he had still hoped for an end to the boycott because pupils were to have reassessed the situation on Monday.

He said the pupils' calm and quiet behaviour during the four-month boycott had given him hope that a breakthrough was not far away.

Nowhere else in the country had pupils behaved in such a non-violent manner while waiting for the government to reply to their demands, he said.

In Cape Town, the regional director of education, Mr D H Owens, said that as a result of large-scale intimidation, the number of pupils who attended black schools in the Peninsula yesterday had dropped

Ngceba asked to intervene

D DSP 10/9/80

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UMTATA — The father of a Std 8 Nyanga High School pupil who has been in detention 44 days has appealed to Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, to intervene before his son appears in court today

Mr Peter Luzoko Matolengwe, 20, is charged with incitement, conspiring to boycott classes and escaping from

custody. He has appeared in the Engcobo magistrate's court three times and has been granted R300 bail

His father, the Rev Patrick Matolengwe, said he had sent a telegram and express letter to Brig Ngceba voicing his concern as a parent and asked if Brig Ngceba would intervene

Mr Matolengwe, who lives in Cape Town, said he

was not told bail had been granted, "so we have not been able to arrange it. Since his arrest no one has been allowed to see him, including his lawyer nor has he been allowed to receive food or clean clothing"

Brig Ngceba said he had received the telegram, but not the letter

Mr Peter Matolengwe had not been allowed access to his attorney, Mr

P Madikizela, before Monday, "in terms of the emergency regulations"

But on Monday, Mr Madikizela was allowed to talk to his client in the presence of two security policemen. Security police had not allowed Mr Matolengwe to appear in the Engcobo magistrate's court earlier that day

The magistrate, Mr M Mavekiso, instructed them to bring him to court today

"I have to see him before then," Mr Madikizela said. "The charges have not been put to him and he's unsure of the deeds he's accused of" — DDR

FLASHBACK: Students on the rampage during the May unrest in Bloemfontein.

Kids riot in Bloemfontein

AS violence spread to Bloemfontein schools, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, yesterday closed all schools in Galeshewe, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage for the rest of the week.

The Minister's action came after Monday's violence in Kimberley when a white suburb was attacked. Dr Hartzenberg warned that, if the situation were not normalised, schools would be closed for the rest of the year.

All pupils would then forfeit the right to sit for examinations, Dr Hartzenberg said.

More than half of the 12 black schoolchildren arrested after a R70 000 rampage in

POST REPORTER

Kimberley on Monday were girls, according to report issued by police in Pretoria yesterday. Police said 63 girls and 44 boys were facing charges of public violence.

This followed the actions of "certain individuals and pseudo committees" who had reacted negatively to positive steps taken by his department to normalise the school situation in certain troubled areas, Dr Hartzenberg said.

While proclaiming that they wanted pupils to return to school, these individuals and committees persisted in manipulating education for their own selfish ends and were appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott, the Minister added.

The closure, according to a statement, followed lengthy discussions on Monday between department officials, including Dr Hartzenberg, and representatives of local school committees and community councillors.

"At this meeting the present disruption of education in schools in the township was discussed and full attention was gi-

ven to grievances presented by the representatives," Dr Hartzenberg said.

The representatives were told about developments in the department and programmes aimed at improving the quality of education.

Meanwhile violence erupted in Bloemfontein's Mangaung townships yesterday and a city salesman, Mr Jannie Kruger, narrowly escaped death when the vehicle in which he was travelling was stoned by a screaming mob of several hundred youths.

Mr Kruger, sustained a deep head wound and all the windows of his car were broken.

The windscreen remained intact despite several hits and Mr Kruger raced from the townships to his office.

As stones rained on the vehicle Mr Kruger heard the mob screaming on either side as he accelerated through a 20 m long gauntlet.

Yesterday's violence came after tentative signs that the five-month school boycott in Mangaung was ending. Last week Xhosa pupils began returning to school and, on Monday, many

POST REPORTER

Students rampage

256

* From Page 1

Tswana and Sotho pupils started to go back

Strangely, the first reported unrest was at one of the few Mangaung schools at which attendance had been "almost normal" in the past months.

Sources in the local administration board confirmed that trouble started early yesterday when about 25 youths chased pupils from the Mabolo-ka Sotho Higher Primary School.

Police were called and, by late morning, bigger contingents than usual

were in the townships but had encountered little trouble.

Pupils in the Eastern and Western Cape have defied the order to normalise the situation. While hundreds of pupils re-registered there has been no attendance at schools. The areas affected include Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

Meanwhile attendance at schools in the Peninsula has dropped dramatically after some teachers and pupils who had re-registered at the weekend, were beaten up in their classrooms on Monday afternoon.

tax rate considered information A

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YOU ARE REQUIRED:

(k) A fair rate of was 40 cents to be 15% after

(j) At the time the value.

(i) For taxation purposes, wear and tear will be allowed over 5 years on a straight line basis, after taking into account the residual value.

(h) If the computer is leased, the company will be able to pay the rental out of current profits.

(g) If the computer is purchased the company will have to raise a loan of R80 000. Interest will be charged at the rate of 8% p.a. payable annually in arrears and the capital will be repayable in five equal annual instalments.

(f) The computer company makes a separate charge for maintenance irrespective of whether the computer is leased or bought.

(e) The lease agreement may not be cancelled by either party.

(d) The computer may be leased for five years at a rental of R20 000 p.a. payable at the end of each year, with an option to purchase the machine for R1 000 on expiry of the lease period. It is expected that if the computer is purchased for R1 000 it will be possible to sell it immediately for R5 000.

(c) At the end of the five year period, it is estimated that the computer will have a cash value of R5 000.

(b) It is considered that the computer will become obsolete after five years and that after this period of time it will no longer be suitable for the company's needs.

(a) The cash purchase price of the computer is R80 000.

You ascertain the following facts:

Mr. Jones, the managing director of a large retail organisation, has decided to computerise the company's accounting operations and has requested you to advise him whether to buy or lease a computer.

30 Minutes

MAN. 530

MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING

Police
probe
school
'torture'

256
10/9/80

MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING

MAN. 530

Mr. Jones, the managing director, has decided to computerise the company. He has requested you to advise him on the best way to do this.

You ascertain the following:

- (a) The cash purchase price of the computer is R80 000.
- (b) It is considered that the computer will become obsolete after five years and that a replacement will no longer be suitable for the company.
- (c) At the end of the five-year period the computer will have a residual value of R20 000.
- (d) The computer may be purchased on a p.a. payable at the rate of 8% per annum. The machine for R1 000 is expected that if the company is able to sell it, it will be possible to sell it for R5 000.
- (e) The lease agreement is for a period of five years.
- (f) The computer company charges for maintenance irrespective of whether the computer is leased or bought.
- (g) If the computer is purchased, a loan of R80 000 at 8% p.a. payable annually and repayable in five equal instalments is available.
- (h) If the computer is leased, the rental is R20 000 per annum, payable in advance, plus a charge for maintenance.
- (i) For taxation purposes the computer should be valued on a straight line basis over the five-year period.
- (j) At the time the quotation was received, the rate was 40 cents in the pound.
- (k) A fair rate of return on the investment should be 15% after tax.

YOU ARE REQUIRED:

to advise Mr. Jones on the best way to do this. If given, it would be appreciated if a formal report is not required, but your conclusion must be supported by detailed workings.

Lowveld Bureau
KANYAMAZANE — Four schoolboys are reported to have been given electric shocks and cut on the chest with a razorblade by a fellow-student at the Thembeke High School hostel here.

Methylated spirits was poured over the head of one of the boys and set alight "because he was cheeky," the report adds.

A Standard 9 pupil, a boarder from kwaThema Springs, alleged R25 had been stolen from him.

He accused Reuben Sekgbela, (16), Vuyisile Ncokez (15), Sipho Mahlangu (16) and Allan Silinga (19) and took them to a dormitory.

After turning up the radio to prevent their screams being heard he is said to have bound their hands with wire.

To make them admit they had taken his money he allegedly shocked them with electricity, then removed their shirts and made deep cuts in their chests with a razorblade.

When Reuben begged him to stop, he allegedly told Reuben not to be cheeky, then poured methylated spirits over his head and set light to it.

The boys were admitted to hospital and treated for shock, cuts and serious burns. One of them received 17 stitches.

Police are investigating. Parents of day scholars at Thembeke have repeatedly objected to children from large centres outside the Lowveld attending classes at Kanyamazane.

minutes

retail organisation, has long operations and has to lease a computer.

is R80 000.

will become obsolete after five years. At the end of time it will no longer be suitable for the company.

It is estimated that the computer will have a residual value of R20 000.

The computer may be purchased on a p.a. payable at the rate of 8% per annum. The machine for R1 000 is expected that if the company is able to sell it, it will be possible to sell it for R5 000.

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At the time the quotation was received, the rate was 40 cents in the pound.

A fair rate of return on the investment should be 15% after tax.

On the basis of the information given, it would be appreciated if a formal report is not required, but your conclusion must be supported by detailed workings.

Police break up meetings

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN 10/9/60

TWO students were arrested and several were beaten with batons yesterday when police in camouflage dress entered a Gugulethu church and dispersed about 150 students meeting to discuss the boycott of classes.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said last night he was aware that a number of people had thrown stones at a police vehicle. When the police approached them, they took refuge in a church hall. The police followed them into the hall and arrested two people.

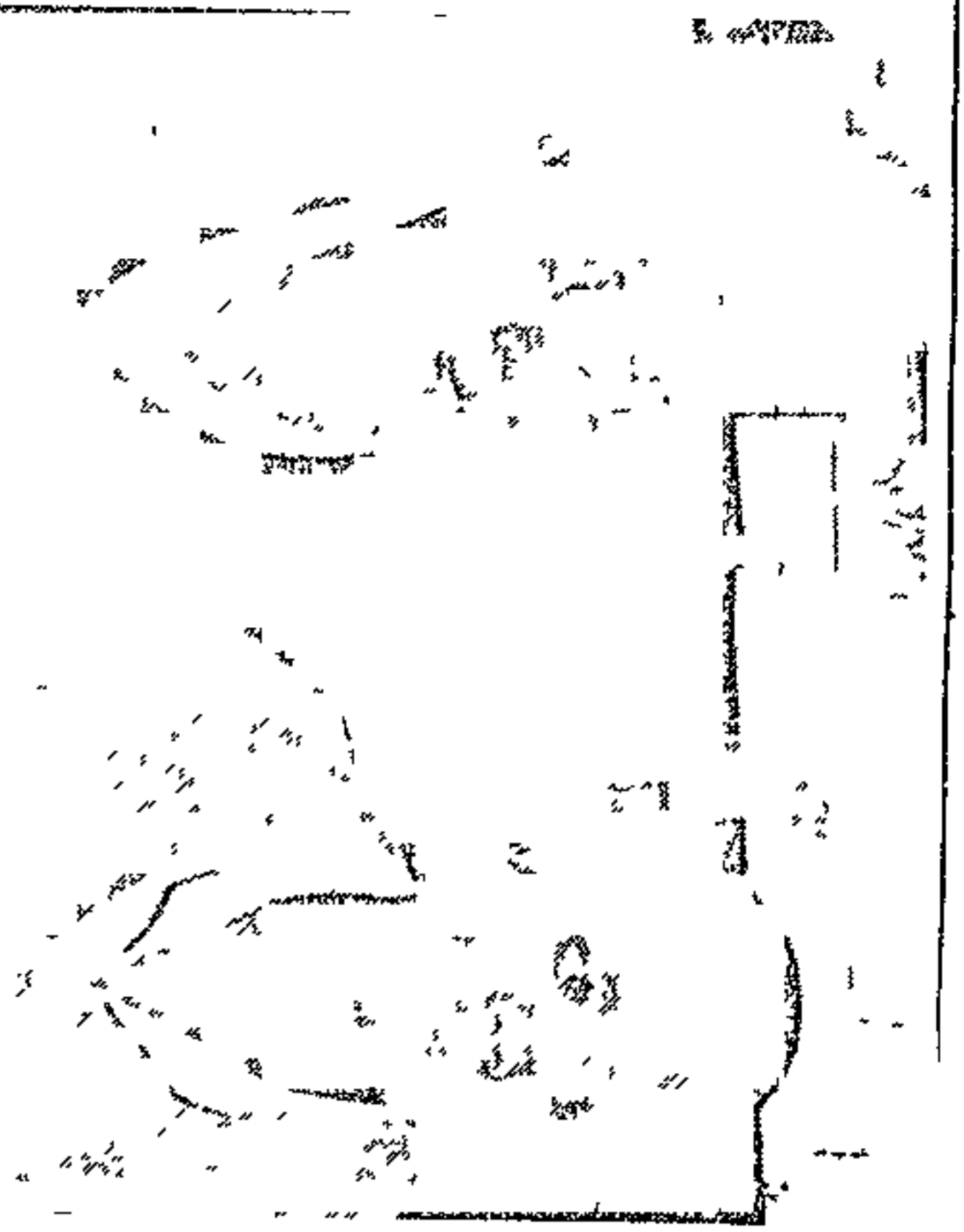
Brigadier Nothnagel said the police had taken action, but did not specify what had been done. Shortly after the meeting, a crowd of students in township area NY72 were joined in stopping two delivery trucks by several angry parents, according to eyewitnesses. The police were called in again to guard the trucks. Both NY1 and NY3 were still being patrolled by riot police last night.

Two women students who attended the meeting yesterday morning in the Old Apostolic Church, NY74, told the Cape Times that students were singing freedom songs at the start of the meeting when about 20 policemen armed with batons and rifles entered the church. "Most of them were dressed in riot clothes. They closed all the doors, went to the altar and asked who the 'minister' was — who had been standing in front to address the students. We said we were all 'ministers'. When some students started singing again, they said 'Donners, bly sh! daer!'"

The girls said students bowed their heads to avoid being photographed by a man dressed in a black suit. "The police then started hitting us and everybody ran to get outside. They also hit those on the floor who had fallen. The women said they heard a shot fired outside the church, where there were more riot police."

One of the women, Lorraine, 29, said the police grabbed her brother, Joseph, and a youth called Tembha and put them into a police van. She said she saw several injured students outside the church. A boy who apparently broke his leg was taken to hospital.

Lorraine, whose forearm was swollen, said she had also been beaten on her upper arm. Her friend Patricia had a bruise behind her right ear.



Two Gugulethu students Nancy, left, and Patricia, who attended a meeting in the Old Apostolic Church in Gugulethu, tell how police entered the church and beat students with batons

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Houses set alight in Kimberley unrest

Capt. Term 1
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Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — A policeman's house was burnt and that of the chairman of the Galeshewe Community Council Mr Fernha Nyathi was petrol bombed as unrest spread in the black residential area on Monday night

Sergeant Simon Smith, of Galeshewe, said yesterday that he felt fortunate that his house was burnt while he was away from home

"I could have been burnt alive in my house if those responsible for the fire found me asleep. I have already made arrangements with our superintendent that I should move to a new house. I am no longer a safe person in this area," he said.

Scores of people and policemen came to comfort Sergeant Smith as he prepared to remove some of his furniture from his home.

A three-piece lounge suite was badly damaged by fire. Sergeant Smith's uniform was burnt and most of his private clothing stolen.

Kimberley police yesterday started their investigation into the case.

Mr Nyathi's house was petrol bombed while he was away. Damage was minimal.

Mr Nyathi said he believed the petrol bombing was carried out by vandals who took advantage of the "out-of-control situation".

Police are also investigating the petrol bombing of his house. The chief executive officer of the community council Mr P J J Roodt expressed concern about the petrol bombing of Mr Nyathi's house.

He said he did not see any good reason behind the petrol bombing of the house. Fortunately his children, who were in the house, escaped unscathed.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COLLEGES SHOCKED FOR PUPILS NOT REGISTERED

Mercury Reporter

SOME of the 11 private colleges reported last week by the Mercury to be operating illegally in Durban have been ordered by the Department of National Education and Training curcum to close down within the next month. This was revealed yesterday by the department's head, Mr W J M Lotz.

Mr Lotz said the report had prompted an overwhelming response from students on the 11 illegal institutions inquiring about the future of the schools.

Our circuit inspector has been around to some of the offending institutions and ordered that they close down, he said. I have had numerous telephone calls from pupils of the colleges asking about their schools and what action is to be taken against them.

Mr Lotz would not say exactly how many or name of schools that had been visited.

The move against the schools comes as a result of a Mercury investigation last week in which it was revealed that 11 out of 14 Durban colleges are illegal as they had not registered with either the Department of Education or the Department of Indian Affairs. The schools all cater for blacks and Indians.

Mr Lotz warned at the time that the circuit inspector would be visiting the illegal colleges and would give them one month to get themselves registered or close down.

'We are treating this very seriously,' said Mr Lotz. 'And we have finally put our foot down this time.'

It has been established that two of the schools mentioned were not registered because of a delay in getting necessary permits from the Department of Community Development.

The schools, Natal Sales and Marketing College and the Rand London College which are both owned by Mr Bob Aitken, have applied for the necessary registration. But this cannot be granted until permits have been granted by the Department of Community Development, as they are giving tuition to blacks

Last Saturday's Mercury headline

in a white area

Mr Aitken told the Mercury, 'When I first established the Natal Sales and Marketing College in October last year, the only legal requirement was that I register the college with the taxman,' he said. 'But the law changed and we had to register with the other government authorities.'

Our case was complicated by the fact that we were trading in a white area and teaching black, which meant that we needed a permit from the Department of Community Development to clear us in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The application — which was supposed to take three to four months — has taken seven months and this prevented the college from registering itself with the relevant authorities.

The Press Liaison Officer for the Department of Community Development in Pretoria, Mr J J Jonker, could not establish the reason for the delay, but confirmed that the case of the two colleges was now being dealt with by his department and a final decision would be forthcoming as soon as possible.

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Angry mobs attack the homes of headmasters

10/9/80 5:10 PM 256

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The homes of the headmasters of Sizamile High School in Nyanga and Fezeka High School in Guguletu were attacked by an angry mob using petrol bombs and stones last night.

The incidents came after a day in which riot police arrested two pupils and struck others with batons when they dispersed a group of pupils which gathered in a Guguletu church to discuss the schools boycott in Cape Town's black townships.

The home of Mr P Tukululu, principal of Sizamile High School, was stoned and severely damaged by fire after a petrol bomb was lobbed through a window.

Later, the home of the principal of Fezeka High School, Mr Graft, was stoned. All the windows were shattered and his car, which was parked in the yard, was set alight.

The homes of two other teachers were also attacked and damaged by the angry crowd.

BLATINGS

The attacks came after the beating up of some teachers and pupils in their classrooms on Monday afternoon after the pupils had re-registered to return to school.

Attendance at schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu was down today, with some schools empty and others attended by between six and 15 pupils.

At some schools where pupils had reported for class, lessons were not being given.

'After what happened last night to the houses of principals, teachers are a little nervous about giving lessons,' one principal said.

CLOSED DOWN

The Government has announced that all higher and primary schools in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage areas have been

closed indefinitely.

Among developments today:

● In Port Elizabeth, Security Police are holding about 13 people in connection with the black schools boycott.

● The commander of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, confirmed today that the president of the Port Elizabeth Students Committee (Piseco), Mr Duma Lamini was among those detained.

Those detained since yesterday were being held under the Criminal Procedure Act.

Colonel Erasmus said he had met a deputation of the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee yesterday, the only body recognised by the Pupils' Committee to negotiate on their behalf.

'They wanted to be allowed to arrange further meetings about the boycotts, but I will not allow that,' said Colonel Erasmus.

The deputation was led by the chairman of the Parents' Committee, the Reverend James Haya.

● In Kimberley, a police spokesman said today 112 students who had been held in connection with disturbances had been released after paying admission of guilt fines. Two girl students were still being held.

A senior police spokesman at Divisional Headquarters in Kimberley said today the Galeshewe township was calm.

Police said unrest occurred until late last night.

wreck of his car after a mob of angry youths
shattered

Pupils' rampage in white suburb. 112 held

KIMBERLEY — A total of 112 black schoolchildren have been arrested following Monday's disturbance in which hundreds of black pupils in Kimberley went on the rampage through the Geshewe township and the neighbouring white suburb of West End

The situation was reported to be quiet yesterday

The detained pupils — 68 of them girls — are to face charges of public violence

Fourteen schoolchildren and one policeman were injured as a result of the disturbance, police said yesterday

Prior to the 'invasion', the pupils, numbering about 1 500, had gathered at St Boniface Secondary School and the Abantu Batho Community Centre where they tore up text books and set fire to a van and a car

Teargas was used to disperse the pupils

The demonstration took place while the Minister of Education and Training Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, was holding a meeting with members of school committees from the black townships at a building in the city centre

Colonel G van der Westhuizen said from Kimberley yesterday that the police had been patrolling the black townships but no further incidents had been reported

Giving details of the damage to property on Monday, police said the list included smashed windows, broken furniture and missing property in West End

The houses of two policemen were stoned and had broken windows

The house of another policeman was set alight and almost completely destroyed

A delivery van and a car were set alight in the township

Damage to the van was estimated at R3 000 and the driver was robbed of cash and a consignment of bread valued at R1 000

Twelve police vehicles, an administration vehicle and a bus were damaged by stones

Three beer pumps were damaged and two television sets were destroyed — Sapa

Govt shuts black Cape schools

ALL black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage had been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, announced in Pieteria last night

He also said schools in the Galeshewe township in Kimberley would be closed for the rest of the year if "orderly and effective" education was not resumed from September 15, the Rand Daily Mail's Pretoria Bureau reports

Pupils would then forfeit the right to sit for the end of the year examinations

Dr Hartzenberg said his decision to close schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage followed the action of "certain individuals and pseudo committees" who had reacted negatively to positive steps taken by his department to normalise the school situation in certain troubled areas

While proclaiming that they wanted pupils to go back to school, these individuals and committees were persisting in manipulating education for their own selfish ends and were organising meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools, he said

The Minister also announced that special arrangements would be made in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage to accommodate those pupils who had re-registered at the end of last week and to assist them in preparing for and writing their examinations

Referring to this week's unrest in Kimberley, he said that after a meeting between officials of his department and representatives of school committees and the Kimberley Community Council, it was agreed that all schools in Galeshewe would be closed from yesterday to Friday "to

afford them the opportunity of normalising the situation"

At the meeting the current disruption of education in the township was discussed and attention was given to grievances submitted by the representatives

The representatives were fully informed about developments in the department and the programme aimed at improving the quality of education the Minister said

In his statement on the Eastern Cape situation, Dr Hartzenberg said that "following continuous unsuccessful attempts at local level to normalise the situation, officials of my department and I had repeated discussions with representatives of legally constituted bodies, viz community councils and school committees

"At these meetings, the alleged grievances raised by the pupils were discussed in depth. It was pointed out to these representatives that the department was already engaged in various programmes relevant to the matters raised by them

It is noteworthy that the representatives of the school committee and community councils who attended the above-mentioned meetings were obstructed and their lives endangered when they endeavoured to report back to the parents

"Consequently, I announced certain steps on Wednesday, September 3, aimed at providing the opportunity to pupils to continue their studies and to prepare for the forthcoming examinations

Because the response of the "pseudo committees" had remained negative, he had decided to close the schools indefinitely — Sapa

© See Page 6

APL Times 10/9/80

Schools in Uitenhage, PE closed

~~50~~ 256 ~~275~~

PRETORIA — All black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage had been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F

Hartzenberg, announced here last night

This followed the action of "certain individuals and pseudo committees" who had reacted negatively to positive steps taken by his department to normalize the school situation in certain troubled areas

While proclaiming that they wanted pupils to go back to school, these individuals and committees were persisting in manipulating education for their own selfish ends and were organizing meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools he said

Dr Hartzenberg also announced that special arrangements would be made in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage to accommodate those pupils who had re-registered at the end of last week and to assist them in preparing for and writing their examinations

In his statement, Dr Hartzenberg said "Following continuous unsuccessful attempts at local level to normalize the situation, officials of my department and I had repeated discussions with representatives of legally constituted bodies, viz community councils and school committees

"At these meetings the alleged grievances raised by the pupils were discussed in depth. It was pointed out to these representatives that the department was already engaged in various programmes relevant to the matters raised by them

◆◆◆◆ To page 2

LOL



20/256/275
From page 1

"They were informed that the government intended providing equal education and facilities to all race groups and the steps taken had been detailed

"With a view to normalizing the school programmes and compensating for lost time, it was agreed with all concerned that the school day be extended, extra-mural activities be temporarily suspended, the school holiday be waived and special study material be made available to pupils. It was further emphasized that any further delay in the resumption of teaching would result in syllabuses not being covered

"It is significant to note that certain individuals, who are school committee members, were also invited to the same discussions (referred to above) at which the above-mentioned information was disseminated

"However, they boycotted these meetings, formed their own pseudo-committees and engaged in anti-productive activities by misleading parents and pupils

"It is noteworthy that the representatives of the school committees and community councils who attended the above-mentioned meetings were obstructed and their lives endangered when they endeavoured to report back to the parents

"Consequently, I announced certain steps on Wednesday, September 3, aimed at providing the opportunity to pupils to continue their studies and to prepare for the forthcoming examinations

"I also indicated that if pupils did not reregister on Saturday, September 6 and continue their studies in class on Monday, September 8, schools concerned would be closed and pupils would consequently for-

feit the right to sit for the end of the year examinations

"I also stated that education would be provided for every pupil who returned to school by Monday, September 8 and wished to continue his studies. A letter to this effect containing full details was also forwarded to all parents and was widely published in the media

"Although the same individuals and pseudo committees referred to above proclaimed that they wanted pupils to go back to school, they nevertheless again reacted negatively on these positive steps taken by the department by organizing meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools, maintaining that no attention was given to the so-called grievances of pupils

"As a result of the activities of these individuals and pseudo committees who are persisting to manipulate education for their own selfish ends, and thus retard progress in certain communities, I regret to announce the following in regard to the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage areas

○ All higher primary and secondary schools in Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth are closed indefinitely,

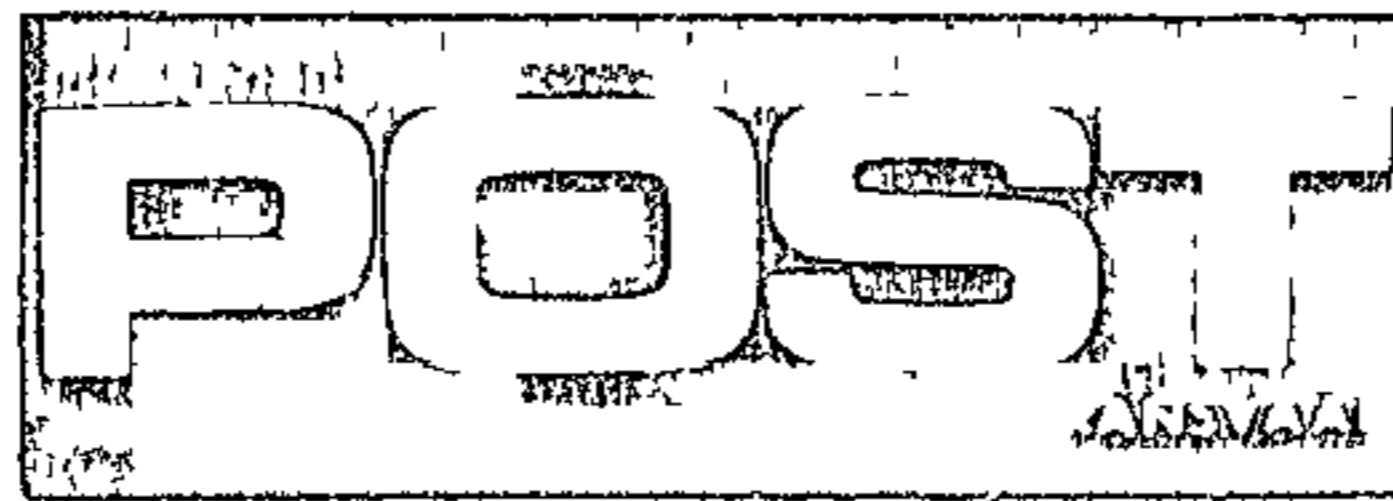
○ Special arrangements will be made locally to accommodate those pupils who have already registered and to assist them in preparing for and writing of the examinations "

○ The affective schools in the Galeshewe township in Kimberly would be closed for the rest of the year if "orderly and effective" education is not resumed from September 15, Dr Hartzenberg said

After a meeting between officials of his department and representatives of school committees and the Kimberley Community Council, it was agreed that all schools in the township would be closed from yesterday till Friday "to afford them the opportunity of normalizing the situation"

At the meeting, the current disruption of education in the township was discussed and attention was given to grievances submitted by the representatives

The representatives were fully informed about developments in the department and the programme aimed at improving the quality of education, the minister said — Sapa and Own Correspondent



Telephone 27 6081

Parents must raise all hell

WE ARE becoming seriously perturbed at the lackadaisical manner in which the continued eruption by students and other schoolgoing children is taken.

South Africa seems to have the classical bent for tragedy in her continued non-chalance towards problems which invariably lead to explosions. The tragic trait is for the victims to continue along a headlong line of confrontation almost in the nature of the moth and the candle.

Part of the problem is the head-in-the-sand attitude of the authorities and the unfortunate dependence on repressive measures for solving problems. We are all for law and order but there are areas that should not waste the time of our police nor interest them at all. The school problem is such an area.

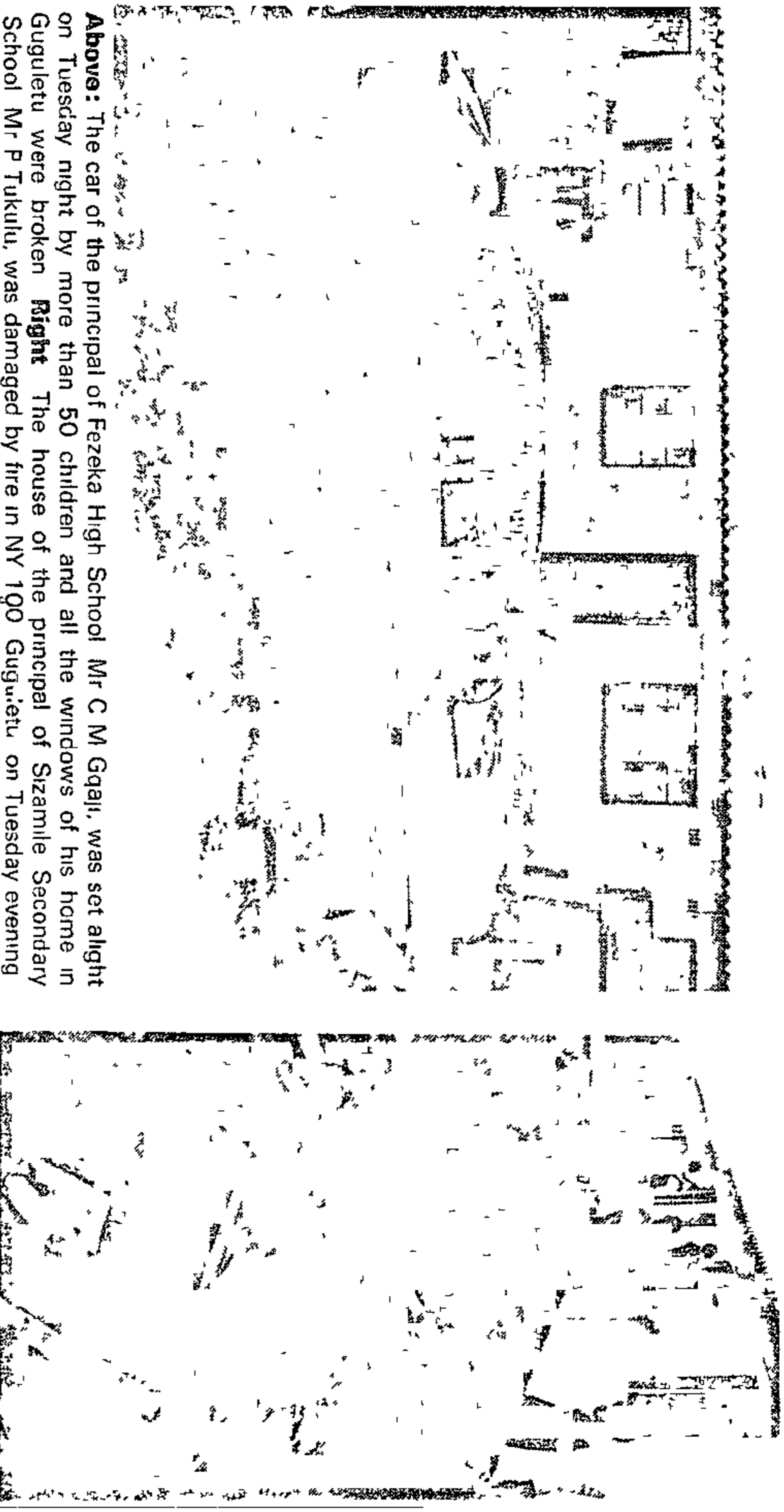
If our present education departments cannot handle the problem then they should say so, throw in the towel and let other people — not the police who have enough work on their hands — help out.

Those people who are directly involved are the parents of these children. There is not a single area in the whole country that does not have a school problem. But we have heard very little about direct parental involvement except after damage has been done. They then have to come up with all sorts of solutions that frequently do not even reach the nub of the problem — Bantu Education itself.

One sometimes gets the feeling that we parents are getting our just deserts. We are the ones who have to feed, clothe and bring up these children. They are, in the final analysis, our responsibility.

So we should be the ones to be making the most noise. Parents should be fighting tooth and nail to right an untenable situation. Parents should be raising all hell to see that the future of their children is safe.

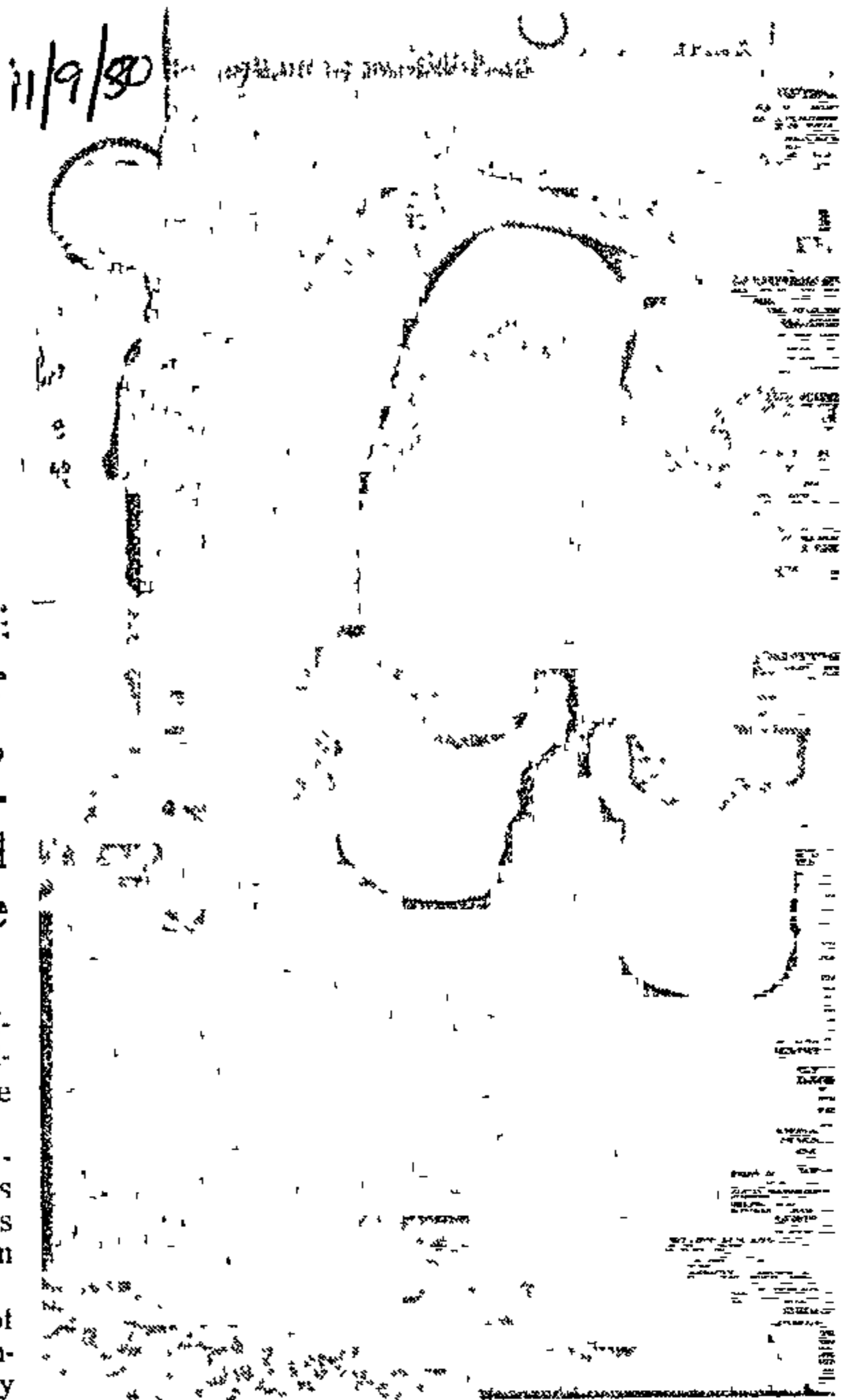
Instead we leave the problem to the department, our children and — as the final and most unfortunate resort — the police.



Above: The car of the principal of Fezeka High School Mr C M Gqali, was set alight on Tuesday night by more than 50 children and all the windows of his home in Guguletu were broken **Right** The house of the principal of Sizamile Secondary School Mr P Tukulu, was damaged by fire in NY 100 Guguletu on Tuesday evening

1000000 After Storm 4000000

CAPL TIMES
11/9/80
ATWV
251



11/9/80

A YOUTH was shot dead and four people were injured by police gunfire, in stone throwing incidents in Guguletu yesterday afternoon. Several cars, six buses and a police vehicle were damaged.

The dead youth is believed to be a 17-year-old standard five pupil of the Vukukhanye Secondary School, 'h.m.a.' unox Memani

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, last night confirmed the death and the injuries. He said two men and two women were injured but did not release their names.

Brigadier Nothnagel said there had been a considerable number of stone-throwing incidents in Guguletu and six buses, two cars and a police vehicle had been damaged.

The police shots came as members of the force attempted to 'protect property and 'apprehend those involved in the stonethrowing'.

He described the area as 'quiet' last night.

One of the injured, a young woman, had bird-shot wounds in her back.

Handicapped

A nine-year-old handicapped girl, Beranice Adriaanse, and a driver escaped injury when the bus they were travelling in was damaged by stone-throwers.

Beranice had pieces of glass in her hair and was suffering from shock. She was taken home to Crossroads by a riot squad convoy.

Two people in a petrol tanker were wounded and a third escaped unhurt when groups of children on both sides of the road hurled stones at the tanker.

The driver of the tanker, Mr Ismail Johardien, said he was driving in NY1, Guguletu, when he was confronted by the stone-throwers. The windscreen was smashed.

Mr Johardien had a gash in the forehead and the truck operator, Mr R Samuels, also had a head wound.

The situation was tense yesterday afternoon as the riot police patrolled the area. Using a loud-hailer they called on everyone to stay indoors.

One policeman and two traffic policemen set up a road-block near the bridge at the Section 3 exit from Guguletu.

Yesterday's incidents followed an attack on the homes of two high school principals and three other teachers on Thursday night.

The eight-roomed home of the principal of Sizamile Secondary School was severely damaged by fire.

The principal, Mr P Tukulu, said yesterday that he and his family were watching television when a group of young people burst in.

He said they poured petrol on the furniture and before leaving threw a petrol bomb.

Three rooms with furniture were damaged but in other rooms some of the furniture was saved.

His new car was burned and the windscreen of another car was smashed. All the children's clothes were destroyed by the fire.

"I suspect that the attack was in connection with the schools boycott," Mr Tukulu said.

Mr Tukulu estimated the damage at several thousands of rands.

The windows of the home of the principal of Fezeka High School, Mr M C Gqaji, were broken by a crowd of "about 50". His car was destroyed by fire. He said he did not know the reason for the attack. No one was injured.

● The Cape Times correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that Security Police there are holding 13 people, including schoolchildren, for questioning in connection with alleged intimidation of African school pupils.

The Divisional Commander of the Security Police, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said other charges were also being investigated against some of the 13 who were all being held under the Criminal Procedures Act for questioning.

Nine-year-old Beranice Adriaanse, of Crossroads, member of the riot squad from the Guguletu police station, which she was travelling stopped there after the bus was damaged. She was taken to the Eros School for the cerebral palsied, where she was treated. Police took Beranice, who was suff

Police hold 13 for questioning

D.D. 11/9/80. 250

PORT ELIZABETH — Security police here are holding 13 people, including schoolchildren, for questioning in connection with alleged intimidation of pupils

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, Divisional Commander of the Security Police, said other charges were also being investigated against some of the 13 who were all being held for questioning under the Criminal Procedures Act. This allows them to be held for up to 48 hours.

He said the people being questioned were taken from the Holy Spirit Church hall, Kwazakele, by police on Tuesday. Among them was Mr Duma Lamani, president of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee.

Meanwhile, about 30 000 pupils in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage townships are affected by the indefinite closure of 37 schools.

The number of affected teachers is about 600.

For pupils who want to go back and prepare for their end-of-year examinations, two higher primary schools, Phillip Nikiwe in New Brighton, and Johnson Masiza in Walmer, and one secondary school, Itembelihle in New Brighton, will remain open.

In Mdantsane, all but three classes were empty at Wongalethu High

School yesterday as pupils boycotted classes

In the three classrooms in which teachers continued with lessons yesterday, there were seven, 13 and 18 girls — a total of 38 — in a school with an enrolment of over 600.

On Tuesday pupils from the school went to Khulani and Mzomhle High Schools and ordered other pupils out of classes. They asked why they were learning while pupils at Wongalethu had been boycotting classes since August 29.

Violence erupted and several window panes were broken at both Wongalethu and Mzomhle.

But a large number of pupils, especially girls, were back in classes at Mzomhle yesterday.

Attendances at Khulani could not be established as the gates were closed and a policeman stood guard yesterday morning.

Last week the Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr O S Bomela, warned that boycotting pupils in the homeland had until Friday to return to classes or be withdrawn from school registers.

The Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sebe, who earlier placed a ban on news about the school boycott, was not available for comment yesterday DDC-DDR.

REPORTS
ANDILE NTEYI
STEPHEN WROTTESELEY

PICTURES:
DAN BOSMAN

Bus for handicapped children stoned

256
CAPX TIME
11/19/80
SATA

CEREBRAL palsied children from Bellville, Belhar, Elsie's River and Crossroads will not be able to complete their examinations after their bus was damaged by stone throwers yesterday near Guguletu.

It is estimated that R1 000 damage was caused to the bus. Last night the principal of the Eros School for coloured cerebral palsied children, Mr F Maritz, said that four Crossroads children would have to miss their schooling altogether while the situation remained tense, as he was not prepared to risk the lives of children by

sending a bus into the area.

He said he was warned by the police to avoid the area today, as the mood there was "angry".

The new R15 000 bus transported about 26 children from their homes to the Eros School in Athlone every day, Mr Maritz said.

All the pupils who used the bus were crippled, and would have serious difficulty in escaping from the bus if it became necessary to do so. They were unable to break the escape windows or get to the doors

quickly.

The driver of the bus, Mr D Williams of Manenberg, had standing orders to turn back immediately if he saw any sign of trouble. The fact that so much damage was done before Mr Williams was able to get the bus away was an indication that he must have been taken by surprise, Mr Maritz said.

In the unrest in May Mr Williams was forced to turn back about six times when faced with threatening youths, and the pupils were housed at the school overnight.

The bus had a large sign reading "School/Skool Bus" in front, and the name of the school prominently painted on both sides.

The bus was attacked near Guguletu. It is estimated that more than R1 000 damage was done, and the bus will be off the road for an indefinite period.

The windscreen was shattered by a stone which narrowly missed the driver, but no one was injured.

DAILY DISPATCH 12/9/80
264 in court (256) (271)

EAST LONDON — A total of 264 Ngcelwane High School pupils appeared in Mdantsane magistrate's court yesterday charged under the Ciskei emergency regulations

The charge was under Section 13 of the regulations and involved the holding of an illegal meeting at the Zone Nine shopping centre, Mdant-

sane, yesterday morning. All pleaded not guilty and were warned to appear in court on September 23

Two other pupils, who were represented earlier had charges against them withdrawn after their attorney had insisted he be given time to study the charges and prepare their defence — DDR

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BAR

EAST LONDON — A Ciskei policeman was stoned to death and one pupil was confirmed shot dead during school riots in Sada near Whittlesea yesterday.

A student constable died instantly when a group of about 800 pupils turned on 15 policemen and stoned them.

The police fired shots and, according to official reports, one pupil was killed.

The pupils dispersed and a number were arrested later when police reinforcements were rushed in from elsewhere in the Ciskei and from South Africa.

Pupils claimed three scholars aged between 11 and 12 years had been killed and 50 injured when police opened fire.

They claimed quirts and teargas were used as well

as guns. The head of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe, said only one pupil had been killed. He refused to disclose how many, if any, had been injured.

The medical superintendent at the Frontier Hospital in Queenstown, Dr R Shaffe, said last night "a number of injuries of a minor nature, had been treated at the hospital following the Whittlesea incident.

Most had been discharged by early evening and none of the injuries treated at the hospital had been of a major nature, he said.

Pupil shot; policeman stoned to death

He understood there had been a death at Whittlesea but there had been none at the hospital. Pupils at the hospital last night said two pupils, Xoliswa Dlamini and Linda Soko, had been admitted.

They said about 40 had been treated at the hospital and had been taken by ambulance to King William's Town where they were believed to be in police custody.

Colonel Sebe chartered an aeroplane to fly to the trouble spot "I quitted the matter and placed it under investigation," he

said. A number of pupils had been arrested but he would not disclose how many.

He said the trouble started between 8.30 and 9 am when pupils at the Mhlotshana High School "ran amuck". They left their classes and marched into three other schools, commanding students to leave classes," Col Sebe said.

The pupils were being watched by the police, who had been instructed not to take any action until reinforcements arrived.

"A group of about 800 pupils were coming out of the Sibulela Training College when they charged and stoned the police. A shoutout followed," Col Sebe said.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Border, Colonel J H du Plessis, confirmed his men had been called in to assist, but said as the matter was in the Ciskei it was up to the Ciskei police to decide what details to disclose.

In Ginsberg Location near King William's Town pupils marched out of classes at the Forbes

Gran Secondary School saying they were doing so to observe the third anniversary of the death of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, who died in police detention.

The pupils said as it was the eve of the anniversary they would not attend classes until Monday. They told the principal, Mr J Moses, they were not boycotting classes.

Pupils said several pamphlets were distributed at the school. Mr Moses said they had marched away peacefully and when the security police arrived the school was deserted.

At Mlungisi township near Queenstown attendance at the Mkwana Secondary School dropped from 64 per cent on Monday to 28 per cent yesterday following an incident on Wednesday when some students were chased from their classrooms.

The circuit inspector of education, Mr J I Rossouw, said he had received conflicting reports about the incident.

In Zweitsha near King William's Town the police home guard are patrolling the township each day from 10 pm.

Col Sebe said this did not constitute a curfew. The home guard were protecting the homes and parents of those pupils who were attending schools.

The exercise was directed at "those thugs who are against education."

Col Sebe said he fought for the thugs who crossed the path of the home guard as no merc would be shown to them. "We shall protect vigorously the parents and students who are attending classes and their homes," Col Sebe said — DDR

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CAPE TOWN 12/19/80

Langa High now also deserted

THE only Peninsula high school which had a high figure of attendance at the beginning of this week Langa High School, was deserted yesterday

The complete stay-away continued at Sizamile Secondary Fezeka and I D Mkize High Schools and all the higher primary schools

No attendance figures at other schools were available yesterday The principals of the schools contacted referred the press to the authorities

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training Mr Desmond Owens said he had no reason to believe that attendances were better than on Wednesday

He said the decision to close schools in the Peninsula was still under consideration Asked what the department would or could do after the attack on the houses of principals on Tuesday night, Mr Owens said that would be left to the police to deal with

It was reported yesterday that two pupils' homes were stoned on Monday in Guguletu It is claimed that they were planning to write the end-of-year examinations in secret

Their names could not be obtained as Cape Times representatives were chased by stone-throwers when inquiries were made at the home of one of the pupils

Only pupils at some lower primary schools attended school yesterday The situation was quiet but tense as riot police continued to patrol the township Police were also stopping and searching people carrying parcels

Police offer escort

Crime Reporter

THE police have offered to escort the bus of the Eros school for coloured cerebral palsied children through trouble spots — but the principal of the school rejected the offer yesterday saying he would first wait and see what happened

The offer came after the bus was stoned while taking nine-year-old Beranice Adriaanse home to the Methodist Mission Station near Crossroads on Wednesday afternoon

The principal, Mr F Maritz, said he was not prepared to risk the safety of the children He would reassess the situation on Monday

After the stonings and the damage to the Eros bus, Mr Maritz said that the four children from the Crossroads area would have to miss their schooling altogether while the situation remained tense

He said he was not prepared to risk the lives of children by sending a bus into the area

Brigadier D B Nothnagel Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, yesterday confirmed the police's willingness to escort the bus He said they would also advise on the safety of travelling towards Crossroads

Mr Maritz said he was concerned because children would not be able to attend the school

"The reason we have good progress is because of the good attendances This is made possible by our good bus service" he said

He said the bus had been stoned as it tried to leave the troubled area on Wednesday The driver had turned around after deciding it was too dangerous to reach Beranice's home

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Policeman stoned to death

Cape Times

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Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A Ciskeian policeman and a high school pupil died yesterday after "a shoot-out between police and pupils" in the Whittlesea district, the head of the Ciskei intelligence services Colonel Charles Sebe, said last night.

The policeman was stoned to death in Sada near Whittlesea when a group of about 800 pupils turned on 15 policemen and stoned them.

Pupils had gone on the rampage attacking police vehicles and the policeman had been stoned to death by the mob, he said.

The police fired shots and, according to official reports one pupil was killed.

The pupils dispersed and a number were later arrested when police reinforcements were rushed in from elsewhere in the Ciskei and from South Africa.

schools commanding pupils to leave classes' Colonel Sebe said. The pupils were being watched by the police who had been instructed not to take action until reinforcements arrived.

A group of about 800 students were coming out of the Sibulela Training College when they charged and stoned the police. A shootout followed, Colonel Sebe said.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Border area, Colonel J H du Plessis, confirmed his men had been called in to assist. But said as the matter was in the Ciskei it was up to the Ciskei police to decide what details to disclose.

'Three killed'

Pupils claimed three scholars aged between 11 and 12 years had been killed and 50 injured when police opened fire. They claimed quirts and teargas were used as well as guns.

Colonel Sebe said only one pupil had been killed. He refused to disclose how many, if any had been injured.

The medical superintendent at the Frontier Hospital in Queenstown Dr R Shaffer said last night "a number" of injuries of a minor nature had been treated at the hospital following the Whittlesea incident.

Most had been discharged by early evening and none of the injuries treated at the hospital had been of a major nature, he said.

He understood there had been a death at Whittlesea but there had been none at the hospital.

'Trouble spot'

Colonel Sebe chartered an aircraft to fly to the trouble spot. "I quelled the matter and placed it under investigation," he said. A number of pupils had been arrested but he would not disclose how many.

He said the trouble started about 8.30am when pupils at the Mhlotshana High School "ran amuck".

They left their classes and marched into three other

Steve Biko

In Ginsberg location pupils marched out of classes at the Forbes Grant Secondary School saying they were doing so to observe the third anniversary of the death of black consciousness movement leader, Steve Biko, who died in police detention.

The pupils said as it was the eve of the anniversary they would not attend classes until Monday. They told the principal, Mr J Moses, they were not boycotting classes. Pupils said several pamphlets were distributed at the school.

Mr Moses said the pupils had marched away peacefully and when the Security Police arrived the school was deserted.

Meanwhile in nearby Zwelitsha the police and home guard are patrolling the township each day from 10pm.

Colonel Sebe said this did not constitute a curfew. The home guard were protecting the homes and parents of those pupils who were attending schools.

The exercise was directed at "those thugs who are against education". Colonel Sebe said he felt pity for the thugs who crossed the path of the home guard as no mercy would be shown to them. "We shall protect vigorously the homes, parents and pupils who are attending classes and their homes," Colonel Sebe said.

A FLASHBACK to the scene in Galeshevo, Kimberley, as workers sift through school books at a community centre attacked by pupils. Yesterday the situation there was calm.

TEACHER IS STONED BY BOYCOTTTERS

2/1/68
POST
256
NWA

IN RENIED schools violence a teacher has been injured by stone-throwing pupils.

He is Mr William Malegase, a teacher at a Welkom primary school. He received a wound above his eyebrow in a clash with pupils

who are boycotting classes.

He was sent home from the Welkom Provincial Hospital after the wound was stitched.

Armed police in camouflage uniforms were patrolling in the township yesterday during continued tension.

Meanwhile in the Western Cape there was calm yesterday following the violence in which one 16-year-old boy was shot and killed. The situation was quiet in most centres.

Instead of entering classes students went from school to school singing freedom songs and debating classes.

The Parents' Action Committee of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga has "regretted" the violence.

A statement last night said: "The Parents' Action Committee wants to make the position clear that the allegations that the

prevailing confusion and violence is attributable to its activity is a false and irresponsible attitude.

"The committee wants to make its position unequivocally clear: violence cannot be condoned, whether it be from the community or the police.

"As members of the community we want to express our deepest sympathy to the families concerned at the unnecessary loss of life and damage to property.

"The committee would like to make a strong appeal to the authorities, especially the police, to act with greater restraint in this extremely volatile situation."

Meanwhile, Security Police at Port Elizabeth are holding 13 people, including schoolchildren, for questioning in connection with alleged intimidation of black pupils.

Security police detain 2 men woman

Staff Reporter

A MEMBER of the Parents' Action Committee of Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga, Mr Joe Ndiki, was detained by the security police in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Two others, Mrs Nozipho Ngele, who is also a member of the committee, and Mr Bafu Bam, are also believed to have been detained at the same time.

The head of the security police in the Western Cape, Colonel Hennie Kotze, last night confirmed Mr Ndiki's detention.

He could not confirm the detentions of Mr Bam and Mrs Ngele. He could not say under which act Mr Ndiki was being held.

It is believed that the police arrested Mr Ndiki at his home in the early hours of the morning. Before taking him away, the police asked him where his car was.

According to sources close to the family, Mr Ndiki, a community worker for the community organization, Veritas, told the police that his car was at a church manse in Guguletu — the home of Mr Bafu Bam.

The police went to the manse and arrested Mr Bam.

Mrs Ngele is a teacher at the Fezeka High School in Guguletu. She is the only teacher serving on the action committee.

She has been a teacher at Fezeka High School for a long time and is popularly known by her maiden name, Miss Nozipho Sono.

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Standards won't drop

By Langa Skosana

Examinations written by black Standard Five pupils throughout the country will now be set by the schools themselves and marked locally.

The belief of some educationist that this could lead to a drop in standards, has been refuted by the Department of Education and Training.

The new ruling comes into effect at the end of the year.

A spokesman for the Department in Pretoria said today a circular has been sent out to schools instructing teachers about the new procedures to be followed.

The department was going to make available key question papers which teachers could use in drawing up their own question papers. Standards would not be lowered because local inspectors would keep a careful watch on standards, he said.

"We feel we should rely on the teacher's responsibility in this matter," the spokesman added.

SCHOOL BOO

VICTIMS TO

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Mr. D. F. Norman, Fla-
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Teachers fear 'hostility of pupils'

256
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12/9/60

energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

CAPE TOWN — Many teachers at black schools in the Cape Peninsula have begun staying away because of the growing hostility of pupils towards them

A principal said some pupils claimed that the teachers, and the school committees, had sold them out by compromising with the Department of Education and Training

"There is growing animosity towards teachers in the townships," he said

Because of this, many teachers who had attended school regularly during the four-month boycott had begun to stay away, he added

"Since assaults on teachers and damage to two principals' houses on Tuesday night, many teachers are becoming afraid to go to school. Some feel they should not displease the militant pupils by being seen there"

Yesterday, higher primary and senior secondary schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were empty except for the principals and a few teachers

It was quiet but tense in Guguletu yesterday — where a 16-year-old schoolboy, Lennox Memani, died of gunshot wounds on Wednesday and four people were injured when riot police fired on stone-throwing youths

One of the vehicles stoned was a bus belonging to the Eros School for Handicapped Children. The only passenger, Ber-

anese Adriaansen, 9, had to receive treatment for shock and cuts on her head from flying glass

The Parents' Action Committee of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga yesterday issued a statement criticising the pre-dawn detention of two of its members, Mr Joseph Ndiki and Mrs Nozipho Ngele — and Mr Bafo Bam, who is not a member

They also said that violence did not advance the cause of justice, and warned that the authorities' actions could provoke violence

The statement said "As responsible members of the community, we want to sound this word of warning again, that this attitude of detaining people indiscriminately must stop immediately

"By now, we had hoped the authorities would have seen the sheer folly of their actions in detaining the accepted leaders of the community, who can speak with both authority and credibility to and for the community

"Actions like these are sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction and frustration that could grow into the type of violence which even the authentic leaders of the community would not be able to control

"Therefore, we appeal to the authorities to listen to this voice of reason"

On Wednesday night, after the Peninsula unrest, the Parents' Action Committee issued

a statement that it wanted to make its position clear that violence could not be condoned — whether by the community or police

In Port Elizabeth, Security Police confiscated a number of suitcases with false bottoms at a house in New Brighton township. They are alleged to have contained pamphlets and tapes of the banned African National Congress (ANC)

Security Police are investigating rumours that similar pamphlets were distributed at a meeting in the township on Sunday

The head of Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, would not comment on reports that an application had been made to the Port Elizabeth Chief Magistrate to ban all meetings in the township

Col Erasmus said pamphlets similar to those at New Brighton were found in a building in the city centre yesterday

He added that 12 people in the area are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, and the possibility of further arrests could not be discounted

In Kimberley, a police spokesman said yesterday that no further incidents had been reported in Galeshewe Township

The 112 people who were arrested on charges of public violence there, after the unrest on Monday, have paid admission-of-guilt fines — Sapa

increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium. The density of matter increases, and the

single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of a neutron of mass m_n and energy E on a nucleus of mass m_N

important effects in the interaction of gamma rays are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1, p.5) and Compton effect (section 2.3, p.8). Energy is transferred from a gamma photon to a photoelectron, a positron or an electron-positron pair respectively. Secondary particles then interact with the medium in (a). As in the case of neutrons, gamma rays with matter is a statistical process with an exponential absorption law of the form $I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$, where μ is the total attenuation coefficient. This coefficient can, in turn be expressed as the sum of components μ_{pe} , μ_c and μ_{pp} , the photo-, Compton and pair effects. Thus $\mu = \mu_{pe} + \mu_c + \mu_{pp}$ (35)

Efficients are largest for the heaviest elements and μ_{pp} usually dominates for gamma rays of energy above ~ 10 Mev and below 1 Mev.

measure for gamma interaction calculations is defined as the half-life in radioactivity, analogous to the half-life in radioactivity defined as the thickness $x_{1/2}$ of the material required to reduce the fraction N/N_0 (eq.(33)) to $1/2$.

particular gamma energy.

$x_{1/2} = \frac{2.303}{\mu} \log_2 2$ (36)

the given below (in mm)

| Energy | Lead | Concrete |
|--------|------|----------|
| 1 Mev | 9.0 | 47.0 |
| 5 Mev | 14.5 | 100.0 |

Flight from cops caused damage to white homes

BLACK students in Kimberley say that damage caused in the white residential area of West End on Monday was not deliberate, but occurred because students were fleeing in panic from police through white houses.

Whatever damage was caused by the act of fleeing was not an act of vandalism, they say. They would not give their names to POST reporters. Their statement has been confirmed by West

End residents who saw the disturbance.

While the picture is probably clear to most Kimberley people, readers in other centres may not be aware that the white suburb of West End, in which damage occurred, borders directly on Gale-

shewe township and Finlayson Road, a tar road, continues into Galeshewe as a sand road.

The St Boniface High School — central point of black student activity in recent months — is at the Galeshewe end of Finlayson Road. The school

is directly across the road from the white houses to which students ran after the police used teargas.

A reporter visited the area of the disturbance to ascertain the extent of damage. Eight homes in the area were called on and only one resident reported damage to her property. Several windows were broken and furniture was damaged.

All the residents interviewed said that the students had been fleeing from the police when they entered the white homes.

The residents said there was no indication of willful vandalism. One resident, Mr J van der Westhuizen, who was affected by teargas when the canisters were released in the vicinity of his home which is close to St Boniface, said that the students came running through the grounds of the homes looking for places in which to shelter. Five students entered his yard and one tried to hide in the toilet.

Mrs Marie van Niekerk, whose house in Finlayson Road was damaged, said students had locked themselves inside the house. When she returned home the doors had been forced

open, furniture overturned and windows broken, presumably by the students as they fled.

A senior police spokesman, asked by POST whether police had forced the doors open, said he had received no reports that police had to either open or force open any doors.

Mrs Van Niekerk's domestic servant, Mrs Agnes Lecwidi, said she was hanging up the washing when a group of students ran into the house, with police in pursuit.

One woman with a baby became hysterical and ran away from the scene of the disturbance. An hour after the area had been cleared, 10 students were found by residents still hiding in the houses. They were arrested by police.

Husbands of the women who were at home during the incident were telephoned at their places of employment and returned home immediately. Asked for the address of any other home damaged in Monday's incident, a police spokesman named 24 Hodgson Road, which is the dividing road between West and Galeshewe and runs at right angles to Finlayson Road.

A POST reporter who visited the house was unable to enter it as the occupants were not at home. The only external signs of damage were one broken window and one cracked window in a servant's room detached from the house.

The impression that several homes were damaged had been reinforced by the Police Directorate's statement that hundreds of students entered houses, smashing windows and overthrowing furniture and causing considerable damage.

DAMAGED

It seems that only two homes were damaged. Since Monday's disturbance in West End, however, there has been considerable vandalism and deliberate damage to property in Galeshewe township itself.

A senior police spokesman described the students' allegations that teargas had been thrown into the St Boniface Hall on Monday night as "non-sense". Teargas had been used to disperse the crowds but "police do not throw teargas into halls," he said.

He said the confrontation was caused by the students. The police motive had been to get the crowd to disperse and this had been achieved.

The spokesman said he could not understand why the students ran into West End as they had a choice of many directions in which to run.

THE Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee feels that a letter received yesterday from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, leaves the door open for further negotiations to end the schools boycott.

In an interview this week, the four-man committee, consisting of Rev James Maya, Rev D M Soga, Mr A Z Lamani and Mr D Mbane, said a return to school on Monday September 15 was still possible.

The chairman, Mr Maya, said closure of schools

'Talks on PE boycott are still possible'

was not a solution "If the Government will respond positively to the short-term demands, some of which can be met and others considered, we will be able to get the children back to school. This is what we all want."

Dr Koornhof's letter, dated September 5 and received this week by Mr Maya, acknowledges receipt of a telegram from

25.

(256)
Dr Koornhof says a copy of the telegram was immediately sent to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, for his urgent attention.

The letter says. "Be assured that everything possible is being done in this regard and I ask your co-operation in an effort to restore peace and order."

Mr Maya said a telegram from Dr Hartzenberg on September 2 repeated his stand on meeting only recognised bodies like community councils and school committees.

DAILY DISPATCH 16/9/80 (103) (256)

Stoned to

death

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Ciskei school principal was stoned to death yesterday.

Ciskei principal killed by pupils

The death of Mr Jara, principal of the Imingangathelo Junior Secondary School at Gqumashe in the Alice district, was confirmed yesterday by Ciskei Chief Minister L. L. Sebe and the Secretary of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sebe.

The killing brings the death toll in the Ciskei school riots in the last 10 days to four.

At Sada last week, a policeman was stoned to death. It also emerged yesterday that two pupils died at Sada, not one as first reported.

According to Col Sebe, another unidentified pupil was killed in the clash with police besides Michael Masimni, 16.

Chief Sebe said immediately the unrest at Gqumashe was reported, a detachment of Ciskeian

police, under Col Sebe, was flown in a helicopter to the trouble spot.

But Col Sebe said the students had already disappeared when the police arrived.

Col Sebe confirmed about 40 Ciskeian policemen were patrolling Gqumashe and the outlying areas last night.

By
**CHARLES
NQAKULA**

Chief Sebe said "People must now realise we are no longer contending with students, but with terrorists who have no consideration for human life.

"It has never happened in the history of the Ciskei that schoolchildren would go and kill their principal as brutally as Mr Jara was killed. I am convinced these children will kill their own parents."

He reiterated his criticism of the South African Government's closure of schools in Port Elizabeth, which he claimed enabled an influx into the Ciskei of scores of students "who are now busy disturbing peace in the Ciskei."

He said his government had been able to cope with the situation for 10 weeks, "but since the closure of the schools in Port Elizabeth, we have four deaths on our hands."

Chief Sebe said Ciskei police had been instructed to deal with the riot situation with tact "and we have asked our men to conduct themselves with restraint, even under very trying circumstances, in an effort to avoid senseless death."

There were many ways in which people could fight for freedom "but I must state categorically killing your people is not one of them."

Chief Sebe hit at the South African Government for the delay in handing over some police stations to the Ciskei.

"I have information that following the closure of schools in Port Elizabeth, some of the students from the schools have infiltrated the areas in the Ciskei which still fall under the South African Police and that is where we experience most problems."

Stoning
death
arrests

press
1-36
1/1/47
SIAK

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The South African Police have arrested "a few people" after the death by stoning of a Ciskeian school principal yesterday.

They are searching for several other known suspects.

The incident, at the Imingathelo junior secondary school near Alice, took the authorities by surprise as there had been no earlier unrest to warn of the flare-up.

The principal, Mr. Silverman Jara, led prayers at the morning assembly yesterday, and then there was an incident which led to his pupils stoning him.

Mr. Jara was hit on his head by a large stone or a brick and he is believed to have died instantly. By the time police reached the school, all the pupils had fled.

Arson at Ciskei school

DAIC 9. DAD 17/9/80

Stoning: 4 held, school closed

EAST LONDON — There was another arson incident at an Mdantsane school yesterday morning — the third in schools in the area since last Thursday night

Furniture and a black board in three classrooms were set alight at Sofute Secondary School, Zone 6, on Monday night. Police were at the school yesterday morning when pupils boycotted classes

The pupils were ultimately instructed to leave the premises

The extent of the damage could not be established yesterday but it was believed to be a couple of hundred rands

Meanwhile the attendance at other schools continued to drop yesterday.

From the empty desks it appeared the attendance at Ngcelwane High School was about 60 per cent while at Nkwenkwezi and Nyameko it was about 70 and 85 per cent respectively

At Wongalethu, most of the classrooms were empty and only external candidates were writing the September examinations. Total attendance was below 90

Classes were continuing as usual at Mzomhle High School despite threats from boycotting pupils from other schools that they would use violence against them if they continued to attend classes

Several boys in the senior classes did not attend but it was learnt from one teacher that there was general panic at the school and some pupils were finding it difficult to concentrate on their studies — DDR

ALICE — The school where a Ciskei school principal was stoned to death near here was closed yesterday and four pupils were arrested in connection with the incident

The Ciskei Government confirmed the closure and arrests in connection with the death of the principal of the Imingcangathelo Junior Secondary School at Gqumashe, Mr Silverman Mzondeleli Jara, 38

The Minister of Education, Chief D M Jongilanga, said the five teachers at the school would be transferred to other Ciskei schools, but no arrangements had been made for the 244 pupils.

"We would have been unreasonable if we had allowed the school to function after Mr Jara's death, forcing teachers to face students who had killed their principal," Chief Jongilanga said

Asked what arrangements had been made for pupils who wanted to continue their studies, Chief Jongilanga said "No arrangements have been made"

Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, who is also the Minister of Police, confirmed the arrests and said Gqumashe did not fall under the Ciskei police, although the school did

"But we were forced to send our own police to investigate the matter," Chief Sebe said

The suspects would appear in court as soon as possible

Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, said

yesterday Mr Jara, popularly known as "Vaks," was certified dead on arrival at Victoria Hospital

"A brick hit him on the temple and his skull was crushed," Brig Sebe said

BRIG SEBE . . . promoted yesterday.

Mr Jara, the first principal of the school, which was started in the closing of last year, obtained his teacher's certificate at Healdtown in 1963 and taught at St Matthew's College, the Arthur Tsengiwe Training School at Cala, and then Lovedale before starting Imingcangathelo

Meanwhile, the incident has left behind a frightened community at Gqumashe

Brig Sebe denied reports that an Imingcangathelo pupil detained some time back had died — the alleged reason for the pupils' uprising

No students from the

school had ever been detained "and certainly no one has died there following detention," he said.

He said about five students — two girls and three boys — were taken in for questioning some time back, but had been released immediately

The Daily Dispatch visited the Gqumashe area yesterday after Chief Jongilanga, accompanied by Chief L. W. Maqoma, Minister of Interior and the Rev W M Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, went there to tell residents about the closure of the school

"Some of us had not heard about the death until we were called to the ministers' meeting and told about the closure," said an elderly man interviewed yesterday.

"The whole incident was rather funny because we did not hear any screams and any noise at the school which is situated centrally," he said.

Mrs Ethelma Jara was away in King William's Town when her son was killed "and only heard the news when I came back late on Monday evening," she said yesterday

Mr Jara was the eldest of her three children, and is also survived by his wife, Joyce, and three children

The family said yesterday they had not yet heard the full story of Mr Jara's death and had not made funeral arrangements. — DDR

Teachers who walk the razor's edge

256
\$12.50
11/16/80
STAR

By Sheryl Raime
Education Reporter

Black teachers in the present times of political and educational crisis are walking the razor's edge

The fact that the majority work for the government to co-operate with it makes them an easy target for accusations from pupils and public alike

They are accused of being "sellouts" to a shortsighted system which has not only failed the black community but has brought suffering in its wake

They are accused of being conservative and non-committal at a time when black pupils are becoming increasingly militant and politically involved

Black teachers are also expected to act as referees and to uphold the status of edu-

cators in the eyes of the black and white public

The president of the 18 800 strong Transvaal United African Teachers' Association, Mr L M Taunyanne, understands this dilemma only too well for he recently faced an accusation from black pupils that his organisation was "useless"

Although the path black teachers should follow during present and future change was not easy to define, Mr Taunyanne spoke to The Star about his thoughts on the matter

He said Tuata and many other black teachers' associations had submitted countless memoranda to the Government listing major areas of dissatisfaction in black education prior to the 1976 riots

"The fact that these memoranda went un-

heeded had nothing to do with apathy on the part of black teachers," he said

He accepted the role of black youth as thought provokers but he drew the line at violence and coercion of other groups (such as teachers) to play similar roles

"As conscientious educators teachers have a different role to play

"We cannot condone the destruction of facilities and the complete breakdown of our education system to force the birth of a new and better system We believe there is another way to achieve the same end

"There is valuable work for black teachers to do within the present system We can work from within to change black education into a means of providing

equal opportunity for blacks

"Black education is inferior to white education but there is no overnight solution

"It is the job of the black teacher to upgrade himself so that he can meet the challenge of putting black education on the same level as white education"

On racially integrated education, Mr Taunyanne believed this would come about in areas where black and white children interacted

If Mr Taunyanne could change three political-educational areas he would

- Repeal laws limiting black options
- Implement a programme for equal education on all races with a definite timetable to ensure progress

● Open all fields of opportunity to all races to allow for free competition

But he was reluctant to talk about the extent to which teachers and an association like Tuata should concern itself with politics

"Politics has shaped black and white education Where and when it's been required, Tuata has adopted a political role to reach educational ends. Our role, however, remains primarily to teach, to research, to make proposals and to represent our members in negotiations with the Government"

Mr Taunyanne believed credit should ultimately go to teachers who continued to walk the razor's edge while striving to school as many children as possible within the framework of oppressive laws

REFILE TAUNYANNE

Mapetla teacher s fired

256
27/8
POST
17/9/80

A SOWETO teacher who was accused of inciting students and who allegedly told them: "Let the struggle continue," was yesterday sacked by the Johannesburg Regional Director of Education and Training.

Mr Gaositoe Leepo, a teacher at Mapetla Secondary School was notified yesterday by telegram that his services were terminated with immediate effect.

The telegram was sent to the principal of Mapetla who was to forward it to Mr Leepo. The telegram said that his salary would be paid until September 15.

But the Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, denied all knowledge of the telegram.

He said the appointment and dismissal of teachers was handled by the staff office in Pretoria.

He referred POST to his assistant, Mr G White, but switchboard operator at the director's office had previously neither Mr Strydom nor Mr White as available.

G Engelbrecht, Chief Public Relations Officer of DET referred POST to the regional director for all matters affecting Soweto.

Mr Leepo said the circumstances, who carried out an investigation with the authority of the regional director, had been in the presence

of the principal that he found no grounds for the allegations against him.

The investigation was carried out by Mr D Monyaise on September 10 and 11.

Four days after the investigation, Mr Leepo received the telegram which gave no reasons for his dismissal.

According to Mr Leepo trouble started on July 24, the day students at Mapetla stoned the principal and went on strike resulting in the suspension of the school.

On that day Mr Leepo and two colleagues approached the violently angry students and asked them to calm down and voice their grievances.

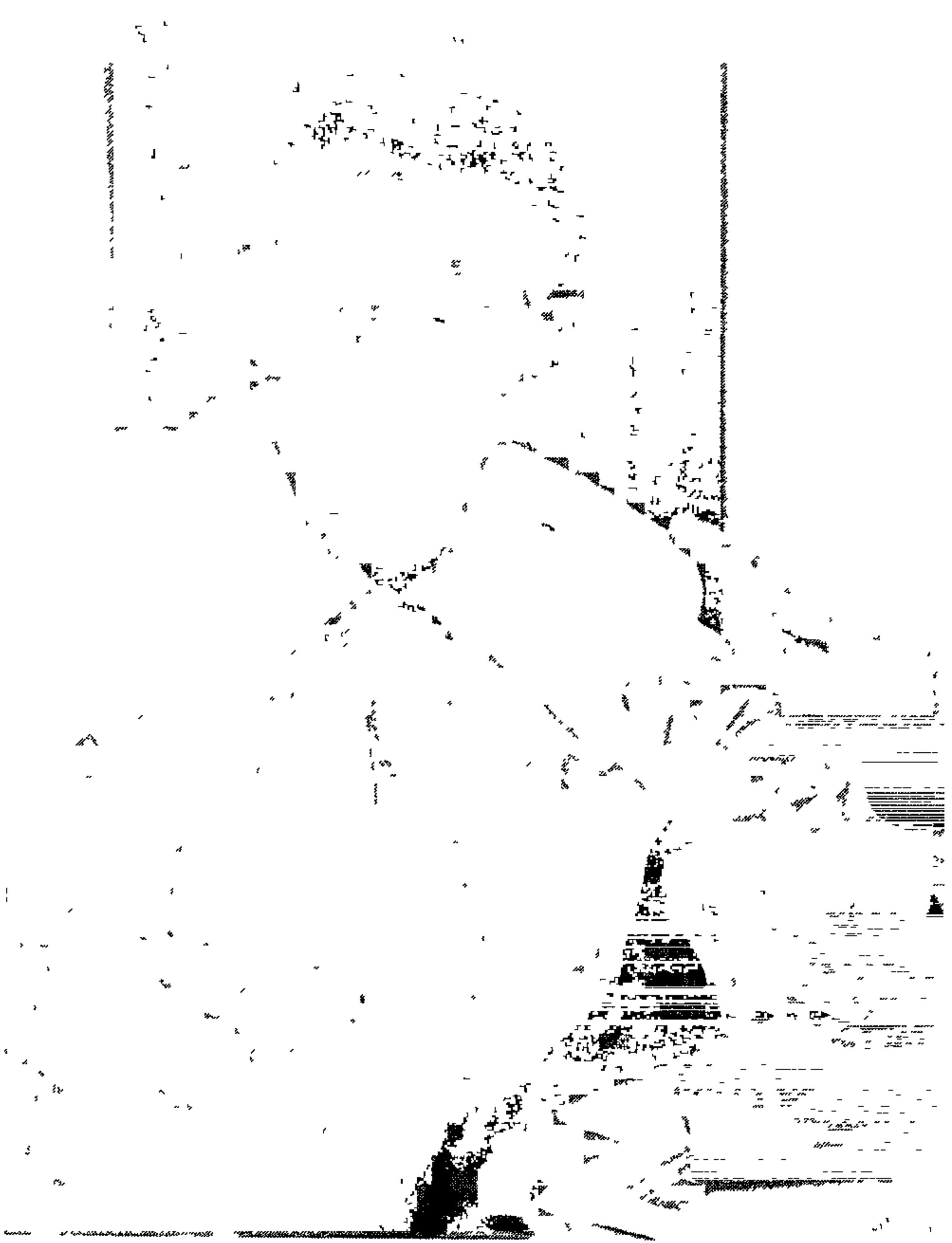
Mr Leepo then took a petition from the students and submitted it to the principal who had just been injured by a stone.

The allegation that he had told students to "let the struggle continue" was made on August 24 when he quoted a stanza from a poem while conducting morning prayers.

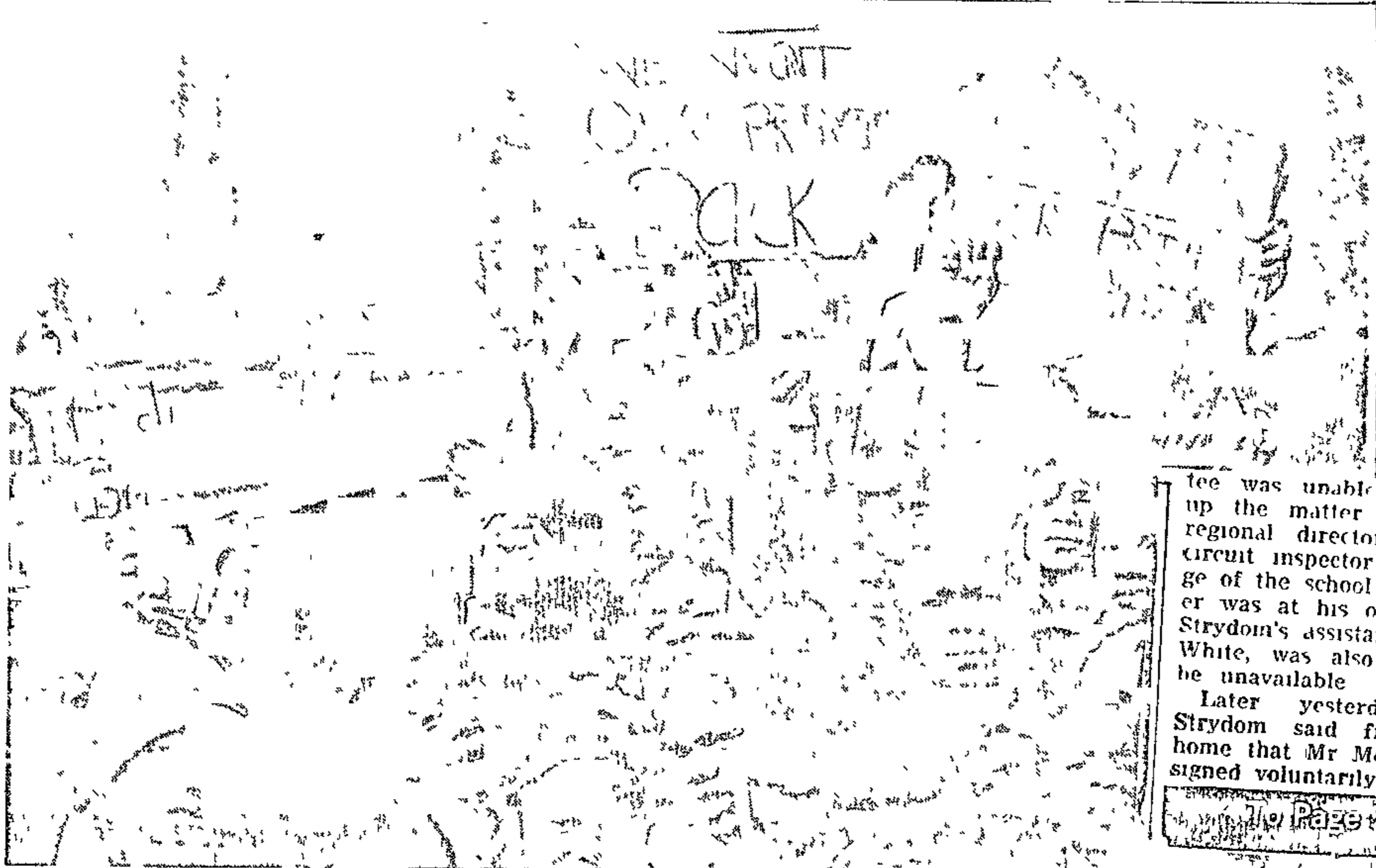
Later that day he was called to the principal's office where he was accused of inciting students and telling them to continue the boycott.

On the same day Mr Leepo was taken to Mr Strydom who told him that some parents were asking that he be removed from the school because of his incitement of students.

Requests by Mr Leepo to call my parents with complaints against him were in vain.



Mr Gaositoe Leepo . . . given 24 hours' notice of termination of his services.



tee was unable to take up the matter with the regional director or the circuit inspector in charge of the school as neither was at his office Mr Strydom's assistant, Mr G White, was also said to be unavailable
Later yesterday Mr Strydom said from his home that Mr Modise resigned voluntarily He de-

The Page 5

Placard-carrying pupils of Matshediso Higher Primary School yesterday demanded the reinstatement of their principal who "resigned" following the death of a pupil.

Kids want head back

256 p. 5 17/9/50

A SOWETO school came to a halt yesterday when students carrying placards demanded the reinstatement of their principal who, only three weeks ago, was blamed for the death of a student.

There were no lessons at Matshediso Higher Primary School yesterday af-

By CHRIS MORE

ter students demanded the return of principal, Mr Modisane T Modise

Allegations are that Mr Modise was "forced" to resign by the regional director after he was accused of causing the death of a student who died after a caning

Pouce have cleared him and no charges were brought against him but an inspector allegedly told Mr Modise to resign

and say he was living in fear of his life after the death

Mr Modise resigned but later changed his mind when it dawned on him that there was something amiss in the whole proceedings

He withdrew his resignation but an inspector told him regional director Mr Jaap Strydom had accepted the resignation, and would not take the withdrawal

His committee decided to take the issue up with the department But students at the school

felt the committee was taking too long, and was too formal in its negotiations They then went on strike

Pupils of Mr Modise's school marched to his Mzimhlope home carrying placards and singing freedom songs They gathered around the yard and asked him to go back to school with them so they could continue with their school work

Mr Modise taught Standard Five classes and teachers and pupils said that with his absence from school, the classes had been disrupted

Yesterday a delegation from the school commit-

Death of pupil

* From Page 1

...nied receiving a letter withdrawing the resignation on the following day.

Mr. Modise told POST on Monday that he was pressured to resign but withdrew the resignation the next day when he realised that he was obliged to serve notice longer than the less than 12 hours' notice given him.

Mr. Modise said that since the death of his pupil, Koos Seakgoe (16), he had been asked to report to the regional office daily. On September 8, a circuit inspector called him to his office and told him to resign. The inspector said that, even if the inquest into Seakgoe's death cleared him, the circuit's decision would stand.

He said he was told to find a teaching post outside Soweto and it was even suggested that he try Vereeniging. When asked what reason he should give for resigning, the inspector told him to say that he felt "inefficient."

He was told to say that he resigned voluntarily as his life was in danger in Soweto.

DANGER

Contrary to the suggestion that Mr Modise's life was in danger in Soweto, his pupils have demanded that he should return as teacher and principal. Attempts by two inspectors failed to make the pupils return to class. They were adamant about their demand for Mr. Modise's return.

The acting principal of the school, Mr Joe Khumalo, told the school committee that he was telephoned by a secretary from the regional office and told that Mr Modise would no longer teach. He was also told to inform the school committee and the pupils of this.

Members of the school committee delegation, which included the chairman, said they were unhappy with the way in which Mr Modise's case was handled.

supported by data formal report is given, it would be to advise Mr. Jon

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- (k) A fair rate of 15% after
- (j) At the time the value was 40 cents in
- (i) For taxation purposes on a straight line
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- (d) The computer may be possible to expected that the machine for p.a. payable at
- (c) At the end of the computer will be
- (b) It is considered longer be suitable five years and
- (a) The cash purchase

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They claimed that the regional officials had deliberately ignored their status and had, in fact, belittled them by sending a telephone message through the acting principal.

The delegates said they would try to contact the three officials involved at their homes.

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MAN. 530

EAST LONDON — Violence erupted at Mdantsane yesterday and boycotting pupils stoned buses, a car, two schools and the home of a high school principal

An unidentified bus driver was treated for head injuries and discharged from Cecilia Makiwane Hospital after youths, believed to be pupils, stoned a bus in Zone 10

The roads department chief at the Mdantsane Special Organisation, Mr A S Roux, was stoned by more than 30 youths while driving through Mdantsane yesterday morning

His MSO vehicle was badly damaged and Mr Roux had a large bruise on his shoulder after being hit by one of the stones

The youths turned on Mr Roux as he drove past a bus which had been stoned minutes earlier, hurling rocks through the windscreen and onto the roof of his bakke

He managed to drive away from the group and they were later seen moving towards the railway line in NU 11

Large rocks were found

Mdantsane violence: 2 injured

DAILY DISPATCH

19/9/80

(256) (256)

in the back of the bakke and there was a large dent in the door millimetres above the top of the window

In another incident in Zone 10 Mrs Noma-themba Rululu, wife of the principal of Ngcelwane High School, Mr Ray Rululu, was woken by a hail of stones on her house windows yesterday morning

Mrs Rululu, a nursing sister, who is on night duty, did not know what was happening until she realised the culprits were youths she believed to be schoolchildren

Pupils at Nyameko and Mqha secondary

schools, in Zone 8, were forced to leave their classes when youths attacked the schools with stones

Two other schools, Khulani and Nkwenkwezi High had to stop their classes early because of incidents

The station commander at Mdantsane, Major C M Pakade, confirmed the attack on the bus but would not give any further details

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, could not be contacted for comment yesterday — DDR

Back to school (256)

MATSHIDISO Higher Primary School pupils yesterday returned to class with the promise that their principal's case would be settled today.

At Mapetla Senior Secondary, Form 4 students were locked in discussions at a mass meeting held in the school hall.

The Form 4 students seemed not to agree on what action to take if some of their schoolmates were not readmitted and if their teacher, Goasitoe Leepo was not reinstated.

Meanwhile confusion

still reigns in the case of Mr Modisane Modise, the principal who allegedly resigned following the death of a pupil at his school, Matshediso. Mr Modisane said this week he had submitted a letter withdrawing the resignation.

The case was clouded with mystery when the regional director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, denied knowledge of the withdrawal. A delegation of the school committee will meet Mr Strydom this morning to discuss the matter.

DAILY Star 18/9/60

(256)

11 held over Jara death

EAST LONDON — Eleven suspects are being held in connection with the murder of the Imingangathelo Junior Secondary School principal, Mr Silverman Jara.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J H du Plessis, said yesterday his men, aided by members of the Ciskei police, were still searching for more people suspected of being involved in the incident in which Mr Jara was stoned to death at Gqumashe near Alice on Monday.

Brig Du Plessis said the acting divisional criminal investigation officer, Colonel J Nel, had personally handled preliminary investigations into the killing, and the investigating officer now handling the case was Lieutenant J B Wiese.

"Following a request from the Ciskei police they are helping in the investigation under the command of Lt Wiese," Brig Du Plessis said — DDR

Mapetla joins the boycott

B/1/80

POST

(256)

WHILE the class boycott at Matsbediso Higher Primary School continued, the situation at another Soweto school deteriorated when students held a mass meeting and refused to attend classes.

The school was Mapetla Senior Secondary School where a teacher, Mr Gaositoe Leepo (25) was fired recently. Students demand that he be reinstated and that about 150 students, expelled in July this year, be readmitted.

The future of the principal of Matsbediso, Mr Modisane Modise, and Mr Leepo are in the balance. Talks between the Matsbediso school committee and the regional office of education and training are continuing. There is no hint of what is happening about Mr Leepo.

The chairwoman of the Matsbediso school committee, Mrs Linda Masemola, would not comment on the matter as talks were at a critical stage.

The Johannesburg Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, also declined to comment. "There is nothing I can report at this stage," he said.

Pupils at Matsbediso refused to go to class yesterday and insisted that they would not do so until Mr Modise was back at school. A circuit inspector who was sent to the school failed to persuade them to go back to classes. The pupils stayed on the premises but went home about 1 pm.

At Mapetla students met for about three hours and discussed the dismissal of Mr Leepo and the students who were refused readmission.

After the meeting a students' delegation met the school inspector and chairman of the governing council of the school Mr D P Monyaise and tabled their grievances and demands. According to the students the meeting with Mr Monyaise was fruitless because he would make no commitment. "It was a waste of time," the students said after the talks.

Mr Monyaise could not be reached for comment last night.

DAILY DISP 20/9/80

4 Mdantsane pupils arrested over violence

MDANTSANE — Four school pupils have been arrested by the police following incidents of violence here this week.

The station commander, Major C M Pakade, yesterday said the arrested pupils, whose ages range between 18 and 22, will appear in court on Monday.

The arrests followed the stoning of a bus in Zone 10 on Thursday. The driver was treated and discharg-

ed at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital.

Major Pakade appealed to the residents of Mdantsane to be calm and report any incident to the police.

He said the public's co-operation was greatly needed. The police were in control of the situation.

Police patrols were intensified in the township yesterday assisted by members of the South African police — DDR.

Jara death: 16 held

ALICE — Sixteen people are expected to appear in the magistrate's court here on Monday in connection with the death of a Ciskei school principal.

Mr Silverman Jara, principal at Imingcangathelo Junior Secondary School

in Gqumashe, was stoned to death after unrest at the school on Monday.

Charges have not yet been drawn up and the suspects are being held at Alice police station — DDR.

Black leaders

get 'positive response'

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A community council delegation got "definite attitudes and positive responses" from wide ranging talks with the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, in Pretoria on Monday.

This was said last night by the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, Mr Norris Singape.

"It was good that we went," he said on his return with a six-man delegation of community councillors from Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

"We got some good statements from the Minister."

The talks, which began early on Monday morning and continued for eight hours without a break, were with Dr Hartzenberg and six top officials of his department. The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, and the board's community councils' secretary, Mr S P Naude, also attended.

Mr Singape said the aim of the meeting was "to try to force some positive action" to end the deadlock in the schools' boycott in the area.

He declined to elaborate on the outcome of the talks until he received a statement which was to be prepared after the meeting.

Mr Singape said the delegation had "some success" with

requests which affected the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr Singape and a member of the Grahamstown Community Council, Mr J S C Jodi, said report back meetings for pupils and parents would be called for Sunday.

Both men said they were assured that permission for the meetings would be granted.

Mr Singape said the questions covered by the talks were those previously set out by pupils whose grievances were against separate education, inferior schools, and lack of sports facilities.

Their calls were also for equal pay for teachers with equal qualifications, free and compulsory education for all, the release of detained pupils and that police should not have access to school grounds.

"We talked of the new issue which has entered the picture with the transfer of teachers, and the question of the examination dates," Mr Singape said.

He said a lengthy discussions was also held on the issue of compulsory homeland citizenship which pupils and parents had rejected.

Other issues discussed were the need for a teachers' college in Port Elizabeth, and technical institute for Grahamstown.

● In Grahamstown on Monday there was evidence of a trickle of pupils back to schools.

Cape schools close down

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, announced in Pretoria last night that a number of black schools in the Cape were to be closed indefinitely.

He said he regretted the pupils concerned would not qualify for internal promotion, or for external examinations.

It was agreed after discussions between his department and school committees and

community councils that should orderly and effective education be restored at the schools, everything possible would be done to assist pupils with preparations for promotion.

Opportunities had been created for the normalisation of education, the Minister said.

"As a result of the poor response, and since there is not enough time left to the end of the year to cover the syllabuses, I regret the schools will be closed indefinitely," he said.

Permanently appointed teachers at the schools would be transferred to other schools, adult education centres and circuit offices, and would also be involved in arranging in-service training courses.

Building programmes planned for the affected areas were being reconsidered "with a view to transferring such programmes to other areas where education is continuing normally and where backlogs exist," Dr Hartzenberg said.

POST

22/9/80

Telephone 27 6081

WHEN will this madness come to a halt? When will the Department of Education and Training finally grow up and face school problems themselves without allowing the police to do the dirty job for them?

Before Mr Gao-tae W Leepo of Mapeta High School was detained we predicted the inevitable that the might of the law would step in in an educational problem which should have been handled by the department. Why must the problem be blown into something sinister and dangerous?

So the inevitable has happened to Mr Leepo and some of his students. So another nail has been driven into the credibility of the department, and the police department has to bear the brunt.

It is impossible for one to refrain from making analogies between South Africa and countries behind the Iron Curtain where such action is common. The police are now placed in the unhappy position of making their presence felt continually in matters that really should have been kept of their domain.

We certainly do not feel it is fair on the police themselves, apart from the fact that it besmirches the image of this strife-torn country even further.

We have mentioned the invidious position teachers are placed in because of such interference. We repeat: the generation of teachers that has to live under such an untenable situation is going to be a timid, frightened one. On the more positive side, we may be turning out a batch of bitter, angry men and women who are being primed to become activists.

It is ironic for us to regard such a change into radicals as positive, but the times we live in make that dignified. We would rather have angry, bitter men (which is a bad thing under normal circumstances) than frightened, timid "yes" men.

We all know that many fine teachers have left the department because of just this kind of action. Those who remain are faced with formidable choices, which will have a decided effect on their abilities as teachers.

By logical progression what happens to the teacher normally affects the student. It should be evident to those in power that they are fiddling with a powder keg.

ALTHOUGH blacks have regarded education as a subject of the gravest concern to themselves since June 1976, in many cases their recommendations on how to improve black education have been made without a proper grasp of the facts concerning education in South Africa

And because blacks have lacked scholarship except as a subject of study, they could not challenge untruths and half-truths or critically examine statements white scholars made about them

A Council for Black Education and Research — after a full year's planning and discussion — was established in Johannesburg on Wednesday to correct some of these shortcomings and misconceptions

Mr Nic Mogatusi, a former school teacher, is the full-time organising secretary of the council and Professor Es'kia Mphahlele, of the University of the Witwatersrand is the honorary director. The executive committee still to be elected, will "reflect the country-wide distribution of black peoples across ethnic lines"

Executive members of the council — with a strong black base — will consist of a select group of teachers and educationists. White educationists and the services of right-thinking experts are also to be used

The first project of the council is the organisation of a conference of about 50 black educationists in January next year. The theme of the conference will be "Educational alternatives beyond reaction"

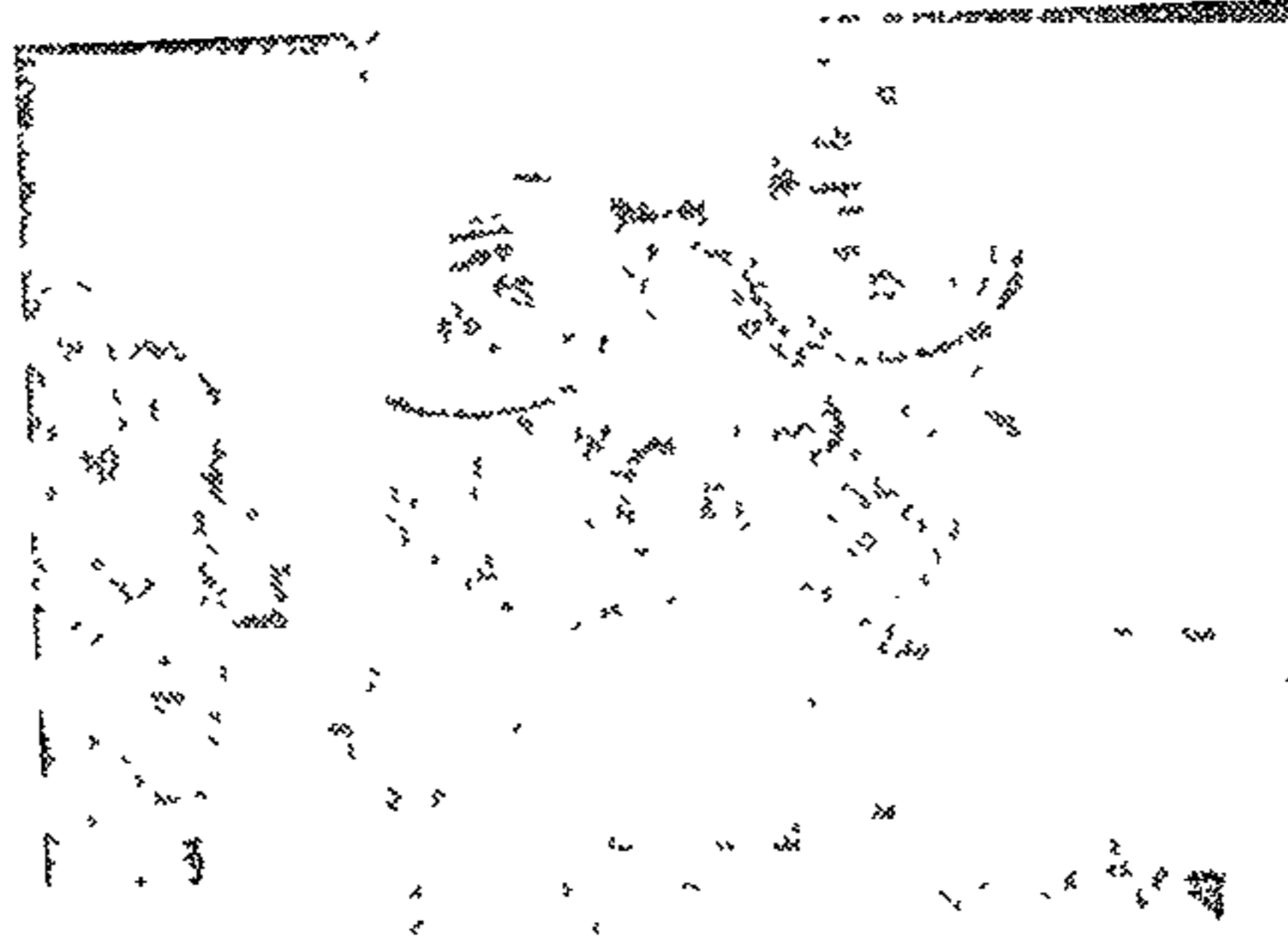
The council insists that it is not to replace or displace existing black teacher unions but will only be interested in research and the preservation of documentation relating to education

In addition, it will liaise with teachers unions, industry and other councils that are involved in educational projects

"It is our hope that the council will become the formidable

The subjects and objects of black education

J S MOJAPELO



Prof Mphahlele . honorary director.

kind of institution that will compel the respect of all persons and groups actively interested in education," said a statement by the council's spokesman

According to the council, black education throughout the country was a sensitive area" with innumerable problems. Black students who are doubly handicapped by this

poor education have no organisations or foundations to assist them in the effort to improve and further their studies

"We as African educators and educationists have not made ourselves heard loud and expertly enough to serve as a resource for positive enlightened opinion on educational matters," the statement said

Black teachers and other

professionals had tended to think of themselves as trade unions each in their respective careers. And the gains they made as trade unions were minimal because of the tight socio-political structure of the country, the council spokesman said

The council said educational planning, based on a sound workable philosophy was imperative for blacks'

Blacks for too long had to be educated for other peoples' purpose. This purpose was derived from Eurocentric principles of education

The council sees itself as a future resource centre that will inspire research among black people, promote expertise in matters of education and in individual disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, music and the other arts, history, literature, languages, commercial subjects, that seek to be heard in the cultural planning

The council aims to collect information concerning education in the country and to document such information. Existing educational theories and practices are to be assembled and evaluated

Besides this, the council will evaluate existing textbooks and prescribed books, initiate programmes for informal education, hold seminars for teachers, work towards the establishment of a multiple-stream institution for long and short training courses, and establish a centre where reference books and documentation will be housed and made accessible to blacks

The council has invited black graduates who want to be considered for sponsorship in a research project concerned with live issues rather than "fossils" of educational history to get in touch with it

Enquiries should be addressed to The Organising Secretary, Council for Black Education and Research, Abbey House Second Floor, 51 Commissioner Street Johannesburg

Unrest case witness

disappeared court told

DAILY DEEP 24/9/80 256

GRAHAMSTOWN — State witnesses due to give evidence arising out of recent unrest here had been sent away by their parents because of a fear of intimidation, a police sergeant told the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday

In one case an important witness had disappeared while the headmaster of the Ntsika Junior Secondary School had also fled because of intimidation

Sgt J Strydom, of the Port Elizabeth murder and robbery squad, was giving evidence opposing a bail application by 12 of 13 children accused of murder and public violence

The children, whose ages range from 13 to 17, will stand trial next month for the murder of a 49-year-old taxi driver, Mr

Alfred Soya

Mr Soya was stoned to death on May 14 after he and other members of the self-styled vigilante group, The Peacemakers, had attempted to force boycotting pupils to return to classes

The children had been held in custody since their arrest in May. Bail was previously refused by order of the Attorney General of the Eastern Cape, Mr E C Heller

Sgt Strydom said several young state witnesses were likely to be intimidated if the accused were released on bail

Some of the accused might also be intimidated or persuaded to flee the country

If they were released on bail and this was publicised it would also make it more difficult for

the police to trace missing state witnesses.

Sgt Strydom said that in one unrest case an accused had fled to Transkei and police were finding it difficult to get him back to stand trial

Earlier, the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Cloete, ordered the case to be heard in camera because the accused were under age

Only parents and guardians could attend, but the judge ruled that the press could remain in court as "proceedings where the liberty of a person is at stake should be held in public as far as possible"

However, the press would not be allowed to disclose the identity of the accused

The stepfather of one of the accused told the court that parents and guar-

dians had formed a committee and had undertaken to "guard" their children at home should they all be granted bail

Mr Justice Cloete said he was concerned for their safety as he was the upper guardian of "some very small children"

Possible tension could also be caused by a vigilante group if the accused were released, the judge said

"The last thing this court wants to do is create further unrest"

The judge asked the witness to discuss this matter with his committee and report back to the court today

Giving evidence earlier, the accused all said they would abide by any bail conditions

The case continues today — DDC

DET hits out at POST editorial

SIP — I wish to object in the strongest possible terms to the contents and tenor of an article and two editorials published in POST on 17 September (Page 2), 18 September (Page 8) and 22 September (Page 6).

It is obvious that these malicious and unwarranted attacks on the Department of Education and Training were written with a total disregard for the true facts as set out below:

1 In POST of 17 September (Page 2), under the heading "Mapeta teacher is fired" it is blandly stated that Mr G Leepo "was sacked by the Johannesburg Regional Director of Education and Training." The fact of the matter is that the teacher in question was dismissed by the Department's head office and not by the Regional Director. A telegram to this effect was forwarded from Pretoria to Mr Leepo, care of the Regional Office, on 12 September, 1980 and was handed to Mr Leepo by the principal on 15 September 1980. It should be noted that Mr Leepo is not a qualified teacher and he could, therefore be dismissed by the department at 24 hours' notice.

AUTOCRATIC

2 In your editorial published in POST (Page 8) on 18 September 1980 reference is made to "Teachers who fall foul of the department's autocratic rules and regulations."

The absurdity of your allegations is proved by the fact that the procedures for the dismissal of a teacher as embodied in the Education and Training Act (Act No 90 of

Letters to the Editor

1979) are similar to those governing teachers in the employ of any other education department in the Republic of South Africa. It might also interest you to know that the Act was fully discussed with ATASA and that the relevant sections pertaining to appointments and dismissals met with their full approval.

3 In the same editorial it is stated that any teacher who dares to criticise the Department was sure to be dismissed. The sections of the Education and Training Act relevant to criticism of the Department in public are exactly the same as those embodied in other Education Acts and proclamations with this most important difference that the Education and Training Act makes specific provision for a teacher actually to criticise the Department at a meeting of a recognised teachers association.

4 With regard to your allegation that "The Department has not had the moral courage either to institute the usual inquiry . . . or to come out loud and clear with the truth" (Editorial of 18 September, 1980, Page 8), I wish to state emphatically that this Department has never shied away from its responsibility to take the necessary disciplinary actions are deemed necessary to protect the interests of pupils, the community or the teaching profession.

In the case of a permanently appointed teacher the Act requires that the Director General shall appoint a commission to investigate fully all charges brought against the teacher. The Act also makes provision for the person charged to appeal to the Minister if he is found guilty by the commission.

The appellant also has the right to a copy of the commission's reasons for the findings. On several occasions in the past you were informed that it is not this Department's policy to divulge to the Press its reasons for dismissing a teacher. This practice, incidentally, is also followed by other education departments, Government departments and most private concerns, mainly to protect the individual concerned from harassment.

PINACLE

5 In the editorial of 22 September 1980 (Page 6) your allegations reached the pinnacle of absurdity when you attempted to relate the dismissal of a temporarily appointed unqualified teacher with the detention of the same person by the police a week later. The dismissal for Mr Leepo by the Department and his detention by the police are totally unrelated matters. Mr Leepo was dismissed on 12 September. He was detained by the police on 19 September for reasons unknown to this department.

6 With regard to your statement in the editorial of 18 September that "for a long time

black teachers have been driven by abject fear of their Department" and that "when one of them dared to step out of line, retribution was swift and ruthless".

I wish to point out that until January, 1980, the vast majority of teachers were appointed, transferred and dismissed by school boards. Only in the case of the relatively few state schools were appointment and dismissals handled by the Department itself. The procedures followed in these cases were the same as those which now apply to all teachers as from January 1980. As a result of numerous representations from teachers' associations, parent bodies and individual teachers the school boards were abolished at the end of 1979. This decision met with overwhelming positive response from teachers and also from your own newspaper.

In fact since January 1980 only four teachers out of almost 33 000 were dismissed on grounds of misconduct. Not one of these was dismissed as a result of criticism levelled at the Department. In view of the above facts it is clear that your malicious, unwarranted and unfounded attack on the Department of Education and Training is but a thinly-disguised attempt to actually create a "Dangerous psychosis of fear and intimidation" and to sow dissention among the teachers in the employ of this Department.

Director General: Education and Training, Pretoria.

Any dishonesty will render

Mansamang

Bois Over

P56 POS1
24/9/80

THREE Bloemfontein secondary schools were closed yesterday bringing the number of schools now closed to 77, a Department of Education and Training official confirmed last night.

The Bloemfontein schools were closed after renewed violence in which

OWN CORRESPONDENT

a man lost an eye, two bus drivers were injured, a policeman fired two shots and another had hot water thrown over him.

The schools position countrywide is that three schools are closed in Bloemfontein, 18 in Kimberley and 55 in the Eastern and Western Cape. One

Soweto school, Morris Isaacson, is closed. Lessons continue in the rest of the country.

In the renewed violence in Bloemfontein's township, a policeman suffered slight injuries yesterday when hot water was thrown on him after he had chased and identified an intimidator in a Rocklands house. The water was thrown by another youth in the house.

Major W. Schuld, police Public Relations Officer for the Free State, said a constable fired two shots after the incident but no one was injured and there were no arrests.

There was also an unconfirmed report from Bloemfontein that a woman had been shot. Late yesterday afternoon police said they could not yet confirm or deny this report.

Violent

There were violent demonstrations by large groups of youths at three schools and, at Vlamasango Secondary School, in Rocklands, 200 pupils were chased from classes and the cars of the principal and a teacher were stoned.

A source in the administration board inspectorate said both cars were severely damaged. Three municipal buses

777 schools closed

while watching the stone throwing

During the morning at violence increased several other vehicles, including two trucks, were damaged by stone-throwers. A senior police officer declined to say whether whether larger than usual contingents of police were patrolling the township; or how police intended to handle the situation. "We have everything firmly under control," he said. Five youths aged between 17 and 18 were arrested on Monday and a police spokesman said they might be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

PE + $\alpha_c + \alpha_{pp}$ (35)
 PE coefficients are largest for the heaviest lead and α_{pp} usually dominates for gamma energies above ~ 10 MeV and around 1 MeV.
 A measure for gamma interaction calculations thickness, analogous to the half-life in radioactivity is defined as the thickness $x_{1/2}$ of the medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_0 (eq. (33)) or a particular gamma energy.
 $\frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{1/2})$ (36)
 if $x_{1/2}$ are given below (in mm)

| Energy | Lead | Concrete |
|--------|------|----------|
| 1 MeV | 9.0 | 47.0 |
| 5 MeV | 14.5 | 100.0 |

Swoop on 500 Ciskei Pupils

EAST LONDON — More than 500 pupils were rounded up by police in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha yesterday and later handed back into the care of their parents.

The secretary of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said he headed the police during an operation aimed to "clean up" Mdantsane and Zwelitsha. The operation started at 6 am yesterday. He was assisted by Lt-Col W. Toba, Lt-Col Z. B. Makhuzeni and Major C. M. Pakade.

Brig Sebe said there had

been 98 per cent school attendance in the Ciskei. But after 11 weeks the unrest had escalated and forced the police to act before things went out of hand.

He said it was decided to sweep Mdantsane and Zwelitsha after the closure of schools in the urban areas.

During the clean up a number of students were taken to the charge offices in both townships so that those who had come from the urban areas and were operating in the Ciskei could be identified.

Zwelitsha was not affected on a large scale but the situation was serious in Mdantsane, Brig Sebe said.

"There we even picked up children who were not attending school, but staying in Mdantsane", he said.

After the children had been rounded up and taken to the charge office their parents were called to fetch them. At the time talks were held with parents and their children about why they were influenced by the agitators not to attend classes, he

said. "We are definitely gaining momentum in this regard and we are sure to beat the enemy. The majority of parents are behind us. They want their children to be educated", Brig Sebe assured.

He emphasised that during the operation not a single Ciskei pupil was detained.

He said the parents of pupils who came from Port Elizabeth and other urban areas fetched their children.

Brig Sebe also confirm

of the detention yesterday of a field worker for the Dependants Conference of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Alfred Mchale, of Mdantsane, under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

He also confirmed the detention of another Dependants Conference field worker, M. G. Mngy-ekeza, of Queenstown, and Mr Hintsa Siwisa, an Mdantsane attorney, who was detained on Monday.

Both had been detained in connection with unrest, he said — DDR

BRIG SEBE... we had to get.

Boycott
256
77 schools
26 9 80
have now
been shut

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training has so far shut 77 schools in the country following the latest wave of pupil unrest in the Cape and the Free State.

This week the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, closed a further three schools — indefinitely — in Bloemfontein. Last Friday the Minister announced the closure of 18 schools in Kimberley.

In Cape Town, Kimberley, Adelaide, Worcester, Paarl, Oudtshoorn and Bloemfontein, almost all black education above Std. 2 has come to a halt with the official closing of schools. Only one secondary school is shut in Soweto.

The chief public relations officer in the department, Mr G Engelbrecht, said the Minister had said unless the situation in the affected areas was normalised, pupils would forfeit the right of internal promotion and external examinations.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested to (or slightly) a comparable loan. This stream is because the lessee to get the cash

discount factor equal interest rate on for this term. stream in Term 2 ve a taxable income

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of that of Term 3 suggested. To leasing the most by the Receiver more depreciation ment and initial

ely to be equal to discount factor is comparison with depreciation allowed be used. Further- includes the invest-

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of to that of Term suggested. This from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

ely to be equal discount factor is shield arising

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN. 530 which follows.

Battlecry of the pupils: Equal education for all

OUTH African black schools re continuing to be battle-grounds. And the students' outcry is "Equal education for all in the country."

To date it is reported that 7 schools have been closed.

Despite the Government's boast that much has been done for black education, student boycotts and rejection of the system of education for blacks seem to be here to stay.

Rejection of a separate education system for blacks has been part of the South African way of life since the Bantu Education Act was introduced in the 50s.

When the Government introduced Bantu Education in April, 1955, thousands of students boycotted classes. African teachers resigned in protest and some were fired by the Government for criticising the new education system tailored for Africans only.

The system came under a harsh spotlight when unrest swept Soweto and other black townships in 1976.

Students, teachers and black leaders and organisations said Bantu Education was the main factor leading to the unrest. However, the Cille Commission, which investigated the so-called townships riots, found that Bantu education was not a direct cause of the 1976 unrest. But Bantu Education was, to an extent, a cause of "dissatisfaction, encouraged and exploited" by people who wanted to cause unrest.

The Government repealed Bantu Education. But the new Education and Training Act, introduced in 1979, was rejected by students, teachers and organisations like the South African Council of Churches and the South African Catholic Bishops Conference.

Black school disturbances did not start in 1985. The period between 1920 and 1983 was characterised by unrest in black schools in different parts of the country. The unrest was generally directed at the pre-

valuing conditions of poor food, enforced manual labour and harsh punishment meted out by teachers.

The unrest was not against the education system for blacks per se.

Soweto students, who did not take active part in the current boycotts, remained cool towards coloured and Indian students. Soweto students gave verbal support to the boycotts.

This year's school boycotts started in the Cape. The first student runnings of discontent were heard in Cape Town in mid-February at Fereka High School, in Guguletu, where students presented their principal with a list of grievances. About 800 students later boycotted classes when their demands were not met.

At the same time, students in Port Elizabeth schools staged walkouts over various local issues.

Though there were sporadic school disruptions in certain parts of the country, these were localised.

Coloured students started boycotting classes in Cape Town in March. The boycott snowballed.

In April, more than 100 000 coloured and Indian students in the Western Cape, Johannesburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, East London, Port Elizabeth and other smaller towns boycotted classes.

Black students — in solidarity with the boycotting Indian and coloured students — joined the nationwide boycott. University students at Fort Hare and Turfloop were in the forefront. They also demanded equal education in the country.

On May 20 Fort Hare was closed indefinitely after lecture boycotts.

The boycott spread to Kwamashu in Natal at the beginning of May. Pupils from five Kwamashu schools were boycotting classes in sympathy with coloured and Indian students. More than 80 buses were stoned in Kwamashu during the school unrest.

BLACK schools have become battlegrounds where equal education for all is the warcry of the students. Disturbances in black schools started in the 20s, but the recent unrest is levelled against the separate education system. In the second of a three-part analysis on the state of black education, **J S MOJAPPELO** looks at the history of school boycotts.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, promised to eradicate the "stupidity of school boycotting" in Natal.

Those behind the boycott, he warned, risked having their skulls cracked. The boycott had nothing to do with the education system, but was the work of "evil political forces."

The boycott then flowed to the Qwa Qwa and Bophutha-Tswana homelands, where about 2 000 pupils boycotted classes.

By the end of the month, there was a total stay-away from schools in Cape Town. In Port Elizabeth, 50 schools were boycotted. Boycotts continued in Grahamstown, East London, Durban, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and the Reef. Turfloop students boycotted the examinations and left the campus.

Mr Alfred Soya, 49, a member of the Peacemakers Vigilante Group, became the first person to be killed during the school unrest when he was stoned to death in Grahamstown by a mob of children at Andrew Moyake Primary School.

Two coloured youths were shot dead and six were hurt when police opened fire at Elzies River after the start of the two-month boycott.

Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, announced that a commission, under the Human Science Research Council, had been appointed to inquire into education in the country.

Meanwhile, in Bloemfontein, where there were violent student demonstrations, a deputy-minister of students told the Man-gaung Chamber of Commerce that the main aim of their boycott was to do away with inferior "Bantu Education."

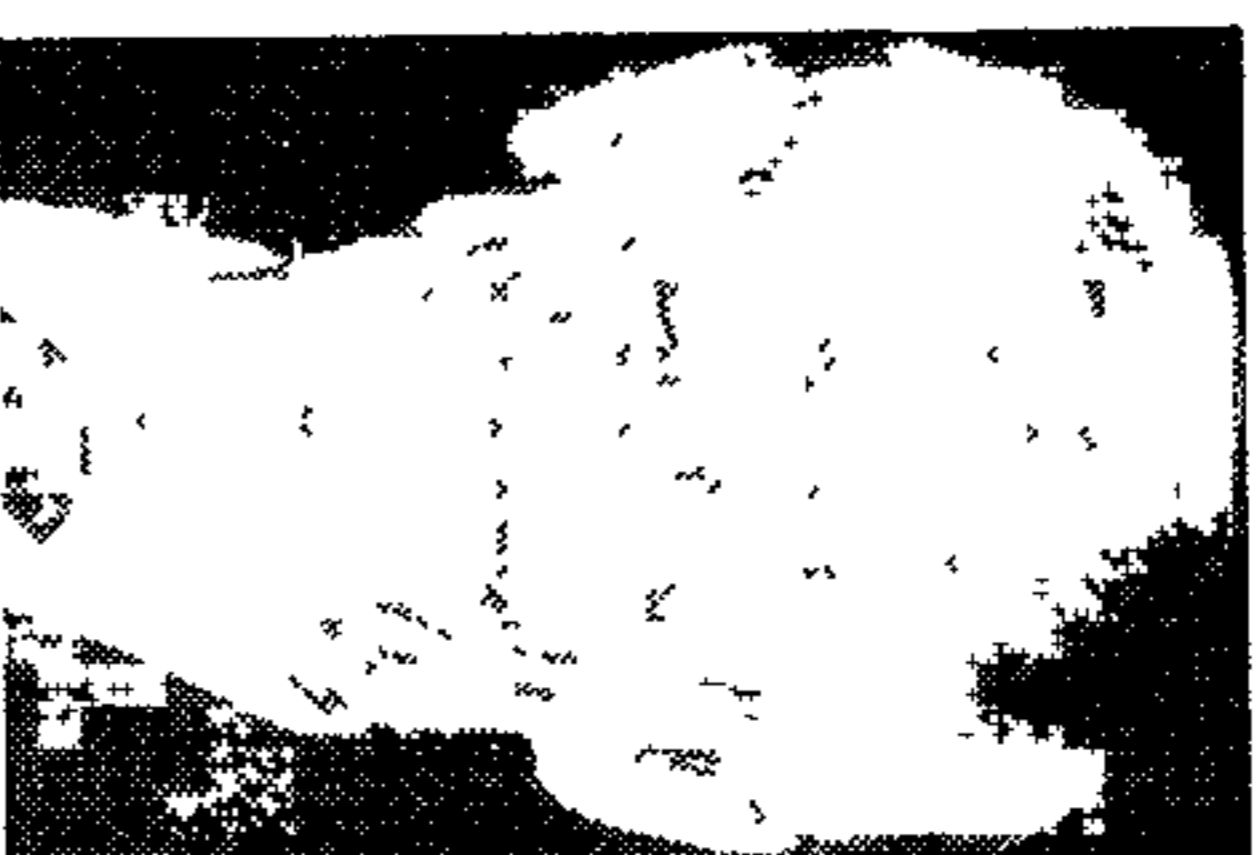
When the boycott spilled over into Transkei in June, Mr Matanzima's government, taking a no-nonsense stance, declared a state of emergency in the homeland and virtually outlawed any form of school attendance protest.

In Qwa Qwa, students continued their boycott and 14 schools were affected.

There was further violence in Kwamashu as Inkatha supporters clashed with boycotting schoolchildren. Inkatha blamed the African National Congress for inspiring youths and adults to rebel. Boycotting students disrupted the half-yearly examinations in some Kwamashu schools.

After sporadic incidents in the Eastern Cape and the Ciskei, a white police constable, Johannes Coengrad Hugo, was fatally stabbed during a police baton charge in the Mfuleni township near Cape Town when police were called to disperse a crowd of about 300.

In July, the unrest continued in the Eastern Cape, Soweto, Kwamashu, Ciskei, the Cape Peninsula, the Free State and the Northern Transvaal. When the schools went on winter vacation, the situation



**DR F F DIE
HARTZENBERG**
... closed schools

was still in disarray. Hopes that the boycotts might fizzle out when schools re-opened on July 7 were dashed when the students continued boycotting classes.

Violence during the boycotts intensified. The Cape Town home of a Security policeman was burnt down by a group of students. A Bloemfontein policeman was attacked by students and his service revolver taken away from him. Police vehicles were stoned. Delivered vehicles were firebombed. Some school principals were assaulted by students. Police fired at students. Students were baton-charged by the police. Teargas was used on boycotting students.

A middle-aged woman, Mrs Violet Tshil, was shot dead while police dispersed about 1 000 boycotting students in Grahamstown. Police said they were not responsible for the shooting.

A week later in Grahamstown, after the funeral of unrest victim Boyboy Nobuda, 16, three people were killed. A shopkeeper, Mr Nিকে Mjaleke, was stoned to death by looters who burnt down his shop. Two men died in a hail of birdshot fired by the police. One of the victims was Mr Freddie Tshil,

33, the son of Mrs Violet Tshil. The other dead man was Mr Tunum Nxawe, 28.

Mr D H Owens, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training (DET) in the Cape, blamed the lack of communication between the department and the pupils for the continued boycotts. He said parents and pupils were ignorant of his department's aims and intentions to improve black education.

He added that the DET had only learnt of the students' grievances through the Press.

When Eastern Cape parents complained of excessive police force against boycotters, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police, told Parliament that more policemen than schoolchildren had been injured.

In Soweto, the DET ordered that Morris-Isaacson High School be closed. Teachers at the school were transferred and some students registered at some local schools.

Despite the warning by the director general of the DET, Mr G J Roussseau, that continuing boycotts in the Eastern Cape upset future plans to improve black education, the boycotts went on into August. Before Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training, ordered the indefinite closure of schools in the Cape Peninsula, the Eastern Cape and the Orange Free State last week, the death toll in the Cape school unrest increased.

Mr Silverman Mozondelele, Jara, 38, a school principal, died after he was struck on the head by a brick during a stone-throwing incident. He became the fourth person to have died during school riots in Ciskei. Temba Lennox Memam, 16, died after he was shot by police in Guguletu.

At the moment the school unrest is confined to African schools in the Eastern Cape, Cape Peninsula and the Free State. In Natal, coloured and Indian students are back in the classrooms.



● Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe.

Ciskei police conduct house-to-house search for schoolchildren

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OWN CORRESPONDENT

CISKEI police conducted a house-to-house search for post-primary pupils who did not attend classes and for students from other urban areas.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said yesterday the swoop was part of a "cleaning campaign to quell student unrest in the Ciskei."

Brigadier Sebe said students from urban areas were being detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations — Proclamation R252 — until their parents came to fetch them.

Mdantsane students were told of the dangers of not attending classes at the Mdantsane police station in the presence of their parents, he said. They were released after the lectures.

Brigadier Sebe said the detained students from urban areas were not going to be charged.

The Ciskei police had been asked by parents to help them get

of a principal at Alice recently.

The teachers have had discussions with the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Chief Sebe assured them that things would be sorted out within a week or two after the return of the Ciskei

Mr David Mnyakeza, of Fribeleni Location near Queenstown, was arrested by the Ciskei Police on Monday night at Whittleson while making arrangements to pay bail for Sada student's charged after unrest in the settlement area.

This is the second time Mr Mnyakeza has been detained. He said that were detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations in connection with a strike against the Ciskei and that Mr Mnyakeza would be charged soon. He could not say whether Mr Mnyakeza would be charged.

★ To Page 2

Police swoop to quell unrest

Police from border districts
Kulani has about 11 white teachers, mostly women who teach in the school, Mr Lager and

fieldworker of the Border Dependents Conference, Mr Alfred Alele, of Mdantsane, has been picked up by the Ciskei Police.
His wife said he was arrested on Wednesday night.
Mr David Mnyakeza, of Fribeleni Location near Queenstown, was arrested by the Ciskei Police on Monday night at Whittleson while making arrangements to pay bail for Sada student's charged after unrest in the settlement area.
This is the second time Mr Mnyakeza has been detained.
A Mdantsane lawyer, Mr Morka Gwisa who has been helping Ciskei students charged during the school unrest was detained on Monday morning.
Brigadier Sebe confirmed the detentions yesterday.
He said that were detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations in connection with a strike against the Ciskei and that Mr Mnyakeza would be charged soon.
He could not say whether Mr Mnyakeza would be charged.

Armed youths disrupt classes

EAST LONDON — Police raids were intensified for the second day in Mdantsane after three armed youths disrupted classes at a school yesterday.

Three youths who appeared to be pupils, went to Ulwazi Junior Secondary School in Zone Two at 10 am.

Armed with pangas they threatened to kill pupils who did not leave the school. At the time of the incident a Form Three class was writing a mathematics exam.

The pupils were forced to leave the class and ran from the school. No damage was caused to the school and no one was injured. The culprits disappeared in the township.

Police were alerted and rushed to the school.

A senior police spokesman said every available police van was used in the subsequent raids. Police who were off duty were recalled.

He said the raids were intensified near Highway main bus terminal. A number of people were also rounded up near the Mdantsane Hotel and at the Lennox Sebe building complex.

The swoop was again headed by Brigadier Charles Sebe, secretary for the Central Intelligence Services. Other commissioned officers were Lt Col W Toba, Lt Col Z B Makhuzeni, Major C M Pakade and Lt R M Khon-
jw 1

The spokesman said about 400 people, including pupils, were held for questioning.

Among them were suspects in various crimes who are to appear in court on Monday. The others were released.

Brig Sebe could not be contacted to comment on the operation yesterday.
— DDR

No pay for some Cape teachers

CAPE TOWN (256) 304 Room 27/9/80
Salary
cheques have been "temporarily withheld" from a number of teachers at black schools in the Cape Peninsula, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr R D H Owens, has confirmed

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

Twelve teachers at the I D

Mkize High School, also in Guguletu, and six at the Sizamile Secondary School in Nyanga have also not received their salaries

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

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

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

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

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

He declined to elaborate — Sapa



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Black schools will reopen

By VICTOR MPOFU

BLACK schools, which have been closed because of continuing student unrest, will only be reopened in 1981 if the communities can give the Government certain assurances.

This was announced by Minister of Education and Training Dr F Hartzenberg this week. The statement was circulated to the chairmen of various school committees.

Seventy-seven schools have been closed indefinitely. Many of them are in the Eastern Cape. The Minister's announcement reads "Schools

Assurances are given to Pretoria

which have been closed indefinitely, will only reopen in 1981 on request by the community pending certain assurances.

"Please arrange for the protection of buildings and equipment." Meanwhile an SACC official visited Port Elizabeth this week, at the request of a delegation led by the Rev D M Soga, which held talks with SACC officials recently.

Mr Soga said the move to ask the SACC to ne-

gotiate on behalf of parents affected by the closure, had been taken not prepared to negotiate statements by Dr Hartzenberg, in which he had indicated that he was prepared to negotiate with the parents' representatives.

Mr Soga said the Port Elizabeth Parents Committee led by the Rev James Haya had made repeated attempts to negotiate with Dr Hartzenberg on the school boycott. All had failed.

A memorandum to the SACC listed the main demands by pupils. These are:

- A declaration of intent by the Government to scrap Bantu Education
- The establishment of a committee elected by parents with a view to prescribing one educational system for all races
- Recognition of representative councils of students
- The return of transferred teachers to their respective institutions.
- The release of all those detained in connection with the boycott
- Better facilities for black schools.

E Cape pupils held in Ciskei

EAST LONDON -- A number of pupils from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage have been detained in the Ciskei

This was confirmed yesterday by the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe. He declined to disclose the number and where they had been held

Brig Sebe said the students were arrested during police raids between 1 a m and 3 a m yesterday in Mdantsane and other areas of the Ciskei

He said the students had been at various institutions in the Ciskei where they had allegedly influenced other students to boycott classes

Last Thursday a joint meeting of parents, students and councillors was held at the Mdantsane police station

It was addressed by the Minister of Education, Chief D M Jongilanga, and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W M Xaba

It was attended by more than 500 students and 2 000 parents

Brig Sebe said "It is a pity that parents from the urban areas fail to realise the dangers being prepared for their children by agitators who want to further the aims of their organisations at the expense of the children" -- DDR

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29/9/80
(252) (253)

Witness tells of stoning death

GRAHAMSTOWN — Boy-cotting schoolchildren here said they would fight the peacemaker vigilante group if attacked and gathered stones in preparation, the Supreme Court heard yesterday

A witness said he had watched the children gathering stones outside the fence of the Andrew Moyake Higher Primary School, a short while before a peacemaker, Mr Alfred Soya, was stoned to death in the school grounds on May 14 this year

Twelve schoolchildren face charges of murder and public violence arising out of Mr Soya's death and the stoning of a group of peacemakers who tried to get them back into their classrooms

Mr Christopher Wakashe, 25, told the court he was a watchman at a centre next door to the school. He saw a group of about seven youths, including two girls in school uniform, running towards Andrew Moyake and

entering through a back fence

He heard them tell 300 to 400 schoolchildren gathered on the netball field that "the peacemakers are on the way"

Many children then shouted that if the peacemakers wanted to talk, they would talk but if they started fighting "we will fight back"

Mr Wakashe said many of the children then started gathering stones outside the school grounds

He assumed they were piling the stones into heaps.

Later he heard shouts from the people standing in "A" street who said "here come the rubbish" and he understood that the peacemakers had arrived

He saw stones being thrown and Mr Soya fell. While Mr Soya was lying on his stomach, a youth dropped a rock on his head

The case continues today — SAPA

Now 58 000 pupils out of schools

By PATRICK LAURENCE

ABOUT 58 000 pupils and more than 1 230 teachers have been affected by the Government's decision to close certain schools.

A total of 77 schools have been shut down — 55 in the Western and Eastern Cape, 18 in Kimberley, three in Bloemfontein and one in Soweto (Morris Isaacson)

These details were disclosed yesterday by an official of the Department of Education and Training

The details show that the main impact of the decision — made in response to the boycott against "inferior" education and the failure of the black communities concerned to "normalise" the situation — is concentrated in the Western and Eastern Cape

The schools include 27 secondary schools, 40 higher primary schools and 10 lower primary schools. All the lower primary schools are in Kimberley

The spokesman said the shut-down of schools involved about 58 000 pupils and more than 1 230 teachers

Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, of the department, said yesterday

"I think you should note that the number of pupils involved amounts to only 3% of the total enrolment at black schools, the number of schools to 1% of all department schools and the number of teachers to 3% of the total"

The decision to close schools was yesterday described as a "terrible confession of failure" by Mrs Helen Suzman, the veteran P.P.M.P.

She said no good could come from having "thousands of foot-loose pupils wandering around the townships"

The Ciskei's Chief of Intelligence, Brigadier Charles Sebe, has already charged infiltrating

students from Uitenhage, where schools have been closed, with trying to incite Ciskei scholars to boycott

Criticising the closure of black schools in SA, Brig Sebe said "Our problems had been 98% solved, but the closure of schools in urban areas has changed the situation."

There have been several violent outbursts in the Ciskei in the past few weeks, including a stone-throwing episode in which a school principal, Mr Silverton Jara, died after being hit on the head with a brick

In a bid to pre-empt any further unrest, Ciskei police last weekend detained pupils who came to Ciskei townships from Uitenhage with the alleged purpose of stirring up trouble

A source close to the Ciskei Government said yesterday that hundreds of pupils had been, or were about to be, charged with public violence under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Mrs Suzman declined to comment on the purported link between the Ciskei's troubles and the closure of schools in nearby black towns

She did, however, call on the authorities to take two steps immediately to defuse the situation. These were to create a single system of education under one department and to free all student detainees.

But fulfillment of demands for equal education, in terms of equalising per capita expenditure on education between the races, upgrading of black school buildings and provision of free textbooks, would take longer

She conceded that the department was trying to improve the standard of black schooling through improvements in buildings and teacher qualifications and that its aims could not be realised overnight

Bleak prospect on the schools front

THE crisis in black education has been going on for so long that, most days, the news of what is happening rates only brief mentions in newspapers. It takes a particularly unpleasant incident to bring the news to the fore again.

Yet our series of feature reports on the state of black education, published last week and this week, reveals that the crisis exists on a scale which cannot be ignored. It is staggering to be reminded that no less than 77 schools around the country have been indefinitely closed down, that this has happened after persistent demonstrations by pupils, stonings, many arrests, and a number of deaths, and that many thousands of youngsters are wandering around aimlessly while the school careers of still more are jeopardised.

The Government has, belatedly, begun to act on black education. Not only is a great deal more money being spent — R249-million this year compared with R27-million in 1972/73 — but the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, goes out of his way to give assurances that a major drive is underway to close the racial gap.

Unfortunately, the heritage of

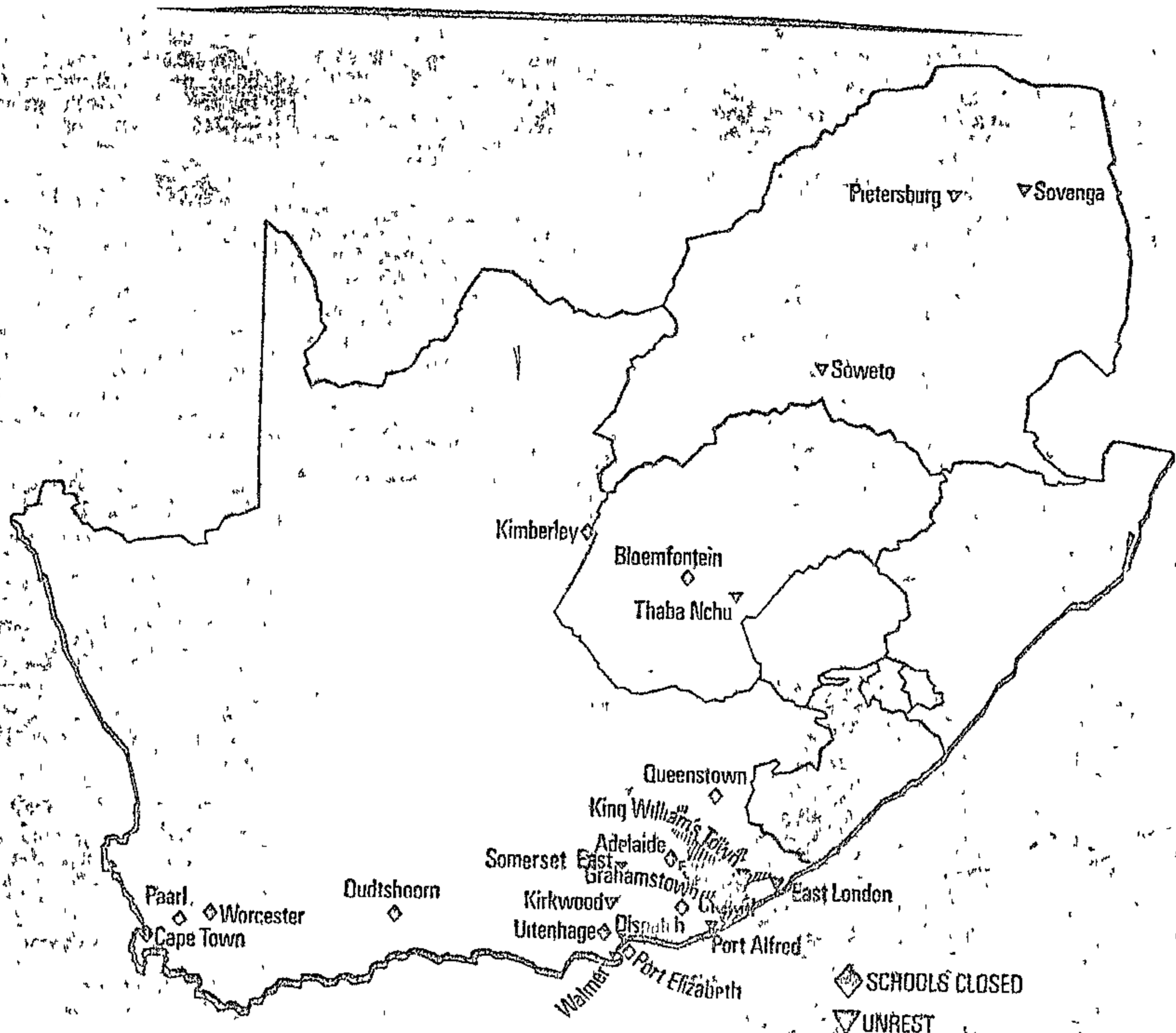
neglect is so large that this closing of the gap cannot be achieved overnight. Of even more importance, perhaps, the past stain of an inferior "Bantu education" cannot easily be expunged — particularly when the perpetuation of apartheid in schools, and in post-school study and work opportunities, provides daily living proof of racial discrimination, that fuels resentment.

And why should pupils not be resentful of the inferiority inflicted on them? They have every right to aspire to a normal education of acceptable standard, and to blame the Nationalists for depriving them of it.

So it would seem that, for as long as apartheid is maintained, there can be little hope of totally ending the schools crisis. Black pupils, as well as coloureds and Indians, have reached too advanced a stage of political awareness for this not to be so.

At best we can probably hope for temporary truces, before the next wave of emotion surges up to set off new unrest. It's a bleak prospect.

Is it really beyond the capacity of the Nationalists to get to grips with the root causes of the crisis?



This map shows 24 cities and towns where black school boycotts have occurred since the new term began in July. Schools have been closed in the 12 areas marked with a diamond and areas of unrest are marked with a triangle.

By Craig Charney
Black educationists warn that the stalemate over the widespread black school boycotts could lead to serious unrest.

The present situation is "definitely more explosive" than that in 1976, says Mr Nick Mogatsi of the Black Education and Research Project.

"You are approaching a conflict. Emotion is building up." Other black educators echo his warnings privately.

Already, 77 schools have been closed in 12 cities and towns in response to boycotts. Most are in the Eastern and Western Cape, but 18 of the schools are in Kimberley, 3 in Bloemfontein, and 1 in Soweto.

About 58 000 pupils have been locked out of their classrooms.

In a number of other cases, some boycott-hit schools are struggling to remain open. This is the case in Bloemfontein, East London, Kimberley, Grahamstown, Fort Beaufort and Pietersburg.

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School boycott 'may lead to serious unrest'

Widespread boycotts and unrest have been reported throughout the Ciskei, despite heavy police crackdowns.

Since July, class boycotts have occurred in at least 26 cities and towns throughout the country. Natal remained unaffected and only two schools in Soweto were touched.

By comparison, the disorders of 1976 grew out of a boycott of just four schools in Soweto, and never even touched many of the places involved in the present boycotts.

The new wave of boycotts began when black pupils in Cape Town, Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth refused to end their sym-

pathy boycotts after coloured pupils returned to class in July.

Their boycotts spread along the Cape coast.

In Kimberley and Bloemfontein, pupils walked out of classes here in July.

In the vast Transkei township outside East London, "it's never been so tense, not even in '76," says Valerie Sullivan, local representative of the Institute of Race Relations.

Her counterpart in Grahamstown, Professor Rodney Davenport, says the same is true there, where sporadic violence has replaced the relative calm of 1976.

"I understand that

in every single centre (in the Ciskei) there's a bad situation," adds Mrs Sullivan. "Even in the rural areas, the children are coming out."

Numerous clashes between police and pupils have been reported in the Ciskei in the past several weeks, and more than 900 pupils were reportedly arrested there in the past week alone.

When asked the cause of the tension, Professor Davenport said: "The impression I get from some of the senior pupils is that the type of education they receive is for the birds."

Mr Mogatsi agrees. "There is only one cause: the education that is afforded blacks is not one that can help black students to advance."

However, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said: "It was doing all it could to improve conditions in black schools. He asked whether boycotters did not have 'political motives'."

School committee flays Mangaung CC

By DOCTORSON
TSHABALALA

WITH ONLY a few hours to go before Dr Piet Koornhof's official visit to Mangaung near Bloemfontein this morning, the school's boycott committee has launched a scathing attack on the local community council.

The closing down of three senior secondary schools in the township last month, on account of

a 75 percent school boycott, is a result of weak leadership in Mangaung, the executive member of the boycott committee, Mr Nyamane Mogorosi claimed in a statement released yesterday on behalf of the committee.

He said the current leadership could not be blamed on any other person either than the community itself, which nominated the council — and

the community must therefore, bear the consequences thereof and do something about the welfare of the students.

Mr Mogorosi's statement read:

"When we indulge in a mission that is for our own good we humbly plead that there should be no unwarranted interference. Are we forever going to be led by this kind of opportunists, who will never bother themselves about the future and the coming generation? They keep on inviting ministers of government departments only to receive instructions without asking any questions or putting forward to them the grievances of the community, and such meetings turn out to prevent false and misleading information to both the government and the community."

No school for sixteen

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

SIXTEEN Form Five students from the Tsebela High School in the Lebowa homeland have been served with suspension notices, a month before the exams starts.

Their suspension followed unrest which stemmed from the shortage of water at the school on August 17. The students claimed that the water pump at the school had broken down that day and that all boarders were told to go home

They went back on

September 9 and found that the water system had been repaired. The boarders claimed that during the period when they were away, teachers continued with lessons for the day scholars and refused to go back on the syllabus when they returned

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Exam plea from 'expelled' pupils

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EXPULSED Tshebela high school matric final students expressed fears that they may be denied the opportunity to write end of the year examinations, due this month.

The school is situated in the Molepo area, near Pietersburg Matric examinations have this year been brought forward by a month to October 27.

A spokesman for the Tshebela expelled pupils said yesterday his classmates and himself were in the dark on whether the Department of Education and Training (DET) would allow them to sit for the exams.

He said a total 63 matric students were sent

home on Thursday last week after a misunderstanding between them and the school principal.

The pupils, according to the spokesman, had refused to write a trial test last week and protested that the test would tamper with their preparations for the final examinations.

PROTEST

He said their protest stemmed from the fact that the students were in arrears with their year's class work due to earlier class boycotts.

"Sitting for the trial exam would certainly cause a suspension of lessons for a period and

our teachers would have to take more days in which to mark the scripts," the spokesman said.

G Engelbrecht, Liaison Officer of the DET was yesterday not available for comment. His office said he was out for the day.

Meanwhile nearly 60 000 pupils are in the streets and have been denied the same privilege to sit for exams after the Government's decision to close certain schools in the Cape, Orange Free State and in Soweto.

The schools were shut down after class boycotts against Bantu Education.

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By OWEN VANQA

BANTU education in the Ciskei was abolished in 1977, the Ciskei Chief Inspector, Mr F Bhengu told a parents meeting in Mdantsane

Black students and pupils boycotting classes in the territory were ignorant of the homeland's educational system. Parents were also ignorant of the educational achievements and advancement, he said

There was a need for parents and inspectors to meet once or twice a year so that they could be told what the Government was doing for the education of their children, he said

"Even before the introduction of the Bantu Education Act in 1955, blacks throughout the country received Bantu Education which was then called Native Education

Black kids were taught, under Native Education, to be servants

Pupils 'ignorant of Ciskei teaching system'

teachers, clerks and ministers of religion. There were no technical, trade, industrial and commercial schools for them which were exclusively for students," he said

Mr Bhengu said he could understand pupils from urban areas complaining about Bantu Education but not those at the Ciskei schools

He said Bantu Education was abolished in 1977 after the Minister

of Education, Mr D M Jongilanga, had studied the educational systems of the various racial groups

"With the abolishment of Bantu Education in the Ciskei, double sessions were eliminated, the number of schools and Government-paid teachers increased. All teachers were paid by the state and English was introduced as a medium of instruction from Standard two as it was before Bantu Education," he said

Mr Bhengu also said that

- Afrikaans was only taught as a subject now
- Some books were provided free to pupils and this was a step towards introducing free education for every child in the Ciskei
- Free and compulsory education would be introduced in future
- The Ciskei Government had introduced nursery, remedial, technical, industrial, commercial and trade schools.

THE PRESS IS

to blame'

By MANDZA NDLAZI

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner, now headmaster at Alexandra High School, blames the Press for the education crisis that has closed schools in many parts of the country, affecting a total of 58 000 pupils.

Mr P E O Rikhotso was imprisoned for the part he played during the anti-pass campaign in the 60's and served three years on Robben Island

Mr Rikhotso also said it was not a wise decision by students to boycott schools and said the mass resignation of teachers in 1977 was no way to bring about change.

Mr Rikhotso said because the Press was far from the problem, it could not be as effective as those who are close to it. "The involvement of the Press will disrupt rather than correct the issue," he said

He continued "The wrongs do not have to be exposed but corrected Exposure in this case means throwing the baby to the wolves"

Writing in the monthly magazine of the Transvaal United African Teachers Association (Tuata) he said "The Press has enjoyed too many concessions in the past This is the time to call a halt"

Mr Rikhotso wrote "It is a matter of opinion whether the ills of Bantu Education were shielded for too long The Act has been drastically amended since 1953

"There is an expression in English 'To fish in troubled waters' This means that as long as there is trouble, someone gains by exploiting the unfortunate position Many newspapers gain their readership through the worst type of reportage — specious reasoning and exaggeration

"My dear reader, just read through the reports and comments of your paper and you will no doubt agree with me that the Press has taken upon itself the role of running schools and families," he wrote

SUNDAY POST spoke to Mr Rikhotso this week and put a number of questions to him

● Is there any difference between Bantu Edu-

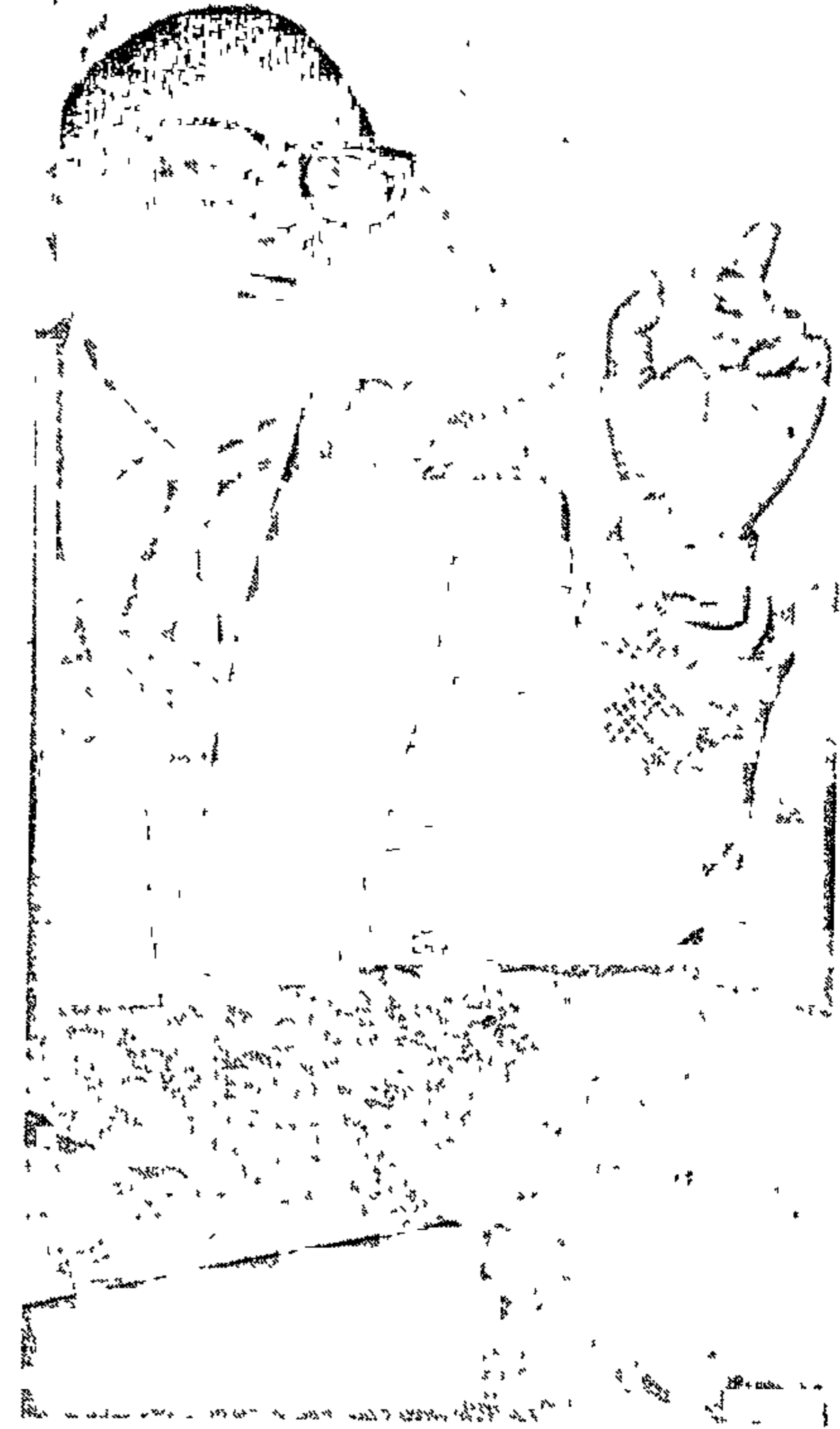
Former Island prisoner rejects school boycott

cation and the present system?

"No, it a change in terminology, like when Native Education became Bantu Education, with no change in the content The content has changed, but not satisfactorily.

"The recent school boycotts were justified because of the unsatisfactory changes in the content of the system of education The pupils took an unwise decision to boycott, but only because they had no alternative

What do you say of pupils who feel they have been let down in their struggle for a better system of education by teachers who claimed they saw



Mr Rikhotso "The Press is running the schools."

nothing wrong with the present system of education?

"This is not the method the teachers should use to change a system"

○ Do you agree that the Press gave Atasa and Tuata's call to change the country's education policy prominence?

"Yes, but they sensationalised the issue.

"I'm highly critical of both black and white reporters in all the newspapers and in every aspect of life."

"The Press must be improved, and it must be pushed to a high standard of journalism, and not what I call yellow journalism"

"I am critical of reporters who covered news in general, and not only on matters that concerned schools and education I do not have a favourite newspaper Some periodicals are better than newspapers because they don't rush anything to print"

● What do you think of the mass resignation of teachers in 1977?

"This is not the way to bring about change. They should effect change from within"

● It is said teachers who did not join the mass resignations weakened the forces of change

"The majority of those who resigned are back in the class"

Education Department 'not inflexible' - director

DEVELOPMENTS in the past few years re-fute instructions by the Black Parents' Action Committee that the Department of Education is inflexible, according to the Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens.

In a letter to The Argus, he writes:

With regard to the two part series on the black schools' boycott in the Peninsula in The Argus on September 26 and 29, I should like to point out that matters such as the improvement of school buildings and facilities, the release of detainees, recognition of student representative councils or the establishment of a 'joint committee' to work out one educational system for all were not raised by the so-called Parents' Action Committee during discussions with the Minister on June 10 1980.

At the meeting with the Minister this committee emphasised that it was not in a position to negotiate with those in authority, as it had no mandate to do so. Attempts were nevertheless made to arrange a further meeting with the committee, at which the grievances and demands of the scholars could be discussed with senior officials of the department, but these attempts met with no response from the committee.

The consistent rejection by the Parents' Action Committee of the school committees as the proper channel for communication with the department is to be deplored.

Not true

These bodies are freely elected by the parents and it is certainly not true that they are 'on the whole, rejected by the community'. Indeed, it was largely due to the positive attitude of the school committees that almost five percent of the pupils

involved in the boycott of the higher primary and secondary schools in the Peninsula were re-enrolled on September 7, only to be driven out of their classrooms by a militant element during the ensuing week.

It should also be pointed out that the Minister hired the members of the Parents' Action Committee to support school committees in their efforts to resolve the situation. He also indicated that members of the Parents' Action Committee could be elected as school committee members in future.

It is clear that the Parents' Action Committee is anxious to create the impression that the department is not only inflexible, but also unresponsive to the need for development and improvement of the education offered to black scholars.

The following developments during the past few years - most of which were planned before 1976 - will serve to refute any such insinuation

Mr D H Owens

- The lowering of the admission age of pupils to six years as from 1981;
- The reduction of the pupil/teacher ratio from 58:1 in 1988 to 45:1 in 1990;
- The elimination of double sessions in the sub-standards
- The provision of free textbooks in all classes from Standard 1 to Standard 6.

- The introduction of comprehensive upgrading programmes designed to improve the quality of teaching in primary schools throughout the country
- The registration of some 200 adult education centres of satellites, providing literacy training or tuition for almost 60 000 adults.
- Assistance to teachers wishing to improve their academic or professional qualifications. (This will have a substantial impact on the per capita expenditure of the department).
- Acceptance of responsibility for the planning, control and eventual substitution of nursery school training.
- An extensive school building programme involving the improvement of existing buildings and the elimination by 1985 of the present backlog of classrooms throughout the country (provided the present financial climate endures and disruptive activities cease).

- The establishment of technical orientation centres and technical colleges in various urban areas, and of a R50-million technical near Pretoria, with an ultimate enrolment of 5 000 students; and
- The introduction of identical conditions of service for black and white teachers, including leave privileges, pension benefits and housing loans and subsidies.

It may be added that the department has been responsible for the erection of its school buildings only since April 1979. During the financial year 1979/80 1 894 classrooms were erected throughout the country, as well as 37 laboratories, 25 libraries and 48 centres (homework, typing, woodwork etc). This year 3 187 classrooms are being erected.

In the Peninsula, 72 classrooms have been erected since April 1979, and a further 142 were to be completed by the end of the current financial year, including 60 in the new Crossroads township. The construction of a new technical orientation centre has also recently begun in Guguletu.

All new schools erected by the department are of the same standard as those provided for other population groups.

Finally, it must be pointed out that a top-level committee has been appointed to draw up a programme on the basis of which educational groups and population groups will be able to achieve their educational objectives.

This committee involves a wide spectrum of interests, including the private sector and leading black educationists, and its recommendations will embrace all levels of education from the pre-primary to the tertiary level.

There are many problems still to be overcome, but the department is making notable progress in its efforts to provide every black child with full and equal opportunities to develop according to his needs and interests.

It will be obvious however that further development in a specific area is retarded by school boycotts, and the tactics employed by those who have called for a continuation of the present boycott in the Peninsula are therefore to be deplored.

It is clearly in the interests of the community that the potential of its young people should be developed as rapidly as possible, and the real tragedy is that other counsels have until now prevailed.

I should appreciate it if you would publish this letter in full, as I consider it to be in the public interest that the impression created by the articles in question should not stand unchallenged, and should be corrected at the earliest possible date.

Dear Sir, The Argus Education Reporter, replies with reference to the first paragraph. Rather of the two articles stated that these issues were brought up at the meeting with the Minister on June 10 1980.

What the article did say was that the Parents' Action Committee felt the short-term demands could be dealt with locally but that the long-term demands should be presented to the Minister.

No issues were discussed at the meeting because in the words of one member of the committee, 'the whole meeting was about not recognising us as the legitimate channel through which to negotiate'.

In the second paragraph Mr Owens says attempts to arrange further meetings with no response. The committee did, in fact, meet Mr Owens after the meeting with the Minister.

He suggested there should be a joint meeting between the school committees, the Parents' Action Committee and the Minister.

Finally it must be pointed out that Mr Owens's list of developments does not include any advances of the pupils in 1976 or in 1980, excepting those requiring the improvement of facilities through standards remain lamentably lower than in white schools.

THE ROAD OF ORDERLY GOVERNMENT AND ENSURE A
MR PRESIDENT, THE R.S.A. IS DETERMINED TO WALK

CONSULTATION BETWEEN POPULATION GROUPS ON
BEGIN THE SPADEWORK AND SET THE SCENE FOR

Pupils chased out of classes

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Classes were disrupted yesterday at 33 lower primary schools in the Port Elizabeth townships of Zwide, New Brighton and Kwazakele when groups of boycotting senior pupils chased the younger children out of their classrooms and school halls.

And a private bus, which takes black pupils to white private schools in Port Elizabeth, did not carry any children yesterday. It was reported that pressure had been put on the bus driver about allowing the children to board the "apart-heid bus".

It was alleged that some senior pupils were armed with sticks and sjamboks, but this could not be confirmed, and police said they did not receive any reports of assaults on the young pupils, who have been attending classes as usual since the schools boycott started on May 19.

The Eastern Cape police liaison officer, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said groups of between four and 25 youths chased younger pupils out of their classes yesterday.

The action at the lower primary schools stems from a decision taken at Sunday's meeting of the Port Elizabeth Student Committee (Pesco) to act against schools which were still open.

It was also decided that pupils enrolled at white private schools in the city should be stopped from attending classes, and a boycott of township night schools was advocated.

The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Parents' Committee, the Rev. James Haya, said yesterday he had not yet received a report from Pesco on the latest development in the schools' issue.

60 000 (274) pupils not in school (236)

from page

problem even for blacks with school qualifications

"If the situation is not resolved soon, we are looking for trouble. There is an angry feeling among so many young black people in the country, which opens the path towards civil disorder and worse."

All black schools in Port Elizabeth were reported to be completely deserted today.

Parents are keeping their children at home fearing intimidation after Tuesday's disruption of classes.

The intimidation spread to Uitenhage schools yesterday but had not affected Grahamstown schools, said Mr J Schoeman, deputy PRO for the Department of Education today.

Most parents were frightened to comment and one, who asked not to be identified, said he had told his eight-year-old son to stay home for his own safety.

60 000 black pupils not in school

STAR 8/10/80

By Sheryl Raine, Education Reporter

More than 60 000 black pupils are now idle and stand to lose a year or more of schooling in the wake of the Government's indefinite closure of 80 schools countrywide.

Thousands more black children have had their education disrupted at 33 lower primary and higher schools in the Port Elizabeth area.

Educationists and economists fear that the situation will have far-reaching implications when the economic boom is in full swing.

Schools now closed include Kirkwood (1), Johannesburg (1), Oudtshoorn (1), Paarl (2), Adelaide (2), Grahamstown (2), Bloemfontein (3), Cape Town (14), Kimberley (18), Port Elizabeth (17), Worcester (2) and Uitenhage (17).

These details were disclosed today by Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, PRO of the Department of Education and Training.

Economists and educationists who have expressed deep concern about the growing number of idle pupils predict that the full impact of the schools boycotts and closures will be felt in years to come.

This year the number of blacks enrolled to write matric exams is virtually double that of last year, largely as a result of school boycotts after the 1976 riots.

In 1979, 23 251 blacks wrote matric. This year there are 43 765 registered to write the exam.

Because of the delays in education after previous boycotts, matriculated blacks are reaching the labour market later than they would have at a time when the country needs all the skilled labour it can get.

Among those who have expressed concern that the situation could worsen is Mr J C Rees, director

of the Institute of Race Relations

Effects

"The effects of the schools closure are already being felt in many urban areas where frustrated youths have nothing to do."

"The Institute is concerned that if the number of idle youths continues to swell the possibility exists of a co-ordinated expression of dissatisfaction or solidarity among frustrated groups."

Dr Alex Boraine, Opposition spokesman for Education and Labour pointed out the link between the schools unrest and that of the labour field in the Eastern Cape.

"Apartheid chickens are coming home to roost in the educational as well as the labour field. Black young people have reached a point of desperation."

"It is no coincidence that the hotbed of schools unrest is occurring in the Eastern Cape and the Ciskei, where there is already an alarming unemployment."

To Page 3, Col 4

Schools will not close, says Owens

(250)
LAPV 7/10/80
7/10/80

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Cape director of the Department of Education and Training Mr D H Owens, said yesterday no decision had been taken to close the lower primary schools in the townships here in the wake of the class boycott

In an interview, he condemned the action by senior

boycotting pupils which had driven about 16 500 lower primary school pupils from their classrooms

These children are not old enough to decide for themselves on the issues which agitate the minds of the boycotters. Most of them are the children of working parents. For them the school is also a place of safety. What has

happened is tragic

We are watching the situation

Mr Owens said that at his meeting they had discussed the problem which could arise if the lower primary schools were boycotted until the end of the year

If this year's Sub A pupils have to repeat the year, the 1981 numbers will be unmanageable

He said he believed there was a great deal of intimidation of schoolchildren, teachers and principals

He said higher primary and secondary school teachers were being kept busy with work schemes preparation of lessons and in-service training schemes

If the lower primary boycott continued, principals and teachers at these schools would also be kept busy

Mr Owens was here for a two-day routine meeting with his circuit inspectors

Meanwhile, most of the 33 schools in Zwijve, New Brighton and Kwazakele were deserted yesterday. Some had a handful of pupils. The highest attendance was at a school near a police station

Children who went to school did not wear uniform or carry their books

The Eastern Cape Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg said enough policemen were being deployed in the townships to deal with intimidators

Allegations of intimidation were being investigated, he said

Headmaster's position (256) under review

Staff Reporter

A SOWETO acting school principal who resigned following the death of one of his pupils whom he had caused to fall from a tree, has not yet been paid by the Department of Education and Training.

A department spokesman said Mr. Modise had withdrawn his resignation.

His position is now under review by the department.

A post mortem revealed Koos Seabroek, 16, died from natural causes, according to a police spokesman.

Brigadier Kobus Hamman, Divisional Commissioner for Soweto, said an inquest would not be held as Koos died from natural causes.

black
write

matric

A RECORD number of blacks will write matric and Junior Certificate examinations this year because of the shortened period spent between sub standards and matric, the chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, said this week.

He said the large number of full-time candidates this year was made possible by the department's decision that pupils should spend 12 years from sub standards to matric instead of spending 13 years.

He said the new structure started in 1973 when standard six was abolished at higher primary schools. Pupils now spend two years in standard six. One which was conducted at secondary level has replaced standard six at higher primary schools.

Mr Engelbrecht said the tremendous increase was also made possible because blacks were now staying longer at school than in the past. He said pupils were encouraged to remain longer at school because the department was building more schools and providing textbooks free.

Mr Engelbrecht said 155 552 pupils had registered to write JC examinations from November 10 to 21 while 43 715 will sit for matric examinations from October 29 to December 3.

He said examinations would be written at 1 200 centres. There would be more than 3 000 examiners to mark examination papers of both JC and matric candidates.

Mr Engelbrecht said examiners would start marking on December 1 and it was hoped all papers would be marked by December 15. He said results would then be sent to a computer but it was not known when they would be made available.

Mr Engelbrecht said the Press would be notified 10 days before results were made available.

He said this year's record number of those who will sit for examinations was expected to be broken next year.

Mr Engelbrecht said the number of private candidates who would write JC and matric examinations during May and June next year was not yet known. He said the separation of examinations for full-time and private candidates helped to allow the possible shortage of examiners to mark papers.

20 PE pupils are held after boycott by 16 500

STAR
13/10/80
(256)
275

PORT ELIZABETH — More than 20 Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils were detained or arrested at the weekend by security police for alleged intimidation of lower primary school pupils last week keeping about 16 500 children from school.

The head of the Eastern Cape security branch, Colonel Gerret Erasmus, said today investigations were continuing into large-scale intimidation at primary schools last week when pupils were chased out of classrooms. Many more arrests or detentions were likely.

Those arrested were described by Colonel Erasmus as skollies and he said they included pupils.

Four were to appear in the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court today, charged with intimidation, and about 19 others were being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The Department of Education and Training's chief liaison officer in Pretoria, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, said today the department had not yet decided what steps it would take about the enforced boycott of primary

schools.

He said 33 primary schools in Port Elizabeth — all except one — were totally empty as well as about seven in Uitenhage.

Ten high schools in this area and two in Grahamstown were recently closed for the rest of the year by his department because of continued boycotts.

Interviewed last week the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (PESCO), Mr Duma Lamani, denied that his members had anything to do with the intimidation although it wanted the lower primary schools to boycott to show solidarity with the high school pupils.

Early reports today indicated that the boycott was unchanged at senior and junior schools.

A classroom at a Port Elizabeth lower primary school was damaged last night by a petrol bomb.

Damage of about R100 was caused to a floor and a book cupboard at the John Masisa Lower Primary School in Walmer.

Appeal to stayaways

PORT ELIZABETH — Organised commerce in Port Elizabeth has appealed to boycotting black pupils to return to school as soon as possible so as not to jeopardise their positions in the future economy of the Eastern Cape.

A joint statement, issued by Mr P H du P Meyer, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Afrikaanse Sakekamer, and Mr M H T Still, president of the city's Chamber of Commerce, today recorded the grave concern of organised commerce at the economic consequences of the schools boycott.

About 30 000 children have been affected by the boycotts. All told, 77 schools in Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and Cape Town have been closed.

Resignation threat by hundreds of black teachers

574K
14/10/80
256
27K
27K
27K

Top-level meeting on PE school boycotts

By Sheriff Rame Education Reporter

Hundreds of qualified black teachers, who face the possibility of being transferred after the closure of Eastern Cape schools, are threatening to resign at a time when the country desperately needs their services.

In addition, 35 teachers who had no teaching qualifications or who were appointed to temporary posts have been dismissed

by the Department of Education and Training since the closure of 80 schools in the Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, East London and inner Cape regions.

Mr R L Peteni, president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa met teachers at Fort Hare University at the weekend to discuss the situation.

Although the exact number of teachers likely to be involved in transfers is unknown, Atasa is deeply concerned about

the situation. We cannot afford to lose teachers, especially qualified teachers who are threatening to resign rather than be transferred away from their families and homes. Some teachers have already resigned.

About 1240 teachers have been directly affected by the closure of schools. Other teachers affected are employed at 41 primary schools plagued by gangs of intimidators in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage districts. "Although we have

been told that those teachers who are transferred will be returned to their original posts once the schools are normal, the Department of Education and Training has given us no firm undertaking," said Mr Peteni.

Mr Peteni gave the Department credit for increasing the number of in-service training programmes to occupy idle teachers but called on the Department to set up more such schemes to keep the teachers meaningfully employed.

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH - Government officials including heads of the South African Defence Force, Security Police and the counter-insurgency unit, were having a hush hush summit meeting at the Defence Force base in Port Elizabeth today on the area's worsening schools boycott situation.

It is believed that representatives of the local administration board, the Departments of Marine, Utilisation, Co-power and Development and the local head of Security Police, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, and the divisional commissioner, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg are also present.

No black leaders are involved. The boycotts are reported to be continuing at all but one of the 40 Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage lower primary schools.

19 HELD

Twelve high schools were recently closed by the Government because of the continued boycott.

Security Police are still holding 19 youths in connection with alleged intimidation of lower primary school pupils last week. Another four youths were convicted in the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court yesterday of intimidation.

The sporadic unrest in black townships continued last night when a police vehicle was destroyed by fire after being set alight.

Rent-a-Plant (Pty) Ltd, a company which hires plant in the building industry, were each slow difficulties during the strike.

They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to seven cuts. The sporadic unrest in black townships continued last night when a police vehicle was destroyed by fire after being set alight. The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Robyen, said although other vehicles had been destroyed by fire bombings in black townships in recent months, this was the first police vehicle destroyed. No arrests have been made.

Parts of plant which have less than a portion of the funds derived from the plant to provide working capital and teacher arrangement in respect of plant to provide working capital are below.

5 annual payments of R75 000 starting lease the asset for one year for plant on hire purchase as follows:-

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 107 p.a. straight line | 116 000 |
| | 135 000 |

US, 000
8 500
2 / 67, 50 per month on 1st day

The same tax/...

Boycotts worry businessmen



PORT ELIZABETH — Serious concern about the economic effects of the continued boycott of black schools in the Eastern Cape has been expressed by the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce.

The two chambers said in a joint statement yesterday that because of the boycott of black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth about 13 000 pupils over the age of 12 had not been at school since May.

Most of the schools had been closed after it became clear that pupils had no intention of returning to classes, they said. The chambers' chairman re-

cently discussed the effect of the boycott with Government officials. They said the biggest single reason for the high unemployment was a shortage of skilled workers and an oversupply of unskilled workers.

The best solution for this was education and training, but basic schooling was necessary before the intending worker could receive technical or commercial training.

The statement called on pupils in view of the clear proof that improvement in black education is being brought about to return to school as soon as possible. Sapa

POST

Telephone 27 6081

THE GRAVITY of the school boycotts in the Eastern Cape is getting the kind of definitive action from the top-brass it has long needed.

Still the choice of people who are attending the summit meeting in Port Elizabeth does seem odd and even awesome.

Among those who have been invited to the hush-hush talks are senior members of the South African Defence Force, Security Police and counter-insurgency unit — an awesome battery of top-heavy brass one would expect only in an emergency affecting the security of the whole country.

We have long said the school situation throughout the country was so serious that it demanded immediate and aggressive solutions.

It seems to us that it has been left fallow for so long that top Government officials have had to be called to look into it. What had been needed at the very onset was the total scrapping of an unsuitable educational system, however ponderous and expensive such a metamorphosis was going to be.

One shudders to think what these elite in the defence and military apparatus of the country are going to decide. We are frankly amazed that they had to be called in the first place, except to point out that the situation has gone way beyond the control of those people most immediately affected, or concerned — parents, teachers and the Department of Education.

Defence Force at PE meeting

Schools

POST
15/10/80

(100)
(100)

(100)

256

boycott

summit

TOP government officials, including heads of the Defence Force, security police and counter-insurgency unit, held a hush-hush summit at the Defence Force base in Port Elizabeth yesterday on the area's worsening school boycott situation.

It is believed that the local administration board, the Department of Manpower Utilisation, Co-operation and Development, the head of the local security police, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, and the divisional commis-

OWN CORRESPONDENT

sioner, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg were present. No black leaders were involved

The boycotts are reported to be continuing at about 40 Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage lower primary schools — which means that pupils are staying away from all but one of the area's lower primary schools.

Four schools in Port Elizabeth had attendances ranging from six to 47 on Monday

Twelve Port Elizabeth high schools were closed recently because of the continued boycott.

Security police are still holding 19 youths in connection with the alleged intimidation of lower primary school pupils last week. The

pupils were chased out of classrooms to join the boycott.

Four youths were convicted on Monday in the Uitenhage Magistrates Court of intimidation. They pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to seven cuts.

The sporadic unrest in black townships continued on Monday night when a police vehicle was destroyed after being set alight.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said that although other vehicles had been destroyed by fire bombing in black townships recently this was the first police vehicle to be destroyed.

The incident happened when members of the Eastern Cape Murder and Robbery Squad parked the vehicle outside a house in Kwazakhele township. They

Army head at boycott summit

From Page 1

were questioning people inside the house when the vehicle was set alight

No arrests have been made

Hundreds of qualified black teachers, who face the possibility of being transferred after the closure of Eastern Cape

schools, are threatening to resign

In addition, 35 teachers who had no teaching qualifications or who were appointed to temporary posts have been dismissed by the Department of Education and Training since the closure of 80 schools in the Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, East London and Inner Cape regions

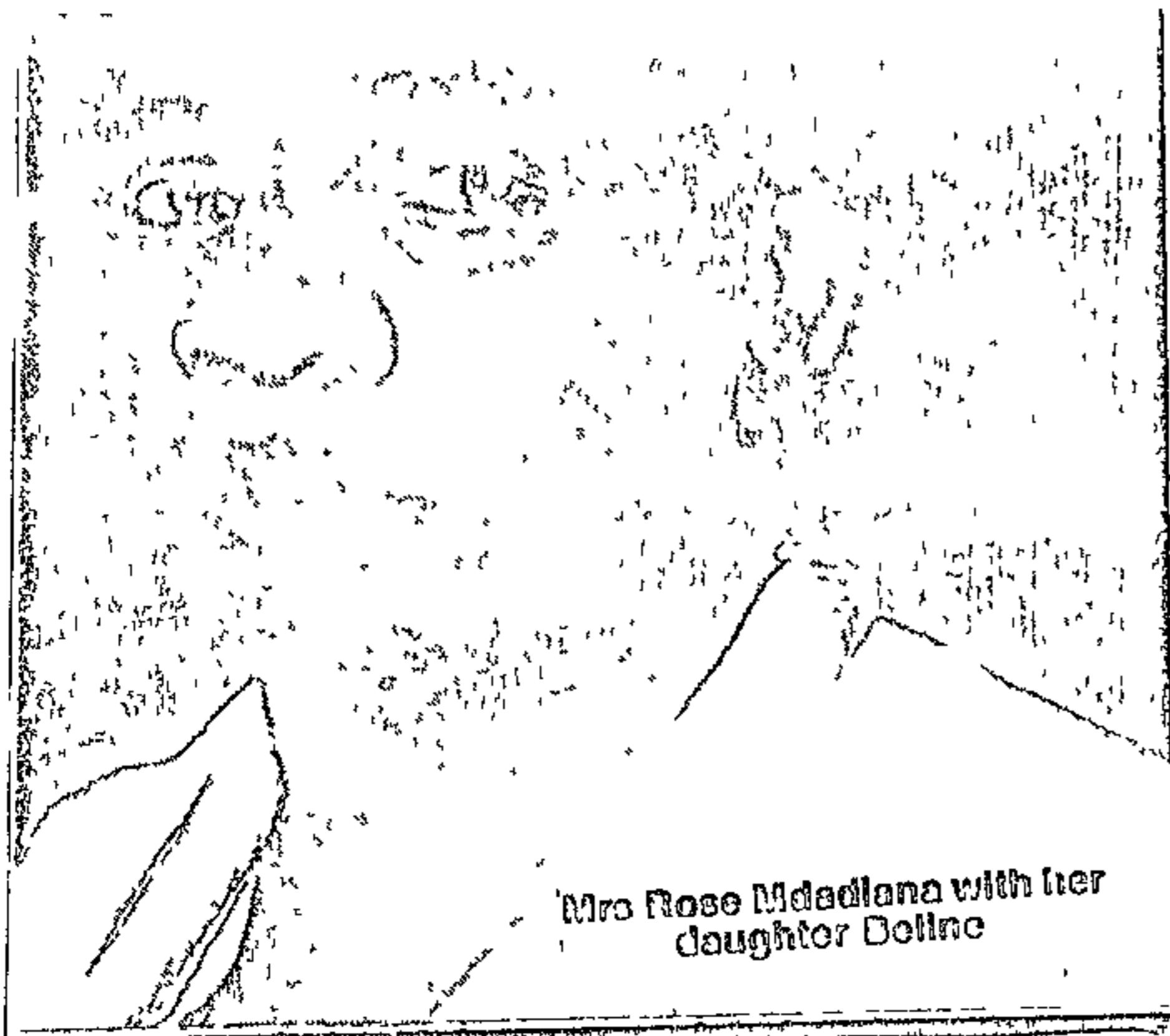
Mr R. L. Peteni, president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa), met teachers at Fort Hare University at the weekend to discuss the situation.

"Although the exact number of teachers likely to be involved in transfers is unknown, Atasa is deeply concerned about the situation.

We cannot afford to lose teachers, especially qualified teachers. They will resign rather than be transferred away from their families and homes. Some have already resigned, Mr Peteni said.

About 1240 teachers have been directly affected by the closure of schools. Other teachers affected are employed at 41 primary schools which have been plagued by gangs of intimidators in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage districts

"Although we have been told that teachers who are transferred will be returned to their original posts once the schools are normal, the Department of Education and Training has given us no firm undertaking," Mr Peteni said.



Mrs Rose Mdadlana with her daughter Bethel

GIRL (15) HELD - 'Why must they keep her so long?'

FIVE Cape Town children, younger than 18, are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Our Cape correspondent tells of the misery surrounding a home where a daughter is detained.

1980 has not been an easy year for Mrs Rose Mdadlana of Guguletu

Her husband is still out of work after he went on strike with 800 other meat workers and her eldest daughter is being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mrs Mdadlana cannot stop the tears when she talks about her daughter, Bethel Nomane (15), who she has not been able to see after she was detained at her home in Guguletu on August 19.

"Is that the law?" she asked when POST asked her about her daughter.

"She is still so young. Why must they keep her so long?" she asked, crying.

Mrs Mdadlana was at the hospital when Nomane was taken away.

Neighbours say the security police took her away from home at about 2 pm.

COLLAPSED

"When I arrived home, I was told of my daughter's detention. I just collapsed because I could not believe it," Mrs Mdadlana said.

Nomane is the eldest of three children. Gladstone (9) is a pupil at Bonga Lower Primary, while there is also Bethel (5).

Nomane, a pupil in the Transkei, came home in June to get money from her father, Mr Goodman Mdadlana.

"When she came here, he was not working. He had been on strike with his fellow meatworkers since

May

"Obviously he could not give her any money because we were only surviving on R15 a week — strike money that he was getting from the union — Mrs Mdadlana said.

NO REGRETS

Mrs Mdadlana said she has no regrets that her husband went on strike.

"Now that the strike has

been called off, and we do not get money from the union anymore, it has been going tough.

"Goodman was the only one in the family who was working. Now there is nobody.

"We have only been living off donations and with the help of relatives and friends," she said.

Nomane is one of several young people being detained in the Western Cape.

Carol Plaatjies (14), Nancy Nomvuyo Quika (14), Nokuzola Joyce Daniso (15) and Mildred Maxhama (15) are the youngest of more than 20 people known to be held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Soweto appeared quiet this morning. The streets were calm and buses were crowded with people going to work.

Several children, many of whom had stayed at home yesterday, were back to their normal routine reported Puleco's area executive for Soweto, Mr. G. R. Hall.

A large factory which was one-third short of its normal black staff yesterday had an average turn-

STAR 16/10/86 SOWETO BACK TO WORK AND SCHOOL

256

out this morning Mr. David Thebehl, chairman of the Soweto Council, refused to comment on yesterday's demonstration. He said he was going overseas this afternoon.

One person died and two people were injured in Soweto yesterday when a bus attacked by stone-throwing youths went

out of control and was involved in a collision with another vehicle.

After a day of unrest in which police fired 60 teargas canisters, four teargas grenades and six rubber bullets, they reported last night that an unknown number of people had been injured. Four policemen were hurt and received treatment in hospital.

A 47-year-old black woman was admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital with a small bullet wound in a shoulder.

The police spokesman said that except for rubber bullets, police had no record of any of their men having used their firearms during the day's unrest. A total of 24 buses,

three bakery vans and seven police vehicles were damaged and an unknown number of private vehicles.

Outside the Soweto Council building a newspaper photographer was bitten by a police dog and a reporter for Beeld newspaper, Mr. Johan Perera, had a minor head injury when he

was hit by a stone.

The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr. Koornhof, said last night his visit to Soweto was a victory for moderate forces in the country.

The injured policemen are Constable J. Ramaschaba with back and arm injuries, Constable J. H. Portwig, hurt on the head and neck, Constable J. Schoombie, with part of an ear severed, and Lieutenant K. van Rooy cut by glass.

See Pages 7 and 27

DD 17/10/80
55 000 in boycott

PORT ELIZABETH —
There are nearly 55 000
boycotting schoolchildren
roaming the streets here
and in Uitenhage.

School enrolment
figures for lower primary
(25 000), higher primary
(18 000) and secondary
schools (11 660) were
released yesterday by the
Department of Education
and Training's chief of
public relations, Mr
Gerhard Engelbrecht.

Mr Engelbrecht said no
temporary teachers had

been dismissed since the
boycott spread to lower
primary schools last week.

He said 44 temporary
teachers at secondary and
higher primary schools in
the Cape region had been
dismissed. Most were un-
qualified or had already
reached retirement. Tem-
porary teachers were sub-
ject to 24 hours notice
either way.

In yesterday's cold and
rainy weather, attendance
dropped at the few lower
primary schools which are
still functioning — DDC



Call for govt to spend more on black education

18/10/80

256

CAPE TOWN — In their own interests, white voters should persuade the government to spend much more on black education, a former inspector of black schools, Mr J L Omond, said yesterday

Mr Omond, who retired in 1975, commented yesterday on the schools unrest in the country this year, which has led to the closure of schools in major centres

He said the Minister of Education and Training should consult parents' representatives on black education and the government should issue a declaration of intent, committing itself to dates if possible

Mr Omond believed strongly that while facilities for black education were inadequate, it was "completely incorrect and unwise" to label black education as inferior

The quality of the education itself could be seen in the number of leaders in Africa south of the equator who had qualified from South African schools and the University of Fort Hare.

He said, while about R700 a year was spent on educating a white child, only about R70 was spent on a black child

"In my opinion, the people who can really do something to rectify this most unsatisfactory position are the white voters who should in their own interests persuade the

government to devote much more money to black education"

He also said

- It was "imperative" that free books and stationery be supplied to every black child as was done for white children. Stationery was particularly important as without it the efficiency of pupils was considerably reduced

- More teachers should be appointed. White temporary specialist teachers should be appointed to black schools, especially in subjects such as the official languages, mathematics and science

- The government should seriously consider following the example of Britain after world War II when emergency one-year teaching courses were introduced for "mature students" to meet shortage of teachers — DDC

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(256)

Down? It Forces Us

By
CONNAL VICKERS

RESISTANCE to the inclusion of black pupils in the "multinational" Republic Day celebrations in Pietermaritzburg has sparked off fears of unrest and violence in townships surrounding the city.

The headmaster of one of the senior schools in the area has warned of the "massive unrest" that could follow if pupils were subjected to any more pressure to take part in the festival.

Although Mr. William Lotz, the regional director for the Department of Education and Training, has denied any pressure being used, the headmaster said pupils and staff were being "pushed into participating."

He cannot be named as all school officials have been forbidden from talking to anyone outside the school.

"Pressure is being exerted to make the pupils participate but neither they or their parents are happy about it. I am worried that any more pressure will lead to another outbreak of violence," he said.

Voluntary

Mr. Lotz said participation in the festival was "entirely voluntary" and no-one was forced to take part.

"At the moment we are not having any difficulty at all. I am not forcing any of the black children to take part. There are some who feel they do not want to do it but there are also a number of schools co-op-

BLACK

PUPILS

AND

PARENTS

WANT

NO

PART IN

REPUBLIC

FESTIVAL

AND A HEADMASTER WARNS THERE COULD BE VIOLENCE

rating very pleasantly.

"There is only one school where pupils have refused to participate, and this school has in the past proved itself to be not a normal type of school."

Mr. Lotz would not name the school or elaborate on the definition of a "normal school."

Headmasters at other schools in the area would not say whether their pupils were taking part or not, but referred all questions to department officials.

Festival organisers first encountered resistance after six teachers from each school had completed a course on the display

their pupils were expected to perform.

Students at two senior schools in the Imbali township refused to have anything to do with the festival, while in nearby Sobantu village, they attended three practice sessions and then stopped going.

Opposition

Further efforts were made by the department, with forms being sent to parents asking their opinions on the issue.

At one school parents held a meeting to voice their opposition to the festival.

They expressed concern over their children's participation in

the present political climate and feared it could lead to antagonism between families.

Students have been warned against speaking to the Press.

Many of those spoken to in Imbali said they were opposed to the festival and would not be taking part.

"I have nothing to celebrate so why should I take part. This land won't accept me as a citizen so I have no place in that festival," said one student.

Others felt it would be a "waste of time" and would "accomplish nothing".

Only one student spoken to in Imbali said he would be taking part

Students in Imbali township — they want nothing to do with the festival.

"I like soccer and gymnastic displays so I will be going along," he said.

Mr. Lotz said plans for the celebration would go ahead as planned.

Enough

"According to my information we have enough students to stage the planned celebrations. There is no trouble and no problem as such with the festival with the original arrangements," he said.

It is expected that students will take part in gymnastic displays and precision dancing as one of the highlights of the 1981 Republic Festival activities.



Three classes of 53

Percy Qoboza

G J Rousseau

SUNDAY POST Reporter
THE Department of Education and Training this week reacted to a statement by the editor of SUNDAY POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, that blacks preferred the education system which existed before 1953.

Writing in a column for an American newspaper, Mr Qoboza said blacks wanted to return to the education which existed before 1953 which, although segregated, was considerably less unequal than the present one.

In the same article Mr Qoboza said the Government had hoped that the present education system would produce a sub-servient generation of blacks unlike the old one which had produced leaders like Mandela and Sobhuwe.

The Director-General of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, this week said major developments had taken place in black education since 1953.

Mr Rousseau said most of the attacks against black education were based on the speech made by Mr H F Verwoerd in 1954, when outlining the policy of Bantu Education.

Dr Verwoerd's speech, entitled "Bantu Education Policy for the Immediate Future", was made while he was still Minister of Native Affairs.

vailing today

"Dr Verwoerd's statement actually encompassed an undertaking to provide facilities so that every black child would get the opportunity to attend school for at least four years. That programme was more or less concluded in 1959 and a totally new phase was embarked on in 1960," Mr Rousseau said in the statement.

He said Dr Verwoerd stated that, in the establishment of new schools, the Department would be guided to the needs of each community, and local authorities would have the fullest opportunity to bring their needs to its attention.

Statements by other Ministers responsible for black education had also more than adequately refuted any negative interpretation of Dr Verwoerd's speech.

The state of affairs in black education prior to 1953, Mr Rousseau said, was not as ideal as has been made out to be.

"The period before 1953 was a period of divided control since education for blacks was in the hands of various mission societies, while the four provincial education departments had a completely separate section for 'Native Education'."

"Different syllabuses and textbooks were used in schools for blacks. The per capita expenditure also differed considerably, with only R13 per annum being spent on every black child."

"This so-called ideal state was inherited by this department and this amount incidentally form-



Students protest against their education . . . what changes have been made?

Rousseau answers Percy Qoboza's call for a return to the black education system in use 27 years ago

ed the basis for this department's budget for nearly 17 years."

Mr Rousseau continues: "The education of blacks before 1953 was limited to the 'elite' or the select few, while the masses were totally ignored. This is proved by the fact that when this department took over there were only 675 pupils in Matric out-

of a school population of one million. Only 19 per cent of these pupils passed. Furthermore the incidence of illiteracy among this generation was extremely high.

"Some 20 000 teachers of the system before 1953 are still in the employ of this department with only a Std 6 academic qualification and a basic

professional qualification. "The Native Education Commission of 1949/1951 raised the following main points of criticism against the system prevalent in 1951:

"Native education is managed without the active participation of the native nation, neither on a local nor on a wider basis.

"The financing of native education takes place in a manner that has a minimum of educational influence on the native community, making planning virtually impossible."

Mr Rousseau listed the following changes, which have taken place since then:

● The number of full-time matriculants increased from 75 in 1955 to 43 700 in 1980 — an increase of 6 400 percent.

● The pass rate has likewise increased from 19

percent in 1955 to 76 percent in 1979.

He added "The standards expected of matriculants are exactly the same as for any other population group. Since 1967 all education departments use the same core syllabuses. The Department of Education and Training does not offer its own senior certificate examination. Black pupils have a choice of writing the examination of the Department of National Education or the Joint Matriculation Board.

"The enrolment in secondary schools throughout the country was 35 000 in 1955. This number (Transkei and Bophuthatswana included) has increased to approximately 668 000 in 1979 — an increase of 1 700 percent over a period of 25 years. In 1955 only three out of every 100 pupils were in secondary school as opposed to 13 out of every 100 in 1979.

"The increase in the number of matriculants has enabled the department to increase the minimum entrance qualification for teacher training firstly to Std 8 and as from 1969 also to Std 10.

Continuous attention is also being given to the upgrading of teachers' academic and professional qualifications through the adult education programme, cash grants, in-service training courses and further training opportunities for teachers in service.

"The number of black students attending a university increased from 481 in 1960 to 6 164 in 1979. To this must be added the 9 905 black students enrolled at universities for whites and the University of South Africa.

"In addition, the national states and independent states budget for their own educational needs. During the past two years this department's budget was increased by 26 percent and 37 percent respectively, as against an average increase of only 14 percent and 17 percent respectively for all other state departments.

"These increases have also enabled the Department to embark on a massive building programme to wipe out the backlog by 1985.

Mr Rousseau paints a very rosy picture of black education. But he fails to compare the lot of black schoolchildren with that of whites.

Educationalist Franz Auerbach gives a taste of the differences in black education in a booklet entitled Measuring Educational Development in South Africa. He notes that only 55 percent of black children were at school in 1970, against 93 percent of whites. And a mere 4,6 percent black school children were at high school, compared with 34 percent of whites. Grant-aided about 14 percent of African children are at high school now. But, even so, this is still very low.

And today 77 schools have been shut down, after continued student unrest — the main culprit, black education.

256

25.6

Embargo: 18h00 on
Friday 19 September 1980

STATEMENT ISSUED BY DR THE HONOURABLE F. HARTZENBERG,
MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Officials of my Department and I, as well as regional and circuit staff, have on several occasions conducted discussions with school committees and Community Councils in respect of the disruption of education in certain areas. It was also agreed and announced that, should orderly and effective education be restored at the relevant schools within a certain period, everything possible would be done to assist pupils with preparation for promotion.

Ample opportunities have been created for the normalization of education. As a result of the poor response and since there is not enough time left to the end of the year to cover the syllabuses, I regret having to announce that the following schools are being closed indefinitely and that the pupils concerned will, therefore, not qualify for internal promotion or the writing of external examinations:

Kimberley: All schools in the Galeshewe township

Cape Town: All higher primary and secondary schools
in the Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga townships

Adelaide: Khobonquaba higher primary school
Amajingqi junior secondary school

Worcester: Alfred Stamper higher primary school
Vusizwe secondary school

Paarl: Mbekweni higher primary school
Simon Hebe secondary school

Oudtshoorn: Fezekile junior secondary school

With regard to permanently appointed teaching personnel at these schools the following arrangements will be made locally:

- . transfer to other schools, adult education centres and circuit offices where their services can be utilized in the interest of education and to the benefit of pupils;
- . the arranging of in-service training courses.

I regret having to announce that the Department may be forced to terminate the services of temporary teachers.

Building programmes already planned for the affected areas are now being reconsidered with a view to transferring such programmes to other areas where education is continuing normally and where backlogs exist.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION
AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

19 SEPTEMBER 1980

PRETORIA



CAMPS are to be established to protect schools and pupils in Umlazi, after threats had been made to disrupt examinations.

A meeting called yesterday by Mr Winnington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, decided that parents should camp out so that their children could sit examinations without interference.

A series of meetings will be held in all wards to mobilise the community to counteract any attempts to disrupt

examinations

Mr Sabelo told the meeting that a boycott of examinations had been masterminded by political exiles who aimed at destroying Inkatha's and Chief Buthelezi's image

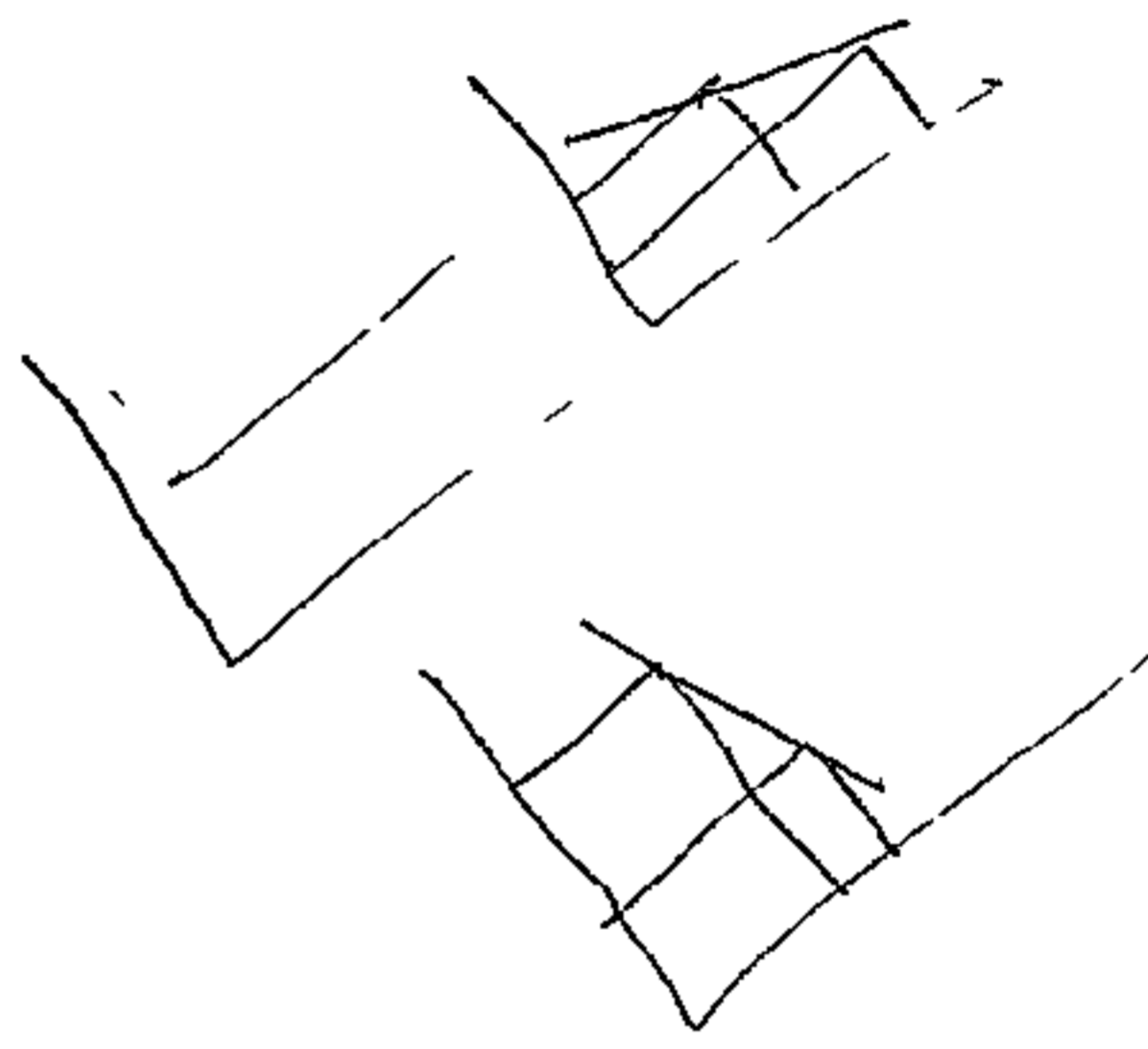
Mr Sabelo said KwaZulu schools would be monitored day and night during the examinations which begin on October 29

Last week the Inkatha Youth Brigade decided that exams would go on in spite of the threats

Inkatha Youth Brigade decided that exams would go on in spite of the threats

A member of the Youth Brigade, Mr Joshua Mazibuko, told parents yesterday schools boycotts would never free South Africa

A suggestion that police protect pupils was rejected after Mr Sabelo had said there might be confrontation between police and pupils



1057 21/10/80
44

~~225~~ 256
**teachers
dismissed
by DET**

THE Department of Education and Training DET, have dismissed a total of 44 temporary teachers as a result of the government's decision to close certain schools a few months back.

This was announced yesterday by Mr G Engelbrecht, Chief Public Relations Officer of DET.

About 58 000 pupils and more than 1 230 teachers have been affected by the government's decision to close the schools.

A total of 77 schools have been closed — 55 in Western and Eastern Cape, 18 in Kimberley, three in Bloemfontein and one in Soweto

The schools include 27 secondary schools, 40 higher primary schools and 10 lower primary schools. All the lower primary schools are in Kimberley. Mr Engelbrecht said: "The department could not keep on paying the 44 teachers because some were unqualified and others retired and that they were no more providing their services, since the schools were closed."

He also said that the rest of other teachers have been transferred to other areas and that others have been sent to work in education centres and circuit offices.

Mr Engelbrecht further said that the teachers were preparing lessons for next year and that if the schools are reopened, they will be taken back.

DAICY DSP 21/10/80 (256)

President blames communists

COFIMVABA — Black education in South Africa had been destroyed by the infiltration of communists, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here.

Chief Matanzima was the main speaker at the 21st anniversary celebrations of the Dalwondga High School.

He said he was the second person to graduate with a bachelor's degree in Western Tembulaud in 1939.

He referred to an article in a Sunday newspaper which reported that South African draft-dodgers

were recruited by agents of the South African Communist Party.

He said the report explained how young South African blacks who arrived in Britain were lectured, drawn into the anti-South African organisations and made part of an international network that had embarked on undermining the morale of the people of South Africa

"I am giving you this report so that you can evaluate whatever teachings you receive from strangers purporting to be in your interests

"Whoever comes

forward to tell you to boycott classes is your potential enemy and my advice is, ostracise him, because his intention is to destroy your future career

"All the people who leave this country with sinister intentions never return You are advised to carry on with your studies — qualify in senior secondary education and proceed to university

"It is only after university education that you can consider the socio-political life of your country as a free and independent nation

"Transkei is our country — we have

nowhere to go to. We build its economy, education and its social institutions We are looking forward to you young men and women to take over from where we shall leave and make your valuable contribution," Chief Matanzima said.

He congratulated the students in high schools in Western Tembulaud for taking it upon themselves to repulse the intruders who wanted to influence them to join the schools revolts

The function was attended by cabinet ministers and the secretary. — SAPA

PE principal surprised by dismissal

DALE JDP
21/10/80

256
275

NEW BRIGHTON — The former principal of the Ernest Skosana Higher Primary School, Mr Nat Matomela, is among a number of township teachers who have been fired by the Department of Education and Training following the boycotts here

Mr Matomela retired officially last year but was granted extension to continue teaching until the end of this year

Mr Matomela said yesterday he was surprised to receive a telegram from the department informing him his services were terminated from October 4

The telegram arrived on Monday, October 6

The telegram said he would be paid up to the end of October.

He said he found it strange a telegram should advise him of his dismissal. He said it sounded as if it had been recommended that he be

dismissed

Mr Matomela started his teaching career at Highlands in Grahamstown for five years. He later came to Port Elizabeth in 1950 and taught at New Brighton Higher Primary School and Ernest Skosana Primary School

He returned last year but was reinstated temporarily on agreements that he would remain principal of the school up to the end of the year.

Mr Matomela is married with six children. Three are still of school going ages, one is studying for a teacher's diploma in Transkei, the other is a matric student at Cowan High School and the other is doing Std 7 at Tamsanqa School

The circuit inspector of education and training for Port Elizabeth, Mr Steve Buys could not be contacted for comment yesterday — DDC

Charges

against

pupils

to stand

EAST LONDON — An application by the Defence for the discharge of 35 pupils at the end of the State case was refused in the Regional Court here yesterday

The 35 pupils from Adelaide are appearing on a charge of public violence. All have pleaded not guilty.

A 17-year-old youth, in his defence said he was not present when stones were thrown at Constable Johnson Zonke's house and car.

He was with a group of students who had decided to burn their books on the morning of the incident. The police arrived while books were being burnt and threw tear gas at them.

He ran home because his eyes, nose and throat had a burning sensation as a result of the tear gas. On his arrival home he washed and slept until late afternoon.

He denied being near where the stone throwing took place. He said when the police arrived to arrest him they kicked open his door and hit him across the forehead with a torch.

When they placed him in the police van they again hit him across the thigh with a baton. He was further assaulted with a sjambok by Constable Mbulelo Tom.

The students charged are Miss Lulama Matshisi, 20, Mr Mxolisi Makhonxa, 18, Miss Funiwe Jonga, 18, Miss Nokuzola Wayisa, 18, Miss Maggie Sandra Ntyenge, 18, Mr Tembekile Suiker Toni, 19, Mr Thembekile Ngabile, 18, Mr Tembisi Mbotya, 19, Mr Daniel Mangali, 19, Mr Makhwenkwe Tshanga, 18, Miss Linda Bonani, 19, and 24 others whose ages range from 12 to 17 years. The hearing continues today — DDR

This top salesman still misses his classroom

By JS MOJAPPELO

MR LEKGAU Mathabathe, the first-ever black national sales manager of Premier Milling Company, still misses teaching. Understandably so, because Mr Mathabathe, popularly known as "LM", was a teacher for 27 years. He was one of more than 500 Soweto teachers who resigned their jobs in protest against Bantu Education in 1977.

"I do miss teaching. When I move about in Soweto and see the school uniforms of my former school, Morris Isaacson High School, I become a little bit nostalgic. But with the present education system I am not prepared to go back to the classroom," Mr Mathabathe said.

Mr Mathabathe is one of the few people who made a success of two separate and different careers during a lifetime. He was a principal of one of the biggest schools in the country when he resigned. He now holds a top job in the milling company.

Born 55 years ago in Gathabathe village in the Pietersburg area, Mr Mathabathe came to Johannesburg in the forties. He attended school at Orlando High School, Soweto, where he completed his matric. He went to Pretoria Bantu Normal College to train as a teacher.

Armed with a teaching diploma, which he obtained in 1949, Mr Mathabathe started teaching at Orlando High School the following year. In 1956 he joined Morris Isaacson High School, where he was later appointed principal.

"It is interesting to note that the entire leadership of the so-called Soweto riots came from this school, with student leaders like Tssetsi Mashimane. The reason is that there was a fairly liberal attitude at the school.

"The students were not inhibited in any way and they were free to discuss anything they wanted, including politics, without any fear. That is the type of thing that gave them latitude to do whatever they wanted to do," Mr Mathabathe said.

He was the head of the school for 11 years and was also active in teachers' associations.

Morris Isaacson High School has now been closed for the rest of the year by the Department of Education and Training because of student disturbances at the school this year.

In 1976, at the height of the disturbances in Soweto, Mr Mathabathe was one of the community leaders detained under the Terrorism Act. He was detained for four months and released in December. "I was one of the teachers who felt they had had enough of

Bantu Education and organised the entire teaching staff in the post-primary schools to resign en masse. More than 500 teachers resigned," Mr Mathabathe said.

Mr Mathabathe was only free for 10 months before he was again detained without trial and held for eight months.

When the government cracked down on black leaders and organisations on October 19, 1977, Mr Mathabathe was one of those detained. He was held at Modder Bee Prison with other members of the Soweto Committee of Ten until July 1978.

"When I came out of detention this time, I knew I would never go back to teaching. I decided to resign and I was not impressed by the new Education and Training Act, which was just a change of name for the old educational system," Mr Mathabathe said.

He was disappointed by the lack of support from teachers in other parts of the country when Soweto teachers took a stand against Bantu Education and resigned.

"When we resigned en bloc, as we did, the whole of education in Soweto was paralysed. If all teachers in the country had taken similar steps, I tell you, we would have been somewhere and the Government would have met our demands." After leaving the classroom

for the last time, he got a job with a travel agency, which is a subsidiary of the Premier Milling Company. He worked there for two and a half months and was later transferred to the milling section of the company as a marketing manager.

Last year he was promoted to the position of national sales manager of the company and has white and black salesmen throughout the company under him.

The company has millings in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Springs, Kroonstad, Thaba Nchu, East London, Cape Town, Durban and Bethal. These millings are almost all managed by whites.

"I go to them and we work along together and advise each other. We devise means of how to improve our sales." When I asked him why he did not resign when Bantu Education was introduced in 1955, Mr Mathabathe said black teachers at first were not sure whether the new system of education was good or not. "We thought Bantu Education was never on trial, and some thought that it was bad, but it was perhaps better than nothing. The aim was to improve it within

Mr Mathabathe said that despite the self-praise by the Government that much was done for the education of blacks, the black child was handicapped from the time he entered school.

When he reached matric, the black child was still scholastically poor and could never hope to compete with their white counterparts.

The solution to the education crisis was a complete overhaul of the present system. The overhaul meant one man, one vote said Mr Mathabathe. Besides being a former teacher, and now an executive, Mr Mathabathe is deeply involved in politics. He is a member of the Soweto Committee of

Mr Mathabathe said that, contrary to government propaganda, Soweto residents maintained that political rights were more important than bread and butter issues. Politics to the

The Morris Isaacson High School, where Mr Mathabathe was principal for 11 years

Ten and is at present in the forefront of the movement to fight against increased house rents in Soweto.

Soweto residents were fighting against the proposed rent increases because they simply could not afford them, he added.

"We also get these disturbing reports that the allowances of the Soweto Councillors have been increased and that Wrab donated money to organisations like Sabra," Mr Mathabathe said.

Mr Mathabathe said that, contrary to government propaganda, Soweto residents maintained that political rights were more important than bread and butter issues. Politics to the

Mr L M Mathabathe, the former Soweto principal who now holds a top position as national sales manager of the Premier Milling Company

Picture: J S Mojapelo

(256)

Cape schools women to be demobilised

AS the boycott of classes at lower primary school pupils in Cape Town's black townships continued yesterday the Department of Education and Training promised they would not be penalised for their actions.

The calls for a stayaway were made by senior pupils and are directly linked to the confirmation of "Bantu" Education in the schools, according to an informed source.

Some of the schools known to be affected by a stay-away are Themban in Langa, John Panza in Nyanga,

St Maty's in Elsie's River, Nobantu in Gugulethu and Mokoro in Langa.

Kolam in Gugulethu and Lange in Nyanga are still running fairly normally.

The chief spokesman in Pretoria, Mr G Engelbrecht, said that the situation in lower primary schools remained the same and the department did not yet have figures for the amount of pupils affected.

"We received reports that three schools were totally disrupted and two partially disrupted," Mr En-

gelbrecht said yesterday.

Because the pupils had spent most of the year at school, their promotion to the next standard would be automatic. Lower primary schools have an internal system of promotion.

Mr D H Owen, Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday that the question of examinations was still under consideration although the situation at lower primary schools remained "the same".

6 pupils detained says ^{DAILY} ~~256~~ ~~279~~ ²⁷ ^{23/10/80} Mdantsane man

EAST LONDON — Six pupils were detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations in Mdantsane, Mr Geobani Solombela said here yesterday

He said Linda Jodwana, in form five at Hlokoma High School, had been released after she became ill in the cells.

He said those still in detention were his

brother, Mr Luyanda Solombela, Mr Welile Jodwana, both form five pupils at Nathaniel Pamla High School, Peddie, Zamxolo Jodwana, a form two pupil at Sofuthe Junior Secondary School, Mdantsane, Ms Nosipho Makeleni, a form three pupil at Silimela Junior Secondary School, near Berlin, and Ms Lizeka

Jodwana, a pupil at Hlokoma High School

Mr Solombela said the group had been detained at 11am last Friday after the police raided a house in zone four for allegedly preventing other children from attending school, meeting illegally and threatening to burn down the house of a headmaster. — DDR

8 Adelaide pupils found guilty ^{DAILY} ^{23/10/80}

EAST LONDON — Eight of 35 Adelaide students charged with public violence were found guilty in the Regional Court here yesterday

All the other students were found not guilty when they appeared before Mr S. van Zyl.

Five of the students whose ages range from 14 to 17 were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for four years

The other three students, Thembekile Mgabile, 18, Daniel Mangali, 18, and Makhwenkwe Tshanga, 18, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment, of which one year was conditionally suspended for four years

Immediately after sentence was passed, Advocate P Langa, who appeared for them noted an appeal on behalf of the three students who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment

Each was granted R100 bail pending the outcome of the appeal.

Their appearance is a sequel to disturbance of the peace, burning of school books, stoning police vehicles, the house and car of Constable Johnson Zonke and the municipal beerhall.

A telephone booth was also damaged

Before passing sentence Mr Van Zyl said he intended dealing differently with the three youths as they were older than the others and there was evidence they were the ring leaders during this incident.

He said he agreed with Mr Langa that young people could be very easily influenced and follow a crowd. — DDR

SA needs more skilled blacks, congress told

By DIAGO SEGOLA

ONE of the biggest challenges facing South Africa was to upgrade educational facilities for blacks and to train more blacks for skilled and managerial jobs, the managing director of Standard Bank South Africa, Dr Conrad Strauss, said yesterday.

"We must ask ourselves why so few blacks are employed in the more skilled or managerial categories, particularly now that many of the statutory and other restrictions on black labour advancement are being relaxed," he said.

Speaking in Johannesburg at the annual congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa (Assocom), Dr Strauss said.

Part of the problem is surely the system of differentiated education.

"While white children are educated in the environment of a sophisticated economy with their syllabuses and teachers geared to the requirements of commerce and industry, black children leave school inadequately equipped to cope with the demands of a modern economy."

Black school-leavers started their working lives at a considerable disadvantage compared to their white counterparts and often with unrealistic expectations, "to the detriment of not only themselves but also to the many companies which need a larger pool of skills on which to draw."

He said solutions to the problem included:

- Increasing the allocations of public funds for black education,

- Putting the content of black education on the same footing as that for whites, with the same emphasis on mathematics and science and "the development of inquiring and assertive minds" and

- Training qualified teachers. Partly blaming the private sector for the shortage of skilled labour resources, he said: "If my businessmen have spent neither time nor money on training workers in skills unless they are in immediate demand and then the training is probably superficial."

"What is more, training efforts have tended to reduce during slack periods. We must take a longer-term view. Education and training are, after all, long term investments."

Dr Strauss also called upon white businessmen to encourage black business, saying: "The potential of the South African market is large enough to accommodate many more black businesses without damaging mutual interests, they can only be enhanced."

"In our efforts to promote free enterprise, stability and prosperity, Assocom members should make a point of

Now is the time to spend on black schools

By ALEC HOGG

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SOUTH AFRICA had never been in a better position to spend more on education, Mr Bill Yeowart, executive director of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, told the Asocom congress in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Yeowart stressed that the need for educating everyone was urgent, and that the windfall gains received from the high gold price should be used for this as soon as possible.

Especially urgent were black education schemes — a prerequisite for solving skilled labour problems in the long run.

He stressed the urgency for the Government to look more deeply into the inadequacies of the black education system.

He said there were about 45 black pupils to each teacher while white secondary school teachers had an average of only 19,6 pupils.

Per capita spending on white schoolgoers was R724 a year against R71,28 spent on each black pupil.

"There has, however, been significant progress. In the 1952 Budget only R13-million was set aside for black education, and this year R244-million has been set aside for this purpose," said Mr Yeowart.

But there was still much to do.

In a floor discussion after Mr Yeowart's speech, it was asked whether the private sector could not physically help in secondary black education by providing money for schools, and if so, whether these funds would be exempt from tax.

"For once, we are one step ahead of the taxpayer," said Mr Mickey van der Walt, the Secretary for Inland Revenue.

"We are formulating a policy to extend this exemption and will soon be in consultation with governmental and private education bodies to see what must be done. The matter is very much to the fore."

He pointed out that the R240-million mentioned by Mr Yeowart was not the strictly correct figure of what the authorities were spending on education as it did not include spending on education in the black homelands or independent states.

"Where employers educate employees in literacy, other than approved schemes, this is tax deductible to the extent of expenses incurred."

Replying to a question as to why grants to only universities and technicons qualified for tax exemptions (implying that corporate funds channelled into black schools should also qualify), Mr Van der Walt quoted Senator Horwood's Budget speech in which he said this matter was being given close consideration.

25/10/80

Exam pupils

barred: 34 held

EAST LONDON — Ciskei police yesterday detained 34 students in connection with alleged interference with other students who wanted to go to school and write internal examinations in Mdantsane schools

Trouble started early yesterday morning when several students were stopped near a cinema at the corner of Qumza Highway and Bomela Road and told not to go to school

The students were going to Dr Rubusana Training College and Mzomhle and Khulani High Schools

Most of the students detained were arrested near Dr Rubusana college when they allegedly stopped students and some women teachers going to the school

General attendance at various schools on the first day of internal examinations in secondary and high schools yesterday ranged from poor to good

Schools with the lowest turnout were Mzomhle, where 173 girls out of 788 boys and girls due to write the examinations turned up, Ngcelwane, where 140 of the more than 300 students in Forms One, Two and Four sat the examinations, Wongalethu, where a third of the students in the three classes that do not sit for external examinations were writing yesterday, and Mzamek, where 170 of the 500 students for internal examinations were at the school by 9 45 am

At two primary schools in Zones 12 and 11 pupils in classes were driven out by some boys at Fikile Bengu Higher Primary and Londolozani Lower Primary respectively

A police van had to rescue some Mzomhle High School girls who had sought refuge in a home in N U 1 after being chased by boys armed with knives and other sharp instruments — DDR

Sun POST 26/10/80

'Get out,' Inkatha men told

TWO officials of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement faced the full brunt of student anger when they attended a court case in KwaMashu this week in which 55 local students are facing charges of public violence

Mr Lugongo Mtolo, the "mayor" of KwaMashu, and the Rev Clifford Mngadi, tried to attend the hearing but the stu-

dents would have nothing of it. They shouted at the two men to leave the court and showered them with abuse. The two men eventually left.

The students shouted "Amandla ngawethu", "education not domination" and "Mandela is our leader". — SUNDAY POST Correspondent

SCHOOL BOYCOTTS in the Eastern Cape have occurred many times prior to 1980. While it is difficult to assess contemporary trends and developments, academics and educationists believe the current schools unrest may mark the beginning of a new era in the struggle against apartheid. A three-part series by Education Reporter SHERYL RAINE.

Black pupils no longer believe in the system



STAR
27/10/80
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While thousands of white school pupils prepare to end an orderly school year with exams, more than 60 000 black pupils are boycotting classes and their schools have been closed

Hundreds of black pupils in Grade 1 to Standard 2 continue to be chased from their classrooms by gangs of intimidators

The boycotting of classes by black pupils and students in South Africa is not new. Boycotts have occurred almost since the start of the century in protest against unsatisfactory education

Yet the boycott syndrome is understood by few and given scant sympathy by most of the white electorate

The Eastern Cape is, perhaps, the most logical area for school boycotts and student unrest if, as educationists and academics point out, there are any clear trends behind the protests.

A traditional seat of black education (the first "Africans only" school was established near King William's Town in 1799), the Eastern Cape has always been a hotbed of black politics, a birthplace for black academics and leaders

The area — home of Fort Hare University, a long-standing hive of political activity — has been rocked by labour unrest, strikes and the establishment of illegal trade unions.

NOT QUALIFIED

Against this background imagine the prospect of a black school pupil in the Ciskei, Port Elizabeth, East London, or the surrounding districts

Black pupils attending school in the Cape are, in general, slightly better off than other black pupils in the country. In Cape black high schools the average number of pupils a class is 39 while the country's average

The Department of Education and Training reveals that out of 4 717 teachers in Cape black schools 117 are not qualified. In Natal there are 1 201 unqualified teachers out of 4 000

However, these figures, like many others related to black education, begin to look silly when placed next to figures for white schools. School facilities, teachers whose average qualifications are Standard 8 plus a



Hundreds of primary school children have been chased from their classrooms by gangs of youths. Teachers have been threatened with death, violence and destruction of property.

two-year teaching diploma and unequal per capita spending on black education are immediate bones of contention.

But a look at the life prospects for a black school leaver in the Eastern Cape throws light on the broad base of the schools boycott problem — a problem which the Department of Education and Training cannot hope to solve on its own.

Professor Mike Truu, head of the Rhodes University Economics Department and a member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, has estimated that unemployment in the Grahamstown and Albany districts is three times higher than in the rest of South Africa.

FACING CRISIS

He believes these areas face an economic crisis of "unprecedented proportions with huge population shifts from rural to urban areas"

Blacks in the rest of South Africa earn on average 60 percent more than their Albany counterparts. Although Grahamstown compares unfavourably with other major centres in terms of per capita wages it surpasses small centres in the Eastern Cape

Even if a black pupil achieves a good secondary schooling, his job prospects in the Eastern Cape are severely limited

Add a high degree of political awareness and a certain amount of radicalisation due to education grievances and poor employment

prospects and one can begin to explain mass stayaways from schools and lawlessness

Professor Jakes Gerwel of the University of the Western Cape put it succinctly earlier this year when he stated that most black school pupils no longer believed in their education

The advantages of the present system are not seen by pupils as sufficiently rewarding

to keep them within the system. They have more faith in rewards possibly resulting from disorder than in the rewards offered by an unacceptable education system

The closure of 80 schools by the Minister of Education and Training was seen by many as "the last straw" which prompted militant action by youths who began raiding classrooms, chasing pri-

mary school pupils from their schools and threatening teachers with death, destruction of property and violence

The department defends itself by emphasising that schools which were closed had been empty for months

"But violence in schools must be coupled in a large measure with intimidation, lack of discipline and the absence of parental control," says Professor J H Coetzee, of the Department of Anthropology at Potchefstroom University

Strategy

He is quick to add, however, that this violence takes place under adverse social and cultural circumstances

He sounds the death knell for those optimists who hope for a peaceful solution or for those who expect the Department of Education and Training to produce a magic wand.

"From the pupils in the lowest classes to the students, from the teachers to industrial workers from the politician on his soap box to terrorist gangs and guerillas ... the overall strategy appears to be 'We do not settle for anything less than total revolutionary change'."

Intimidators in bush camps — Sebe

DRIC-7 28/10/80

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MDANTTSANE — Ciskei pupils intimidating other pupils who were writing examinations were warned last night they were "treading a very thin spider web" and they would soon be caught in it.

The warning came from the Secretary for Ciskei Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe. He was commenting on pupils' attempt to burn down the Zone Nine house here of a pupil writing examinations.

"We are aware of pupils camping out in the bush near Mdantsane who come out at night to intimidate other pupils and their parents."

"Already 104 have been detained for their terrorist activities and the attorney general is considering charging them with either public violence or sabotage soon."

"I appeal to parents and all pupils to remain calm as we have the situation under control. The exams will not be disrupted by these elements."

Meanwhile in Port Elizabeth, an attempt was made to burn down the Methodist Church in Walmer.

About R300 damage was caused before the fire brigade doused the fire.

Otherwise the township were quiet yesterday following the stone-throwing at the weekend after the announcement of the result of the Coetzee-Weaver fight.

In Guguletu and Langa, however, buses, a bakke and a police vehicle were stoned last night shortly after the end of the television broadcast of the fight.

This is the second time in three days that the fight is believed to have prompted unrest in the townships. — DDR-JDDC

Editorial opinion, page 16.

Pupils win case

105-1
28/10/80
(25b)

By **NORMAN NGALE**
NINE Tlokwe High School final matric students yesterday had the suspension imposed on them by their school set aside by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Justice P G van der Walt granted an order permitting the students all of Mbageng, Potchefstroom, to attend classes and all ordinary school activities including the writing of examinations.

The successful appeal for the court interdict was heard only two days before matriculants sit for their final examinations tomorrow.

The students are: Ezekiel Mafolo (former vice-chief prefect of the school), Japhta Luka, Mamiel Masitenyane, McPherson Moeketsi, Mohlomi, Dudwetsang Petrus Modise, Michael Lebogang Nyokong and three youths.

The urgent application was brought against Tlokwe High School principal, the school committee and the circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training for South Western Transvaal.

Mr Justice van der Walt declared the decision of school authorities to suspend and expel the pupils to be null and void.

According to affidavits heard in the court, the students were hauled in to the principal's office on July 27 where they were told by chairman of the school committee, a Mr Makam, that they were suspended.

On this date, the school was reopened after its closure earlier following class boycott. Mr Mafolo told the court in his affidavit that Mr Makam had said he got a directive from the regional director of the area to suspend them. Mr Noorbhai, for the appellants, argued that the school committee had no authority, according to Education and Training Department's regulation to suspend the pupils.

Teargas and baton charges by police punctuated the idleness of boycotting pupils in the Eastern Cape. Academics point out that the majority of the boycotters no longer believe in their education. Job prospects are poor and there is no incentive to remain in the school system.



Mention the Eastern Cape school boycotts to the Department of Education and Training and the response predictably includes references to "political motives and labour unrest"

Education cannot be seen in a vacuum, but the extent to which political organisations and organised labour forces can be formally linked to the Eastern Cape schools unrest cannot be as obviously assessed as many would like to believe

It cannot be denied that in 1977 there were 38 illegal strikes and that in the first half of 1980 there have been no less than 78 involving more than 40 000 workers, most of them employed in the same areas where there is currently schools unrest

But an examination of the relationship between student stay-aways and boycotts shows an apparent lack

Revolt against Bantu Education

Second article by Education Reporter
SHERYL RAINE in a three-part series on the schools boycott in the Eastern Cape.

of formal political organisation or contact with trade unions

The broad base of spontaneous mutual sympathy between the pupils and other black movements is however, impressive, if not alarming

A leading sociologist at the University of the Witwatersrand believes that a look at past school and student strikes illuminates what patterns

there are in South African student protests and how recent schools unrest could perhaps mark a new era in the struggle against apartheid

As far back as the 1920s school, college and university strikes occurred. Riots and demonstrations among blacks were in general contained by threats of suspension or expulsion

Despite constraints

placed on missionary schools (and until 30 years ago more than 80 percent of black schools were mission controlled) students and school pupils became part of a fierce and politically-aware elite

Student protests, however, remained largely peripheral to black political organisations until the 1960s. To a certain extent the youth branch, of

STAR
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the African National Congress, the Congress Youth League, did start to recruit members after 1943 but the impetus of the movement was halted with the banning of the ANC in 1960

Demands

Towards the end of the '60s independent black political and student organisations began to fill the gap left by the banning of the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress

Despite apparent political organisation demands made by students and pupils during the decades have remained consistent.

The same cries for more schools, compulsory education for all and State responsibility for education are heard today in the Eastern Cape.

Although the introduction of Bantu Education in 1954 prompted protests, outcries received little attention for many years

Until the 1970s the Bantu Education policy seemed to have succeeded in keeping black school pupils and students "in their places"

However, those who made it through Bantu Education to complete secondary school and entered universities became both the products of and protesters against Bantu Education

Educationists believe that instead of suppressing black pupils and ensuring a limited level of awareness, Bantu Education has to protest, if not in some cases, to revolt

In recent years student appeals for sympathetic action from black workers have increased and been partly successful

Well-supported two three-day worker

stayaways organised by the Soweto Students Representative Council as far apart as the Western Cape and the Reef during August and September 1976 bear testimony to broad sympathy with student protests

However, the different roles of youths and workers in 1976 and subsequently has meant that the students protests did not intensify

While students were able to opt out of the system indefinitely, workers — through force of financial necessity — had to remain within the system to survive.

Activities

In 1980, Eastern Cape labour unrest and school boycotts cannot be seen separately. Formal contact with students and school pupils is, however, not something which trade union organisers are likely to encourage or admit because such contact has traditionally invited government crackdowns.

Dr Ken Hartshorne, former director of planning in the Department of Bantu Education believes, however, that the unrest in the Eastern Cape could mark the beginning of closer co-ordination of student activities and those of illegal trade unions

While recognising the essential differences between the roles of school pupils, students and black workers, Dr Hartshorne believes that unemployment unites the schools and the trade unions.

Members of both are concerned about job prospects and in the Eastern Cape such prospects are more gloomy than anywhere else in the country.

Tutu's urgent call on boycott crisis

ADJ
20/1/69
(2/16)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said yesterday that if the Government did not move to break the schools boycott deadlock, black resentment would increase.

Interviewed in Port Elizabeth after the banning of two meetings he was to have addressed on the boycott, Bishop Tutu said failure to find a solution would result in continuing unrest.

He said he had told the Prime Minister, Mr P W

Botha, during their meeting in Pietermaritzburg, that as long as there was dissatisfaction unrest would be endemic.

'The situation may have looked quiet in South Africa at some times, but there is a seething wave of dissatisfaction under the surface, and it takes very little to spark off an explosion.'

Bishop Tutu was to have reported to a meeting of parents and boycotting pupils in New Brighton on Sunday on the outcome of talks last month between an SACC delegation and the Minister of Education

and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

The SACC was asked by the Eastern and Western Cape parents' committees to help efforts to break the deadlock between pupils and the Government.

Bishop Tutu said that while more money had been spent on building better schools, paying better salaries and buying more books, pupils wanted fundamental change in the education system.

Bishop Tutu said that at the Pietermaritzburg meeting, Government delegates had said they were

committed to instituting equal education for all but not in a unitary system.

'We told them this would not be acceptable. The American experience had proved that the separate-but-equal system was a failure.'

When the SACC delegation pointed out that the Government's insistence on negotiating only through school committees and community councils had brought no solution, the SACC was assured that more authentic representatives of the black community would be recognised, he said.

Twelve juveniles on murder rap

GRAHAMSTOWN ^{POS 7} ^{28/10/80} Twelve juveniles appeared in the Supreme Court here yesterday charged with murder of a taxi driver, Mr Albert Soya (42) on May 14 when he was stoned to death.

The accused were also charged with public violence. They pleaded not guilty to both charges.

According to the state case the assault followed a meeting on the previous evening which was attended by parents, teaching staff and members of a group called The Peacemakers, to discuss the schools' boycott which had just started in the Grahamstown location.

The Peacemakers, established in 1979 to assist the police to combat crime in the township were asked to help to get the children to return to school.

Next morning a truck, carrying members of The Peacemakers, arrived at two schools in the area.

The Peacemakers, who were armed with sticks, had to jump over the school fence as the gate was locked. In attempting to flee, Mr Soya fell to the ground where he was assaulted with stones and a piece of wood. He died of a fractured skull.

Concluding article by Education Reporter
SHERYL RAINE in a three-part series on the
schools boycott in the Eastern Cape.



Despite impressive increases in the budget allocated to the department and training schools unrest continues and will continue, according to academics, until there is one department of education for all races and equal opportunity for all.

**Figures show
progress in
black schools**

STAR
29/10/80

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~~27.4~~ 27.8

The Department of Education and Training openly admits that education for blacks in South Africa is not ideal but believes the department does not deserve to be the one most people love to hate

During the Eastern Cape schools unrest the department has come in for more criticism

Spokesmen for the department complain that critics do not take note of the progress made since the Government took control of black education in 1955

Statistics to back the progress claim include

● In 1951, 36 percent of black children aged seven to 16 were in school. By 1975 the figure had risen to 75 percent

● Thirty years ago only two out of every 100 black pupils enrolled at school were in high schools. Last year 13 out of every 100 black pupils were attending high schools

● During all the years before 1956 only 1426 degrees were awarded to blacks. From 1956 to 1973, 7190 degrees were awarded

Grievances

As pointers towards progress these figures are perhaps significant in comparison with those for white education the figures mean that there is a long way to go before parity can be achieved in education

Black pupils' grievances are often exposed in the media "as if nothing is being done to improve the situation," the department claims further

Improvements, according to departmental statistics, have taken place

It is the Government's declared intention to provide equal

education including facilities, textbooks, stationery and teacher training to all race groups

To this end the budget for the Department of Education and Training was increased by 37 percent last financial year as compared with 17 percent increases for all other state departments.

Protest

Three of the five phases involved in a programme to reach parity in teachers' salaries for the different race groups have been completed

Parity already exists from the rank of circuit inspector upwards, while black teachers earn, on average, 76 percent of what their white counterparts earn

It is significant to note the widespread protest of white teachers this year. They have expressed dissatisfaction with their salary increases and have publicly deplored the situation of black teachers

As far as teacher training is concerned, the average black teacher now has a standard 8 plus a teaching diploma. Considering that standard 4 was initially required as an entrance qualification to teacher training institutions, it is impressive to read that standard 10 will soon be the minimum requirement for teachers

Nursery

Advances in technical education include the new R50-million technikon at Mabo-pane 14 centralised technical education centres for school children in standards 5 to 8 and there are plans to erect 15 technical colleges during the next four years

In the pre-primary schools field, the department has extended its control to include nursery schools. The subsidising of pre-primary schools is being considered

But despite tangible improvements there are two areas where the department's attitudes, according to educationists, will continue to arouse suspicion and the hackles of the black communities and their children

One area concerns the formation of a single ministry of education and the other concerns broad-based consultation

Demand

"A separate department for black education is of the utmost importance because such a special department is in a better position to effect the progress desired by budgeting specifically to eliminate backlogs and to provide for special needs," according to departmental spokesmen

Boycotting school pupils' first demand is for one department of education and one minister of education for all races

Although the department consults with recognised statutory bodies such as school committees and community councils, consultation with student or pupil bodies or those organisations not formally recognised by the Government does not take place

Closure

Since the closure of schools in the Eastern Cape consultation with recognised bodies has all but stopped. The department believes "the ball is firmly in the court of the communities to prove that they want the schools reopened"

Mr R L Petem, president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa believes otherwise

"Consultation, with as many bodies as possible is important in finding a way around the boycotts"

DAILY STAR 30/10/80 (104) (256)

75 pc sit for Ciskei exams

EAST LONDON — About 75 per cent of the candidates registered for the senior certificate examinations in Ciskei schools turned up for the first day of examinations yesterday, the Secretary for Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, said

Brig Sebe said more pupils turned up in rural areas where the attendance was more than 80 per cent

He said he had been surprised by a higher than expected turnout in Mdantsane

"The pupils responded well and this is through the untiring efforts of the police who have worked

round the clock in protecting people against the terrorism that has been going on in Mdantsane," Brig Sebe said

He did not have figures for Mdantsane but a check through the schools yesterday showed that about 58 per cent of the pupils had turned up

The school with the highest figure had 69 per cent

Brig Sebe said that although the turnout had been good he had received no report of a 100 per cent turnout from any school.

He also revealed that the "Ciskei's boys on the border" — a para-military special police unit trained in urban terrorism —

were back in the Ciskei to help quell uprisings during the examinations

The group of 72 men would return to the border at the end of the exam period, he said. Also assisting police were volunteers, mainly tribesmen from rural areas

"Their duty is to protect buildings and they do not do anything else," he said

There were a few men

from inside Mdantsane and Zwelitsha but the bulk of these men came from rural areas and were deployed in various parts of the Ciskei, with the majority in Mdantsane

Brig Sebe said the number of students detained as a result of incidents lately had risen to 115 and plans were going ahead to have them taken to court as soon as possible. — DDR

RDm
31/10/80
256

Boycott SP swoop on pupils

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Security Police have detained an undisclosed number of pupils in the past few days in a crackdown on alleged intimidation and activities linked to the schools boycott in Port Elizabeth

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, Eastern Cape divisional head of the Security Police, said he could not disclose the number held at this stage because it could "hamper investigations".

He said at least seven pupils were being held under provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act allowing them to be held for questioning for up to 48 hours

He confirmed one of those held is Mr Tango Lamani, chairman of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and that others included members of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee

Col Erasmus said the detentions could be described as a "major crackdown"

Schools out

FM 31/10/80

256

The air may have been cleared of teargas but the black schools' boycott battle is still silently raging. The official number of children out of school is 60 410, but some estimates put the figure closer to 80 000.

The Department of Education and Training has officially closed 84 non-primary schools, all of which are in the Cape Province with the exception of three in Bloemfontein and one in Johannesburg. Although official figures have not altered substantially in the last month, the boycott has spread among lower primary schools. To date, 33 lower primary schools in PE and three in Cape Town have been disrupted and are effectively, although not officially, closed, according to Gerhard Engelbrecht, PRO for the department.

In some cases, says Daphne Wilson, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the SA Institute of Race Relations, primary schoolchildren are attending school, but not being taught. "There is a combination of solidarity with the boycotters, and reports of boycotters intimidating teachers."

Similar reports have been received from Pesco, the PE student organisation, the majority of whose leaders are now in detention. But, says a Pesco spokesman, the intimidation incidents have been isolated and do not have the support of the majority of pupils.

"Alternative" attempts to provide lessons have failed dismally. Support for desultory classes in awareness and crafts,

organised by the boycotters in the Cape, seems to have petered out, and where "white" institutions, such as the Institute of Race Relations, have offered to organise classes, response has been nil.

Silas Tindlem, chairman of the non-government Co-ordinating Civic Council representing Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, says the situation seems to have reached a stalemate. "The pupils are still firm on their demands, while there is no sign that the government is taking any steps to meet them, and no negotiations are taking place between the pupils, parents or government."

A PFP education spokesman, Peter Nixon, feels that the only way the deadlock can be resolved is if government "proposes a new deal for black education" — a point that has been made *ad nauseam*, but with little effect.

In the short term, he says, government needs to put an end to keeping "everything locked up in separate compartments. Right now, what is needed are positive proposals, which will make use of all available resources. If the crisis was faced as a business problem, the obvious solution would be to use resources to the maximum."

He also believes that, because government is facing an emergency situation, a large injection of capital is needed. "Students need to be provided with transport to make use of all available facilities. Media such as television and films could also be used in the light of the gross teacher shortage. Concrete steps such as these would begin to convince students

that government was committed to action."

Although the department says the ball is not in its court and that it is "waiting for

the communities to act," Nixon points out that it is almost impossible for local authorities to provide solutions to a "national problem." He adds "Govern-

ment is set on taking a defiant stance. Acting in this *ad hoc* manner by insisting the problem is somebody else's will only aggravate the problem."

DAILEY
DSEA
6/11/80

Riot Act: 31 pupils freed

FORT BEAUFORT —
Some 31 pupils of Lawson High School were found not guilty and discharged when they appeared on a charge under the Riotous Assemblies Act before Mr C. J. Roelofse in the magistrate's court here.

Police evidence was that they were called to the school when pupils boycotted classes on July 28.

Lt J. van Rensburg said that he ordered the pupils to disperse but they refused and shouted slogans like "Amandla", raising clenched fists and screaming.

Police charged at them and some were arrested while others were arrested the following day.

A member of the school committee, Mr S. Nkohl, who appeared as a state witness, said he had been addressing the pupils and they had been attentive when the police arrived.

He denied the pupils were noisy and shouted slogans.

At the end of the state case, the defending attorney, Mr Herbert Fischat, of Port Elizabeth, applied for the discharge of all the pupils and his application was granted.

— DDR

4 killed in PE mass hysteria

CME 7/11/68
Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A senior police officer yesterday described the Fawkes violence in the black townships here as mass hysteria.

Police said three boys and a girl had been killed and 16 wounded in the violence. The names of the dead were not released.

The violence began at 7.30 pm and continued till 9 pm, with sporadic groups till 11 pm. Police said that they had used birdshot and heavy calibre firearms.

Two policemen, Constable J Cord and Constable S J Basson, had been slightly injured and 32 buses and six police vehicles damaged.

Colonel G J Myburgh, station commander at New Brighton, said that it had been the worst outbreak of violence he had seen in the townships. "Barricades of burning tyres were erected on all the main routes in New Brighton and Kwazakele. I saw four ambulances carrying patients stopped at barricades in Johnson Road and attempts made to set them alight," he said.

Mobs varying from 20 to 300 rampaged chanting slogans such as "Here are the dogs (the police)", "Freedom", and giving black power salutes. The majority were schoolchildren.

"The mobs seemed to be swept up in a crazy sort of hysteria. It was an outlet for pent-up feelings with political connotations. There was also a real element of hooliganism," he said.

He said it had been necessary for police to act because the consequences could have been disastrous if the mobs had been allowed to continue their activities.

College opens doors to all

BLACK student teachers will be admitted to the traditionally "whites only" Johannesburg College of Education for the first time next year

An agreement signed recently by the University of the Witwatersrand (to which JCE is affiliated) and the Administrator of the Transvaal will override a Provincial ordinance which has previously forbidden black, coloured and Indian student teachers to enroll at Provincial education institutions for whites

Professor A N Boyce, rector of JCE, yesterday welcomed the move to open the college to all races

In terms of the new agreement, five Indian and two coloured students who have applied for the four-year Bachelor of Primary Education course will be admitted to the college if they obtain full matric exemption and Ministerial consent to attend a white institution

At present only those black students wishing to study for the Bachelor of Primary Education course will be admitted. Fees for this course are R500 a year.

Further agreements for students wishing to follow higher diploma courses are being negotiated

The college residences will remain closed to blacks in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Black students will be non-agreement students. This means they will not be entitled to jobs, bursaries or study loans from the Transvaal Education Department

Non-agreement students will be registered and enrolled at Wits University. White students doing the same course, who qualify for TED study loans, will be registered at Wits but enrolled at JCE — Sapa

filed
**Neglected
crisis** 256

SIMMERING away, with scant public attention being given to it, is a problem with vast and worrying implications: the boycott of black schools.

At the last formal count, 80 schools in different parts of the country were closed, with 60 000 pupils without education.

This is alarming enough. But a report from Cape Town this week shows the situation there to be considerably worse: even at Cape Peninsula schools which are still functioning — lower primary schools attendance is well below 30%. At some schools, there are no pupils.

And even at schools where there are teachers and pupils, no lessons are being given, because it is said that senior pupils had "requested" this. It cannot be a surprise if intimidation is occurring: the situation lends itself to such activity.

In regard to the 60 000 pupils who are without schooling, a remorseless pattern has been seen: protest and demonstrations by them; confrontation with the police; a frequent spilling-over into violence with tragic loss of lives, both of children and adults; the authorities issuing an ultimatum, "get back to your classes or else", and when the deadline expires without effect, the indefinite closing of schools.

What of those 60 000 pupils? Plus the considerable number of others in the Cape Peninsula — and elsewhere in the country — whose existences are also disrupted? What lies ahead for them?

Whatever hope there was of viable careers for them has been destroyed. They are left to roam the streets, either finally to drift into some lowly, frustration-filled occupations; or to turn to crime to make survival possible; or to become willing recruits to slip across the border in search of military training so that, eventually, they can re-

turn as armed insurgents to attack society.

It's a frightening scenario. It should also be an intolerable one, demanding swift and meaningful action by the Government.

Yet it cannot be said that there is much evidence of official activity. Perhaps it is happening, if it is happening, so quietly that it cannot be seen. Nor are any effects readily apparent.

Certainly, what is known cannot fill anyone with confidence. Three weeks ago, it was learnt, a hush-hush summit meeting was held in Port Elizabeth about the worsening schools boycott there: the departments of Co-operation and Development and Manpower Utilisation were present, as well as representatives of the Defence Force, the Security Police and counter-insurgency units.

Since then, Bishop Desmond Tutu, performing a mediating role, was prevented from holding meetings in the area.

None of this, unhappily, indicates any willingness on the part of the Government to get to grips with what, when all is said and done, is the root cause of the ongoing troubles: apartheid education, and the massive inferiority which it inflicts on blacks.

However wrong or ill-advised pupils might be to take to the streets to express themselves, it starts with apartheid education. That is where the real drive to get pupils back to their classes must begin.

Pupils refuse jail food — claim

Staff Reporter

SEVEN Guguletu pupils who are awaiting trial on charges of sabotage at Pollsmoor Prison, Retreat, are refusing prison food, according to their relatives

They are the president of Fezeka High Schools Students' Representative Council, Oupa Lehulere, 20, the vice-president, Kent Mkalipi, 20, Gladstone Mandla Buti, 20, Lonwabo Hashe, 20, Cynthia Nduna, 20, and two youths

They were detained for about a month before they appeared in court last month. The hearing was postponed to January 26 and bail was refused

According to one of the rela-

tives, who declined to be named, the pupils refused to eat the "Bantu" diet because its quality was poor and it was inedible

They have refused to eat the food for about three weeks now

• A spokesman for the Department of Prisons in Pretoria yesterday denied that any prisoners at the Pollsmoor prison had refused to eat prison food

He said the diet for Africans was of the same quality as that for all the other races

"In fact the calorie value for blacks is slightly higher than that for the other races," the spokesman said

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Further agreements for students wishing to follow higher diploma courses are being negotiated.

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Black students will be non-agreement students. This means they will not be entitled to jobs, bursaries or study loans from the Transvaal Education Department

Non-agreement students will be registered and enrolled at Wits University. White students doing the same course, who qualify for TED study loans, will be registered at Wits but enrolled at JCE — Sapa

Compulsory schooling extended

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By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Department of Education and Training is at the start of a comprehensive programme of compulsory schooling for blacks which will raise standards dramatically over the next few years, a department spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

Earlier this week the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, announced compulsory education, from sub-standard A, in three Pretoria townships — Mamelodi, Attteridgeville and Saulsville — from January 1.

And yesterday it was announced that after discussions compulsory education on the same basis would be introduced in certain townships on the West Rand and in the Western Transvaal from January 1.

These are Kagiso township in Krugersdorp, Ikageng township in Patchaastroom, and Orkney township.

It was also learnt in Pretoria that the Minister and departmental directors are to have discussions in the next few days with school committees and inspectors in Soweto and Sharpeville next week.

School attendance in those areas where the programme is in operation will be compulsory

up to standard five or until the age of 16.

Writing materials and textbooks are to be provided free.

The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party and the party's education spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, said the introduction of compulsory education for blacks was a long overdue step, but certainly a step in the right direction.

Sam Masoko reports that in a snap survey conducted by the Rand Daily Mail in Pretoria yesterday black parents and school principals reacted favourably to the new move.

The acting principal of Mamelodi High School, Mr V Vilakazi, said while people should welcome the new move, he would be happier if compulsory education were to be equal "in terms of expenditure".

Mr H Mamosebo, principal of Sashegong Higher Primary School, said compulsory education was imperative because it would keep children from loitering in the streets and parents would be responsible for their children attending school. Acting principal of Phuthi-zini Higher Primary School, Mr J K Ndlati, said compulsory education would eradicate truancy among black children and curtail parents' complaints to teachers about children who did not attend school regularly.

2 000 school boycotters to miss matric

256 Rpm
14/11/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE

ABOUT 2,000 black pupils who were to have written matriculation examinations this year will miss them because of the continuing schools boycott in parts of South Africa.

A Department of Education and Training spokesman said a record 43,000 blacks had originally registered to write.

The boycott is still going on in the Western and Eastern Cape, Bloemfontein and Kimberley. Since 77 schools were closed in these areas in September, the boycott has spread from secondary to primary schools — and now 84 are shut.

The boycott is in part a protest by some blacks against what is seen as the old "Bantu education" system in a new guise. The number of schools which have been closed now totals 84.

In the light of this situation, Professor Michael Ashly, dean of the faculty of education at the University of Cape Town, said yesterday that moves to introduce compulsory education for blacks carried the risk of political confrontation, and were ill-advised.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, announcing the programme to phase in black compulsory education from 1981, said it would begin in the Pretoria townships of Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville, West Rand and Western Trans-

vaal townships would be added later.

Prof Ashly said "The decision to introduce compulsory education in the present climate could lead to political confrontation. It is an ill-advised move."

He said that instead of pressing ahead with plans for compulsory education in selected areas, the Department of Education and Training should concentrate on building up the infrastructure of black education.

He feared that compulsory education might divert resources away from more urgent priorities — including building more schools, training more teachers and improving teachers' qualifications.

He thought compulsory education should wait until about 90% of black children of school-going age were at school, and only a "fringe group" remained to be included.

Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, a senior liaison officer with the Education Department, discounted fears of confrontation between officials trying to enforce compulsory school attendance and boycotting black students.

He said it would be introduced only in areas where most parents are already sending their children to school voluntarily. Even then, there would be continuous consultation with parents.

● See Page 9

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Compulsory education for blacks:



An issue steeped in controversy

Compulsory education for blacks will be phased in next year. The starting point is Pretoria's townships and there are similar plans for the West Rand. Free and compulsory education for blacks has long been an objective of black educationalists. But the issue has blurred by the schools boycott — the pupils' call for the abolition of racially separate education systems and their refusal to accept "Bantu Education" in a new guise. PATRICK LAURENCE examines the question of compulsory education in the context of the school boycott.

One benefit was expansion in school buildings from April 1979, when the department received Cabinet approval to erect its own schools, 77 new community schools (equivalent to 1 040 classrooms), and 814 additional classrooms were built.

Dr Hartzberg added: "In the present financial year no less than 79 schools, consisting of 1 488 classrooms, and 1 701 additional classrooms at existing schools (giving a total of 3 187 classrooms) are being erected."

The Minister went on to refer specifically to compulsory education and to list the steps which he believed made its introduction possible.

They included lowering the age of admission to school from seven to six, reduction of the teacher-pupil ratio from 58:1 in 1968 to 45:1 in 1980, provision of "sufficient classroom accommodation" and, consequently, near "elimination" of double sessions, and supply of free textbooks.

The reduction of the teacher-pupil ratio is quoted by the department as evidence of the increasing supply of teachers. There are presently seven teacher training colleges in white-designated South Africa. Two more are scheduled to open next year.

The rising number of black matriculants is cited as a hopeful sign, the presumption being that a fair proportion will end up as teachers. The number of matric candidates rose from 675 in 1965 to more than 43 000 in 1980.

Dr Hartzberg was convinced that objective analysis would prove that his department was undertaking far-reaching reforms which held out the prospect of equalising education for the races and which laid the foundation for the introduction of compulsory education.

He stressed the increased financial input to black education both in proportional and absolute terms. His department's budget rose by 37% in the latest financial year against an average departmental increase of between 11% and 13%. In money terms it rose from R27-million in the financial year 1972-1973 to R249.3-million in 1980-81.

Figures collated by the institute's research department highlight the drop-out problem. Of the total number of black sets of classes use one classroom at different times) were introduced in response to the shortage of classrooms.

In June last year the then Minister of Education and Training, Mr "Punt" Janson, told Parliament 7 000 additional classrooms would have to be built to eliminate double sessions in black schools.

The problems of the supply of teachers relative to the number of pupils, and of teacher qualifications generally are implicit in figures quoted in the 1979 Annual Survey of Race Relations.

The teacher-pupil ratio in 1979 was 1.47:6 compared to 1.19:6 for whites. The proportion of black teachers whose teaching certificate was based on Standard Six was about 15%. Those graduating from a teacher training course on the basis of a Standard Eight certificate accounted for just over 50%.

Dr Hartzberg pointed out that the native in the Bantu Education system is no different from the native in the European community above certain forms of labour.

Dr Hartzberg was warned last month by a delegation from the South African Council of Churches that his attempts at reform would have a negligible impact as long as blacks were offered separate education.

More than 25 years have passed since Dr Verwoerd's speech on the new system of Bantu Education, but the bitter suspicion of separate education, however it may have changed, lives on.

To quote Dr Auerbach: "Subsequent improvements cannot erase the memory of a system that deliberately lowered the quality (of education) to get more educational activity from the same sum of money."

Instead of making education compulsory in the present unsettled climate and thereby risking "political confrontation" with those sections of the black community who see the present education system as "Bantu Education" by another name, the department ought to concentrate on "building up the infra-structure".

Improvements to the infra-structure would include repair to schools damaged during the unrest, building of new schools and classrooms, elimination of the double sessions (one teacher uses one classroom to teach two sets of classes in succession) and the platoon system (two sets of teachers and two

double sessions and platoon systems, increasing the supply of teachers and raising the level of their qualifications, and reduction in the high drop-out rate.

The shortage of school accommodation and the make-shift measures of the double session and platoon system are inter-related problems.

By the same token, black parents are unlikely to feel pressured by the department, or to come into conflict with it on compulsory education, as they will come from areas where "90% of the parents are already sending their children to school voluntarily".

Mr Engelbrecht saw the scheduled start to compulsory education as a major step toward fulfilment of official pledges to the black community to "equalise education" between South Africa's races.

Since education is compulsory for whites, equalisation implied making it compulsory for blacks, he reasoned.

Professor Michael Ashly, dean of the education faculty at the University of Cape Town, disagreed that compulsory education is a top priority in the present situation, particularly in the context of the unresolved grievances underlying the boycott.

He said compulsory education should not be introduced until about 90% of the children concerned are at school and only a "fringe group" needs to be brought in.

LATEST STATISTICS ON BLACK EDUCATION

Per capita expenditure 1979-1980:

| | Including Capital Expenditure | Excluding Capital Expenditure |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| White | R724.00 | R840.00 |
| Coloured | 367.15 | 297.31 |
| Indian | 226.54 | 197.20 |
| African | 71.28 | 68.15 |

Percentage GNP spent on education for calendar year 1978:

| | Percentage | Amount R-million |
|----------|------------|------------------|
| White | 2.62 | 1 009.9 |
| Coloured | 0.51 | 196.7 |
| Indian | 0.25 | 95.2 |
| African | 0.66 | 253.6 |

Source: Institute of Race Relations

Failure to do so means a fine of up to R10 or imprisonment for up to one month for a first offence. For a second offence punishment is maximum fine of R40 or imprisonment for a maximum of two months.

There is a third potential advantage for the authorities. It will give them an additional legal weapon with which to combat boycotts. Not only will parents be vulnerable to official action, but anyone obstructing the work of attendance officers will be liable to a fine of R50 or imprisonment for one month.

But Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, a senior liaison officer with the department, presented a perspective which is free from the manipulative connotations of *readaptatie* associated with the above view.

There is, he stressed in an interview, nothing sudden or opportune about the decision to initiate selective introduction of compulsory education next year. It is a move by the department to honour a commitment to make education free and compulsory for blacks as

they have wanted that they will resign from the department if any attempt is made to relocate them en masse.

Observers point out, however, that the prospect of making education compulsory in selective areas will polarise the black community on a geographical basis into areas favouring and opposing boycotts as a weapon for obtaining redress of black grievances.

Another division may emerge in response to the introduction of compulsory education parents, who generally favour making use of the education system, however imperfect it may be, may find themselves pitted against their children, who have repeatedly reverted to boycotts as a means of protesting against the black man's lot.

Compulsory education may shift the role of containing restless black youth from police to parents, a possibility which seems plausible when the enabling section of the Education and Training Act is examined.

Section 37, which empowers the Minister of Education and Training to make schooling compulsory for children up to a specified age in a defined area, puts the onus for ensuring school attendance on parents and guardians.

Even allowing for the department's perspective, the spectre of empty classrooms is hardly an auspicious sign against which to initiate a programme of compulsory education in the black community.

In theory the two events — the boycott of schools in some areas and the decision to introduce compulsory education in other areas — may be related. Redundant teachers from troubled areas may be shifted to stable areas and thus provide sufficient teachers to make compulsory education practical.

The troublesome areas would be punished — or would punish themselves — whereas the stable, law-abiding areas would be rewarded with the realisation of the oft-repeated black demand for free and compulsory education.

But the situation is not as simply as that, most teachers in the troubled areas have not been transferred. Moreover

primary say eh

15/11/80 (256) 202M

More schools join education plan

Pretoria Bureau

THREE more black schools are to be included in the Government's compulsory education programme.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said in Pretoria yesterday that the school committees of Meloding, Virginia, Thabong, Welkom, and Kutlwaneng, Odendaalsrus, and Ikhutseng, Warrenton, had agreed unanimously that the Department could introduce compulsory education from January 1.

Earlier this week, Dr Hartzenberg announced compulsory education from sub-standard A in three Pretoria townships — Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville — also from January 1.

He also announced that compulsory education on the same basis would be introduced in certain townships on the West Rand and the Western Trans-

vaal. Included would be Kagiso, Krugersdorp, Ikageng, Potchefstroom, and Orkney.

Next week the Minister and Mr J Roussouw, the director-general of the Department, are expected to have discussions with school committees in Soweto and Sharpville.

This is certain to lead to a further expansion of the compulsory education plan.

The plan involves compulsory schooling up to standard five or the age of 16. It also provides for free writing materials and textbooks.

Dr Hartzenberg has emphasised that the government is determined to provide equal education opportunities for all population groups.

To cope with a vastly increased enrolment at black primary schools, the training of teachers is being stepped up and existing colleges are being upgraded.

CURRICULUM VI

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Council will seek advice on education

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

THE newly-formed Mamelodi School Committee Chairmen's Council is to seek expert advice on the introduction of compulsory education in the township next year, so that school committees in the township can have a uniform interpretation of the impending system

The chairman of the MSCCC, Mr D C Motlatla, said the council decided last week to embark on this course after the announcement by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, that Mamelodi would be one of the townships to be affected by the introduction of compulsory education from Grade One.

The council was formed on November 9, Mr Motlatla said, and at present comprised 41 chairmen of school committees in the township. There are 44 schools in Mamelodi.

He said the council's executive committee had discussed the impending introduction of compulsory education and took a decision to seek expert opinion for clarity on the whole issue as well as the implications of the system

Mr Motlatla said the main aim of the council was to raise the standard and quality of education of the black child in Mamelodi by "consulting and sharing ideas with institutions that determine the education of the black child"

"It is our hope as an executive committee that by 1981, before the implementation of compulsory education, we shall have all the information

"We shall then report back to the council so all the school committees in the township can have a common interpretation of the whole issue"

He said the council also intended communicating regularly with the Principals' Council

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Call for unitary education and national matric exams

By ALISON GILLWARD

EDUCATIONISTS and students perturbed by an apparent disparity in the standards of different matriculation examinations have called for a unitary examination and education system in South Africa

Two leading educationists commented yesterday on examination standards for History and English, and concluded that in these two subjects at least, the National Senior Certificate examinations written mainly by blacks are more difficult than the Transvaal Education Department examinations mostly written by whites. After the different English

examinations were written in the Transvaal last week, the "Mail" was approached by a group of students representing at least 70 colleagues, who claimed it was "unfair" that there should be such a difference in standards, when the "final thing that counted to get into university" was the symbol they received

An educationist, who compared an internal English paper of an "exempted school" with the National Senior Certificate paper, said the NSC paper required far more interpretation and was considerably more difficult

But he added that markers

took this into account when marking papers and would mark an easier paper for more strictly

This was disputed by other educationists, who said the problem of "objective" marking, or marking consistently strictly or leniently, was worsened by the unavailability of qualified markers

They said the most obvious way of obtaining "fair" marks would be to set papers as equal in standard as possible

Mr Don Lowry, national secretary of the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) said yesterday "It is imperative that

we have a single education system with a uniform and equitable allocation of resources, particularly financial resources"

He said he prepared matriculants for both TLD and NSC examinations, and that the latter was structured in such a way as to make it less predictable as to what questions would be set

In order to prepare for a NSC exam in History, he said, pupils had to do 70 to 80% more work to be as sure of passing, and this could not be compensated for by any kind of marking system

"It is certainly desirable that we have a unified matriculation exam for the whole country"

Mr Michael Rice, chairman of the Transvaal Association of Teachers for English (Tate), said the disparity in the standard of different matriculation exams was "just another part of a whole crisis in education in South Africa at present"

He said a national examination might well be the only long term alternative to the present exam crisis

The administrative problems of a national exam, although initially vast, could be resolved. Many other countries such as the United Kingdom had national exams such as A levels, he said

O See Page 2

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

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

Black education

must be upgraded, says VWSA's chief

THE EDUCATION system for blacks is one of the most important of several major matters of concern, clouding the generally extremely favourable long term outlook for South Africa, according to Mr. Peter Searle, the managing director of Volkswagen of South Africa.

It was inevitable that blacks would be drawn into the country's economic system more and more, he said a few days ago. They should and would hold top positions within that system, but the present educational standard was generally not good enough to provide the base for the advanced training needed to fill the demand for management and skilled workers.

It is essential for the future stability of South Africa that blacks are not only encouraged to participate in our free enterprise capitalist system, but must be seen to succeed and to benefit. For this to happen a considerable improvement in their basic education, in content and scope, is essential — otherwise they will not be able to cope.

Another concern was the country's increased dependence on gold. This year it would account for 50% of our total exports, compared with 37% 10 years ago. Unless the gold price stayed above \$600 there would be a deficit on current account next year. South Africa could not be assured of a steadily increasing gold bonanza.

This year the South African motor industry had arrived at the oasis after a long spell in the

desert. A record number of more than 400 000 new vehicles, including about 275 000 new cars, would be sold during the year, compared with the previous best of 363 000 in 1975.

Including sales of used vehicles — a figure not often considered, but a very important one — well over 1 000 000 vehicles would be sold in South Africa this year.

VWSA would produce and sell a record, for the company, of more than 60 000 vehicles. That it had broken the 50 000 mark only once before showed "what an incredible year this has been".

The company was now employing about 7 000 people, compared with about 4 500 in 1977. A measure of the increased productivity that had

been achieved was that, while manpower had less than doubled, production had trebled.

For 1981 he foresaw increased sales continuing to a peak around mid-year and total sales about the same as for 1980, with perhaps a small percentage growth. VWSA, for one, hoped that there would be no more than this, and certainly not anything like the 30% growth experienced in 1980.

A pause in rapid growth was needed to "catch our breath", train new labour, concentrate on development and social programmes and to consolidate.

Steady growth was needed, not "boom and bust" cycles with all the disruption, unrest and problems that a downturn could bring. The

shortage of trained manpower, production capacity, the inflation danger and a possible turn around in the balance of payments were constraints to further rapid growth in the motor industry and the economy as a whole.

Further substantial growth would aggravate these tendencies. It must be an essential element of basic economic policy that excessive growth in the short term should be contained and that the growth rate should be smoothed out and extended over as long a period as possible.

He strongly supported the present terms of Phase 5 of the local content programme. The rules already gave considerable incentives for the lighter, smaller and more economical cars and more could and should be done in this respect in the future. Weight had proved to be a highly satisfactory base for the programme.

VWSA was not in favour of a programme that would go further than the current one. More local content would call for massive capital investments with little increase in employment. It would be costly to the public.

It would also reduce the significance of one of South Africa's most strategic weapons — her economic interdependence with the West. Politicians and unions would find it difficult to apply sanctions to South Africa effectively while she was, through her imports, a significant employer of their people and a valuable source of foreign exchange to them.

Schooling to be compulsory in townships next year

STAR 18/11/80

256

**By David Breler
Pretoria Bureau**
Compulsory education will be introduced in several major East Rand black townships next year, and is likely to be introduced in Soweto as well.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training, announced today that from January, compulsory education would be introduced in Daveyton (Benoni), Vosloorus (Boksburg), Randa (Heidelberg) and Katlehong and Tokoza (Germiston).

Compulsory education

will also be introduced at Mhlusi (Middelburg) and Zakhleh (Standerton) in the Eastern Transvaal.

This follows a visit by Dr Hartzenberg and senior officials to school committees in these townships this week.

On Thursday Dr Hartzenberg and his officials will visit Soweto school committees, and an announcement on possible compulsory education in Soweto is expected to follow immediately after the visit.

Compulsory education in Mamelodi, Atteridge-

ville and Saulsville in Pretoria as well as townships in Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Orkney, Virginia, Welkom, Odendaalsrus and Warrenton have already been announced.

This system will be introduced progressively from Sub-A and will eventually extend up to Standard 5 or the age of 16.

Pupils who begin compulsory education in Sub-A next year will receive free stationery which will not be granted to schools which are not on the compulsory education system.

However a programme for providing free text books applies to all schools under the Department of Education and Training.

PERSUADE

It is understood that school committees which accept the system of compulsory education are expected to persuade local parents of the need to send their children to school and also to keep the Department informed of any problems that might arise with the system.

Compulsory education is only introduced in those townships in which local school committees are prepared to accept these responsibilities.

Dr Hartzenberg has said that the government is committed to providing equal education opportunities for all population groups.

STANDARDS

The compulsory education system is the latest in a series of improvements to black education which include raising the standard of teachers' qualifications and in-service training programmes to improve existing teachers.

At least 5 000 classrooms as well as other school facilities will be completed by the end of the current financial year compared to the 25 000 classrooms erected in previous years.

Govt disbands school bodies

C.T. 256 19/11/80
Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Department of Education and Training has disbanded 13 school committees at boycott-hit schools in the Eastern Cape and will hold elections for new committees here on November 30.

The Port Elizabeth circuit inspector of Education and Training, Mr Steve Buys, said yesterday that the committees of schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown had been disbanded so that new ones could get a new mandate from parents to negotiate with the department on educational matters.

Pamphlets had been distributed in the townships advising parents that they could participate in the elections at the schools where their children were enrolled.

The chairmen of some of the committees said that they had received letters from the department saying that the committees had been disbanded with effect from November 13. Two weeks ago they had received letters saying that the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, might disband the committees "as a result of the events which led to the closure of your schools".

Govt ^{20/11/80} ^{WOM}
orders new
school ²⁵⁰
committee
elections

THE school committees of all secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Cape Town falling under the Department of Education and Training have been disbanded.

This was announced in Pretoria yesterday by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

He said elections among parents for new committees would be held on November 30.

Dr Hartzenberg said the step was being taken "to do everything possible in co-operation with the parent community to normalise the situation at schools in the areas concerned."

He said it was well known that he and officials of his department had met members of school committees in the four areas on various occasions in the past few months to discuss the disruption of schools.

"Unfortunately, allegations have repeatedly been made that members of these school committees do not have a mandate from the parents with regard to educational matters in their areas, he said.

In view of this attitude he had decided to disestablish the school committees of all secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Cape Town from November 13.

"I have also given instructions that new school committees be constituted for these same schools, and that elections be held before the end of November at the schools concerned where parents will have the opportunity to elect parents for their choice to serve as their representatives on these committees."

It had been decided locally to hold these elections on November 30, Dr Hartzenberg said.

"I would like to stress that it is of the utmost importance that parents make use of this opportunity to elect their representatives on these committees because the department desires to do everything possible in co-operation with the parent community to normalise the situation at schools in the areas concerned.

The Minister said it should be noted that all members of school committees were elected by parents and that

there were no Government nominees on school committees.
"I must also emphasise that after these elections, these school committees will be the only representatives of the parent community with which the department will have discussions," he said.
— Sapa

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Bleak future for black education

Staff Reporter

WITH the new school year approaching, there is growing concern about the future of black education in the Cape Peninsula after a year in which schooling in the townships ground to a halt.

At this stage, neither the education authorities nor parents know whether or when schools will reopen.

And if schooling is resumed, no one knows whether the pupils will return.

There is also a possibility that pupils over 18 will be declared adults and not readmitted to the high schools.

It is not clear either how the education process would cope with the backlog.

Whatever the reasons behind the school boycotts, school closures and the cancellation of examinations, thousands of black pupils have lost a year of education which many will never make up.

More than 11 000 pupils were affected by the September closure of the ten African higher primary schools and four secondary schools in the Peninsula, while attendance at most lower primary schools fell below 50 percent.

The Minister of Education and Planning, Dr Ferdie Hartzberg, has still to make

a decision on whether to reopen the schools.

This could be any time within the next two months, according to the department's deputy chief public relations officer, Mr J A Schoeman.

And the go-ahead depends on the "co-operation of parents and willingness of pupils", he added.

Interviewed by the Cape Times this week, both Mr Schoeman and the Cape director of the department, Mr D H Owens, anticipated accommodation problems if schooling was resumed.

The worst-hit would be the Std 3 classes — the entrance level for higher primary education.

With this year's pupils having to repeat, schools would have to contend with pupils having completed lower primary education.

To cope with this, Mr Owens said, the department was considering the introduction of a platoon system in which

classes would be held twice a day.

Mr Schoeman said a possible solution to overcrowding in the higher levels was that pupils over the age of 18 would be declared "adults" and would not be readmitted to school.

Those affected could complete their education at the department's "adult education training centres", one of which was the Langa Centre.

Miss Nombeko Mlambo, who is involved in a community education research project by the University of Cape Town's Department of Extra-Mural Studies, said yesterday she could not predict what the pupils' reactions would be if the schools were reopened.

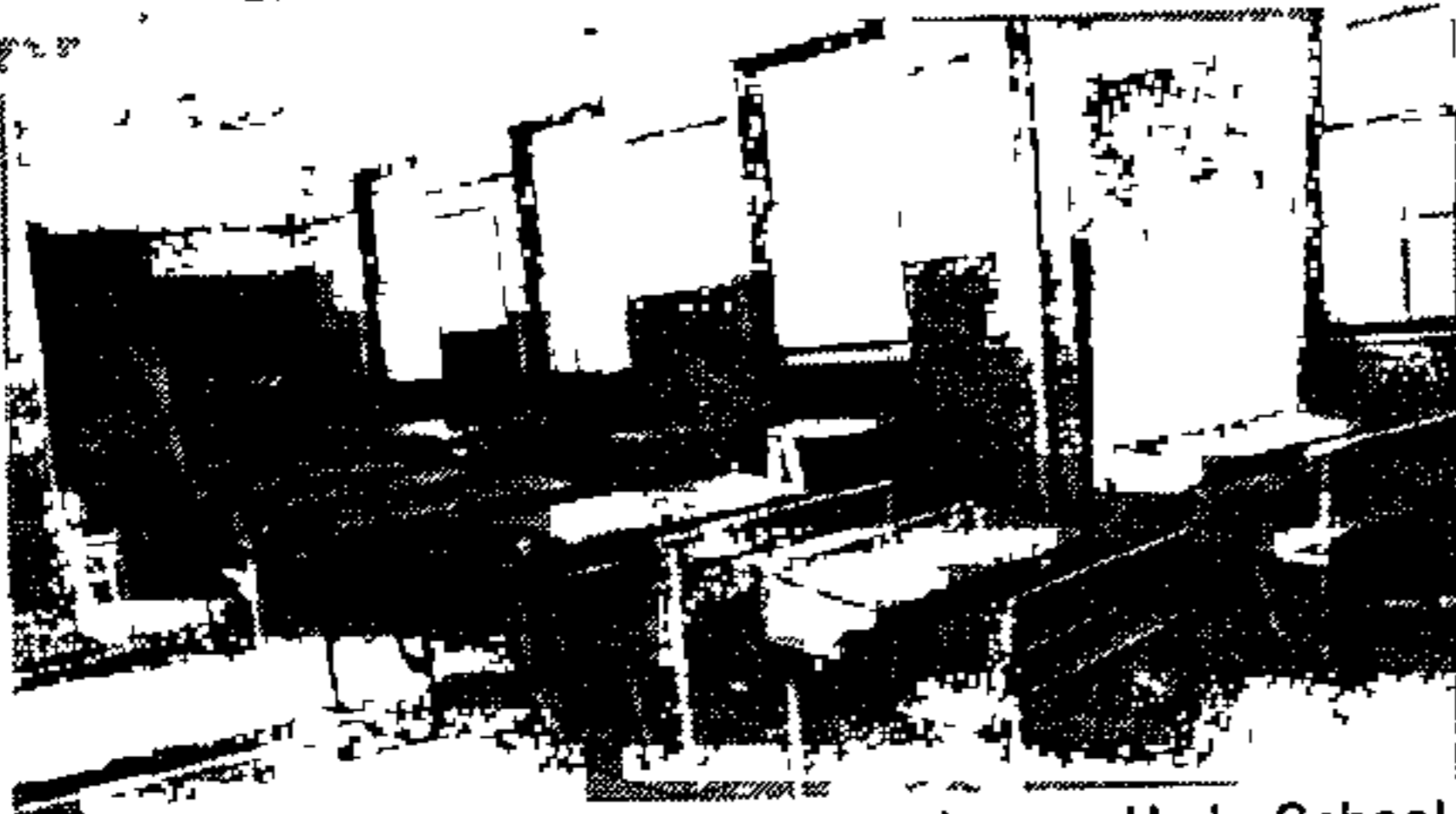
Several pupils spoken to this week said they would not return unless their grievances were met by the government, and the detention of pupils had only served to strengthen the pupils' determination, they said.

Miss Mlambo said their "animosity" had been sharpened by the government's failure to make "a commitment" and the community had little hope that their demands would be met.

The school issue had resulted in heightened awareness by the pupils of their position, and not only in the area of education. But she predicted a large number of "drop-outs". "Some are already working and they won't go back to school."

Most pupils had been idle since September, she added. The education gained in cultural activities by some was "a drop in the ocean".

On the situation generally, she said the pupils were becoming more and more militant, parents were divided and teachers were caught in the worst position of all, "rejected by pupils and pressurized by the authorities".



Empty desks and classrooms at Langa High School bear testimony to a wasted year for black education.

Poll for new school bodies

PRETORIA. — The school committees of all secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Cape Town falling under his department had been disbanded from November 13, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzberg, said here yesterday.

Elections among parents for new committees would be held on November 30.

The minister said the step was being taken "to do everything possible in co-operation with the parent community to normalize the situation at schools in the areas concerned".

Allegations had been made that members of these school committees did not have a mandate from the parents with regard to educational matters in their areas, Dr Hartzberg said.

"I have also given instructions that new school committees be constituted for these same schools and that elections be held before the end of November at the schools concerned where parents will have the opportunity to elect parents for their choice to serve as their representatives on these committees."

It had been decided locally to hold these elections on November 30, Dr Hartzberg said.

PE welcomes DD.
20/11/80 (256)
education move

PORT ELIZABETH — Some chairman of dis-established school committees yesterday said they would welcome compulsory education if it was introduced here after schools reopened.

However, six school principals interviewed yesterday would not comment. Most said they had not considered the idea.

The Rev G B Molefe, chairman of one of the dis-established school committees, said he would welcome compulsory education because it was what educationists had sought for years.

"I do not think we should talk about this before schools are reopened, but it will certainly be a good idea."

Mr Molefe said if he were re-elected to the new school committee he would look forward to negotiating with the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenberg, on its introduction.

The Rev James Haya, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Parents Committee, said he was not enthusiastic about the idea because "there is no mention of free and equal education".

His committee was prepared to negotiate with Dr Hartzenberg on the introduction of compulsory education if the minister gave an assurance that it would be equal.

Explaining the dis-banding of school committees in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Cape Town, Dr Hartzenberg announced in Pretoria yesterday that the step was being taken "to do everything possible in co-operation with the parent community to normalise the situation at schools in the areas concerned".

"Unfortunately, allegations have repeatedly been made that members of these school committees do not have a mandate from the parents regarding educational matters in their areas, the minister said."

"It is a well-known fact that all members of school committees are elected by parents from parents in a democratic way."

"I have also given instructions that new school committees be constituted for these same schools and that elections be held before the end of November at the schools concerned where parents will have the opportunity to elect parents for their choice to serve as their representatives on these committees."

It had been decided locally to hold these elections on November 30.

"I must also emphasise that after these elections, these school committees will be the only representatives of the parent community with which the department will have discussions," he said.

Soweto holds fire on education plan

2/1/68
P.M.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

REPRESENTATIVES of 350 school committees in Soweto yesterday declined to commit Soweto to participation in the programme for compulsory education before discussing it fully with leaders and parents in the community.

Their request for more time to consider an invitation to take part in the programme came at a meeting in Soweto with the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, and top men in his department.

As a result, Dr Hartzenberg had to alter the text of a speech he delivered at the Johannesburg last night attended by more than 800 Soweto school principals and their wives.

He had hoped to be able to add Soweto to the 25 "selected areas" which have already agreed to participate in what he described as "this historic development in our education".

But at a news conference before the dinner, Dr Hartzenberg expressed confidence that the Soweto representatives would opt for inclusion in the programme after their consultations.

The importance of Soweto's participation in the scheme lies in a simple fact. It is the greatest urban concentration of black schools and pupils in South Africa.

Whereas black townships like

Whereas black townships like Mamelodi and Kagiso fall within one of the seven administrative regions, Soweto and Alexandra virtually constitute an entire region on their own.

So far selected areas in four of the five regions, consulted by department officials have chosen to participate in the compulsory education programme. Selected areas in the remaining two regions, Natal and the Cape, will be consulted next week. Soweto is scheduled to give its reply the week after that.

Compulsory education will be phased in gradually from next year onwards. The plan is to introduce it progressively from Sub-A to Standard 5 over the next seven years.

According to figures quoted at the Press conference by Dr Hartzenberg and Mr Joubert Roussseau, the Secretary for Education and Training, 65 000 pupils will be involved by next year — 20% of Sub-A pupils in the country districts and 33% of first-year pupils in urban areas.

In reply to questions, both Dr Hartzenberg and Mr Roussseau stressed the selected areas were areas where almost all blacks of schoolgoing age were already attending school voluntarily.

That meant, they said, that the element of coercion would be negligible.

The Act makes it an offence for parents or guardians not to send children to school in areas declared to be compulsory education areas by the Minister. But the plan is to treat the first year as an "experiment" and to delay the drafting of regulations effecting penalties.

In his speech to Soweto's principals, Dr Hartzenberg disclosed that the number of black matriculants had increased from 700 in 1955 to 40 000 in 1960. As a result, the department would raise the minimum entrance qualification for teacher-training courses from Standard 8 to Standard 10 in "certain of our colleges".

He outlined the scheduled building programme in Soweto for the near future. It includes two new secondary schools, 100 additional classrooms for existing secondary schools, an in-service training centre, a centre for adult education and six new primary schools.

By yesterday the following areas had agreed to the introduction of compulsory education next year: Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Sandvlei, Kagiso, Kagiso, Komanan, Thabong, Mafeking, Kuduvarong, Bulfontein, Khamiseng, Deyevron, Kethibong, Tokosa, Vashonius, Reindanda, Mthun, Zakhela, Kroonstad, Phitane, Tuma, Mole, Mokwelle, Sierperville and Bopelaton.

Future of Cape black schools causes concern

CAPE TOWN — With the new school year approaching, there is growing concern over the future of black education in the Cape Peninsula after a year in which schooling in the townships ground to a halt.

At this stage, neither the education authorities, nor parents and pupils know whether or when schools open

And if schooling is resumed, no-one knows whether the pupils will return

There also is a possibility that pupils over 18 will be declared adults and not readmitted to the high schools

It is not clear either how the education process would cope with the backlog.

Whatever the reasons behind the school boycotts, school closures, and the cancellation of examinations, thousands of black pupils have lost a year of

education which many will never make up

More than 11 000 pupils were affected by the September closure of the 10 African higher primary schools and four secondary schools in the Peninsula, while attendance at most lower primary schools fell below 50%

The Minister of Education and Planning, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, has still to decide whether to reopen the schools

This could be any time within the next two months, according to the department's deputy chief public relations officer, Mr J A Schoeman

Accommodating all the pupils, thousands of whom would be repeating their standards, is a problem. It has been suggested classes be held twice a day

Miss Nombeko Mlambo, who

is involved in a community education research project by the University of Cape Town's Department of Extra-Mural Studies, said yesterday she could not predict what the pupils' reactions would be if the schools were reopened.

Several pupils spoken to this week said they would not return unless their grievances were met by the Government and the detention of pupils had only served to strengthen the pupils' determination, they said

On the situation generally, she said the pupils were becoming more and more militant, parents were divided, and teachers caught in the worst position of all, "rejected by pupils and pressured by the authorities"

Both Miss Mlambo and Mr Owens described job prospects for the pupils as poor.

ROM
22/11/80 (40)
256
**One real
change**

AMID the welter of unfulfilled promises of reform, the one substantial thing the Government is doing which is deserving of praise is its phasing in of compulsory education for blacks

Of all the iniquities of apartheid, probably the worst has been the discrimination in education between black and white. That more than anything else has kept black people down in a position of inferiority. Because even where restrictions are lifted and equal opportunity is allowed, an inferior education will ensure that a person stays at the bottom

It is also the least excusable form of discrimination, because in no way can it be argued that white survival would be threatened by giving blacks equal education.

The statistics of the discrimination will stand for ever as a national disgrace. In 1976-77 an average of R654 a year was being spent on the education of each white child, and only R48 on each black child.

Efforts are now being made to close the gap, and the Department of Education and Training's budget for black education has been increased by 37% in the current financial year. But the gap is still appalling. R724 for each white child and R71,28 for each black child.

But at least there is progress — and now this commitment to phasing in compulsory education for blacks.

As we say, it is the one real change for which the Botha Government can be credited.

It would be helpful, though, if one further change could be added to make it really worthwhile. This is to end the separate educational system for blacks

The concept of "Bantu education" carries such

an ineradicable stigma in the black community that no system, however improved, will be fully accepted as long as it is a racially separate one.

This is why Soweto schools are hesitating over what is otherwise a major improvement for blacks. It is also why there is still such a state of unrest in Cape schools, where 84 are closed by boycotts — making it an inauspicious climate in which to initiate a new programme.

The answer is to have one integrated educational system for everybody, falling under the same Department of National Education

There is no logical reason why it should not be done

Magtige middel

2-56 *23/1/60*
Druppel
'N KLEIN stappie in 1981, maar in werklikheid 'n groot sprong in die geskiedenis van onderwys in Suid Afrika. Met dié gevelede woord het min. Ferdi Hartzenberg verwys na die stelselmatige uitbreiding van skoolplig onder swartmense.

Die ideaal is gelyke opleiding vir alle volksgroepe. Dit kan ook nie anders wees nie. Swart gemeenskappe word betrek by die instel van skoolplig, want sonder daardie medewerking sal dit nie gaan nie.

Sover word in 24 woongebiede aan die werk gespring — dr. Hartzenberg se „klein stappie” — maar skoolplig sal jaarliks uitgebrei word.

'n Geweldige taak lê voor. Wantroue en vooroordele moet uit die weg geruim word; duisende swart onderwysers sal hoër kwalifikasies moet verwerf; bykomende geriewe sal verskaf en middele gevind moet word. Op die agtergrond staan die Oos-Kaaplandse onrus, waar sowat sestigduisend skoliere van die skoolbanke af is. In Soweto is daar nog onsekerheid oor die aanvaarding van skoolplig. Skoolkomitees wil dié nuwe verantwoordelikhede eers met die ouers bespreek.

Hoe ook al, van owerheidskant word doelgerig gewerk om die onderwysontplofing die hoof te bied. Swart onderwysbronne groei aan: heeltydse matrikulante het van 700 in 1955 tot oor die 40 000 vanjaar aangegroei.

Sonder teleurstellings sal seker nie gevorder word nie. Skoolplig sal tal van nuwe uitdagings skep — soos veel hoër verwagtinge by die nuwe geslag. Maar dis sake wat maar net verwerk sal moet word. Sonder opleiding kom Suid-Afrika nie uit sy derdewêreldsheid nie.

En soos mnr. P. W. Botha dié week gesê het: Suid Afrika móét 'n land van beskawing bly.

In dié verband, glo ons, is onderwys dié magtige middel.

BUTTERWORTH — The Transkei state of emergency had managed to control the situation caused by unrest at schools, but the government still had to be careful about admitting pupils to schools, the Transkei Minister of Education, Mr H H Bubu, said here

Mr Bubu was the guest speaker at a ceremony at which diplomas were awarded to six graduates

Bubu: students will be selected

of the theological section of Bethel College near Butterworth. His head was swathed in bandages following an accident in which his private car overturned in thick mist near Lusikisiki at the weekend. He said the government

had decided to bar students from outside the country from enrolling at Transkei schools, but Bethel College had received special dispensation because of its high standard of discipline.

Students from outside

the country who had already enrolled at the college would be allowed to continue their studies, but fresh applications would be dealt with by his department.

He promised college authorities he would speak out boldly in support of a more lenient attitude, but emphasised that selectiveness would have to be adopted.

— SAPA.

Education office
to move to PE 25/1/80

PRETORIA — The Department of Education has transferred the regional director's office to Port Elizabeth

Seven of the eight circuit offices in the Cape region are in the Eastern Cape.

The decision to move the office from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth from January 1, 1981 was announced here yesterday by the Director-General of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G. J. Rousseau.

Outlining the reason for the decision, he said the largest concentration of schools for blacks was in the Eastern Cape.

In addition, of the eight circuit offices in the Cape region, seven were in the Eastern Cape — at Alwal North, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown, King William's Town, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown and Uitenhage. The eighth office is in Cape Town.

"Transferring the regional office to Port Elizabeth will facilitate and promote communication between communities, the circuit offices and the head office of the department," Mr Rousseau said. — SAPA.

Education Dept attacks reports

276
27/4/60
non

CHRIS FREIMOND

CONTINUED references in newspapers to a speech by Dr Hendr Verwoerd in 1954 in which he gave details of the then government's black education policy had a negative influence on the Department of Education and Training's progress.

The department's chief liaison officer Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht said this in Johannesburg yesterday before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into mass media.

Engelbrecht said that Dr Verwoerd said in his speech in the late 1950s that education

should not prepare blacks for occupations which were unavailable to them (at that time), and that it had to be accepted that blacks would never rise above the level of certain positions as labourers within the white community.

Repeated references to the speech without also referring to the positive strides made in recent years in the field of black education had a negative effect, said Mr Engelbrecht. There was also a tendency by certain newspapers to quote only certain people and to conduct selective interviews which gave only one side of the story.

This type of reporting placed

a "cloud" over positive policy directions in which the department was moving, he said. However, it generally had a cordial working relationship with the media and found most newspapers willing to correct specific errors when they were pointed out.

But a major problem was that first impressions were lasting and readers tended to notice initial reports, which could be incorrect or unbalanced, more than later departmental statements giving another view or facts.

He suggested that in many cases errors could be attributed to inexperienced reporters, or

to those who had no knowledge of the black education system.

The department was willing to brief reporters on the system and to give whatever assistance it could to facilitate accurate and balanced reporting. Mr Engelbrecht said.

Better communication, including personal contact with reporters and editors, could assist towards more balanced reporting of black education matters and the department was aiming at this, he said.

The commission continues with hearings today, when a submission will be heard from the Department of Defence.

Compulsory schooling in two pilot areas only

By Drew Forrest

Compulsory schooling is to be introduced in Soweto at lower primary level next year — but initially only in two "pilot areas"

This was announced last night by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg,

after a meeting between a department team and representatives of 361 Soweto school committees in the Johannesburg City Hall

The committees were divided on the issue at their first meeting with the Minister a fortnight ago, and asked for more

time to consult with parents. Their final decision was relayed to him before last night's meeting through a ballot result

Dr Hartzenberg said after the meeting, which was closed to the Press, that the majority of Soweto committees and areas canvassed supported the

Government's compulsory education plan

However it was only in the Jabulani and Klipspruit-Pimville areas, where the committees had unanimously backed the plan, that compulsory schooling would be phased in at lower primary level in February 1981

Since the scheme was to be regarded as "experimental," he said, it was essential it had the support of all parents in the areas affected. The Department's door would remain open to committees in other areas of Soweto, but unless they achieved unanimity within the next week, their admission to the scheme would have to wait until 1982.

Dr Hartzenberg stressed that the only immediate result of compulsory education in Soweto schools would be provision of free stationery. No action would be taken against parents whose children failed to attend classes.

OPPOSITION

Interviews conducted by The Star with committee members revealed a residue of strong opposition to the new measures. Many felt that the abolition of Bantu education, rather than compulsory schooling, was the first priority.

Others feared that the scheme was designed to secure parental co-operation in curbing school boycotts.

Suspicion of the new scheme was "normal," said Dr Hartzenberg. Many South African whites had fought the introduction of compulsory schooling for their children.

The inclusion of Jabulani and Klipspruit-Pimville in the Government's proposals brings to 37 the number of black areas throughout South Africa which will benefit from compulsory schooling next year.

Black education cash gap widens

Deputy Financial Editor
 IT would have cost R3 000-million to bring expenditure on black education to parity with that on white education in 1978

That year R1 000-million was actually spent on black education, says Pretoria University's Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis in its latest Focus on Key Economic Issues undertaken for Mercabank

According to the bureau, spending on the average black pupil was 11% of that on whites in 1960 and only 7% in 1970

But by 1978 the ratio had improved to 13%. Even so, the absolute difference in expenditure on black and white pupils increased from an average of R240 to R460 in that period

If black education could be brought to parity with white economic growth would rise by a third, say the researchers

They also found that a real economic growth rate of 5% a year was required for the next 20 years if unemployment were not to increase

● See Page 17

(1968 CPA - Adapted) (40 marks - 48 minutes)

- REQUIRED:
- Prepare the following for Modern Products Ltd assuming the bank loan is granted. (Do not consider Income Taxes)
- Schedules computing stock budgets by months for
 - Finished goods production in units for October, November and December.
 - Raw material purchases in Kgs for October and November.
 - A projected income statement for the month of November.
 - A cash forecast for the month of November showing the opening balance, receipts (itemized by dates of collection), disbursements and balance at end of month.

Urgent call to teach black teachers

By ALEC HOGG

AN URGENT plea to "teach black teachers" was made yesterday at a seminar on an analysis of South Africa's education and employment problems.

The analysis, latest in the four-monthly "Focus on key economic issues", was conducted for Mercabank by the Department of Economics at the University of Pretoria.

The document argues that a black education drive is needed to provide the skilled manpower to fuel economic growth and supply employment.

It says South Africa's skilled labour force must increase by 3,2% a year — and more than half of this number will have to be blacks.

Mr Wilby Baqwa, of Barlow Rand, told the seminar the crux of the matter lay in the quality of black teachers. This put their pupils at a great disadvantage in later years because of their sub-standard education.

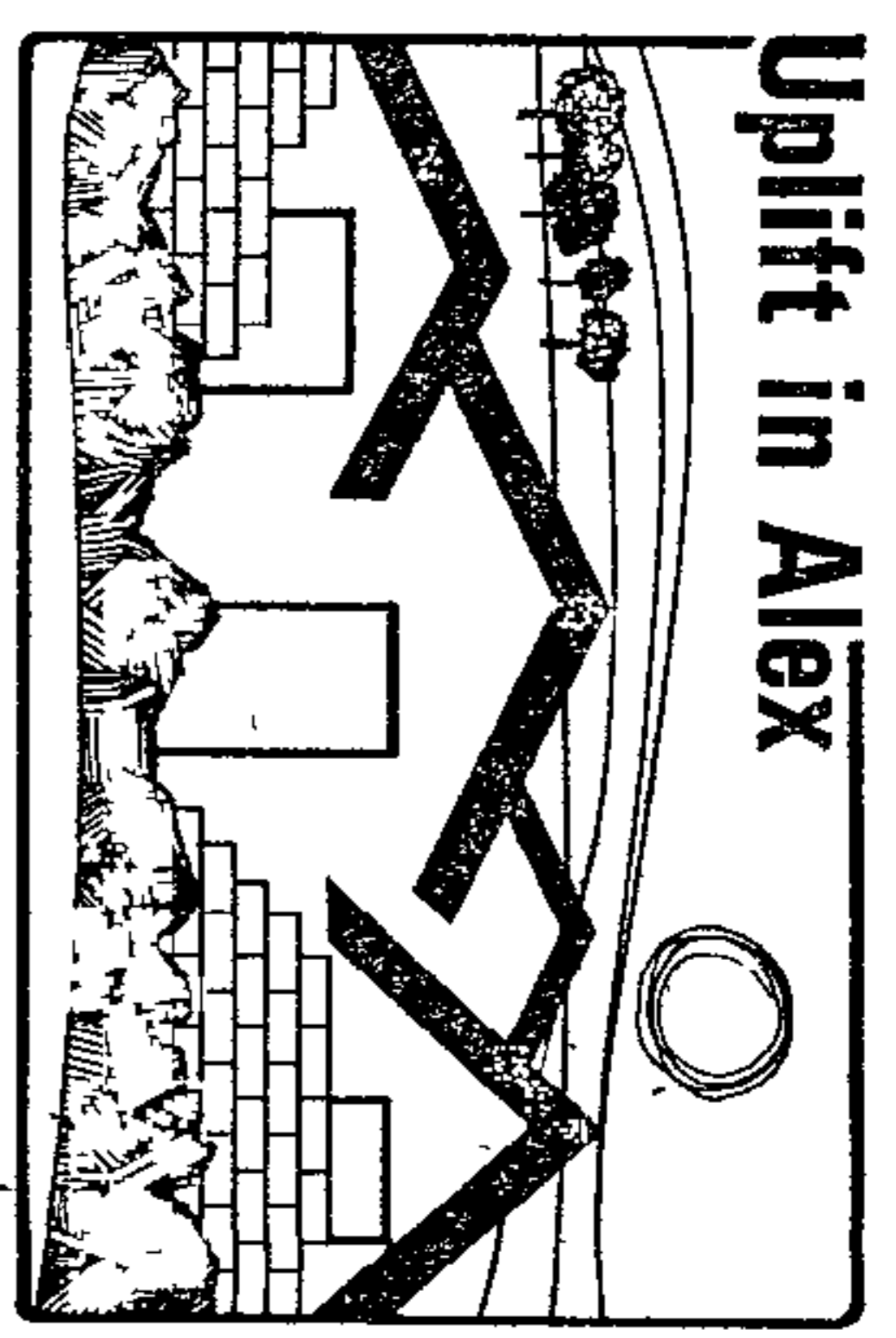
Latest statistics showed that in 1978, more than 85% of black teachers' highest educational qualification was Standard 8.

Mr Baqwa suggested that not only should the disparity between spending on black and white pupils be closed, but technicons should be thrown open to all races.

Mrs Kate Turkington, an educationist at Wits University, said urgent ad-hoc measures to alleviate the current situation should be drafted, while a more permanent, longer term plan should be worked on and implemented as soon as possible.

Dr Hennie Reynders of the Department of Manpower told the seminar official statistics showing a 5% skilled labour shortage were very misleading.

Many skilled positions were filled by underqualified workers, he said, and with overtime many skilled workers were actually doing "one and a half to two jobs".



Uplift in Alex

Report: Pictures: by Kerry Clarke by Mark Peters



New Teach school opens and it is... The first step for Alex

The first step towards the realisation of the motto of the re-born Alexandra township — "Liberation Through Development" — was taken yesterday when the new 22-classroom school was opened.

Amid joy and excitement, the children of the Ekukhanyisweni School in Alex said goodbye to the old ramshackle rooms that served as their classrooms in the past and said hello to their new 22 classroom Star TEACH school.

the symbol of the "newness" in Alex. "We pray and hope, however, that this newness should not be seen only in buildings and other physical things, but also in our attitudes as South Africans.

"We love South Africa. We love all the people of South Africa, this is our country. We have to serve and work very hard as South Africans.

"Here I want to appeal to my black people to work very hard, let us prove our worth."

He described the building of the school not as an isolated incident, but as an integral part of the liaison committee's plans for Alex.

"Together with the 350 houses for which the ground is now being levelled, the school is concrete evidence that a start is being made towards the realisation of our dreams.

"For many years this has been a depressed community. Both moral and physical conditions lapsed into disintegration.

"To lift a community morally and physically from such a state is a daunting prospect and something no organisation is able to accomplish alone.

"Therefore I appeal to every person here, to every organisation and palates around Alex, and particularly to every Alexandrian to work together in the interests of our community."

Mr Buti said that where as others spoke of urban renewal, in Alex they spoke of "community renewal."

He said the opening of the school was an occasion to be celebrated in more than one respect, because it marked the beginning of an education programme planned to cater for all.

The master plan drawn up for the liaison committee provides for six school complexes each containing three primary schools and one secondary school.

A technical high school and a technical college are also planned.

In order to involve the people of Alex in future plans for Alex, Mr Buti announced it was intended to establish a local information and advice centre.

"We are going to work towards establishing a two-way communication channel between local authority and the people," he said.

"Only by the active participation of all concerned will we begin to realise our motto — 'Liberation through Development'."

Mr Buti said the Ekukhanyisweni School had been chosen to occupy the new school only because they were working under the worst conditions.

"I am aware that, due to lack of accommodation, many schools have resorted to using churches and shops scattered throughout the area.

"This is an unfortunate state of affairs which makes teaching and administration very difficult.

"We regard this as a very pressing programme about which urgent action must be taken."

goodbye rats and mice, I live basement, hello school " This was the Ekukhanyisweni pupils the TEACH school ring yesterday The les that broke out as pupils explored their school left no room for words



made the school a reality gathered in the school grounds to celebrate the opening of the school with the children and teachers and some spoke of it as the beginning of the newness in this township that was once doomed to destruction

FOCAL

"We hope this school will be the focal point around which the new Alexandra will be built," the Editor of The Star and trustee of The Star TEACH fund, Mr Harvey Tyson, said

"If this is so, then TEACH will have done all the things it set out to do," he added

Mr Tyson said the people of Alex, together with the people of Johannesburg, Sandton, Lenasia, Soweto and Randburg, as well as people from all walks of life and of all races, had combined to help provide funds for schools such as the one opened yesterday

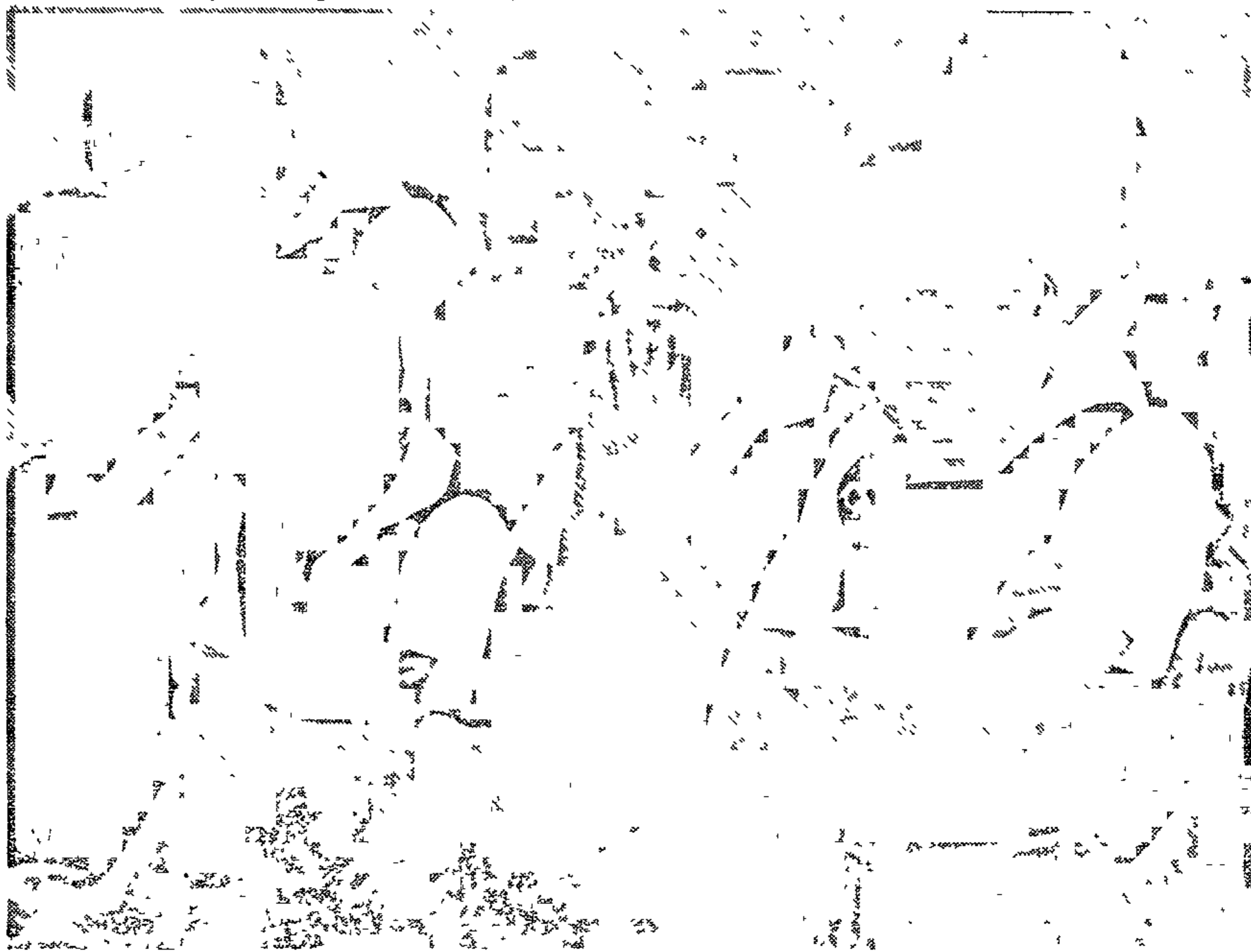
EFFORTS

"The people of Alex, by their own efforts and with the help they have accepted, are building a new future for the urban black people in this area

"Already your shining example is being followed, by other communities in South Africa," he told the assembled Alex residents

The Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, said he saw the school as

The scissors snipped . . . and the school was formally open The ribbon was cut by Mr G J Rousseau, director-general of the Department of Education and Training



Some of the children of the Ekukhanyisweni School join in a fervent prayer for the future of their new school, the L M Taunyane Lower Primary School.



Alex to get R7-m for new schools

4/12/80
score
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By Kerry Clarke

Alexandra is to receive R7-million to provide new school buildings

This was announced yesterday by Mr Joubert Rousseau, director-general of the Department of Education and Training, when he opened a new 22-classroom school built in the town through The Star's TEACH Fund

Mr Rousseau said the money would be used to rehouse two secondary schools in Alex and all but three primary schools. A technical high school and other technical centres would also be built.

Another R250 000 would be set aside to improve the sewerage systems at all the schools, whether they belonged to the department or not. However, little could be done to alleviate the school accommodation problem until the master plan for Alex was completed and approved, he said.

Plans were also in the making to reorganise the schools according to the language groups of the students.

"The department will do everything within its powers to alleviate the trying conditions under which education is being offered in Alex, as soon as it is humanly possible," Mr Rousseau told the assembled teachers, parents and guests.

"Everyone present is aware of the abnormal conditions which prevailed in this township for some time causing development in education to come practically to a standstill.

"Even existing facilities deteriorated to such an extent that a considerable amount will have to be spent on improving those left."

Mr Rousseau paid tribute to the teaching staff who had been prepared to provide education "with absolute dedication and devotion under trying conditions." He also thanked parents and pupils who were prepared to accept these conditions so "stoically."

He said the opening of The Star's TEACH school was "but the first step towards the total 'renaissance' of educational development in this area."

Addressing an excited crowd of teachers and students with the slogan "I Love Alex" emblazoned on their chests, the Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, said at the opening of the TEACH school in Alex yesterday: "We love Alexandra, we love our neighbours, we love South Africa, we love all the people of South Africa, this is our country."

- See Page 11 for more pictures
- See Page 30 for comment

New rector appointed at Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

ALICE: Professor J A Lamprecht, dean of the Faculty of Theology at the University of Fort Hare, has been appointed the university's new rector from next year.

Prof Lamprecht, who was born in Durban, is a BA graduate from the University of the Witwatersrand with majors in philosophy and classical Greek. He has a Bachelor of Divinity degree from London University and a doctorate in divinity through the University of South Africa.

Before going to Fort Hare, he spent 12 years in the ministry of the Baptist Union of South Africa, during which he held numerous positions.

He was vice-chairman of the southern field committee of the Baptist Missionary Society and chairman of the national citizenship committee of the Baptist union.

He is also a council member of the Bible Institute of the Missionary Society.

From 1969 to 1971 he was a senior lecturer in Theology at the University of Durban-Westville. He went to Fort Hare in

1972 as professor and head of the Department of Systematic Theology. In 1978 he was appointed dean of the theology faculty and this year was elected by the university senate to the council of Fort Hare.

In 1969 he was awarded an Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust travel and research grant. He visited about 40 universities and institutions in Europe, and the United States.

In 1976 he did research work at Princeton Theological Seminary in the United States as a visiting fellow, and two months at Cambridge University, doing research.

Prof Lamprecht is married and has two daughters and a son. The eldest daughter is married and graduated from the University of Port Elizabeth with a B Mus degree. His son, a medical student at the University of Stellenbosch, has finished his third year and his youngest daughter is to study for a law degree at the University of Cape Town next year.

He succeeds Prof J M de Wet, who was seriously injured in a motor accident this year.

Ask for reopening of schools minister

PRETORIA — The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, yesterday called on newly elected school committees in the Eastern and Western Cape, Bloemfontein and Kimberley to ask as soon as possible for the reopening of secondary and higher primary schools, now closed indefinitely, so that the new school year can start on January 13.

In a statement, Dr Hartzenberg said requests had already been received to reopen certain schools.

He noted that the schools had been disrupted for several months.

"My department is extremely concerned about the situation and has made several attempts to normalise it. The disruption made effective education impossible and as a result, it was decided to close the secondary and higher primary schools in these areas for an indefinite period."

The minister said his department was ready to provide education where parents wanted their children to enjoy it.

To normalise education and because the composition of existing school committees had been

DR HARTZENBERG

questioned in certain circles, the committees had been disbanded and parents given the opportunity to elect new committees democratically.

Where the election of school committees had been disrupted in a few cases, governing bodies were being appointed as an interim measure to ensure that the machinery existed to normalise education and reopen schools.

No lower primary schools in the affected areas had been closed officially and these schools would reopen normally on January 13.

"In cases where educa-

tion was disrupted at lower primary schools as a result of intimidation during the last few weeks of the school year, pupils will be promoted internally on the basis of their achievements during the year."

"My department will also do everything possible to provide the best possible education opportunities in keeping with the government's declared policy of equal education for all population groups," Dr Hartzenberg said.

"In this process my department commits itself to close and continuous consultation with parent communities through their representatives on school committees and governing councils."

The minister said it was regretted that the disruption of education had retarded the programme to introduce compulsory education in the areas concerned.

"As soon as education has been normalised fully, my department will also consider the introduction of compulsory and free education in these areas after consultation with the school committees and governing councils concerned" — SAPA

Maths teachers may get project guides

1/1/80
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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— There is a strong possibility that in 1982 new teachers' guide books will be available to standard 5 mathematics teachers in black schools.

The publication of the guides will be the result of a research project on the teaching of mathematics, which was started at the beginning of this year by the research unit for education planning, of the university of the Orange Free State.

The university's Professor D. Vermaak initiated the project after consultation with the education departments of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, KwaZulu, Lebowa, Transkei and QwaQwa.

Mr J. M. Bartlett, leader of the full-time project staff, emphasised in an interview here that the unit only played a "supportive" role to mathematics teachers in the black states.

"We are merely assisting in the development of an in-service training structure where we can, as well as the development of teacher and pupil material for class use," Mr Bartlett said.

However, the guides that would be published after completion of the research would be helpful

to anyone involved in the teaching of maths in the various education systems in this country.

The research relates to the full secondary range, from Std 5 to 10. Guides for the other classes would be available at a much later stage.

Mr Bartlett also said the unit had a number of international consultants in Britain, central Africa and the USA.

Mr Bartlett attended the international conference on mathematics education held in California, and was able to establish more contact with other educationists who are doing research on the teaching of maths in third world countries.

The Ciskei government, which has been worried by the scarcity of commercial

and science teachers in the homeland, has also made its own arrangements to solve part of the problem.

Beginning next year, the education department will arrange in-service courses for mathematics and science teachers, which will be held over a 12-month period.

In the past teachers attended the courses on a weekly basis which, sources close to the department said, was not very effective and it was hoped when teachers received courses at the in-service training centre for a full year, the effort would be more profitable.

The teaching staff at the Mlaziya in-service training centre, at Mdantsane, where the courses will be held, will also be increased to cope with the new design. — DDC

Compulsory education scheme progresses

By David Breier, Pretoria Bureau
 Compulsory education for blacks in another seven areas, including parts of Soweto, was announced today by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

Dr Hartzenberg also announced measures to re-open schools in the eastern Cape, western Cape, Bloemfontein and Kimberley where school boycotts have disrupted education for some months.

He confirmed that school committees in Klipspruit/Pimville and Jabulani in Soweto had agreed to compulsory education which would be introduced from Sub A next year.

Schools in Colesberg, Ermelo, Volksrust, Harris-smith and Bethlehem would receive compulsory education at the same time.

This brings to a total of 38 the number of areas which will receive compulsory education from next year.

PROGRAMME

The programme will be introduced a year at a time with only Sub A receiving the benefits next year, while it will be extended to Sub B in 1982, Standard 1 in 1983 and so on.

The programme will extend to Standard 5 or the age of 16, whichever comes sooner.

Dr Hartzenberg said requests for the re-opening of schools in the Cape and Bloemfontein had already been received from newly elected school committees.

| Age Group | Total EAP (reported) ('000) | EAP (standardised) | Total EAP |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| All | 50,0 | 41,2 | 59,9 |
| 15-74 | 88,1 | | |
| 15-64M | 89,4 | | |
| 15-59F | | | |

Averages

| | |
|-------|------|
| 70-74 | 46,9 |
| 65-69 | 64,2 |
| 60-64 | 76,1 |
| 55-59 | 96,1 |
| 50-54 | 96,9 |

"I trust that other school committees will take similar steps as soon as possible to ensure that their schools will also re-open on January 18 next year," he said.

COMMITTEES

Where the election of school committees was disrupted, governing bodies would be appointed as an interim measure to ensure that the necessary machinery existed for re-opening the schools, he said.

In cases where education was disrupted at lower primary schools during the last few weeks of the school year, pupils would be promoted on the basis of their school achievements during the year, he said.

"As soon as education has been fully normalised, my department will also consider the introduction of compulsory and free education in these areas after consultation with the school committees and governing councils concerned," he said.

| Age Group | 1970 | 1978 | 1970 | 1978 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| 70-74 | 46,9 | 41,7 | 43 | 20,5 |
| 65-69 | 64,2 | 39,9 | 49,4 | 36,9 |
| 60-64 | 76,1 | 41,5 | 49,4 | 45,9 |
| 55-59 | 96,1 | 44,1 | 48,4 | 60,1 |
| 50-54 | 96,9 | 49,2 | 65,4 | 22,7 |
| All | 50,0 | 41,7 | 43 | 20,5 |

1970 POPULATION CENSUS
 (1978) (1970)
 CPS Vermaak (1970) (1978)
 Smitkins (1970)
 CPS (1978)
 V d Merwe (1970)
 Total

ble 3

256
 329
 STAR
 11/2/80

Students review boycott

75/6
75/6
12/12/80

NEW BRIGHTON — Fort Hare students living in Port Elizabeth and nearby met on Wednesday night behind closed doors to review the stayaway at black schools in the Eastern Cape.

The parents' committee will meet later.

A spokesman for the students said a return to classes next year was still under consideration.

Meanwhile, the Rev G B Molefe who was elected two weeks ago to the new school committee here will resign on Monday because of old age.

Dr Molefe said he hoped schools would re-open next year because thousands of parents had lost big sums of money through class boycotts.

He said students should adopt a wait and see attitude to see how the promise of equal education was implemented.

He added the government was not the loser but blacks were losing by not being educated. The boycott was not unanimous as students in other areas wrote examinations.

Dr Molefe said as a result of the boycotts improvements were being made.

He appealed to pupils to

return to classes next year "and enjoy their sacrifices of 1980 in 1981".

Meanwhile, seven more schools agreed to compulsory education from sub A next year, bringing the total to 38, Dr Hartzenberg, announced yesterday.

The latest areas to join the plan are Colesberg, Klipspruit / Pimville (Soweto), Jabulani (Soweto), Ermelo, Volksrust, Harrismith and Bethlehem.

Dr Hartzenberg said regular discussions would be held next year between school committees and his department to identify problems and ensure the smooth working of the programme.

Parents would also have the chance to comment on draft regulations.

He said compulsory education would be extended in these areas to Sub-B in 1982, Std 1 the year after and so on.

The programme would be extended to other areas as from 1982 after consultations with parents.

The 31 school committees which agreed earlier to compulsory education include Bedford and Aliwal North —
DDR-SAPA

TABLE 13: CAPITAL-OUTPUT RATIOS, 1971, 1976 AND 1978

a) All Sectors: K, Y measured in millions of rand, 1970 prices)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|--------|-------------|--------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------|---------------|---------|----------|--------|
| | Agriculture | Mining | Manufacturing | Electricity | Construction | Commerce | Transport etc | Finance | Services | All |
| 1971 K | 2 403 | 1 885 | 3 174 | 2 182 | 178 | 1 702 | 4 726 | 6 479 | 7 545 | 30 274 |
| Y | 1 154 | 1 170 | 2 847 | 329 | 576 | 1 912 | 1 215 | 1 520 | 1 821 | 12 543 |
| | 2,08 | 1,61 | 1,11 | 6,63 | 0,31 | 0,89 | 3,89 | 4,26 | 4,14 | 2,41 |
| 1978 K | 2 848 | 2 825 | 5 046 | 3 615 | 231 | 2 468 | 7 613 | 8 868 | 12 027 | 45 541 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 867 | 2 418 | 15 554 |
| | | | | | | | | 4,75 | 4,97 | 2,93 |
| | | | | | | | | 11,5 | 20,0 | 21,6 |

Bills on urban blacks to be amended

Political Staff

The three draft Bills which the Government published recently and which are aimed at improving the position of urban blacks are likely to be substantially amended before being submitted to Parliament.

This assurance was given today by a senior spokesman of the Department of Co-operation and Development after criticism that the measures would affect the legal rights of blacks in the urban areas and actually make their position worse.

The spokesman said the department has received wide-ranging and substantial comment on the Bills.

It could therefore be expected that the Bills would be amended substantially before being put to Parliament.

Criticism of the Bills has come from the Progressive Federal Party's Director of Research, Professor Nic Olivier, after an in-depth study of the measures.

His study has shown that future generations of blacks in the urban areas would be stripped of the legal rights enshrined in current legislation which protects them from being endorsed out to the homelands.

1976

Manufacturing

Census

Reserve Bank - 1976

| | K | Y | K/Y | K | Y | K/Y |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Food | 717 679 | 849 507 | 0,84 | | | |
| Chemicals | 953 378 | 1 156 606 | 0,82 | | | |
| Primary & fab. metals | 292 580 | 2 116 716 | 1,08 | | | |
| Machinery | 379 266 | 1 041 443 | 0,36 | | | |
| Transport, equipment | 319 248 | 564 812 | 0,57 | | | |
| Other | 1 595 530 | 2 163 022 | 0,74 | | | |
| TOTAL | 6 257 681 | 7 892 106 | 0,79 | 4 643 000 | 3 393 000 | 1,37 |

(1976 prices)

(1970 prices)

Examiner 'relieved of his duties'

15/12/80 NM
256

African Affairs Reporter

A BLACK circuit inspector appointed by the Department of Education and Training as chief examiner for a Zulu paper in the junior certificate national examination, has been 'relieved of his duties' following the marking of scripts by unauthorised persons

Mr R S Ndlovu, was employed by the KwaZulu Department of Education but was appointed by the Department of Education and Training, Pretoria, as chief examiner

A spokesman for the department confirmed at the weekend that action had been taken against him and that irregularities had taken place

According to Mr J R Lotz, Natal regional director of the department, 44 000 exam scripts were to be given out to official markers at the Edendale Technical College, but the chief examiner took some of them to Hammarsdale

'There he would hand them to his friends, who are definitely not authorised to do the marking,' Mr Lotz said

The Mercury has been told that careless marking of examination scripts might have lead to students being 'failed' when they might otherwise have passed

Police in Hammarsdale last week found 80 examination scripts in the hands of people who they said were drinking liquor while marking the scripts

The police acted after receiving reports of irregularities

Police in charge of the investigations later stopped a car and allegedly found 4000 scripts in the boot

They immediately confiscated them and returned them to the Edendale Technical College where marking was conducted by authorised examiners

Official markers have protested that they were given a limited number of scripts to mark each day. As they are paid by the script, the markers complained that they were not able to make as much money as they had in the past

A new chief examiner has been appointed and more markers will be employed to meet the deadline

According to a statement, the Department of Education and Training had terminated Mr Ndlovu's appointment as examiner with immediate effect

'He is not in the employ of this department, and we cannot comment at this stage on any other actions that may be

taken in future

'All examination scripts marked by unauthorised markers will be remarked by qualified sub-examiners appointed by the Regional Director of Education and Training in Natal

Candidates therefore have nothing to fear since the department will ensure that every single script has been properly marked and that no candidate has been wronged

This eliminates the question of candidates having to rewrite the Zulu paper' he said

Mr J E Ndlovu, KwaZulu Secretary for Education and Culture, said he was awaiting a report before he could comment

Mr R S Ndlovu was not available for comment

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The informal trading sector is not included.

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(1) II, IX - associated with mining and services

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(1) I - associated with agriculture, both on white farms

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Parents meet on school boycott

PORT ELIZABETH — The newly-elected convener of Port Elizabeth black school committees, Mr Fani James, yesterday said black parents wanted to see their children back at school next year but it would not be easy to persuade them to return to classes

He was interviewed on the eve of a mass meeting of parents yesterday to consider the schools boycott, the introduction of compulsory education and three draft bills affecting blacks

Mr James, chairman of Phakamisa Junior Secondary School Committee, was elected convener at a meeting of newly-elected school committees in Zwide at the weekend

Mr James said the mass meeting of parents would decide what steps to take on the boycott

Parents were still sceptical about the government's move to bring about compulsory education next year in some areas, he said

The chairman of a parents' body, the Committee of 21, Mr A Z Lamani, said he had some reservations about certain clauses of the three draft bills, about the schools' situation and about compulsory education

Mr Lamani, who is also a programme organizer of the Port Elizabeth Black Parents' Committee, said one bill was aimed at suppressing free movement of blacks and intended to deprive all future generations of their birthright to live and work in urban areas

He said he was suspicious that the government had not spelt out the full details about compulsory education

Mr Lamani said the parents' committee had held a series of closed meetings with the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee and representatives of the Congress of South African Students in an effort to end the boycott

No agreement was reached about the re-opening of the schools in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga at a meeting called by the Guguletu Residents' Association on Sunday

Boycott

plea to parents

256
17/12/70

PORT ELIZABETH — A plea to black parents to get their children back to school next year was made at a meeting in New Brighton yesterday

At the meeting, called by the Committee of 21, emotional parents prayed for the safety and well being of children involved in the schools boycott

The Rev T T Tshume said pupils had "paid more than the price" and it was time they realised that they could not boycott classes indefinitely

"In any struggle or protest one proceeds to a certain point at which an assessment has to be made of the gains and losses. If there are more losses than gains, then there are alternative channels to fight inferior education"

Mr Tshume said bantu education was a national issue and he saw no success in a "campaign" confined only to the Eastern Cape

He fiercely criticised the actions of those who chased lower primary pupils out of their classrooms a few months ago

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employment. The focus placing African women on the labour

ment must have been considerably greater than that in female

has risen slightly. But the absolute growth in male employ-

since that date), the proportion of women in total employment

tively to civil service employment - predominantly male -

have either been overestimated in 1970, or have shrunk rela-

and services, where predominantly female domestic service may

crepancy is within the bounds of sampling and reporting error)

in every other sector (except electricity, where the dis-

as comparison of the two tables would seem to suggest. Yet

women have not made as much progress in commercial employment

tly a female activity (included in table 5 but not in table 4)

agricultural employment. Also petty trading is predominant-

that there has been a relative shift away from women in

Ciskei ^{(256) 00} opposed to compulsory schooling ^{18/12/80} plan

ZWELITSHA - The Ciskei Government is opposed to the gradual introduction of compulsory education in black schools.

This was made clear yesterday when the acting Chief Minister, Rev W M Xaba addressed Ciskeians after the results of the independence referendum were announced here.

"This so called free compulsory education is nothing else but the old Bantu education in the cloak of free education," he said.

The demand in the Ciskei was for compulsory education for all pupils up to Standard 8.

He said the gradual introduction of compulsory education as proposed by the Department of Education and Training meant full compulsory education

would become a fact of life after 16 years in South Africa after the initial introduction at Sub-A level.

The problem here is that we still have some whites controlling black education who cannot sit side by side with blacks, and the matter is particularly frustrating when such a man is a verkrampte," Mr Xaba said.

He also criticised members of the committees which have been established to liaise with the Department of Education and Training regarding introduction of compulsory education.

I am surprised there are meetings with the minister on the matter as this free education is Bantu education which has been sugar-coated," he said. DDR

The main explanation for the discrepancy between my estimate and the CPS estimate of agricultural employment, then, is probably that I have overestimated employment in homeland agriculture. It may also be the case that the 1979 level of employment in 'white' agriculture is lower than that in 1976, continuing the trend between 1970 and 1976. This tendency for agricultural employment to contract in absolute and, a priori, in relative terms is a major 'demand-for-labour' factor against which to understand unemployment. The lack of a detailed understanding of the process remains a lacuna in any account of unemployment. It is possible, using the 1960 and 1970 Population Censuses, to analyse African unemployment by sex and region-type. The results are presented in Table 4: (see following page)

Minister: new peak in black education

EAST LONDON — The year that is ending has witnessed new heights in black education, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, says in an editorial opinion to the department's periodical, Educamus, for December.

Dr Hartzenberg lists eight major achievements which have reached new heights over the past year.

These are:

— A budget that has shown the biggest increase — 37 per cent from the previous year. The total for the 1980-81 year is R249 million as against R27 million in the 1972-3 financial year.

— Provision for 79 new schools with 1 486 classrooms, as well as 1 701 additional classrooms at existing schools. Also included are renovations and upgrading of other classrooms.

— All schools provided with their full needs for class readers and textbooks.

— Changing the minimum age for school entrance from seven to six years for 1981.

— Abolition of double sessions at schools.

DR HARTZENBERG

— A total of 280 000 pupils now involved in remedial and special education.

— Number of matriculants up from 23 000 to 43 000.

— Progress in tertiary and technical education. On the increase in the budget provided, Dr Hartzenberg says the department is now closer to "our ideal" of equal and compulsory education.

— "Much progress has been made in the preparatory programme with a view to instituting compulsory education."

| | 1960 | | 1970 | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|------------------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | % Males employed |
| Metropolitan | 1 156 589 | 664 236 | 90,3 | 40,6 | |
| Urban | 529 725 | 216 337 | 73,5 | 56,8 | |
| Rural | 979 729 | 857 237 | 91,7 | 23,1 | |
| Homelands | 960 477 | 1 341 361 | 85,2 | 16,8 | |
| TOTAL | 3 626 520 | 3 079 171 | 86,9 | 26,6 | |
| Metropolitan | 1 414 076 | 779 871 | | 56,4 | |
| Urban | | | | 57,4 | |
| Rural | | | | 51,4 | |
| Home | | | | 14,5 | |
| TOTAL | | | | 34,2 | |

TABLE 4: (continued)

(c) Employment as a proportion of men 16-64 and of women 15-59,

1960 and 1970

Lamani: need for compromise

256
 00
 19/12/80

PORT ELIZABETH — The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Committee of 21, Mr A Z Lamani, yesterday appealed to all parties involved in the schools boycott to be prepared to give and take

He said the Department of Education and Training, parents, and pupils committees should be prepared to compromise to reach a solution to the crisis

He said a parents meeting scheduled by his committee for Sunday, had been postponed for a week so that the committee could negotiate further with pupils towards ending the boycott

The meeting follows one on Tuesday which was poorly attended by parents

Mr Lamani said his committee — a civic body — would try to work out



MR LAMANI

terms of agreement with boycotting pupils and would then present them to the parents meeting

If approved by the parents the terms will then be presented to the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee under the Rev James Haya. Then that body will discuss them with executive members

of the Students Committee

I feel all parties involved in the school boycott should exercise a spirit of give and take. I feel that we must cultivate an atmosphere of goodwill to allow room for compromise if we hope to break the deadlock

Mr Lamani also appealed to the government to declare a state of amnesty to allow proper consultation between the detained students and those in hiding

Another meeting of new school committee members here and in Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Walmer will be held at Kwazakle, on Sunday

Mr Iant James, convenor of the committees, yesterday appealed to all members to attend the meeting which he said would make important decisions on the schools crisis. DDC

The Nahoon Round Table's Christmas Drums h... donate a tin of food each signment of food p

OPEN TONIGHT
 'TILL 9 p.m.

CHRISTMAS

Enhancement



MEN'S KNIT SHIRTS

Hang-ten Giorgio and Munsingwear in plain, and broad and narrow stripes at

R12,95

MONATIC FACIAL SLAX

SHOP AFTER

6 p.m.

AND YOU COULD WIN A FULLY DECORATED CHRISTMAS TREE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No R 2600

19 December 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS REGARDING THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO, THE CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF PUPILS AT, AND THE SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION OF PUPILS FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND STATE AIDED SCHOOLS

The Minister of Education and Training has, by virtue of section 44 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1 In the Schedule "the Regulations" shall mean the regulations published under Government Notice R 2258 of 4 November 1977

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

No R 2600

19 Desember 1980

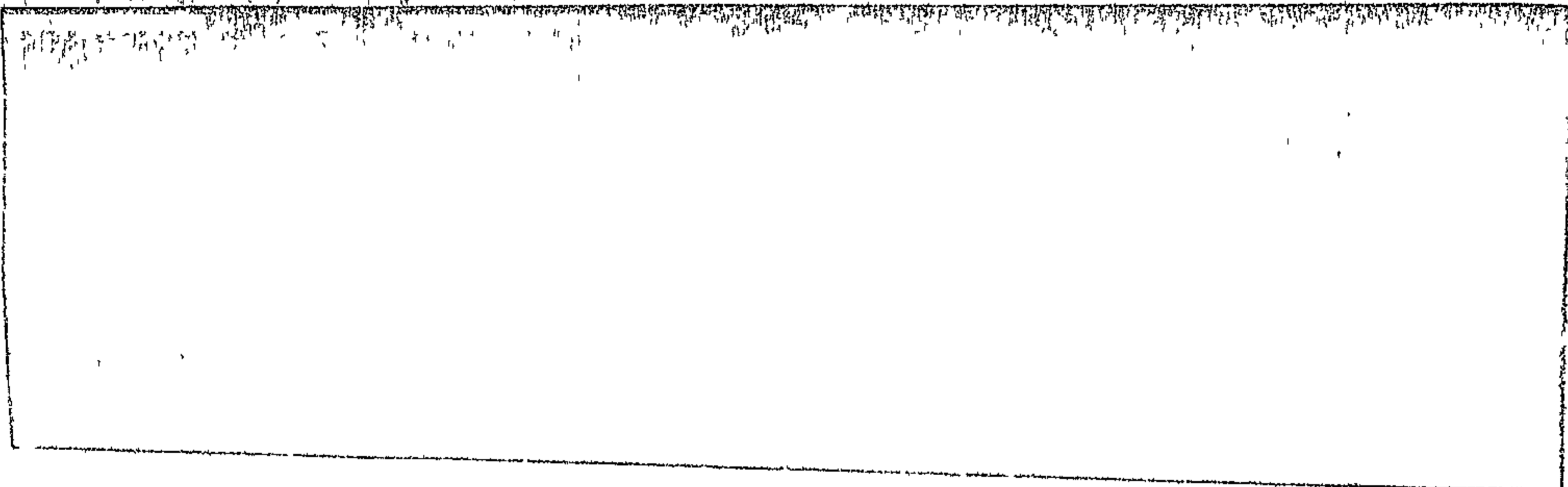
WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE TOELATING VAN LEERLINGE TOE DIE BEHEER OOR EN BEHANDLING VAN LEERLINGE BY, EN DIE SKORSING EN VERSCHEURING VAN LEERLINGE OOR STAATSKOLE, GEWENSKAPSKOLE EN STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOLE

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1 In hierdie Bylae beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Government's kennisgewing R 2258 van 4 November 1977

Handwritten note: In field book see G 2525



Sunday EXPRESS

ACTION MAN — AT LAST?

WE ARE impressed — though tentatively at this early stage — with the strong indications Dr Piet Koornhof gave us this weekend that his controversial "New Deal" legislation governing the lives of Blacks will be drastically changed before it reaches Parliament

This is exactly the kind of action we called for two weeks ago when we warned of serious misgivings on the Bills. While we certainly do not agree with the Minister's accompanying attacks on critics of the Bills (in fact we suspect those very critics played an important role in bringing about this development) we believe that his decision to revise the proposed legislation should be applauded. At this stage, positive and visible action is far more important than any number of grand promises of good intentions

Naturally, before becoming too enthusiastic, we have to wait and see what exactly will replace the negative portions of the Bills. We hope the changes will indeed be in line with what Dr Koornhof declared earlier this week in a Day of the Vow address at Retiefsklip, where he told his audience that the road ahead demanded new initiatives, real reform, agreement and negotiation with the people of all the population groups in South Africa.

What is encouraging, is that Dr Koornhof's speech was one of several Day of the Vow addresses that showed a spirit of conciliation very far removed from the bloodcurdling theme of racial-survival-through-domination prevalent on the December 16s of just a few years ago.

At Heidelberg, the Prime Minister urged Afrikaners to display enough courage and faith to leave the laager and launch a "peace offensive".

At Paardekraal, the State President said there would always be differences between people and groups, but seen in perspective they could and would have to be resolved to make it possible to stand "shoulder to shoulder" against threatening forces

At Vegkop, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, took up the same theme.

But perhaps the most remarkable Day of the Vow address was the one delivered by Professor Tjaart van der Walt, who warned bluntly at Vanderbijlpark that it was wishful thinking to believe Whites could retain all power forever and who urged Afrikaners to prepare now for "fulfilling their calling" in a minority situation

Such a message from the Rector of the University of Potchefstroom, at a Day of the Vow ceremony, is indeed something to marvel at.

Public speeches are but a fragile foundation for the massive edifice of change that is needed in South Africa. But when they are coupled with positive action — as we hope will prove to be the case with the "New Deal" legislation — then perhaps we still have a chance.

Department of Accounting
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256

ESSENTIALS
TOPICS

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manufactured asbestos goods in March 1979. The United Kingdom is somewhere in the middle where the commission now sitting is expected to recommend the lowering of existing levels of exposure still further with a view to ultimately phasing out asbestos. At the other end of the spectrum are the Latin American and Far Eastern countries which have no official safety levels of exposure at all.

Having set out above the overall context of the problem of

New post for Alice rector

ALICE — Professor A Coetzee, acting rector, has left the University of Fort Hare for Cape Town where he and Mrs Coetzee will settle. Professor Coetzee, has been appointed director of the publications board

He came to Alice in 1951 as the minister for the Dutch Reformed Church and by arrangement with the church and the Fort Hare Council, he became a part-time lecturer in the Department of Afrikaans/Nederlands

In 1955 he joined the academic staff as a full-time senior lecturer in this department and in 1960 was appointed head

He acted as rector in 1971 and was appointed vice-rector in 1972

In 1973 he chose to return to his department

In 1976 he was again appointed vice rector and in 1978 took on the additional work of director of external studies

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The third section will deal in greater depth with the struggle of unequal parties over interpretation of research and for deciding the official safety levels. It will deal with the structural roles of industry, organised labour and the State. The role of the State raises certain theoretical issues concerning its neutrality. Comments on the role of research and scientific workers, civic organisations and private law suits will be made.

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22/12/80 00

Pupils disrupt PE meeting

273
156

PORT ELIZABETH — A group of about 100 stick-wielding youths, men and women yesterday disrupted a meeting of school committee members at the St Don Bosco Catholic Church Hall in Kwazakhele.

The group, mainly pupils, sang freedom songs and raised clenched fists as they burst into the hall while the meeting of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown school committee members was in session.

The meeting, at which important decisions concerning the schools' boycott were to have been taken, was barred to the public and the press.

The pupils demanded to know why the meeting had been convened without their consent.

A spokesman for the group said they had started the boycott and they were the ones who would see to it to the end.

The chairman of the Committee of 21, Mr A. Z.

Lamani, appealed for calm.

The group responded angrily and told Mr Lamani that any meeting concerning the boycott had to be called by them.

The convener of the meeting, Mr Fani James, told the group they had not resolved the boycott problem but were discussing issues to have the meeting of interested organisations.

One pupil said they would return to school only if their long term demand — the abolition of "Bantu education" — was met.

Another accused the press of inaccurate reporting.

Mr James supported her and said the press had misinformed the public as to the true boycott issues.

At the end of a heated argument, it was resolved that a person should be appointed to issue press statements to avoid further confusion — DDC

Twice as many blacks want Wits

By Carolyn Dempster

Black students applying for first-year studies at the University of the Witwatersrand have more than doubled since last year.

By December 19 last year, 351 black students had applied to Wits. By the same time this year there were more than 750.

With the dramatic increase in applications more pressure is being put on the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzberg, to give his ministerial approval.

To minimise disappointment, Wits has advertised to all potential black students requiring that approval that applications will close on January 12.

"This means we can at least give the Minister an entire batch of applications to consider instead of feeding them through in

drips and drabs," a spokesman for the university administration said.

"Last year the department was still processing applications after the close of the first term."

Not all the students will qualify for university. Most are still awaiting their matric results.

Mr G Engelbrecht, chief PRO of the department, said the results should be out on January 1, but "there are a number of factors involved and the results could come out earlier."

The urgent need for facilities for tertiary education for black students in the Soweto area has been the subject of intensive research by Wits and the department.

In 1979 Wits outlined a massive expansion and academic plan including a commitment to open its doors to students of all races.

In January 1979 the department appointed a commission to "look into the planning of black tertiary education in urban areas" and the feasibility of university facilities in black townships.

The Relief Commission reported to Dr Hartzberg in August and a spokesman for the department said he would report to the Cabinet in the new year.

RDM 24/12/86, (256)

Some 'closed' schools are to open again next year

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

SOME of the 83 schools which were closed in the Cape and Free State this year because of intermittent rioting will be opened next year, according to the deputy chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J Schoeman

Mr Schoeman said yesterday "quite a number of schools" would resume classes, as school committees had already requested his department to open schools

He said he hoped things would normalise in the New Year as it was expected that more schools would request pupils to return to classes

Higher primary and secondary schools closed late this year when pupils stayed away from their classes because of continual rioting

Mr Schoeman said lower primary schools

were not officially closed because of the riots, but pupils had stayed away because of intimidation.

He disclosed that 18 schools were closed in Kimberley, three secondary schools in Bloemfontein, one high school in Soweto and the rest were in various parts of the Cape

He said although there had been a "small boycott" at the Morris Isaacson School in Soweto, that was not the cause of its closure. Pupils and teachers were transferred to other schools because of renovations there

There were 1 391 teachers at all 83 schools, and of these 44 were unqualified and dismissed. The rest were temporarily accommodated at the in-service centres, he said

Mr Schoeman said in September pupils were asked to re-register and several thousands had done so, but had to leave classes again after being intimidated

Teachers' pay discrepancy

24/10/80 News

(256)
(3/5)

BLACK teachers are paid about R150 a month less than whites and it would cost the State R25-million to eliminate this discrepancy.

These claims are made in the Black Sash magazine, Sash, which says there has been an improvement in the field of black education

Text books, but not prescribed books, are now

provided free from Standards 1-10 Stationery is still free only in white schools

The Government has begun a building programme for black schools the Teachers' Training College in Soweto is being enlarged, and technical schools are in the pipeline

It is also allocating more money for university

education in a departure from previous policy through which only loan financing was available through the Department of Community Development and the interest and capital redemption costs were borne by the township householders, the magazine says

There are 5 000 blacks in black universities, all of whom are living in hos-

tels. A total of 6 900 are enrolled at Unisa

Seven out of 10 000 blacks receive a university education, while 240 out of 10 000 whites receive one

In 1977, 403 degrees were awarded to blacks In the same year the Government spent R886-million on white education and R452-million on black education

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Lowering teachers' status

256

It has become customary to appoint students with no teachers course certificates to teach in junior secondary schools. They have not been trained as teachers and this habit lowers the status of teachers.

There are essential subjects that make one qualify to be a teacher — they are general method, school organisation, principles of education, child psychology. These subjects are responsible for professional conduct which determines the tone of the school and proper behaviour and conduct of teachers to be copied by students.

If a principal wants chaos and disharmony at his school

he must insist on having these teacher-labourers who have never been trained as teachers. These 'teachers' smoke in the staffroom in the presence of the actual teachers and the students will do the same as some of these teacher labourers are boys themselves.

These teachers are appointed with the feeble excuse that there is a shortage of teachers.

"Do we ever think of appointing teachers to act as nurses when there is a shortage of nurses? Do we ever think of appointing attorneys to act as doctors when there is a shortage of doctors? Don't you think to use non-

professional students in the teaching profession is to invite trouble?

I am sure in all professions that have a council governing them such abnormalities would never occur. The same thing should apply to teaching so that it can regain its nobleness and lost prestige. The voice of the teacher should once again have authority and there will be better understanding between teacher and student and parent and teacher.

If there is a shortage of teachers, the powers that be must examine the conditions of service and low salaries because they are responsible for this shortage.

Dan Pasty

Black matric passes

RDM 27/12/80

256

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE Department for Education and Training yesterday released black Transvaal matriculation examination results

According to the pass lists for the Reef, Northern Transvaal, Highveld, and the Orange-Vaal, about 3 600 pupils passed

The number of Transvaal candidates will only be released in about a fortnight but it is believed the number is about 5 500. If correct that would indicate a Transvaal pass rate of about 65%

In 1978, the national percentage pass was 73,3% out of 10 454 full-time candidates. A total of 4 395 candidates — 27,2% — obtained matric exemption.

Last year 23 000 candidates sat the examination and 18 378 (74,4%) passed. This nationwide figure included 4 993 candidates — 27,2% — who obtained matric exemption and 8 716 — 47,4% — who obtained School Leaving Certificates.

Chief attacks minister for closing schools

DO 27/12/60
256/105

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, came under heavy attack from the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L L Sebe, here yesterday. Commenting on the Ciskei referendum, Chief Sebe blamed the closure of schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage for poor turnouts in those areas.

"When we went to Port

Elizabeth to outline the voting in the referendum, the hall was packed as never before and some parents came to us afterwards to air their problems about the closure of schools," Chief Sebe said.

One parent came up and said her daughter who was in Standard Three was pregnant and we heard of many other social problems which had

arisen as a result of the closure of schools."

Chief Sebe questioned the wisdom of giving one man the power to decide on the future of schools and schooling in areas where he had no idea of the conditions.

"To me the whole exercise of closing schools in Port Elizabeth is a direct undermining of the Cillie Commission Report —
DDR

Big technical boost in 50 black schools

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

Technical education is to get a massive boost in Soweto during the next two years with the introduction of technical subjects into about 50 secondary schools in the townships.

There are hopes that this greater emphasis on technical training will enable thousands of young blacks to get jobs easier and will help to alleviate the country's pressing shortage of skilled workers.

The scheme has the backing of the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, and other Government officials trying hard to promote small businesses in the townships. An increased flow of technically skilled black people from schools could help to develop the so-called informal sector in the townships.

50 SCHOOLS

Few details of the scheme are available but Government sources confirm that plans are already advanced to provide technical training at about 50 Soweto secondary schools, "within the next year or two."

One education official interviewed today said it will not be difficult to introduce technical subjects.

Some senior Government men have believed for some time that there has been a wrong emphasis in the syllabuses of black and white schools. Too little attention has been paid to technical subjects, they say.

PUBLIC SECTOR - Govt -

B. E. D.

1-1-81 - 31-7-81

Braced for conflict?

When hundreds of thousands of black children return to school at the opening of the new term on Tuesday, they will find the authorities armed with tough new regulations for dealing with unrest and boycotts.

The regulations, gazetted quietly and almost unnoticed on December 19, were drafted as a direct result of the turmoil in black education last year which resulted in 84 schools in the Cape and Bloemfontein being closed.

How effective they will be in coping with politically motivated unrest remains to be seen.

The Department of Education and Training's public relations officer, Gerhard Engelbrecht, told the *FM* that it was too early to tell whether the boycotts by Cape pupils would continue.

It was the department's impression, he said, that the vast majority of pupils wanted to attend school. Where the closed schools were concerned, the Minister of Education and Training, Ferdie Hartzenberg, had made it clear it was up to the school committees to ask for their re-opening, Engelbrecht said.

Official power

The new regulations extend the authorities' power to expel pupils and to refuse re-admission. They also transfer certain powers from school principals and committees to the Secretary for Education and Training and his officials.

It becomes possible for circuit inspectors to overrule a principal's decision to admit particular pupils and also provides that any pupil who has been expelled for misconduct, or had his name removed from the register in terms of another regulation, can only be re-admitted with the approval of the Secretary.

In addition, whereas previously a pupil could be expelled (after one warning) for conduct "at school" which the principal considered detrimental to the welfare of the school, he can now be expelled for such conduct anywhere — whether at school or not.

Circuit inspectors now have wide powers to expel pupils summarily, even without the recommendation of the principal, and for reasons wide open to individual interpretation.

A similar power (without specified offences) existed under the old regulations but could only be exercised "in exceptional cases on the recommendation of the principal."

Under the new rules, the power can be exercised without the principal's recommendation and without the case being

exceptional.

A pupil can be expelled in terms of this clause for intentionally or negligently violating "any" regulation made in terms of the Education and Training Act, for conducting himself in a manner detrimental to maintaining order and discipline, for intentionally damaging, destroying or appropriating property of the school or of "any other person or body", for refusing to carry out instructions, for giving false information, for being convicted in court of an offence serious enough to warrant disciplinary action, for inciting or instigating others to violate regulations, for taking part in or instigating boycotts, protest marches, sit-ins or "any riotous action", and for committing acts of insubordination or for drug offences.

Although no official comment could be obtained on why this power could be exercised without the concurrence of principals, government sources claimed that principals could be prevented by intimidation from carrying out their duty.

But that is far from the end of the new powers taken by the authorities under the regulations.

A totally new section of the regulations is entitled "Treatment of Pupils Under Extraordinary Circumstances" and is designed to deal with boycotts.

It runs to 10 clauses and eight sub-clauses and lays down procedures to be followed in warning pupils (and whole school bodies), suspending pupils, closing and re-opening schools, and deleting pupils' names from school registers in the event of boycotts.

The regulations make it clear that no pupil whose name is deleted from the register in terms of this section will be re-admitted to school (even in the next school year) without the permission of the Secretary.

The new regulations also lay down maximum ages for pupils. In future no one over 16 will be admitted (or allowed to continue at) a primary school, no one over 18 in standards six, seven or eight, and no one over 20 in standards nine or 10 — unless the Secretary gives permission.

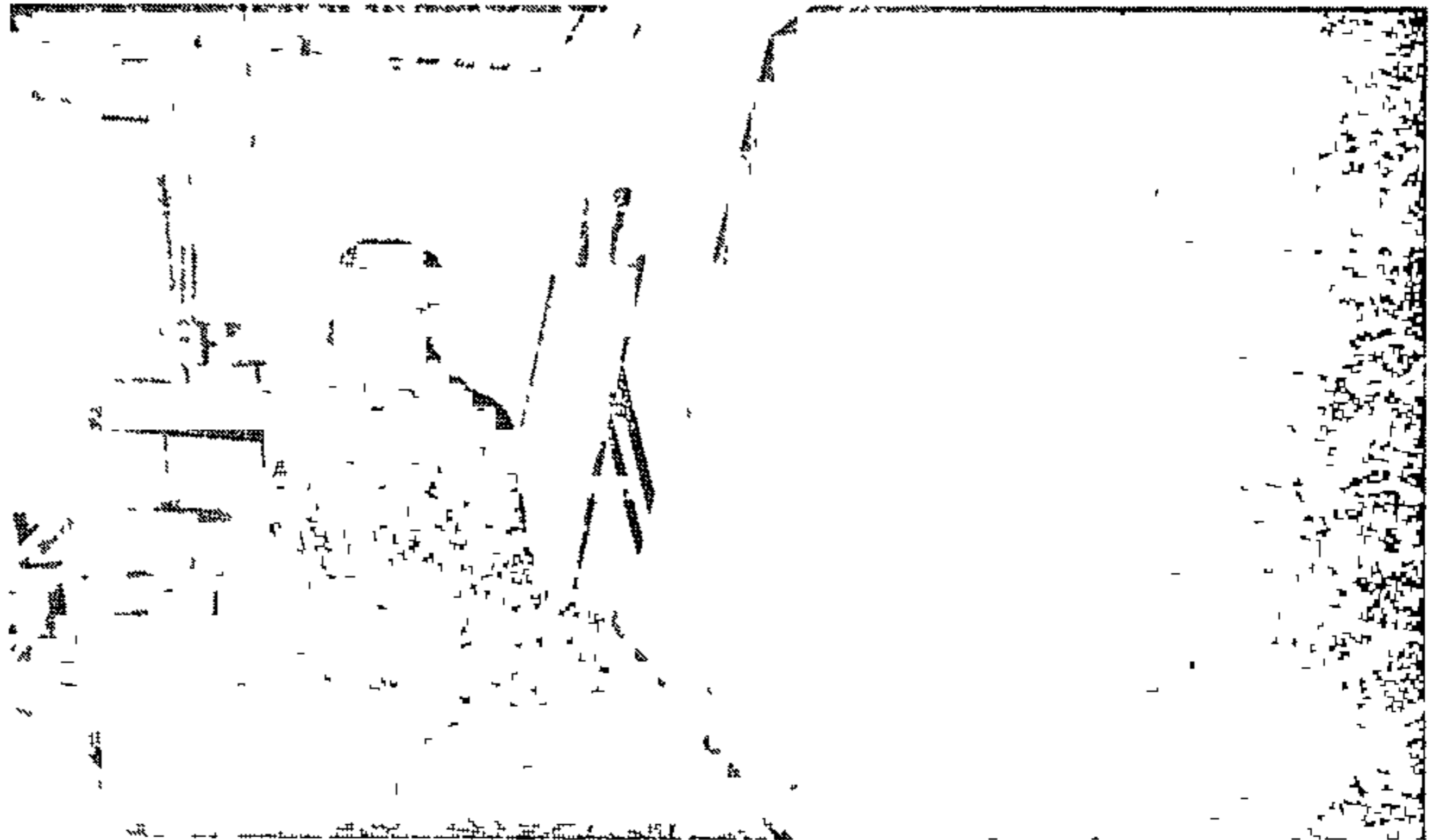
The *FM* is told the department has also taken certain administrative action to try and dampen turmoil in black schools — including moving its Cape Regional Office from Cape Town to troubled Port Elizabeth and sending Philip Engelbrecht (organiser of the successful adult education programme) there as regional director.

The hope is obviously that a combination of adroit administration and draconian regulation will enable it to get rid of the "troublemakers," reduce the remainder of the student bodies to obedience and return the school system to normal.

The hope may be forlorn — and the method could be ill-judged. A separate education system for blacks that is perceived as being inferior to that for whites carries the seeds of turmoil within itself and is an obvious breeding ground for frustration and for politicising young blacks.

Vastly improved education under a single department for all race groups seems essential in the long run.

As for the "trouble-makers," the de-



Black teacher . backed by tough new rules

partment should consider whether it is not better for them to play politics in township schools than to attend very different schools in Angola, Libya or Russia — as they are likely to do if expelled from school and recruited by exile groups.

Hope of an end to black school boycott

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — There is hope that the prolonged schools boycott by black pupils could be suspended before the 1981 school term starts on January 13

That is how members of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (Pesco) and the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee feel after a series of closed meetings between representatives of pupils and parents

It is also the first time that student leaders have said anything in favour of ending the impasse

Mr Thabo Msisi, a Pesco organiser, said yesterday that a conference of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) held in Johannesburg last month was, after reviewing the situation, in favour of suspending the boycott

He said the Pesco executive shared the same feeling, "but before we come to any drastic resolutions we must first try to find out how the masses feel

about the whole thing now"

A mass meeting will be held in New Brighton today

Mr Msisi said the main problem was the detention of student leaders for activities connected with the boycott

At least 16 pupils from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage are thought still to be held in the Modder B prison on the East Rand under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for indefinite detention

Among them are the Lamani brothers Duma, who is chairman of Pesco, and Thango, the local Cosas chairman

Mr Msisi said that if pupils returned to classes while their colleagues were still in police cells it would appear as if they were leaving them in the lurch.

It might also give the Government the impression that the detained pupils were responsible for the boycott

Mr A Z Lamani, chairman of the Committee of 21 and a member of the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee, said yesterday he had every hope that

pupils would suspend the boycott before the new school term started

This he had established from a series of meetings the parents' committee had held with the pupils' representatives

Mr Lamani said that pupils had repeatedly pointed out that they wanted a reassurance that their leaders would be released if they returned to classes

As he understood it, Section 10 was a preventive measure and the Government had detained the students because there was an uneasy situation in the townships

He therefore wished pupils could call off the boycott, the situation would then return to normal and the Government would have no excuse for keeping the leaders in detention

The education crisis started on May 19 as a class boycott among secondary and high school pupils. It gradually spread to primary schools and, in early October, to lower primary schools

RDM 8/1/81 (256)

JC results will be out this week

Pretoria Bureau

BLACK Junior Certificate examination results will definitely be released this week, Mr G Engelbrecht, chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday

However, he could not say exactly what day next week

Mr Engelbrecht said the Press could obtain the results from his department's seven

regions and not from his department directly

He said the department had made special copies of matric results because there were fewer candidates in matric than in JC and therefore the cost was minimal

About 156 000 JC candidates wrote the exams and if the department had to make the results available to the Press they would have to do so

through a "special computer programme"

Asked why JC results were released later than matric results, Mr Engelbrecht said matrics were given first priority because many candidates wanted to know their results before going to university

He disclosed that in future Junior Certificate would no longer be a public examination

"We shall gradually do away

with JC as a public examination, but this will take many years to phase out as many people still need JC," he said

He said the reason for phasing out JC as a public examination was that his department was gradually introducing matric as a qualification for teacher training certificates and because more black children preferred doing matric before going to college

Moves to end school boycott

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Negotiations are afoot to end the prolonged black schools boycott before the new term starts on January 13.

A closed meeting between student representatives and parents' committee members has been scheduled for today. It will be one of a series of meetings.

One of the main issues to be discussed is the release of student leaders detained for activities allegedly connected with the boycotts.

An organiser of Pesco (the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee), Mr Thabo Msisi, said Pesco had conducted surveys among students since the schools closed and the majority were in favour of resuming classes.

DIFFERENCES

But there are still differences, especially from the Uitenhage Students' Executive, which we will try to iron out at today's meeting.

Some students feel that if they return to classes they will be leaving their colleagues who are still in detention in the lurch.

Mr Msisi said the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) had reviewed the situation at a meeting in Johannesburg last month and was in favour of suspending the boycott. The Pesco executive shared the same view.

But before any drastic resolutions are made, we must find out how the student masses feel about the Elizabeth Parents' Committee situation, he said.

IN FAVOUR

According to the chairman of the Committee of 21, Mr A Z Lamani, who is a member of the Port committee, he has ascertained from the series of previous meetings that the majority of students were in favour of suspending the boycott before the term started.

However, he said, pupils wanted the assurance that their leaders would be released if they returned to classes.

6/18/81 DO (JIA) (256) (2/10)

School boycott meeting cancelled

PORT ELIZABETH — A mass-meeting here of black pupils was called off yesterday after the executive committee of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (Pesco) could not decide on whether to end the six month-long school boycott

The meeting was to have been held so that pupils themselves could decide whether to continue the boycott when schools reopen next Tuesday

The meeting will now be held tomorrow.

The view shared by the

majority of Pesco yesterday — that the boycott be suspended — was in line with a decision at a conference of the Congress of the South African Students (Cosas) held in Johannesburg recently —

DDR-SAPA

Editorial opinion, page 8.

Do 6/1/81

Ciskei matric results won't be published

256

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei's Department of Education will not publish the matriculation and standard eight examination results in the press this year "for security reasons"

This was announced here yesterday by Education Secretary, Mr O S Bomela, who confirmed the matriculation results had already been sent to the various circuit offices in the Ciskei for distribution to the concerned students

"Our students wrote their examinations under very difficult conditions last year and if we were to publish in the press the names of all those who did write it would make them marked people," Mr Bomela said

He said his department had experienced problems in the past when "marked" students had been the victims of intimidators because they had sat for examinations after there had been strikes and stayaways from class

"We cannot now expose our students to unnecessary danger by publishing their names in the press," he said

Mr Bomela said his department was expecting the standard eight results "any day now"

Matric results for black schools in white areas have already been released and a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said last night the Standard eight results were expected to be available this week

A spokesman for the department's regional office in Port Elizabeth said yesterday no decision had been taken yet on whether they would be published in the press

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Department of Coloured Affairs has indicated the coloured matric results will be released this week and that they will be given to the press for publication

The Transkei Secretary of the Department of Education, Mr H B. Tsengwa, said the standard seven and 10 examination results have been released and said he hoped the standard eight results would be ready in two week's time

He said the results have been sent to principals of the various schools throughout the country

EDITORIAL OPINION

Back to school move

DD
6/1/81
256

Indications that black pupils may end their boycott of schools and return to their studies are encouraging

There is no greater priority among South Africa's needs than education

Some of the children affected by the dispute over schooling have lost a year of their development. That is a tragedy. It means simply that they have fallen further behind in their competition with other school-goers to acquire talents necessary to equip them for the challenges of adult life

These children aspire to equal opportunities in the South Africa of tomorrow. Such opportunities can be won on merit now that political preoccupation with skin colour is beginning to disappear.

But even when the last barriers to complete integration in work places have been removed, appointments to responsible positions will still be on merit. The best jobs will always go to the best-qualified people. Therefore, there is a tremendous burden on blacks to prove themselves by performance.

They will be at a disadvantage unless, during their school years, they apply themselves diligently to their studies and do not allow themselves to be distracted from the main goal — to match whites in educational

achievement

It has been acknowledged that there was substance to black students' complaints about the standards of education set for them and about the inadequacy of their school facilities. These deficiencies caused the frustrations that led to the schools boycott. The government would therefore be less than sincere if it did not take note of these grievances and take steps to improve conditions.

What the authorities and the students should be looking for jointly is a new deal in black education. There must be commitment by the pupils to make the most of their opportunities. There must also be commitment by the authorities to standardising education for all races.

A lot of money will have to be spent to ensure that black schools in time will be able to offer as much as white schools. Such an investment will be worthwhile, however, only if it is valued by the parents, the pupils and the teachers.

The first necessary step must be a return to school and an acceptance by pupils of essential disciplines. Then should follow positive initiatives by the government to advance standards.

Director calls for end to boycott

PORT ELIZABETH - Boycotting black pupils in the Eastern Cape were urged yesterday to return to school next week by the newly-appointed Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr J P Engelbrecht

Mr Engelbrecht said education was a sure remedy for the high black

unemployment rate
"Discrimination in training of apprentices on the basis of race, colour and sex has been scrapped, but the minimum qualification for admission to most training schemes is Std 8

"Pupils who stay away from school will therefore not benefit from this ma

for breakthrough"
Mr Engelbrecht said that a return to school would mean more knowledge, higher productivity, more money, more security and better future opportunities

A continued boycott would lead to ignorance, poverty and stagnation

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

DD 8/1/81

PE pupils reject end to boycott

HA
256
34

PORT ELIZABETH — Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils yesterday unanimously decided to continue the seven-month long school boycott until their short-term demands were met

The decision was taken against the stand of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) which called for the suspension of the boycott to "consider a new strategy".

More than 5 000 pupils in the Great Centenary Hall, New Brighton, supported the Port Elizabeth Students Committee, (Pesco) which overruled the Cosas executive committee

The meeting was punctuated by freedom songs, clenched fists and cries of "Amandla ngawethu" (Power to the people)

Calling for a continuation of the boycott, Pesco executive members said their demands were "well known to the government"

Among the demands were the release of the 16 pupils detained in connection with the Port Elizabeth boycott

Speakers said if the boycott was suspended they would be "betraying their colleagues" — DDC

See also page 8.

STAR 8/1/81 (256)

Record enrolment of pupils at black schools

Own Correspondent

A record enrolment of 1.6-million pupils is expected when black schools reopen on Tuesday

A Department of Education and Training spokesman, Mr J A Schoeman,

said today his department was experiencing an enrolment increase of six percent which amounted to about 91 000 additional pupils

The figures did not include pupils attending schools in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the other homelands, he said

Speaking at a meeting in Stellenbosch last year, Dr Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training, said that since the department's inception in

1955 the black school population had increased from 1-million to 4.5-million last year

Mr Schoeman also said that from this year compulsory education was to be introduced from Sub-A classes. The minimum entrance age for Sub-A pupils was six years

"These pupils must have turned six before or on December 31, 1980. An important development this year is that compulsory education is being introduced in 38 townships throughout the country and 201 schools will be involved," Mr Schoeman said.

"Pupils who turned six before 1980 also attend but in their case schooling is not compulsory. Three readers and stationery will be supplied to all Sub-A pupils in the 38 townships."

All pupils are expected to report at their various schools on Tuesday and teachers will start working on Monday, Mr Schoeman said

PE pupils continue boycott

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The seven-month-old schools boycott by black Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils will continue indefinitely until their short-term demands have been met.

The unanimous decision was made yesterday by pupils at a packed mass meeting — against the advice of the executive committees of both the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee and the Congress of South African Students

The two committees had called for the boycott to be suspended and for new

strategies to be considered after pupils had returned to classes.

But speakers at the mass meeting said they would be "betraying their comrades" if the boycott was suspended

Meanwhile, Port Elizabeth's acting circuit inspector, Mr Willem van Niekerk, said that certain of the short-term demands were being investigated while others had already been met — such as the upgrading of buildings and the equalisation of education throughout the country.

"Education will be

available to those who want to return to school.

A decision will be taken before the weekend about which schools should be re-opened for the new term and a statement will be released on Monday," he said

A spokesman for the Uitenhage circuit inspectorate said it had been decided unanimously by chairmen of schools committees at a meeting last night that schools should be re-opened.

"Hopefully the pupils will return when the schools open"

Miss C Tredgold

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

DD 3/1/81

Govt busy on equal education — director

256

PORT ELIZABETH — The government has appointed a top level committee to draw up a programme aimed at equal education for all population groups

This was said by the regional director of education and training here, Mr J P Engelbrecht, who added that the government was aware of the problems and shortcomings in black education

He said there were serious problems regarding the standard of classroom teaching in many schools, but these should be seen in the correct perspective

On the standard of education as compared to earlier years, Mr Engelbrecht said that

when the government took over black education in 1954, the majority of black teachers had only a Std 4 or Std 6 qualification and two years of training

In that year, there were only 674 matriculants of whom only 134 passed

Mr Engelbrecht said in 1980 there were 34 000 matriculants and added that matriculation would shortly become a condition of entry to teacher training colleges

Teachers who were trained in the past were being assisted to improve their academic and professional qualifications

"There are many recent developments in black education which attest to the department's sincere desire to provide every

scholar with full and equal opportunities to develop according to his needs, aspirations, aptitudes and interests," Mr Engelbrecht said

Ten times as much was being spent on black education now compared to 10 years ago

"This year even more will be spent

"There are 18 education departments, including five separate departments for whites," Mr Engelbrecht said "But all these departments must satisfy the requirements laid down by the Joint Matriculation Board and it is obvious that as far as syllabuses and matriculation examinations are concerned, one system already exists in South Africa" — DDR.

Black schools due to reopen in Cape

CAPE black schools, officially closed since September, are scheduled to reopen their doors on Tuesday for the start of the 1981 school term.

This was disclosed to the Cape Times last night by a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, who said preparations to have the schools opened on January 13 were being made.

A statement released yesterday, by the department said that enrolment for the 1981 school year in African schools in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Grahamstown and Adelaide would take place at the schools tomorrow, Sunday and Monday.

However it is not certain at this stage whether pupils will return to classes. In Guguletu tonight a number of civic bodies, the Parents Action Committee and a pupils' committee will gather at a closed meeting to decide whether the boycott should be suspended.

At a mass meeting in Port Elizabeth yesterday black pupils decided to continue the boycott of schools until their short-term demands were met by the government.

However, at the meeting, attended by about 5 000, many left before the vote was taken while others did not vote because, they said, of a "hooligan element" in the audience which applauded every speech in favour of continuing the boycott.

The meeting ignored the advice of the executive committee of the Congress of South African Students which called for the suspension of the boycott so that a new statement could be considered.

The acting circuit inspector, Mr W A J van Niekerk said provision would be made for those children who wanted to return to school in spite of the decision to continue the boycott.

The majority of parents present at a meeting in Guguletu on Wednesday held to discuss the black schools boycott felt pupils should suspend their boycott, but their feeling was that the decision should come

from the pupils themselves.

Some pupil leaders interviewed this week said they would stay away from school until the education authorities took "positive action" to relieve their grievances.

They said they would like to see the release of detained pupils, the recognition of the students' representatives council and the parents' action committee, the reinstatement of expelled teachers and pupil-improved educational facilities, a declaration of intent to scrap Bantu Education and the formation of a committee to look into an education system open to all races.

More than 55 000 school children have been affected since the first wave of schools boycotts hit the Cape in February, and coupled with the subsequent closure of most Cape schools in September, pupils have missed almost a year of education.

Guguletu's Fezeka High School hit the headlines on February 20 this year when its approximately 800 pupils walked out of classes in protest

against increased school funds and a shortage of textbooks.

By April pupils in the Transvaal, Natal and Free State had joined in the stay-away.

In May in an attempt to contain an intensification of the boycotts, the police began detaining lecturers, teachers and pupils.

The Committee of 81, the steering committee regulating the school boycott in the Western Cape, decided tentatively in June to end the boycott of classes. But less than a week later, it reversed the decision because of the continued detentions of people connected with the boycott.

On September 19 the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, announced the indefinite closure of black schools in six Cape municipalities, prompted he said by "the poor response to attempts to normalize education" — Staff Reporters and Own Correspondent.

Chairmen of black school committees in Port Elizabeth also met yesterday and decided that schools should reopen.

Pupils dash hopes, renew boycott

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Hopes of the seven-month schools' boycott being resolved before the new term begins on Tuesday, were dashed here this week at a meeting of about 500 black students.

They sang freedom songs, waved clenched fists and repeatedly chanted 'Amandla ngawethu' (power to the people).

Indications prior to the meeting were that the majority of pupils were in favour of suspending the boycott.

Observers say it appears that their emotions got the upper hand.

They rejected the advice of two student executive committees — the Port Elizabeth Students Committee (Pesco) and the Congress of South African Students (Coasas) — to suspend the boycott and return to classes before planning new strategies.

DEMANDS

At a meeting in the New Brighton township last year, more than 8 000 pupils and their parents decided that they would return to classes only if certain demands were met.

At this week's meeting pupils called for continuation of the boycott, saying that their demands were 'well known' to the Government.

Two other demands were added — for the release of 16 pupils detained in connection with the boycott, and for the re-instatement of pupils expelled during the boycott.

The Department of Education and Training has refused to negotiate with pupils.

However, Port Elizabeth's acting circuit inspector, Mr Willem van Niekerk, said this week that certain demands were being investigated while others had already been met, such as upgrading of school buildings and equal education for all.

DIRECTOR

The department's regional director, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, — whose office has apparently been moved from Cape Town to be in closer contact with the situation — has said he is open to discussions with school committees or to address parents meetings.

A swift end to the boycott seems unlikely.

The department will issue a statement next week on its latest decisions.

● In Cape Town, Civic bodies — including the Parents Action Committee — will meet the Regional Committee in Guguletu tonight to discuss the boycott situation.

Teachers warn of black flashpoint

STAR
12/11/81

256

EAST LONDON — The unsatisfactory state of affairs in black schools may once again be a major source of agitation and disruption this year.

This was one of the issues uppermost in the minds of about 200 delegates from African and coloured teacher organisations throughout the country who gathered in East London last week for the first conference of the Joint Council of Teachers' Associations of South Africa.

Described by most of the speakers and many of the delegates as "historic", the conference was a unique experience.

Teachers who had for so many years been divided educationally, socially and politically by separate development had for the first time come together to forge links

and take united action against what they now see as common problems.

It was, said JCOTASA president, Mr R Peteni, only the start.

The effectiveness of this newly-formed organisation would depend on the contact and work outside the conference hall, at grass-roots level.

Many speeches at the conference, particularly by Professor E Mphahlele of the University of the Witwatersrand and Professor Jakes Gerwel of the University of the Western Cape forced teachers to take a more sophisticated and profound look at the sort of education system they really want.

But debates among teachers during the conference sessions and afterwards, centred mainly on the possibility of a recur-

rences of the boycott situation in schools — which, in the case of the black schools is still unresolved.

No one could provide definite answers but in the resolutions passed at the end of the conference there was an increased determination to take a firm stand.

"We are strongly opposed to the divided system of education in South Africa and pledge ourselves anew to continue to work towards an improved quality of education and life for our children," one resolution said.

Another said JOCTASA objected to the view that education should be isolated from politics since it said it was the inherent right of every individual in a democracy to question his rights and duties as a citizen.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Next few days vital in PE school boycott

> TAR
12/11/81
256

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

As black education moves into 1981 with a record pupil enrolment figure of 1.6-million, a stronghold of student boycotters remains in Port Elizabeth.

At a mass meeting held in the city last week 5 000 students voted to continue the seven-month-old boycott although, according to an observer, 'the majority are fed up and would like to return to school'.

Cosas (the Congress of South African Students) and Pesco (the Port Elizabeth Students Organisation) are at odds over the issue.

Cosas is calling on students to suspend the boycott. Pesco is demanding the release of 16 student leaders, detained in November, and the institution of an equal educational system. Until

these and other demands are met the students should continue the boycott, says Pesco.

The issue should be decided in the next couple of days as students choose individually whether to register or not.

Throughout the boycott, which involved the closure of 84 schools and the loss of a year's education for 60 000 students, the Department of Education and Training has refused to consult the student organisations.

Instead, parent groups and community councils were chosen as negotiators, and school committees were given the responsibility of asking for the re-opening of the schools.

Pressure on parents eager to see an end to the boycotts and to send their children back to school

has apparently worked everywhere except in Port Elizabeth.

The department is now taking a tough line with boycotters and is guarding against a repeat of 1980 by introducing some stringent regulations.

Published in the Government Gazette on December 19, the regulations provide for:

• The expulsion of pupils without the recommendation of the principal.

• The expulsion of a pupil who has violated any regulations in the Education and Training Act.

• The expulsion of pupils who have participated in "any riotous action".

• The "treatment of pupils under extraordinary circumstances".

Almost all the clauses deal with boycott action.

But, while toughening its attitude towards boycotters on the one hand, the department is forging ahead with expansion and improvement programmes for black education.

60 000 pupils get OK to return

Education Reporter

Blanket permission to re-register for school tomorrow has been granted to the 60 000 black pupils who boycotted schools last year — even if they are too old to qualify.

New age regulations gazetted by the Department of the Education and Training on December 19 last year, stipulate a maximum age for pupils in certain standards.

Primary school pupils will no longer be able to attend school if they are over 16.

The maximum age for Standards 6, 7 and 8 is 18, and Standards 9 and Matric are limited to pupils within the 20-year age bracket.

For the thousands of black pupils who boycotted classes last year, the regulations could have had an ominous note, because some students have missed out on more than two years' schooling.

PERMISSION

Mr G Engelbrecht, chief PRO for the Department of Education and Training, said today the direc-

tor general had given blanket permission to these pupils to return to school without fear of falling under the new regulations.

The penalty for pupils who are "too old" for their class is to be deleted from the school register.

This means the pupil cannot attend school again without permission from the Secretary of the Department.

The introduction of compulsory schooling to about 201 schools also means a new compulsory starting age for primary school pupils.

FIRST TIME

At compulsory schools, pupils will have to have turned six by December 31 last year before being allowed to register.

This is the first time an age restriction of any sort has been imposed on pupils in black education.

The regulations governing the admittance age also extends to four black teacher training colleges where students must have matric to qualify for entrance this year.

New school age limits for black pupils

RDM
12/1/81
256

By SOPHIE TEMA

NEW regulations to be introduced by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, set age limits for black pupils which will mean that no-one over 20 will be allowed to attend a high school without special permission.

The new regulations will also

- Prevent pupils over 16 attending primary schools.
- Stipulate that no-one over 18 may be admitted to Standards 6, 7, or 8.

But a spokesman for the department said Dr Hartzenberg had indicated that the regulations would not be put into effect immediately and that pupils in these age groups who are already attending school would not be affected.

In terms of the regulations, prospective pupils in these age groups would have to obtain permission from the department's Secretary to enter school at the levels involved.

These new regulations governing black school enrolments were gazetted at the end of last

year.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Mr J A Schoeman, told the Rand Daily Mail: "Children who are over age and are at present in primary and secondary schools would be allowed to continue their education, but the regulations may have to be enforced in future."

The Government Gazette notice also provides for expulsion of pupils for a range of offences including class boycotts and drug abuse.

According to the notice, a pupil may be summarily expelled from a school by a circuit inspector or controlling authority if he or she behaves in such a way that the principal feels continued attendance of the pupil will be detrimental to the welfare of the school or to that of any of the pupils.

But before expulsion, a warning will be issued.

The regulations state a pupil may be expelled for

- Damaging, destroying, using or appropriating the property of the school or any person or

body connected with it.

- Intentionally violating any examination regulations or instructions,

- Wilfully refusing to carry out a legitimate instruction of the principal or teacher

- Intentionally giving false information to the principal or any teacher,

- Conviction in a court of an offence which, in the opinion of the principal or circuit inspector, was sufficiently serious to warrant disciplinary action,

- Inciting or instigating a fellow pupil to violate any regulation or instruction

- Taking part in or instigating protest marches, sit-ins, any riotous action, or boycotts of classes or school functions,

- Insubordination,

- Possessing or using a habit-forming drug without a doctor's prescription.

The parent or guardian of an expelled pupil may appeal within seven days to the Secretary of the department who after investigation may confirm the action or may direct that the pupil be reinstated.

KwaZulu matric results delayed

12/1/86
236
23

African Affairs Reporter
SOME black schools in KwaZulu have not received matriculation results although the Department of Education and Training released them last week and the schools open today

The whole of Umbumbulu circuit has not received results Parents told the Mercury that the delay had disturbed their children because they did not know whether they would have to repeat the classes There was also concern that they might not be able to enrol again if they failed because of overcrowding

A spokesman for the department said the delay was caused because some marks for certain subjects had not been added to the results They should be out soon.

Junior Certificate results have been delayed by a computer breakdown

The results would be out this week

New age restrictions on black pupils

256

DD 12/1/81

JOHANNESBURG — New age regulations — including one that no pupil older than 16 years will be permitted or allowed to continue or attend any primary school — are to be introduced by the Minister of Education and Training

Nor will any pupil older than 18 be admitted to be in any standard six, seven or eight class.

Pupils older than 20 will also not be admitted to any standard nine or ten class.

Children over 16 in primary schools, who are keen to be there in terms of the regulations have to obtain the permission of the Secretary to allow them to continue

The same will apply to children regarded as over-age in secondary and high schools.

The new regulations governing black schools were gazetted at the end of last year.

Mr J A Schoeman, of the Department of Educa-

tion and Training, said: "The Minister, Dr Freddie Hartzenberg, has indicated that the regulations will not be put into force immediately

"Children who are over age and are presently in primary and secondary schools will be allowed to continue with their education but the regulations as laid down in the Gazette may have to be enforced in future."

According to the Gazette, a pupil may also summarily be expelled from a school by a circuit inspector or controlling body if he conducts himself in such a way that in the opinion of the principal his continued attendance would be detrimental to the welfare of the school as a whole or to that of any of the pupils

The principal is required, without any delay to inform in writing such a pupil's parents or legal guardian of his conduct and state that on a recurrence of such conduct the pupil would be

liable to be expelled. He must also report the case to the circuit inspector

A pupil could also be expelled for intentionally or negligently violating any regulations made in terms of the Act. These include:

- Damaging the property of the school or any person or body
- Intentionally violating any examination regulations or instructions
- Wilfully refusing to carry out a legitimate instruction given by the principal or a teacher authorised for that purpose by the principal. — DDC

Man sets himself alight over love

BELFORT (France) — A 21-year-old man tried to commit suicide by setting himself on fire in the cellar of his parents' home near here. Police said he was saddened over an unrequited love affair and because he could not find a job

Education Reporter

UNREST is expected to continue because of the state of affairs at black schools in Cape Town

This was one of the issues considered by the 200 or so delegates from black and coloured teaching organisations at the first conference of the Joint Council of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (JOCTASA), which ended in East London at the weekend

The conference was described by delegates as 'historic'

Teachers who had for so many years been divided in education in social activities and in politics by separate development, came together for the first time to forge links for united action against what they see as caption problems

Teachers fear more black school unrest

Joctasa president Mr R L Peter, said the conference was only a start. The effectiveness of this newly formed body would depend on the contact and work outside the conference hall at Graaffreets level

Many speakers at the conference, particularly the parents of Professor B. M. Alphahlele of Wits and Professor James Gerweil of YWC, forced teachers away from offices and

slogans, arguing such as 'equality for all' and 'one education system' into a more sophisticated and profound look at the sort of education system they really want

However, debates among teachers both during the conference sessions and afterwards centred on the possibility of returning boys' colleges

There was an increased determination to take a firm stand. One resolution read 'We are strongly

opposed to the divided system of education in South Africa and pledge ourselves anew to continue to work towards an improved quality of education and life for our children

'We reaffirm to support our children through consistent consultation with them, the parents and other community organisations in an honest effort to bring about a true representation of their needs and aspirations'

Another resolution said Joctasa believed in the inalienable right of every individual irrespective of race, colour or creed, to have a say in the central decision-making processes of his country

The resolution added 'This body of teachers reiterates its commitment to fight for fundamental human and political rights'

Other resolutions called for a non-racial education system

ears are nothing new on the first day of school, but the cause of this little tot's emotion was out of the ordinary. Little Sman-e Mazibuko begged for weeks to be taken to school, but when

she arrived at Tulani Lower Primary it was decided that, at 2½ years old, she was too young.

● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

1-m black children go back to school

Staff Reporters

More than one-million black children streamed back to school today — but thousands in the Eastern Cape stubbornly continued the seven-month-old schools boycott.

Signs of a widening split between parents and their boycotting children emerged as Port Elizabeth secondary schools stood empty — after repeated appeals by parents for the students to resume their studies.

Parent pressure applied to primary school pupils resulted in a good turnout at almost all PE and Grahamstown schools, but registration at high schools was "very slow".

At Cowan High School

in Port Elizabeth headmaster Mr F Tonjeni said even the 10 pupils who had registered over the past few days, had not turned up.

In Guguletu, Cape Town, the only people on school premises were teachers and principals waiting for pupils to arrive. In Nyanga the situation was much the same as students failed to enrol at any of the high schools.

Principals said the Department of Education and Training officials had told them not to speak to journalists or allow them on to school properties.

Student unwillingness to return to school has erupted into violence once again. Late last night ar-

sonists destroyed the Forest Dule Faim School near Bathurst. Damage amounted to R2 000.

This follows the weekend violence in Port Elizabeth when a Patterson school was destroyed and students shattered all the windows of an Alcedale school.

In contrast, Johannesburg was "quiet" with promise of a 100 percent turnout. The only problem lay with disgruntled Junior Certificate students who have not yet received notice of their results from the Department of Education and Training.

Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director for Johannesburg said he would not be able to give out full registration figures until later, but it looked as if education was taking its normal course.

About 34 000 primary school pupils were due to start in Sub A classes in the Johannesburg schools today, said Mr Strydom.

The only other area which experienced record attendance figures was Umtata in the Transkei. Secondary schools are due

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S.M.R.
13/1/81

Schools will reopen, future is hopeful, says Minister

All black schools in South Africa, including those closed after boycotts last year, would reopen today, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, said in Pretoria yesterday.

With the exception of Port Elizabeth, he told a news conference, strong representations had been received to reopen schools in Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Grahamstown and Uitenhage, where there had been boycotts.

All schools would remain open if the number of registrations warranted it, but there was a possibility of some schools being amalgamated if the number of pupils registering did not justify keeping them all open.

Dr Hartzenberg said the schools would stay open as long as it was clear that the need and desire for education existed in the areas affected by boycotts.

INTIMIDATED

"I sincerely hope pupils will not allow themselves to be intimidated by people and organisations who abuse schoolchildren for ulterior motives," Dr Hartzenberg said.

There were indications of people planning to disrupt education again this year but he was optimistic about the outlook, the Minister said.

Pupils who had lost a year's education were determined to go to school this year, realising they had been the losers and not those who had called for boycotts.

Dr Hartzenberg said he accepted the majority of pupils in Port Elizabeth wanted to return to school.

The expected black school enrolment in South Africa this year was 1,6-million — an increase of 91 000 over last year.

ENROLMENT

Secondary school enrolment was expected to be 250 000, including 14 000 matriculation pupils.

He expected the tremendous progress in black education to continue this year.

The Department of Education and Training's budget had increased by 20 per cent during the past

financial year to R249-million compared with R27-million in 1972 to 1973.

The trend was expected to continue.

Compulsory education would be expanded.

More areas would be visited this year to obtain a mandate for compulsory education from parents.

Dr Hartzenberg said the introduction of compul-

sory education was seen as the most important step towards equal education for all.

His department planned to build classrooms to accommodate 40 primary and 35 secondary pupils a classroom.

Over the past two years 5 000 new classrooms had been provided, compared with 25 000 classrooms up to 1979.

Pupil expulsion rules revised

Regulations for schools under the Department of Education and Training had been revised to ensure education was not disrupted by a few small groups of intimidators, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The regulations provided for the expulsion of pupils who stayed away from school or were responsible for damaging school property.

Expulsions could follow after warnings had been ignored.

Dr Hartzenberg said there would be a right of appeal against expulsions.

PROTECTING INTERESTS

The regulations would "protect the interests and rights of the vast majority of pupils and parents who take an interest in the future and place a high premium on education."

Maximum ages were also being laid down for admission to certain standards. These regulations, aimed at establishing homogeneous class groups, would have a direct influence on the quality of education, he said.

It was not his department's intention to deprive any person of an opportunity to obtain an education.

"Every person affected by these regulations will have the opportunity of receiving an education of equal standard at any of the more than 300 adult education centres throughout the country," Dr Hartzenberg said — Sapa.

Compulsory schooling gets off to good start

Compulsory black education got off to a good start in the Johannesburg region today, with hundreds of six-year-old pupils streaming to school for the first time.

Parents in 38 townships all over South Africa, representing 201 schools, agreed on compulsory schooling but only three schools in Soweto opted for the new system.

At Welzri B Primary School alone, more than 150 children have enrolled since registration started early yesterday.

Mr's P Hindi Hlubi, principal of the Ngwekai Lower Primary School in Pinville, said more than 100 children had enrolled at her school yesterday and more were expected today and tomorrow.

UNIFORMS

Mrs J Tshabalala, headmistress of a school in Klipspruit said the registration figure was heading for 200. Most pupils streamed to class wearing semi-standardised black and white uniforms.

Parents of pupils at compulsory schools must ensure that their children attend school daily, attend school until Standard 5 or to the age of 16 and that the children do not boycott schools.

PROSECUTED

If parents fail to comply with the regulations they could be prosecuted, although the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, has promised to adopt a lenient attitude for the first phase of the introduction of compulsory education.

The general secretary of Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), Mr Reavill Nkondo, said today it was "monstrous that a system of education that had caused the 1976 upheavals should be made compulsory."

to open next week, and officials of the Education Department anticipate equally high figures.

In an attempt to lure students back to school in the boycott-stricken areas, the Department of Education and training has reopened all schools previously closed.

REGULATIONS

Despite its attempts to persuade students to return to school, the Department is also well-armed for confrontation with potential boycotters.

The new regulations, gazetted on December 19 give officials of the Department the power to

Back to school for 7-11 million — thousands stay away

deal with erring pupils as they see fit. This could mean expulsion and deletion from the school register for thousands of "aggrators".

Students can now be

Expelled without the recommendation of the principal in or out of school

Expelled for violating any of the clauses of the Education and Training Act

Expelled for intentionally destroying property, giving false information, inciting violation of property or regulations, participating in any riotous action

Punished under the 10 clauses of the Treatment of Pupils under Examination Ordinance which deals exclusively with boy-cotters

Manya Port Elizabeth

students fear that without the backing of Cosas, they will remain isolated in their protest — and subsequently be expelled.

This was evidence that the department was doing all in its power to persuade pupils to return, Mr Schoeman said.

Sapa reports that hundreds of children streamed to schools in Mthakeng near Randfontein.

Age restrictions have also been introduced in the new regulations — making it impossible for students who are too old to attend school.

However, the Director-General of the Department of Education and Training has given blanket permission for boycott students who missed out on seven months' schooling last year to return today even if they exceed the age restrictions.

Primary schools were better attended than high schools, where less than half the pupils turned up for classes.

The stay-aways were camped in the streets, but no incidents were reported. An isolated group wanted to hold a meeting at the Sehunelo High School, but were apparently refused permission.

At the lower primary school, the principal, Mrs A. P. Mokehele, said attendance was "very good."

Boycott-hit schools Will be open today

RDM 13/1/81
BY GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

256

ALL black schools will open for registration today, including those which were closed due to boycotts in the troubled Port Elizabeth area.

This was announced by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, at a Press conference in Pretoria.

With the first phase of compulsory black education also beginning today, Dr Hartzenberg announced the framing of new regulations to deal with attempts to disrupt education programmes.

But he said indications were that this year "we can be optimistic" about school disruption

He had received strong representations from boycott-hit areas — apart from Port Elizabeth — to reopen schools. Children in all areas would be given the opportunity to register, and schools would stay open where it was found there was a need, he said

Most of

Soweto

left on

school

fence

Dr Hartzenberg said the first

phase of compulsory education for blacks would be introduced today in Sub A classes at 201 schools in 38 townships catering for about 45 000 children

The compulsory education programme, in co-operation with parents and school committees, would be expanded during the year

He hinted at a solid increase this year in his department's budget — which rose to R249-million last year, an increase of 39% over the figure for the previous financial year

Expected enrolment for 1981 was 1 800 000, 91 000 up on last year's total. Secondary school enrolment would be about 250 000, including 14 000 matric-

13/1/81

256

RDM

256

13/1/81

By PATRICK LAURENCE

ONLY a small proportion of Soweto schools — perhaps as little as 10% — will be affected when the Department of Education and Training's programme to introduce compulsory education starts today.

Of the 23 "suburbs" or townships of Soweto, only two — Klipspruit and Jabulani — will participate in the scheme, which involves thousands of black Sub-A children.

A total of 45 000 black children enrolling as Sub-A pupils at schools in white-designated South Africa will be forced by law for the first time to remain at school until they complete Standard Five, or until they are 16.

Altogether 38 regions under the department's control accepted invitations to participate in the programme. Soweto was the only major region not to give a unanimous "yes" to the invitation.

The policy of the department is to bring the programme into operation only in regions where there is an unequivocally positive response. In Soweto only two townships gave that kind of response.

According to Mr "Jop" Schoeman, a senior departmental liaison officer, a majority of school committees favoured participation in Soweto's other 21 townships.

The idea is to phase in compulsory education slowly, extending it geographically over the next few years and introducing it from Sub-A upwards. Soweto's 21 "abstaining" areas will have a second chance next year.

Thus next year it will almost certainly apply to the next batch of Sub-As in more than the present 38 regions, as well as to Sub-Bs in the 38 regions. In seven years, all black schools in "white" South Africa may be involved.

Regulations relating to compulsory education would only be drafted after consultation with parents and teachers in affected areas and then only gazetted after further discussions, Mr Schoeman said.

The emphasis on winning the widest possible approval from black parents may reflect departmental sensitivity to criticism that its compulsory education programme is designed to combat school boycotts.

Dr. Hartzenberg charged that certain organisations and individuals were doing their utmost to cast suspicion on the department's motives.

Compulsory education was being introduced with the best interests of parents and pupils in mind, and should be seen as the most important single step towards equal education opportunities for all, he said.

In the past two years, 5 000 new classrooms had been built.

In the new financial year tenders would be invited for 220 new buildings, including 29 new secondary schools (616 classrooms) and 47 new primary schools (821 classrooms).

Teacher-training colleges would be expanded, and two new technical colleges established. There would be additions to 66 secondary schools and 70 primary schools.

Improving the quality of education was a top priority, Dr Hartzenberg said.

More than 300 000 lower primary pupils had been involved in the department's upgrading programme.

Qualification levels for teachers were being improved. Standard 10 would be the minimum entrance qualification for training at four colleges from this year.

There would also be part-time courses for teachers and cash grants for teachers in service who completed university courses.

Meanwhile two school buildings have been set alight and another damaged in three separate incidents in the Eastern Cape at the weekend, Sapa reports.

The Kaya Kulu Higher Primary School in Paterson was razed on Sunday night and police suspect arson.

Police put out a fire at the George Smith Primary School in Gelvandale, Port Elizabeth. Little damage was caused and two coloured youths were arrested shortly afterwards.

More than 80 windowpanes were shattered at the black Hendrik Kanezi Primary School in Alcedale. Slogans in Xhosa were written on blackboards.

Police are investigating.

A police spokesman said three black pupils were being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act after unrest in a Grahamstown township at the weekend. Two others were released after questioning.

Death threats as black pupils are chased away

256
14/11/53
9/15

By Carolyn Dempster

Intimidation and threats of violence continued in Cape schools today as black pupils refused to return to high school.

At New Brighton Higher Primary School in Port Elizabeth, a crowd of 80 older students milled around the school grounds, attempting to terrorise pupils who had returned to classes.

"If they have not dispersed by the end of today, I will be forced to call the police," the principal was reported as saying.

Officials and educationists had hoped for a "snowball" effect among pupils — the more who register the more will be persuaded to go back.

However this was not the case in the majority of high schools where re-

gistration has barely topped two percent of the total.

In Cape Town, nine principals received death-threat letters from an underground organisation calling itself the "Black Eye."

The organisation demands co-operation with the boycotting pupils from the principals. "The Government has used you as tools of this Bantu education," one letter read, adding "Brothers and sisters of Azania let us come together, because we don't want you to lose your life."

All copies of letters have been passed on to the police.

Desperate parents whose children wish to return to school have sent children back to the homelands for an education.

The Junior Certificate results will be released early tomorrow, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training confirmed today.

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-
Sixth Year
P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.
Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.
S A Read

Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth
year.

Return to school

... to overcrowded classes and unqualified teachers

African Affairs Reporter

WELL over 1 000 000 black children went back to school in Natal yesterday — to face the prospect of overcrowded classrooms and unqualified teachers

The Department of Education and Training has empowered circuit inspectors to expel or refuse admission of pupils who were involved in school boycotts or damaging school property. More than 18 schools were closed by the department last year.

New regulations gazetted by the department make it clear that pupils who were dismissed might not be admitted to other schools without the written permission of the Regional Director of Education.

But the Regional Director of Education in Natal, Mr M J Lotz, told the Mercury that he had not received a directive from Pretoria.

The Kwazulu secretary for education and culture, Mr J E Ndlovu, said his department had not yet resorted to such measures.

In some schools, Standard 9 classes have more than 100 pupils. Kwazulu needs more than 4 000 classrooms to bring the teacher-pupil ratio down to acceptable levels.

Mr Ndlovu said there were about 840 000 pupils at school last year and he expected at least 60 000 new pupils to start this year — and only about 4 000 of the 17 000 teachers were qualified.

The long-awaited matric results for Umbumbulu circuit and some other schools were flown from Pretoria to Louis Botha Airport yesterday by the Department of Education and Training.

A car from Ulundi sent by the Kwazulu Department of Education stood by at the airport to collect the results, the delay of which has inconvenienced many pupils and parents.

The department published the results a fortnight ago but some schools in Kwazulu — including the

whole of Umbumbulu district — not did not get them. Meanwhile, the junior certificate results for the whole of Natal and Kwazulu have not yet been published by the department.

Sapa reports that black schools reopened throughout the country yesterday with near-full attendances in most townships, except in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

About half the anticipated number of primary school children registered at schools in Cape Town's black townships. Many schools were empty, however, with principals and teachers waiting for parents and pupils to come forward to re-register.

Pupils at schools in Port Elizabeth's townships continued their six-month boycott following a meeting on Monday night at which pupils defied parents' attempts to get them to return to school yesterday.

Three schools in the Eastern Cape were the targets of arsonists over the weekend, and another had more

than 80 window panes shattered by stone-throwers. Police have arrested several youths in connection with the incidents.

Principals said they expected the turnout to improve by next week.

Pupils have until January 23 to register. If they do not they may be suspended or expelled.

Soweto went back to school in a much quieter mood than in recent years. The only discord came from disgruntled junior certificate pupils, who had not received their exam results.

About 200 000 pupils who sat for the JC examinations last year are still waiting to know whether they passed or not.

Compulsory education introduced recently got off to a good start in the Johannesburg region with hundreds of six-year-old pupils streaming to school for the first time.

No to SA-style compulsory education

DD 14/1/81 (256) (14)

KING WILLIAMS TOWN — Compulsory education would have to be same as that practised universally, before it was introduced in the Ciskei, Chief D. M. Jonglanga said yesterday.

The Ciskei's Minister of Education said his government would not accept the "Pretoria-type" compulsory education the South African Govern-

ment wanted to implement in black schools.

"We are now busy formulating our own compulsory education scheme as practised all over the world and also in South Africa," he said.

Asked if the Ciskei stance would not presuppose confrontation between the homeland and Pretoria govern-

ments, he said he would not like to comment on such an eventuality.

However, the Ciskei Government would still implement its own education system "and not compulsory education" as proposed by Pretoria" by next year or the following year.

One of the pillars of compulsory education was

adequate accommodation for pupils

"We shall be having an acute accommodation problem this year as many students will repeat classes," Chief Jonglanga said.

Students who will repeat classes are those who failed their examinations last year and those who did not write

examinations because of the schools unrest.

A round-up of schools yesterday did not indicate any accommodation problem, but there could well be a lot of difficulty when principals have to consider applications for Std 8.

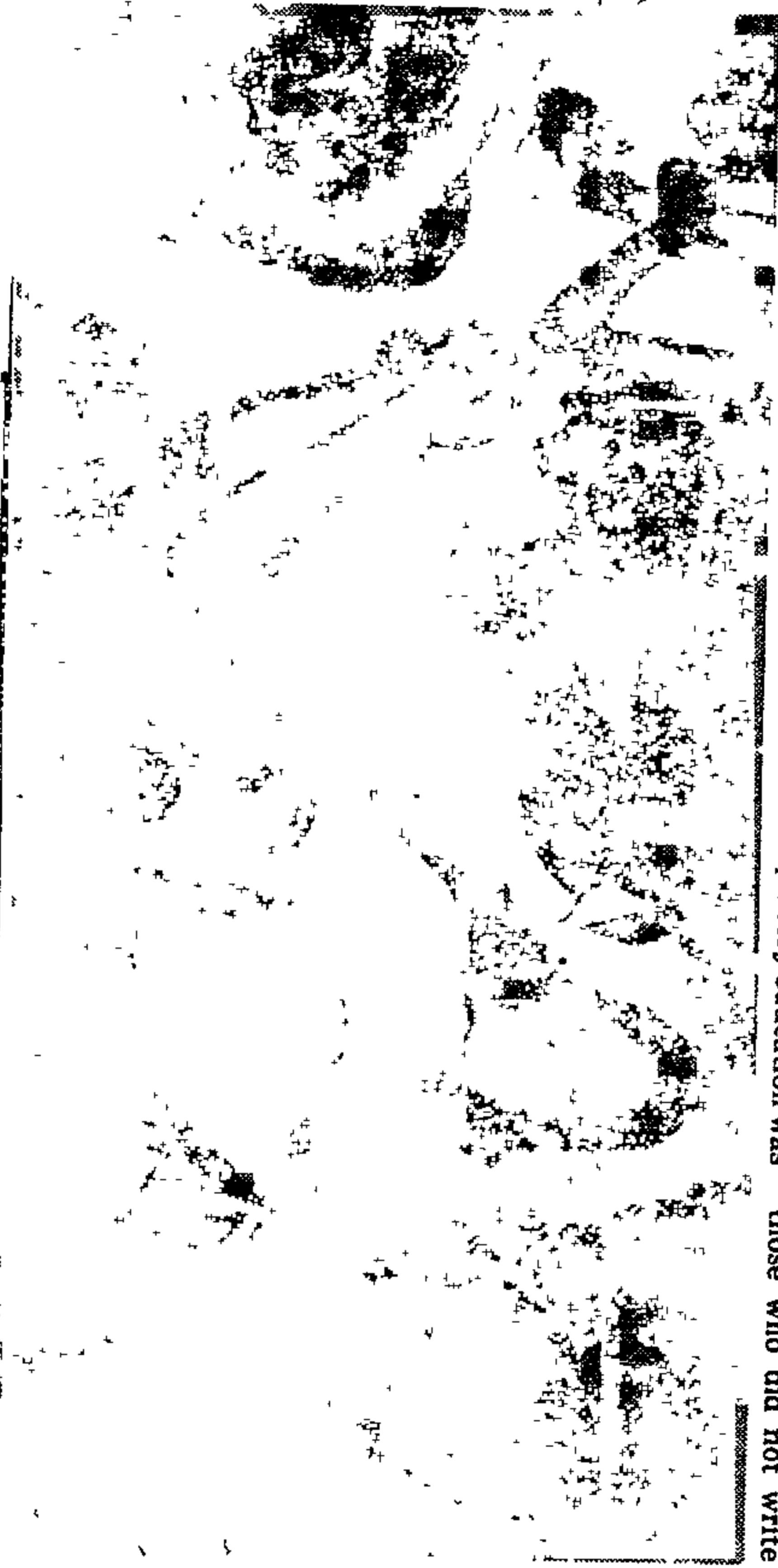
A Zwellitsha high school principal said yesterday he could not admit any new students into Std 8 until last year's examination results were available.

"I must first see how many students from my school last year need readmission and thereafter, I will have to admit new students," he said.

The principal's attitude was consistent with a plea to principals by Chief Jonglanga that priority be given to students who have to repeat classes and, in the case of new students, to local children.

"This is one way of ensuring no one is unnecessarily inconvenienced," he said.

His department would do its best to accommodate those who could not be accommodated in the existing schools. — DDR.



Ciskei calm as pupils return to school

105
257
14/1/81
DD

EAST LONDON — There were no incidents when schools reopened in the Ciskei yesterday, the Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr O S. Bomela, said.

He said attendance figures from post primary schools were not so high and added this was because of the delay in the availability of junior certificate examination results.

Because of this secondary schools, which normally did not have good attendances on opening days, had lower figures. Mr Bomela said the pupils who wrote the junior certificate ex-

aminations would not be able to plan their start of the academic year until they received the results. Primary schools reported good attendances in Duncan Village, Mdantsane and other parts of the Ciskei.

Higher figures for beginners were reported in lower primary schools which are admitting six-year-olds for the first time.

But education officials in the Ciskei did not think the numbers would create any problems of accommodation in primary schools. Problems were expected to arise in secondary schools where pupils who did not write examinations in lower classes last year would be joined by other pupils from primary schools.

The principal of Majozi Secondary School, Duncan Village, Miss Myra Nxamubuza, said pupils were trickling back but there was some confusion because she would not be registering Standard Seven pupils this year.

Most Standard Seven pupils were registering at the Xabaniisa Higher Primary School which has been upgraded to a junior secondary school. In Mdantsane, Mzomhle and Wongalethu High Schools have been upgraded to senior secondary schools and will only admit pupils in Standards Nine and 10. But Wongalethu will still accept pupils repeating Standard Eight for this year.

Mzomhle will register pupils in two classes for

Standard Six until alternative accommodation has been found in a new school for them.

Principals in Mdantsane said junior and senior secondary schools had strict instructions to accept specified numbers of pupils and refer any extras to the circuit inspector, Mr P. Cosse.

Other instructions were that pupils seeking registration in senior secondary schools from Mdantsane's junior secondary schools should submit their applications through principals of former schools who would in turn confirm this with the circuit office.

The circuit office would then submit the lists to the principals of the schools they want to go to — ensuring that keeping details on the progress of the pupils was maintained.

Slogans attacking the system of education were found on roads leading to two high schools in Mdantsane. — DDR



First day at school started off as a nail-biting experience for Pamela Gool (above). But once they got a song going (right) she and her classmates at Zukisa Lower Primary in Mdantsane soon lost their inhibitions.

First day nerves at school

Signs of nervousness but more faces show that it's going to be fun for first-timers at Zukisa Lower Primary School, Mdantsane, which opened for the year yesterday. More pictures, page 9.

DD 14/1/81 256

Boycott goes on at PE schools

JOHANNESBURG — Black schools reopened throughout the country yesterday with near-full attendances in most townships except those in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

Pupils at schools in Port Elizabeth's townships continued their more than six-month-long boycott following a meeting at which pupils defied parents' attempts to get them to return to school yesterday.

Four schools in the Eastern Cape were the targets of arsonists at the weekend and a fourth school had more than 80 window panes shattered by stonethrowers. Police have arrested several youths in connection with the incidents.

The latest schools hit by arsonists are the Forestdale Farm school near Bathurst and the Jarvis Qamlana Lower Primary School in New Brighton.

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, said enrolment at black higher primary schools in Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth was

reasonable but that secondary schools was

poor.

Enrolment at black lower primary schools in Uitenhage averaged 50 per cent, while those in Port Elizabeth reported a turnout of only 25 per cent.

Principals said they expected the turnout to improve by next week.

Pupils have until January 23 to register. If they do not they may be suspended or expelled.

The Albany circuit inspector, Mr G. W. Merbold, said enrolment at lower primary and higher primary schools in the Grahamstown circuit was fair but pupils only came in dribs and drabs to secondary schools.

Pupils in Standards 1, 2, 4 and 8 are due to enrol today.

Pupils at black secondary and higher primary schools in the area have not attended classes since May 19 last year.

There were no incidents when schools reopened in the Ciskei yesterday, the Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr O. S. Bomela, said.

Primary schools reported good attendance in Duncan Village, Mdantsane and other parts of the Ciskei.

About half the primary

school children registered at schools in Cape Town's townships.

In Soweto, students went back to school in a much quieter mood than in recent years.

Compulsory education introduced recently got off to a good start in the Johannesburg region with hundreds of six-year-old pupils streaming to school for the first time.

In Natal, well over a million children went to school.

In some schools, Std 9 classes have more than 100 pupils per class. KwaZulu alone needs more than 4 000 classrooms to bring the teacher-pupil ratio down to acceptable levels — DDR-DDC-SAPA.

Ciskei schools quiet, page 9.

Still ^{5/1/80} only ⁵⁰⁰⁰ a trickle ²⁰⁰⁰ returning to schools

Staff Reporter

Soweto women carrying placards and shouting slogans today demonstrated against the introduction of compulsory education for blacks, describing it as "poison".

About a dozen of the women later gathered at the office of the headmaster of Vulama ibuko Higher Primary School in Dieplouf, Mr H H Dlamlenze, and accused him of coercing parents to sign forms agreeing to the new system.

Mr Dlamlenze is secretary general of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa.

There were heated exchanges between the women — who said they were members of the South African Federation of Women — and Mr Dlamlenze.

The women said parents in Soweto rejected the new system and wanted the Minister of Education and Training to scrap it.

Three areas in Soweto — Pimville, Klipspruit and Jabulani — are affected by the new system.

A meeting will be held at St Matthew's Anglican Church at Fmdeni on Sunday to discuss the implications of compulsory education.

APPEAL

And a group of Klipspruit and Pimville parents have appealed to the Minister to withdraw the system, saying that the committee which accepted the new system, which started this week did not have a mandate to do so.

They have called a meeting at St Andrew's Anglican Church in Zone 1, Pimville, on Sunday afternoon to explain "binding implications of compulsory Bantu Education which cost so many lives in 1976 and is still a plague with us today".

They said they had investigated compulsory education "which was introduced without our

mandate having been sought" and rescinded the decision of acceptance by the Pimville/Klipspruit school committees given to the Minister of Education and Training reportedly on their behalf.

In the Eastern Cape, education authorities said they are still hoping more pupils will return and will not take any steps before registration closes next Friday.

UNCHANGED

Fewer reports of intimidation of pupils wanting to return to school are being received, but police say that groups of youths stoned police vehicles and fire brigades yesterday.

A fireman was slightly injured when struck on the head by a stone.

Principals at black schools in Cape Town today reported the situation there was unchanged.

Pupils had not appeared at high and higher primary schools for registration early today although one principal said he understood all lower primary schools were almost full.

He said most principals at the high and higher primary schools had received threatening letters.

The letters, signed by an "underground movement" called "Black Eye" threatened the principals with death if they registered pupils or accepted school fees.

Four black youths were arrested in Kimberley when police moved in with dogs and rymbaks to disperse a crowd of youths at the Thabane Junior Secondary School in Galeshewe.

A few youths received minor injuries.

A police spokesman said the action had been aimed at intimidators trying to influence pupils not to register for the new school year.

DD 15/1/81 (256)
More pupils register

PORT ELIZABETH — Enrolment at black schools in the Eastern Cape stepped up yesterday, the Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Philip Engelbrecht said.

Pupils in Stds 3 and 7 are due to enrol today but all pupils have until January 23 to gain admission.

Enrolment in the scheduled standards at lower primary schools in Grahamstown yesterday was 70 per cent and 50 per

cent at higher primary schools

In Port Elizabeth enrolment was 50 per cent at lower primary schools, 20 per cent at higher primary schools and 10 per cent at secondary schools

In Uitenhage the lower primary pupils had the biggest registration in the Eastern Cape with a 90 per cent turnout. Higher primary school pupils in the area registered 35 per cent while secondary school registrations were poor. — DDR-DDC-SAPA

Attendance normal, page 13.

DD 15/1/81 (256)

Border schools turn-out normal

EAST LONDON — Attendances in schools in the East London and King William's Town urban areas were normal when black schools reopened this week, the regional director of Education and Training in the Cape, Mr

P. J. Engelbrech, said yesterday.

Mr Engelbrech said in Queenstown registration was normal in lower and higher primary schools but only 30 per cent of the pupils had registered at

the secondary schools.

"We give them 10 days to register from the date the schools reopen, so they can come and register until the 23rd of the month and by that time the situation may have changed completely," he said

In Cradock, Somerset East, Bedford, Fort Beaufort and other areas, there had been a normal return to classes this week but in Adelaide the attendance in lower primary schools was good while higher primaries and the secondary school reported 50 per cent and 30 per cent attendances respectively

Efforts to get figures for

schools in the Ciskei were unsuccessful yesterday as the Secretary for Education, Mr O. S. Bomela, was not available

But no incidents were reported from schools

The principal of Ebenezer Majombozi Secondary School, Duncan Village, Miss Myra Ngxambuza, yesterday pointed out that her school was still admitting Standard Seven pupils. She said the confusion that had been reported had been as a result of another school being upgraded to a junior secondary school and not because her school was no longer admitting Standard Seven pupils — DDR

DD 17/1/81 (256)

Less than 50 pc back at school

EAST LONDON — Schools in Mdantsane appeared to be less than 50 per cent full, according to a spot survey yesterday

But the Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr O S Bomeia, said this was not the case according to information received by his office. He would not comment further.

A spot check at seven of the eight high schools — the only one not visited was Buchule — revealed that only three could have claimed a 50 per cent attendance yesterday.

They were Ngcelwane, Nyameko and Nkwenkwezi

The lowest attendances were at the two schools upgraded into senior secondary schools and therefore eligible to take standards 8, 9 and 10 this year — Mzomhle and Wongalethu

Teachers emphasised it was difficult to settle down, work out figures and set time tables before the junior certificate results were received

"The unavailability of these results affects the whole school," a teacher said

"We cannot work out time tables which involve the distribution of teachers until we know

how many classes we have to cater for," the teacher added

But even with this delay it was clear from observation that only classrooms that were either full or with up to 80 per cent classes were Form 1 classes which cater for pupils who come from primary schools

In the 14 classrooms at Hlokoma High School there was almost a full complement in three, five were half full and six had few pupils

At Ngcelwane, where the attendance was much better than in many, four of the ten classrooms were almost full with two half

full

Nyameko, which had a fair turnout, had good attendances in five classrooms while two of the 11 classrooms had about half the pupils attending

Three of Nkwenkwezi's 12 classrooms were full, two almost full and three half full. Two were empty and one had about ten pupils inside

It was hard to say how many pupils were at Khulani as there were none in classrooms but there were several pupils on the premises at the time of checking

In Port Elizabeth, enrolment figures yesterday were almost unchanged

since Thursday, with a 55 per cent enrolment at lower primary level, 25 per cent at higher primary and 10 per cent at secondary schools

In Grahamstown the enrolment at higher primary schools was above 80 per cent yesterday but attendance at higher primary and secondary schools was poor

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said yesterday she hoped to arrange a meeting soon between three Cabinet Ministers and "black moderates" in a bid to get boycotting pupils in the Eastern Cape back to school. — DDR-DDC-SAPA.

Examination deadlines

258
17/1/8
S.T.M.R.

Pretoria Bureau

The supplementary matric examination of the Department of Education and Training will start on February 23

A statement issued by the department said prospective candidates must register before January 16. Where schools re-opened late or where examination results reached schools late, registration would be extended to January 23. In all cases entries must reach the department not later than February 2.

The closing date for the Standard 8 and 10 June examinations is January 23 and entries must reach the department on or before February 6.

Suzman in new bid to end school boycott

RDM 17/1/81
256

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

MRS Helen Suzman, MP, is preparing a fresh initiative in a bid to resolve the black schools crisis in the Eastern Cape

Against a background of reported detentions of pupils and other people, Mrs Suzman said yesterday she hoped to arrange a meeting soon between three Cabinet Ministers and "black moderates" in a bid to get boycotting pupils back to school

Her move comes at a time of looming confrontation between the authorities and boycotting pupils

Earlier this week thousands of pupils in Port Elizabeth rejected appeals by parents to end the school boycott

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said the Government has warned that tough measures, gazetted last year, would be taken to prevent disruption at black schools

Boycotting pupils have added the release of a number of their detained colleagues to their grievances

Mrs Suzman, the Progressive

Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, said in a statement yesterday "I can think of nothing more likely to exacerbate the crisis in the Eastern Cape than the ongoing detentions of school pupils and others working to get the boycott settled

"The Government appears to be indiscriminately arresting moderates, and thus can only hasten the polarisation of the situation whereby the confrontation between the Government and radicals is inevitable"

She added "Surely the right thing to do at this critical time is to get people together around a table to try to negotiate a settlement?"

Mrs Suzman said that when Parliament resumed next week, she hoped to arrange a meeting between three Cabinet Ministers — Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, and Dr Hartzenberg — and "moderate blacks who are deeply concerned about getting children back to school"

Pupils have until next Friday to register, or face being suspended or expelled

Scrap system—parents

256

5 TAK
19/1/81

More than 500 parents yesterday rejected the introduction of compulsory education and called on the Minister of Education and Training to scrap the system

The parents met at St Andrew's Anglican Church in Zone 2, Pimville, Soweto.

Mr H H Dlamienze, secretary general of the Transvaal United African Teachers Association, said he would attend, but did not do so

A member of the school committee which accepted the introduction of compulsory education, Mr Patrick Ntaute, attended the meeting and was attacked by parents as having "sold out"

Mr Ntaute tried to explain the position of the school committee and conceded the committee had made a mistake in accepting the new system for students

The meeting, characterised by the singing of

freedom songs, resolved that the system of compulsory education was not acceptable and had to be abolished

"We do not want this so-called compulsory education.

"It will only serve to make our children oppressors, like it does with the white children.

"What we want is free and equal education," said Ms Amanda Kwadi, an executive member of the Federation of South African Women

She urged parents to oppose Bantu Education.

● The Star's Port Elizabeth Bureau reports a well attended meeting organised by a black union and businessmen last night has failed to resolve the schools boycott and further meetings have been called for later in the week

The boycott is heading for a climax this Friday — the deadline for boycotting pupils to return to class

Peninsula August 26/1/81 pupils still staying out

THE decision by black pupils in the Eastern Cape to end the year-long boycott does not appear to have filtered through to the Peninsula where pupils are still staying away

or around Wednesday to reassess the situation

Wednesday is the deadline given for pupils who have left the Peninsula to study in the Ciskei or Transkei to return home

The deadline was set by pupils at a meeting in Guguletu earlier this month

Mr P J Scheepers, chief circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training said it was also hoped that the action being arranged by the community council might have some results

He said the council was trying to arrange meetings with the parents to enlist their help in persuading their children to return to school

According to figures released by the Department of Education and Training, only the lower primary schools were showing an improvement in attendance rates with 97.80 of the expected 11 000 pupils present in their classrooms on Friday

Attendance rates in high and higher primary schools were still minimal on Friday

However, according to informed sources, pupils are planning a meeting on

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For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

(256) ~~2110~~
S182 20/1/80

Schools boycott:

pupils to decide

at meeting tonight

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH —

The slow but steady increase in school attendance at boycott-affected black schools in the Eastern Cape is continuing but the focus is on a mass meeting tonight when a final decision by pupils is expected.

The meeting stems from weekend talks between black organisations and pupils.

Urged by several prominent black organisations to call off the prolonged boycott, the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee Pesco said it had to refer to a pupils' meeting as the pupils had decided last week to continue the boycott.

CHAOS

However last Tuesday's meeting ended in chaos as

pupils rejected parents' appeals to end the boycott.

A woman was trampled in the rush by people getting out of the hall.

The organisations urging an end to the boycott include the Council of South African Students (Cosas).

There are only four days before the Government's deadline for pupils to reregister or forfeit a year's schooling.

Attendance at lower primary schools is good; reasonable at higher primary schools, but very poor at secondary schools.

Although some secondary school pupils have reregistered only a small number are attending classes.

Buses, cars stoned in P.E.

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — Buses and private cars were stoned last night outside Centenary Hall in New Brighton township, as a mass meeting on the Port Elizabeth schools boycott ended in chaos.

More than 5 000 people attended last night's meeting — the third of its kind in three weeks to end in an eruption of emotion as parents and pupils tried to make a decision on the prolonged

boycott. The chairman of the Port Elizabeth parents committee, the Rev James Hava, said today that last night's meeting showed that mass meetings of pupils were not the answer.

"Even those in favour of ending the boycott tend to get swept away with emotion at such meetings."

"The meeting was quite unmanageable and disappointing."

Mr Hava said it had dashed hopes which had arisen at a meeting between black organisations and Port Elizabeth Students Committee member on Sunday where the atmosphere had been "fruitful".

Last night's meeting had stemmed from the weekend discussions.

He said his committee would try to arrange an urgent meeting with P.E.C.O. representatives before Friday, when the time

allowed for pupils to re-register at schools would expire.

Mr Hava said it was difficult to evaluate the pupils' feelings on attending school but the fact that some were already back was promising.

At last night's meeting P.E.C.O. members were sharply critical of parents whose children were attending school in Port Elizabeth or who had sent them elsewhere for the same inferior education.

They said that at the start of the boycott parents had assured them of their support.

Representatives of black organisations, including trade unions, were brought in to speak and chant.

One father said it was clear pupils were divided over the boycott.

Hundreds were leaving the city for schools elsewhere.

He warned that if pupils did not register by Friday they would lose their status as schoolchildren and would have no grounds for negotiation.

Black education: two sides // to the issue

Despite parental pleas, defiant pupils in certain areas refuse to return to school "until the system changes". Dedicated education officials may feel they can't win. Unsympathetic people mutter about irresponsibility.

Yet idealistic young blacks must find the arguments in favour of boycotts and opposition to compulsory attendance attractive.

Introducing compulsory attendance gives the hated system extra credibility this we must prevent, they say. Though they suffer by continuing boycotts they at least stay outside the system, and believe that their suffering will contribute to its overthrow. They are

consistent and are furthering the cause of black liberation. All improvements within the system don't impress them, for they are only cosmetic. They believe that the authorities care little about their education anyway, for they don't even concede the minimum demand, the release of detained students.

If you were young and black, you'd find that a powerful argument.

But there are two sides to every case.

First, black school unrest is nothing new in South Africa. In "Down Second Avenue", Prof Mphahlele writes "Just about this time the country developed a rash of

For decades South Africa's black community has demanded compulsory education. Now that it is being introduced by stages in African schools some people are opposing it on the grounds that a bad system should not be made compulsory. Johannesburg educationist Franz Auerbach examines the situation.

As the school strikes world war raged on, the temper of the students raged to the extent that certain school buildings were burnt down.

That was a decade before Bantu Education. Though not part of a separate system, black schools were less well-endowed even then. New protests and boycotts, sparked by the Bantu Education Act, have continued sporadically since 1954, but reached new

heights in 1976/7, and again last year.

Of course there have been vast improvements, and the Government has committed itself to equal chances for all pupils, salary parity, compulsory schooling for all. A non-racial committee will clearly recommend major changes when it reports in mid-year. Though there can be great inequalities among different communities, districts, schools even within a single education

department, radicals argue that improvements mean nothing while racially separate education departments continue.

Equalising educational opportunity is obviously a long-term goal. Even equal spending alone will not bring it about, there must also be less poverty in the majority of homes that send disadvantaged children to school.

Yet very substantial improvements — in pupils per teacher, in school fac-

ilities, teacher qualifications and 101 other things — will narrow the quality gap and result in much better schooling for those who attend. To ignore all improvements by keeping up (and in some cases enforcing) boycotts until there is a single education department and equal per capita spending certainly does embarrass the Government.

But the real losses are nearly all on one side. The disruption of the individual lives of young people is so massive that in many cases it may last all their lives. Opportunities lost may not recur, many may feel too old to tackle studies years later, poor families cannot struggle forever to keep children at school.

Guguletu

Aug 21/1/81

pupil

~~329~~ 256

detained

CHINA Talakumeni 18, a Form III pupil at I D Mkize Secondary School, in Guguletu was detained by the security police yesterday

His mother Gloria, said that after her son was taken from his place of work yesterday morning, two white and a black security policemen brought him to her home and searched it

Nothing was confiscated

When I wanted to know what China had done, the police told me that it was in connection with the school boycott, Mr Talakumeni said

The police told her that her son was being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows detention for periods of 14 days

The head of the security police in the Western Cape Colonel H W Kotze today confirmed that Mr Talakumeni was being held

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 Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley
 Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
 of Architects' Prize
 Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

DD 21/1/81
Three PE buses stoned by crowd (256)

NEW BRIGHTON — At least three buses belonging to Port Elizabeth Tramways were stoned by a crowd near the great Centenary Hall last night.

The incident occurred immediately after a mass meeting of students and 14 organisations, including student leaders and the parents' committee.

The Port Elizabeth Students' Committee

decided unanimously that class boycotts should go on

Meanwhile, hundreds of pupils at two Port Elizabeth township schools had to return home after six youths burst into their classrooms and ordered them out

No arrests had been made — DDC

90 21/1/81 (256) ~~156~~

Pupils leave Cape for Ciskei, Transkei

CAPE TOWN — More than 1 000 black pupils have left here to attend schools in the Ciskei and Transkei

Following the decision taken at a meeting attended by about 400 pupils to continue last year's stayaway, there have been few registrations at higher primary and secondary schools.

Pupils who want to continue their education have had to look for alternatives such as trying to register at a school in the Ciskei or Transkei, at great expense to their parents.

However, in past years

the education authorities in these two areas have decided not to allow large numbers of pupils from boycott-hit areas to register in their schools.

A number of black

pupils interviewed here said they had been told to leave in previous years after authorities in the Ciskei had discovered they were from Cape Town — DDC

DD 22/1/81 (50) (256)

Reject compulsory schooling says Cosas

JOHANNESBURG — The congress of South African Students (Cosas) yesterday called on black parents and students to reject compulsory education which is scheduled for introduction this year.

Cosas said the government had put the "cart before the horse" by not consulting the people this system was to affect.

"We condemn this paternalistic attitude."

"For many years the government has been doing things for us and not with us. We regard this as an insult to the black man's intelligence."

"Their catch in the legislation is to commit our parents to getting us to school. All they want is to see us 'swallowing' the kind of

education they have designed for us.

"The ploy is to give the black people free education and bind their parents to see that the principle of Bantu education is carried out to the word."

"Education cannot be separate and yet equal. We call on the Minister of Education and Training to make a declaration of intent on the scrapping of Bantu Education before the situation in schools can return to normal."

"Nothing short of uniform education for all races will satisfy us. We want black personnel to be incorporated into the decision-making machinery of our education," the statement said — SABA.

General J B M Hertzog Prize
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 For the best student of
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 Sixth Year
 For the best student in :-
 of Architects' Prize
 Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

Junior Certificate results out 10 days after reopening of schools

NM
22/1/81
256



THE headmistress of Xolo Lower Primary School at Umlazi, Miss G M Nyawose, explains to pupils that the school does not have enough room for them.

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training in Pretoria yesterday released the Junior Certificate results for African schools 10 days after the opening of the schools. Circuit Inspectors in KwaZulu schools personally handed them to principals.

Officials of the Depart-

ment in Pretoria said the delay in releasing the results was caused by the breakdown of a computer.

Meanwhile, the Umbumbulu district has still not received matric results. The department has promised that the scripts would be marked after the release of the Junior Certificate results.

The enrolment in KwaZulu schools went on smoothly, even in Kwa-Mashu where the boycott of schools last year disturbed peace in the township. A spokesman for the Circuit Inspector's office said they had not received any reports of interference with enrolment of pupils.

There was considerable congestion in some Umlazi schools. Principals said they were compelled to send some pupils away because of the lack of space.

They said there had been a remarkable influx of pupils from Umbumbulu because of faction fights. Parents decided to send their children to other areas while they themselves have sought refuge in various townships.

Three schools in the township were compelled to send 421 pupils away because of the lack of space.

Schools' boycott is called off

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH

The eight-month-old schools' boycott by black pupils in the Eastern Cape has been called off.

And in a new development, the Government has decided to extend tomorrow's deadline for the pupils' return.

After a tense six-hour meeting in New Brighton it was announced the boycott was off, and pupils would begin to return to their classes they left in June last year.

The Director-General of Education and Training, Mr G Rosouw, said in

Pretoria that the Government's deadline for pupils' registration would be extended to February 11, thus meeting one of the conditions.

As word of the decision filtered through the trickle of pupils registering at schools quickened perceptibly.

Yesterday's marathon meeting was attended by members of the Port Elizabeth's Student Committee (Pesco) and members of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and at least 11 other black organisations. It was chaired by the head of the Port Elizabeth

parents' committee, the Reverend James Haya. The boycott was suspended on condition that...

All students who were at school last year be re-admitted to their former schools unconditionally.

The final deadline for registration be deferred.

During the period for which the boycott was suspended, the Government was expected to bring about meaningful change in the education system, and if this was not done in a reasonable period, the pupils reser-

ved the right to decide on a further course of action. Yesterday's meeting has been described as "tense" but orderly.

In a statement, Mr Rosouw said the original 10-day period of grace given to students, which was due to expire tomorrow, had been extended with the full sanction of the Eastern Cape authorities.

Mr Haya said the conciliatory decision of pupils offered the authorities an opportunity to show their concern for black education by complying with the conditions set out

"The conditions laid down for the suspension of the boycott are more than reasonable," he said. Mr Sias Nganunu of the Black Lawyers' Association said the onus was now on the Government to prove its sincerity on the issue of black education.

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Scrap
education
system

256
20/1/81
— Cosas

By Themba Khumalo

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has warned the Government to scrap the compulsory education system and to introduce free and compulsory education if it wants to avert the school crisis in black townships countrywide.

Cosas said yesterday the school crisis would not be solved until the Government "did away with racial education.

Cosas is a high school student body which was formed in 1979 to fill the gap left by the South African Students movement (SASM) which was banned in 1977.

The Cosas statement also urged parents not to sign forms binding them and their children to the regulations of the new educational system.

'OPPRESSIVE'

It described the forms as "dangerous, treacherous and oppressive." The signing of such forms might lead to a miserable life if parents failed to cope with the regulations, the statement said.

The students also condemned the presence of white teachers in Soweto schools.

● The Star's Bloemfontein correspondent reports that the regional director of Education and Training in the Free State, Mr. N. G. Rossouw, has said that registration in Bloemfontein's black schools was "very good."

Figures 22/1/81

PE black schools boycott off

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — The eight-month-old schools boycott by black pupils in the Eastern Cape has been called off.

A tense six-hour meeting in New Brighton preceded an announcement that the boycott was off.

Registration, set for tomorrow, would be extended to February 11, thus meeting one of the conditions set by the pupils.

As word of the decision filtered through, the trickle of pupils registering at schools quickened perceptibly.

Students (Cosas) and at least 11 other black organisations, including the Black Lawyers' Association, the Port Elizabeth Black Civil Organisation, several church social bodies, and Kwazakele Rugby Union representatives.

The meeting was chaired by the head of the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee, the Rev James Haya.

Conditions called for were:

● That all students who were at school last year be readmitted to their former schools unconditionally.

● That the final deadline for registration be deferred.

● That the Government bring about meaningful change in the education system in a reasonable period.

The pupils reserved the right to decide on a further course of action if changes were not made.

Mr. Rossouw said the original ten-day period of grace given to students which was due to expire tomorrow, had been granted with the full sanction of the Eastern Cape authorities.

It must be strongly emphasised, however, that it would be in the pupils' best interest to register as soon as possible.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize

For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in third year.

R A van Rosenveld.

DD 25/1/81
**Decision
 to end
 boycott
 lauded**

NEW BRIGHTON — The decision to end the eight-month Eastern Cape black schools boycott has been met by favourable comment from all sides.

With it the deadline for registration of students which expired yesterday has been extended to February 11.

The resolution was taken after eight hours of non-stop talks between the students' and parents' committees and 11 other organisations in KwaZakhele.

The boycott has been called off on condition that all students who were at school last year be re-admitted unconditionally, the final deadline for registration be deferred; and that the government bring about meaningful change in the education system. If this is not done pupils reserve the right to decide on a further course of action.

Mr Ian Sogoni, who represented the Black Lawyers Association here said "I am very pleased the students have acted responsibly."

The former chairman of Newell High School committee, the Rev G B Molefe, said "We are very happy that boycotts have been called off as children in this area have been left behind."

The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee who chaired the meeting, the Rev James Haya, said the boycott was suspended because it was on the verge of becoming a "self-defeating exercise."

He was happy that one of the demands, the deferral of the re-registration deadline, had already been met.

News of the decision was slow in reaching pupils and was met with caution by many teachers.

By yesterday afternoon there was no drastic change in re-registration figures.

Some teachers expressed elation while others felt "seeing is believing."

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on civil rights, welcomed the decision and said she was hopeful the government would meet the pupils' remaining conditions.

The Cape Regional Director for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, said "I see no reason why students who were at school last year should not be re-admitted unconditionally to their former classes."

He said the request for "meaningful changes" was also receiving attention — DDR DDC

Cape Provincial Institute
 of Architects' Prize
 For the best student in :-
 Sixth Year
 P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
 For a student who has
 satisfactorily completed
 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
 P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
 For the best woman student
 in third year.
 Miss C Fredgold

David Haddon Prize
 For the best student of
 Architecture (or Quantity
 Surveying) in the subject
 of Professional Practice.
 D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
 For the best final year student.
 S A Read

Osborn Prize
 For the best work in fourth
 year.
 D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
 For the best work in
 third year.
 R A van Roscnveld.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

'Pupils sent home' claim

RDM

23/1/81

256

By SOPHIE TEMA

PUPILS from Soweto have been banned from attending schools in the Eastern Transvaal from this year, it is claimed

Several Soweto children attending schools in the Nelspruit area claim they have been turned away after authorities told them they would no longer be allowed to attend schools in the Eastern Transvaal

Parents whose children have allegedly been turned away plan to send a delegation to meet the principal, Mr N. Ngozo

A parent, whose son was to do his Form V, said yesterday "When schools closed at the end of last year my son told me he had been told by the principal not to return, because children from Soweto would no longer be allowed to attend schools in the Eastern Transvaal

"We tried to get him into a school in Soweto, but they were all full. I had no alternative and phoned the school and pleaded with the principal to take my son back only for this year, to allow him to complete his matric

"The principal confirmed that the officials no longer wanted children from Soweto in the school and said the whole Eastern Transvaal will not accommodate them in time to come

"But he then told me to send my son back after assuring me that there would be no further problems for him

"Preparations were made for his return to school and I had to borrow money to buy him uniforms, provisions, a ticket, and give him pocket money

"I phoned again to tell the principal my son was on his way to school and again I was assured that all would be well

"Two days later he came home and said he and other pupils had been turned away by the principal, on the grounds that Soweto pupils were no allowed in the school

In a telephone interview yesterday the principal denied Soweto children had been banned from his school

The following conversation took place

Q Mr Ngozo, is there trouble in your school?

A No, madam

Q What is happening there?

A Nothing, madam

Q Why are some of your pupils who come from Soweto not back at school?

(Silence at the other end)

Q Mr Ngozo, if you say the allegations made by the pupils are not true, what is the truth?

The receiver was replaced at the other end

An official of the Department of Education and Training yesterday said he would investigate the issue

LTA Prize
For the best student obtain a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.
S F Richardson

George Strachan Prize
For the best final year student of the degree course
R W Kohne

Fourth Year

Third Year

Second Year

First Year
J A L Chapman

National Development Fund
For the Building Industry
Book Prizes
For the best student in year of study of the degree course.

R Stubbs Award
For the best project in structure and design.
M R I Ness

S A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has best use of bricks in his design work.
J G Kirkman

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in first year.
Miss M F J Sandilands

BUILDING

ARCHITECTURE (Continued)

STAR 23/1/51

'No excuse' remains for 256 detaining student leaders

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

The Government should no longer have any excuse for detaining the 16 "boycott" student leaders, the Reverend James Haya, head of the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee, said today

His comments came

only hours after a mass meeting of students and parents in Port Elizabeth where the pupils decided to suspend the eight-month-old boycott subject to these conditions

• All students at school last year should be re-admitted unconditionally

• The final deadline

for registration should be deferred

• The Government was expected to bring about meaningful change in the education system

Mr Haya, who chaired the meeting, said the students' concessions gave the Government an opportunity to "loosen its hold" on the detained students

Mr Andrew Savage, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party in Port Elizabeth, said the Government would have to "deliver the goods"

The Department of Education and Training has responded to two of the students' requests

The Director General of the department, Mr G J Rossouw said yesterday all pupils would be allowed to return to their schools and that the deadline for re-registration has been extended to February 11

1. H. Norcross, Dynamic Business Management. (London, Pan Books Ltd., 1962), p.14.
2. D. S. Barrie and B. C. Paulson, Professional Construction Management. (New York, McGraw Hill Book Company, 1978), p.19.
3. M. Snowdon, Management of Engineering Projects. (London, Newness-Butterworths, 1977), p.20.
4. S. Goldhaber, C. K. Jha, M. C. Macedo Jr., Construction Management Principles and Practices. (New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1977), p.45.

REFERENCES

CHAPTER 6

Black school boycott in East Cape is over

PORT ELIZABETH — The eight-month-old school boycott by black pupils in the Eastern Cape has been called off. And in a new development the Government has decided to extend today's deadline for the pupils' return.

After a tense, six-hour meeting in New Brighton yesterday, it was announced the boycott was over, and that pupils would begin to return to classes they left in June last year.

The director-general of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Roussouw, said in Pretoria that the Government's deadline for pupil registration, set for today, would now be February 11.

Yesterday's marathon meeting was attended by members of the Port Elizabeth Students Committee (Pesco), of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), and at least 11 other black organisations.

The meeting was chaired by the head of the Port Elizabeth parent's committee, the Rev. James Haya. The boycott was suspended on condition that

All students who were at school last year be readmitted to their former schools unconditionally, and

The final deadline for registration be deferred.

During the period for which the boycott is suspended, the Government is expected to bring about meaningful change in the education system.

Mr Roussouw said the original 10-day period of grace given to students due to expire today had been granted with the approval of the Eastern Cape educational authorities.

"It must be stressed, emphasised, however, that it would be in the pupils' best interest to register as soon as possible," he said.

Mr Haya said the conciliatory decision of the pupils offered the authorities an opportunity for them to show their concern by complying with the conditions set out.

Mr Sibus Nkomo of the Black Lawyers' Association, said the crisis was not on the Government to prove its sincerity on the issue of black education — Sapa

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student.
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Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-
Sixth Year
P F Dunkley
Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
P A Rappoport
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.
Miss C Tredgold
David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject

ARCHITECTURE

Mrs. Thornton White Prize

For the best work in

first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize

For the student who has made

best use of bricks in his

design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award

For the best project in

structure and design.

M R I Ness

National Development Fund

for the Building Industry

Book Prizes

For the best student in each

year of study of the degree

course.

ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

BUILDING

One pupil said he supported

the proposal for the suspension

of the boycott but feared what

would happen after the

suspension

A pupil said conditions should

be set for the suspension of the

boycott Another said suspension

of the boycott should be

tried as a last resort

Speakers said they believed

the boycott should be sus-

sended so that pupils could

reorganize themselves

One speaker said support for

the boycott was decreasing and

the regrouping at the respec-

tive schools would be a chance

to mobilize the pupils again

Yesterday's meeting was at-

tended by about 200 pupils, and

although no vote was taken,

most of the pupils apparently

felt that the boycott should be

suspended

Another meeting will be held

at 2pm today to allow pupils

who are employed on weekdays

to take part in the discussions

Staff Reporter

GUGULETU pupils yesterday spent about two hours discussing the schools stayaway, but no decision was taken about lifting the boycott

Another meeting will be held at 2pm today to allow pupils who are employed on weekdays to take part in the discussions

Yesterday's meeting was attended by about 200 pupils, and although no vote was taken, most of the pupils apparently felt that the boycott should be suspended

Speakers said they believed the boycott should be suspended so that pupils could reorganize themselves

One speaker said support for the boycott was decreasing and the regrouping at the respective schools would be a chance to mobilize the pupils again

A pupil said conditions should be set for the suspension of the boycott Another said suspension of the boycott should be tried as a last resort

One pupil said he supported the proposal for the suspension of the boycott but feared what would happen after the suspension

Pupils ⁽²⁵⁶⁾
24/1/81
undecided

student obtaining
a pass for
in Building

final year
the degree course.
nan Prize

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DI

DI

DI

DI

EDITORIAL OPINION

~~56~~ 256

Don't break faith now

Our congratulations are extended today to black school pupils and their parents in the Eastern Cape who have decided to end the schools boycott

It was a decision not easily taken. There were heavy pressures on these people to persist with the boycott as a form of political protest against racial disparities in this country

The Congress of South African Students (known as Cosas), for example, has been demanding the scrapping of the existing education system for blacks before agreeing to a return to school.

This organisation is even opposed to blacks being committed, as whites are, to compulsory education up to a certain age

Cosas sees compulsory education for blacks as a device to force the pupils and their parents to accept whatever form of schooling the white authority decides on.

We hope Cosas distrust of white (government) intention is unjustified and that this will be proved during the session of Parliament that has now started

The government has promised a completely new dispensation in education for blacks of a quality equal to that enjoyed by whites and it is im-

perative now that it gives early evidence of action towards this goal.

If it does not, it will risk being accused of breaking faith with the Eastern Cape pupils and parents who, at last after eight months of educational disruption, have placed their faith in the government's good intentions

The government must not let them down.

The hated so-called "Bantu education" must be scrapped and must be replaced by a uniform system of teaching for all races.

This should not be difficult. What is going to be very hard to achieve in the short term, however, is to raise the standard of proficiency of the teachers themselves. Few black teachers today match the abilities of their white counterparts.

There is also the physical problem of school premises and facilities. To equip black schoolrooms and playing fields as well as those in white schools is going to cost a lot of money. But that, too, must be done as soon as possible.

Meanwhile a certain amount of integration, according to merit, should be encouraged in existing prestige schools

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Duncley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

18/11/81
256

More PE pupils register

NEW BRIGHTON —
Registration rose at black high and secondary schools here yesterday following a resolution by pupils to end their boycott

The Director of Education and Training, Mr J P. Engelbrecht, said he was pleased by the reaction of the pupils to the resolution.

He added that registration had increased in most areas of the Eastern Cape

He is to tour all Port Elizabeth schools on Tuesday.

At Mzantsundu Junior Secondary School enrolment in the morning session was over 300 and was expected to increase —
DDR

Editorial opinion, Page 6.

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-
Sixth Year
P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses
P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.
Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.
S A Read

Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.
D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
For the best work in third year.
R A van Rosenfeld.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Parents unhappy over JC failures

African Affairs Reporter Nm

JUNIOR certificate results for KwaZulu schools may be sent back to Pretoria for review after Umlazi parents, led by a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Winington Sabelo, yesterday decided that too many pupils had failed the 1980 exams

Mr Sabelo, a Legislative Assembly member for Umlazi, yesterday appealed to other areas to join forces with KwaZulu to protest in the strongest terms about the poor results and their late release by the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria

In a statement released to the Mercury yesterday, Mr Sabelo said an urgent meeting would be held and circuit inspectors school committees and KwaZulu's Secretary for Education would be urged to take immediate action

Mr Sabelo said a delegation would be sent to Pretoria to discuss the problem

He said all the JC results could be sent back to Pretoria for remarking, subject to approval by KwaZulu's Department of Education and Culture

'The Government is creating problems for both parents and pupils because of the delay in publishing results

'Because of the delay pupils could not register for subjects in March,' Mr Sabelo said, 'and by the time they could register many schools were full'

He said Pretoria had failed to cope with external examinations, particularly in KwaZulu schools

A Sapa report says Soweto parents meeting in the Dube YWCA yesterday accused the Department of Education and Training of manipulating external examination results

The parents resolved that the 1980 JC results, in particular, be rejected until a commission of inquiry appointed by the parents had tabled its report on its findings of the high failure percentage

Kwa Mashu parents

to pay fees

African Affairs Reporter
A DECISION by Kwa Mashu pupils not to pay school fees, because they believe it is the duty of the Government to provide adequate funds for black education, has been strongly opposed by their parents

Parents held a series of meetings last week in various wards in the township after receiving reports that pupils had resolved not to pay their fees

The parents' decision to pay the fees was unanimous

The parents' meeting was conducted by Mr Ewert Bhengu, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and Mr F F Mtolo, the Mayor of Kwa Mashu, local councillors and members of Inkatha

The purpose of the meeting was to get the opinions of parents after reports that pupils would ask their parents to refuse to pay school fees

Pupils objected to paying the fees on the grounds that part of the money would be used to build schools

The Africa Youth Congress, which took this decision, held a meeting recently at the YMCA in Durban. It was decided that all pupils should return to school

Although the meeting agreed in principle that such school fees should be paid, it was decided that the use of the money for building schools should be thoroughly investigated

The pupils also decided that one school uniform should be worn at all schools

For the best final year student.
General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Meeting cancelled
 26/1/8 Staff Reporter
 A MEETING which was to have been held in Guguletu on Saturday to discuss suspension of the schools boycott in black areas, was cancelled because of poor attendance. The meeting was called by boycotting pupils. Another meeting will be called during the week.

- (a) Type of Company
- (b) Product being manufactured
- (c) Size of the Company
- (d) Value of the product
- (e) Value of the activity being performed
- (f) Relative importance of material handling to the enterprise
- (g) Personalities of the individuals involved
- (h) Organisational structure of the enterprise

Factors contributing here include:

There are many contributing factors to the scope of material handling in any one industrial undertaking. It is not possible to define one set of conditions.

8.1 Scope of Material Handling

- "Material handling is the art and science involving the moving, packaging, and storing of substances in any form".
- "Creation of time and place utility"
- "Movement and storage of material at the lowest possible cost through the use of proper methods and equipment"
- "Lifting, shifting, and placing of material which effect a saving in money, time, and place"
- "Art and science of conveying, elevating, positioning, transporting, packaging and storing of material"

Among these definitions are included the following:

Material handling has been tagged with several definitions, none of which to date have received universal acceptance.

MATERIAL HANDLING

SEVEN

Minister hits critics of compulsory schooling

STAR
27/1/81

256

Own Correspondent

Some organisations and individuals who had clamoured for compulsory education in black schools were now trying to discredit its introduction by distorting the facts, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, said in Pretoria last night.

Dr Hartzenberg said compulsory education in black schools would reduce failure and the drop-out rate considerably.

"It is indeed deplorable that certain organisations and individuals continue with their attempts to place obstacles in the way of progress and actually gamble with the future of our children by discrediting the department's intention, and bringing people under totally false impressions," he said.

Allegations that compulsory education was being introduced to perpetuate an inferior education were totally unfounded.

These organisations had a very limited knowledge of the Government's honest intentions.

BACKLOGS

He said every informed person knew there were still backlogs which his department was doing its utmost to eliminate as speedily as possible.

Compulsory education was the most effective way of bringing about equal education and the same subject matter was contained in the syllabuses of all education departments throughout the country.

Blacks were fully involved in decisions regarding their education through the exclusively black Council for Education and Training, the members of subject committees of which the majority was Training, the members of which the majority was black teachers' associations which were consulted regularly, and school committees democratically elected by parents.

For the
 Osborn
 S A Red
 For the
 General
 D H Pry
 of Prof
 Survey
 Architect
 For the
 David Ho
 Miss C T
 in third
 For the
 Molly Go
 P A Rappo
 1st, 2nd
 satisfact
 For a stu
 Helen Gar
 P F Dur
 Sixth
 For the be
 of Archite
 Cape Provi

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

satisfactorily completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student

in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

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For the best student of

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D H Pryce Lewis

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For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osborn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

ARCHITECTURE

**Pupils ~~50~~
stopped:
boys ²⁷⁵ ^{29/1/81}
held ²⁹ ⁽²⁵⁶⁾**

EAST LONDON — Three schoolboys who allegedly stopped pupils from going to school at Ngwenyati Secondary School, St Luke's, near here, have been arrested and are to be charged under the Criminal Procedure Act, the head of the Security Police here, Col A P van der Merwe, confirmed yesterday

The boys who are believed to be from Mdantsane were handed over to Fort Jackson police after being found in the bush near St Luke's

The pupils who had been allegedly stopped by several boys defied the order and went to school where they reported the incident

Parents and other residents of St Luke's were notified by teachers and a search party saw the boys and apprehended three who were handed over to the police — DDR

Hans

1 Ques. Col 11

256

30/1/81

Black school children. free stationery
*9 ^(256/Hans 1 Ques. Col 11) DR A. L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Education and Training

^{30/1/81}
What progress has been made since
January 1980 in regard to the supply of
free stationery for Black school children?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
TRAINING

As from 1981, free stationery is being
supplied to all Substandard A pupils in
schools where compulsory education has
been introduced

Hans. 1 Ques Q1. 19.

30/1/81

256

University of the North: post-graduate
[Hans 1 Ques studies] (256) (19)
58 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister
of Education and Training

- (1) How many applications from (a) Whites (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians to do post-graduate studies at the University of the North were received during 1980,
- (2) how many of these applications were approved in respect of each race group?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|----------|----------|
| (1) | (a) 30 | (b) 2 | (c) 1 |
| (2) | 28 | 2 | 0 |

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

satisfactorily completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

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D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

Too few for boycott meeting

Staff Reporter

A MEETING which was to be held in Guguletu this week to discuss the proposed suspension of the schools boycott did not take place because too few pupils turned up

It was the second meeting to be called off because of poor attendance

African pupils in Port Elizabeth called off the boycott about two weeks ago but in Cape Town it is continuing

Local pupils have been discussing the Port Elizabeth decision

In a meeting held early last week, possible conditions for a suspension were discussed

At the next meeting pupils could not reach an agreement and decided to postpone the meeting till last Saturday, to give pupils who are working a chance to attend the meeting

Last Saturday few attended and another meeting was set for Wednesday but attendance was again minimal

The pupils also said the boycott might be suspended when the trial in Worcester is over possibly in three weeks

However the registration deadline is February 11

● Parents have held three meetings with pupils in an attempt to persuade them to return to school. The pupils did not agree, however, and the parents then decided to let the pupils take their own decision

USA
256
Cl. 20/1/81

Black school pupils per capita expenditure
 1977-78 2129 (256)
 127 Dr A. J. DOBAINÉ
 Minister of Education and Training

What was the per capita expenditure (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature on Black school pupils in the white areas of the Republic in the financial year 1977-78?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) R91,29

(b) R77 82

Onverwacht area primary/secondary schools -

273 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Education and Training

256

- (1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools have been provided at the settlement for Blacks in the Onverwacht area near Thaba Nchu
- (2) (a) how many children of school-going age are living there and (b) how many of them are attending schools
- (3) whether any such children have been refused admission to (a) primary and (b) secondary schools, if so (i) how many and (ii) for what reasons in each case

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) (a) 18
(b) 2
- (2) (a) The requested information is not available
(b) 16 568
- (3)(a) and (b) No

Black pupils
 2014/2015 (256)
 THE Government was spending a per capita amount of R91 29 a year on black pupils: the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg said yesterday in a written reply to Dr Alex Boraine (FFP Pine-lands). If capital expenditure were excluded the per capita amount was R77 82 - Sapa

G L Craigs

mark.
 For the first year student obtaining the highest average
A L & C I Prize

CHEMICAL

L Mengaldo

Drawing.
 best classwork in Engineering
 Awarded to the student with the
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Civil Engineering.
 student in Land Surveying or
 examinations to the best male
 Awarded on results of final
Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland
 J H Rens
 D P Weeks
 I J Cumming
 P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Blacks complain of double dose of discrimination

AREAS 4/2/81 (256)

A DOUBLE dose of discrimination is what many black schoolchildren seem to think is keeping Cape Town's black schools empty while pupils everywhere else in the country are back in their classrooms.

That is one of the few points of agreement among the itinerant youngsters who devote much of their time nowadays to doing odd jobs or boldly asking for money in affluent areas like the Sea Point beachfront.

SUBTERFUGE

They apparently differ on most other aspects of the schools boycott. Some believe that the Government has closed down black schools. Others insist that reports of the resumption of classes elsewhere are merely a clever subterfuge. Most are unwilling to discuss issues like intimidation. Some candidly say they just do not know what is happening.

By Hugh Robertson

But many will claim readily that discrimination against blacks is far worse in Cape Town than anywhere else and that this has bred a unique community with a special sense of grievance.

A MINORITY

To start with, they point out, the blacks of Cape Town are the city's smallest minority after the Asians, with all the attendant problems of such a group. There are only 105 000 blacks legally resident in Cape Town, compared with 261 000 whites and 513 000 coloured people.

'Sometimes we feel cut off,' says a 14-year-old ice cream vendor. 'We are treated differently, so we act differently.'

Blacks elsewhere can buy their own homes, he argued, but were prohibited from doing so in the Western Cape. When the Government granted an amnesty to illegal black workers in 1979, those in the Western Cape were specifically excluded.

INFERIOR

Because the Government continues to regard blacks in the Western Cape as temporary sojourners, many of the blacks feel they have to put up with inferior facilities, including schools, and that the Government is following a policy of not allowing blacks to become 'too comfortable' in the region.

They look with envy at the development of new coloured housing projects like Mitchell's Plain. 'Why them and not us?' the mother of a boycotting school pupil asked. 'We share the same train ser-

vice as Mitchell's Plain. Our children need new schools just as badly.'

And they talk resentfully of their own housing, with frequent complaints about the quarters for single blacks in Langa. 'Not many of us are single. But we are not allowed to bring our wives to live with us in Cape Town,' a resident in the single quarters explained.

But blacks reserve their harshest criticism for the Government's policy of keeping the Western Cape a coloured and white labour preference area. In theory and practice, the policy discriminates against blacks in the labour market and rigidly restricts the number allowed to work in the region.

ILLEGAL

About 3 000 a year are refused permission to take up jobs in the greater Cape Town area, yet many tens of thousands are known to be working here illegally in spite of the heavy fines which are designed to discourage this.

They face stepped up police activity aimed at enforcing the influx control laws, many are exploited by employers who know how precariously they live and in the black community the 'illegals' are regarded as the main perpetrators of crime.

'More than anything else, I would like to see my children back at school,' a black mother said. 'They are too young to know the harm they are doing to themselves. But I can understand why they feel differently from the children in Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.'

256

Hanguid 2 Ols Fos → 4/2/81
Education + Training
Amendment Bill

New bid to end schools boycott

ARGUS
5/2/81 (256)
Education Reporter

BLACK pupils of Cape Town's higher primary and secondary schools were staying away two weeks after the schools boycott was called off in Port Elizabeth.

A source at a meeting of Cape Town pupils last week said the election of a new regional committee was discussed because pupils felt the old one was no longer representative. A second meeting was cancelled apparently because of low attendance.

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, was in Cape Town last Wednesday for discussions about the continuing stayaway and will be returning again at the weekend.

NORMAL

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that with a week to go to the re-registration deadline (February 11) classes are rapidly filling.

Educationists say the situation in Port Elizabeth is normal.

Mr Engelbrecht said it would not be fair to divulge the few exceptions.

'Generally, we are very happy with the situation, he said.'

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

I J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final

examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or

Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the

best classwork in Engineering

Drawing.

L Mengaldo

CHEMICAL

A. E. C. I Prize

For the first year student

with the highest average

in the first year.

Parents of the detained
pupils were notified of
this yesterday in a letter
from the warden. The
letter also reported that
the warden had issued a
memorandum calling for
the pupils to be released
before the school registration
deadline on February 11.

Port Elizabeth pupils

detention of a number of
to the continuing
attention to the
Coetsee, says he will
Minister of Justice, Mr H
PORT ELIZABETH — The

Coetsee acts
on RE pupils

256
Attention to black education

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Education and Training Amendment Bill, providing for organisational changes in the department in terms of the rationalisation of State departments, was taken through all its stages yesterday, supported by all parties.

The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, who said the decision to retain his department's autonomy would enable him to give his undivided attention to the planning and expansion of black education.

The opposition parties congratulated Mr G J Rousseau on his appointment as the department's director general. — Sapa

All parties back bill

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
The Education and Training
Amendment Bill which pro-
vides for organizational
changes in the department in
terms of the rationalization of
state departments was taken
through all its stages yesterday
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retain his department's auton-
omy would enable him to give
his undivided attention to the
planning and expansion of black
education. — Sapa

student average

A E & C I Prize

CHEMICAL

L Menegaldo

Drawing.
best classwork in Engineering
Awarded to the student with the
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Civil Engineering.
student in Land Surveying or
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Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

975 (270)
New protest
by PE's (256)
black pupils

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —

Renewed trouble flared today when about 500 pupils marched out of several black schools in the Zwida area and gathered at one school to protest police detentions.

This was confirmed by a police riot unit spokesman. He said it went to the scene but stayed in the background until the pupils dispersed without incident, at the principal's request.

The principal of Loyiso High School, where the pupils gathered at about 10.30, confirmed that some pupils had left their classes at his school and said that some had returned later.

He would not elaborate.

A police spokesman has confirmed reports that the pupils were protesting against the continued detention of 16 student leaders since last year, although Port Elizabeth's black pupils have decided to call off their eight-month boycott.

Two pupils
held
by police

ARGUS 5/2/81

256 ~~379~~

MR Khaya Johannes Mbuqe, 19, a Form III pupil at Fezeka High School, in Guguletu, has been detained by the Security Police under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

The Act allows detention for periods of 14 days.

Mr Mbuqe's father, Shadrack, said two security policemen arrived at his home last Friday and told him his son had been detained in connection with the school boycott.

Another Cape Town pupil, aged 17 who is in Form I at Intshinga Higher Primary School, Guguletu, was arrested by Security Police last Friday.

POLITICS

Help for crisis townships

340
256
RD
6/2/81

CAPE TOWN — Thousands of families will be affected by the government's plan to spend R542 million on upgrading 75 black townships in the Eastern Cape.

The "crisis point" townships involved are:

Duncan Village

The 38 000 black people living in Duncan Village will be moved to Mdantsane within the next two years

Announcing this, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, described conditions in Duncan Village as "appalling"

About 17 years ago it had been decided, when Mdantsane was established, that the people in Duncan Village would be moved there and the area be turned into a residential area for coloureds and Indians

"More or less 70 per cent of the area of the township has been evacuated," said Dr Morrison

There was a long-standing agreement with the East London municipality, who acted as agents of the Department of Co-operation and Development, for the construction of houses in Mdantsane and the removals from Duncan Village.

When the people had been moved the existing houses would be rebuilt or renovated for coloured and Indian people

"There is still 311 ha of ground in Duncan Village where there are 38 000 black people living under appalling conditions

"Machinery is being put in motion to accelerate the building of houses in Mdantsane," said Dr Morrison.

"The intention is to have this area evacuated in two year's time

"We are aware that the community council is very much against leaving Duncan Village but it would be most unfair to leave existing inhabitants in Duncan Village in view of the fact that we have moved thousands of people to Mdantsane

Queenstown

Queenstown's Mlungisi township — originally scheduled to be turned into a coloured area — is to be reinstated for black residents

Dr George Morrison said. "It was recommended by the Linde Committee and accepted by both the Minister of Co-operation and Development and myself that Mlungisi will be reinstated as a township for black Ciskeians who were at one stage moved to Ezebeleni for the simple reason that Ezebeleni now falls in Transkei and Ciskeian citizens refuse to move there.

"It was proclaimed as a coloured area and will now be deproclaimed."

Further land would be set aside at Mlungisi for another township to cater for any overflow of people from Ezebeleni. The quality of houses at Mlungisi would be upgraded and repaired as far as possible

An additional 300 ha of land would be set aside for the new township where people who moved out of Ezebeleni would be able to build houses under a site and service scheme

"This alone will work out to an amount of more or less R4,5 million," Dr Morrison said

Grahamstown

The government is to take immediate steps to upgrade the black residential areas in Grahamstown, including the controversial area of Fingo Village

The other black areas in Grahamstown, Makanaskop and Tanti, will also be upgraded.

And the Grahamstown City Council is considering moving Raglan Road, the main road through the town, so that it bypasses Fingo Village.

a number of years — which has led to a deterioration of facilities — is going to remain where it is and more ground will be made available for building houses.

"The existing township will, as soon as circumstances permit, be upgraded, school sites will also be identified as soon as possible, the provision of water, streets and stormwater drainage will be constructed, and street lighting and community hall will be erected as a priority," Dr Morrison said.

Seymour

A new township for black people is to be erected in Seymour.

The new residential area would be constructed by the South African Development Trust, said Dr Morrison

"A new area is necessary because the topography of the present site and infrastructure just cannot be upgraded.

"It is the intention to make it possible for those people to establish themselves in a new area on a self-building basis.

"The Eastern Cape Administration Board will act as the agent for the development of the township," Dr Morrison said

Under the government's 1975 consolidation proposals, Seymour and the surrounding areas were scheduled for incorporation into the Ciskei but this has yet to take place

Ginsberg

The black residential area of Ginsberg in King William's Town is to be upgraded

CHEMICAL

DD

6/2/81

256

Duncan Village is full of slums and shanties and one feels that in order to improve the quality of life of those people new houses will have to be erected which cannot be done on the available 311 ha. The area is just too small for 38 000 people.

"If we want to achieve our objective, 6 000 houses will have to be provided over two years in Mdantsane. This could be done if we make use of a controlled self-building scheme and the provision of more money if it is available."

Dr Morrison said he, together with the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pierre Cronje, and officials of his department would be meeting soon with the East London municipality to discuss the new programme.

The self-building scheme, which would be administered by the Eastern Cape Administration Board, would cost about R2 million and the building of houses by the East London municipality would require another R30 million.

Walmer

Dr Morrison confirmed yesterday the people in Walmer would be rehoused in Zwide and that they could continue living as a group there.

Walmer had been identified as one of the eight "crisis points" in the Eastern Cape's 75 townships.

It had been decided in 1961 that the people of Walmer would be resettled elsewhere "for various reasons."

Dr Morrison explained "That area comprises 64 ha and there is just no further land available for extensions.

"I therefore reaffirmed that the inhabitants of Walmer will have to move and this decision has not been altered.

"As soon as new houses are available we will request the people of Walmer to move to the new area in Zwide.

"The government has decided the people of Walmer can live in the new area together if they wish," Dr Morrison said.

This was disclosed yesterday by Dr Morrison.

"No decision has yet been taken in the purchase by the department or the Eastern Cape Administration Board of the various houses but it must be clear that in order to properly plan and upgrade this township, some of these houses will have to be bought but the people will be amply compensated for their houses.

"A blueprint is also being drawn up regarding Fingo Village and Tanty which will be regarded as a unit.

"It has also been decided that the lodgers in Raglan Road be moved to the approximately 200 new houses in Makanaskop in an effort to get all the lodgers in Raglan Road rehoused."

Various other plans were being discussed with the Grahamstown council with whom the Department of Co-operation and Development and the administration board had cordial relations.

"The City Council of Grahamstown is seriously investigating the possibility of a new road as an entrance to the city instead of the existing Raglan Road which runs through Fingo Village," Dr Morrison said.

Fort Beaufort

The black township in Fort Beaufort — which has been frozen for development for a number of years — is to remain where it is.

And the government is to launch a programme to upgrade the township.

Dr Morrison said. "It has been decided that the Fort Beaufort township which has been frozen for

About 700 new sites will be made available for building new homes in Ginsberg, the area where the late black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, used to live.

At least 200 of these sites would be made available as a matter of priority.

Details of the government's plans for Ginsberg were revealed yesterday by Dr Morrison.

Stutterheim

The nearly 5 000 black people living in Stutterheim will be allowed to remain in Mlungisi township.

But the 15 000 people living as squatters on the commonage are to be moved.

Dr Morrison said it had been decided to move the people in Mlungisi to Glenhaven, about five kilometres outside the town and the community council in the township had indicated that they were quite willing to move there.

However, because Glenhaven was considered to be arable agricultural land, the Ciskeian Government had suggested they be moved to Frankfort.

"This the community council was not prepared to do," Dr Morrison said.

"It has now been decided that Mlungisi will remain as a township for black inhabitants of Stutterheim and that efforts would be made to upgrade the houses within five years.

"As far as the squatters are concerned they will have to be resettled in other areas as soon as possible," he said.

FRIDAY, 6 FEBRUARY 1981

Indicates translated version

For oral reply

11215 2 Q 10157

(3) (35)

1 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of National Education

How many Park Commission are at present being funded in the Republic of South Africa?

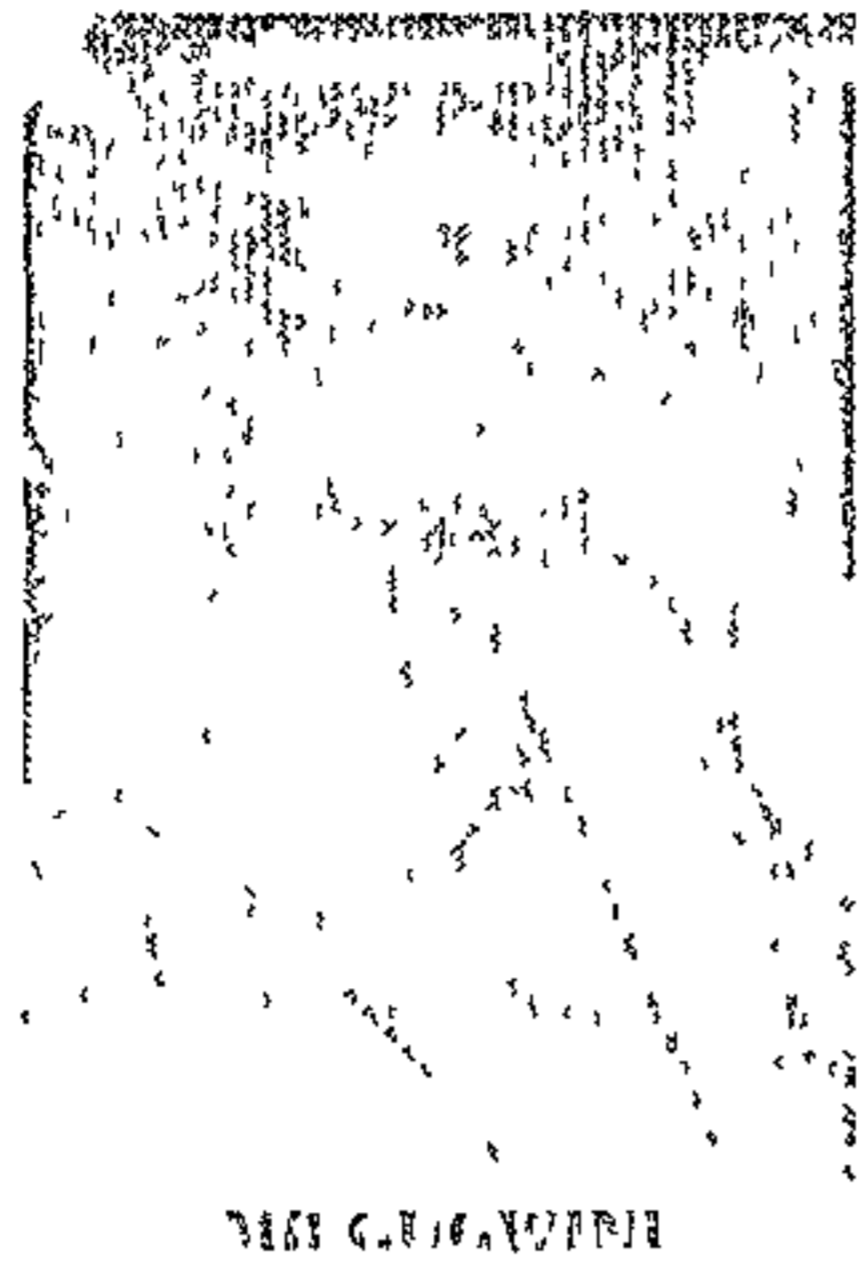
The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

None

(256) On 6/12/21
Principal transferred

EAST LONDON — The principal of Wengalethu High School, Mdantsane,

Mr Siviwe Gugwini, was this week transferred to the Victoria East district



The assistant secretary for the Ciskei Department of Education, Mr H K Nyikana, said Mr Gugwini was transferred to the Mpabani-Mzimba High School Alice with immediate effect. He did not give reasons.

Mr Gugwini was at Wengalethu on Monday and is believed to have received the news of his transfer on Tuesday.

Miss Nombulelo Panzana, the school's vice principal, would act as principal until an appointment had been made at Wengalethu, Mr Nyikana said.

MR SIVIWE GUGWINI

CHEMICAL

L. Menguide

Drawing

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering

J H Krens

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

B F McClelland

J H Krens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

For the best student in each

Corporation Medals

Break-up over boycott

Weekend Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH —
The Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (Pesco), which sprung to prominence at the start of the black schools boycott last year has disbanded.

The decision to disband was closely tied to an abortive attempt this week to resume the eight-month school stayaway which ended a fortnight ago.

A rift in the executive came to a head when some

of its members wanted to link Pesco's name to a walk out of 500 pupils from five schools in Zwijndorp township on Thursday.

A statement issued by other members dissociated Pesco from the incident.

The decision to disband was taken by a majority of executive members at a meeting of the committee and of other pupil representatives at Lovisa High School, Zwijndorp, yesterday.

It was decided that the

pupils would elect committees at their schools and these would be responsible to a Port Elizabeth Students' Council.

The council would campaign for the release of 16 detained student leaders and for the readmittance of students expelled recently from New Brighton Technical College.

The negotiations on these issues will be the responsibility of the Parents' Committee.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize

Awarded on results of final

examinations to the best male

student in Land Surveying or

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Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

Awarded to the student with the

best classwork in Engineering

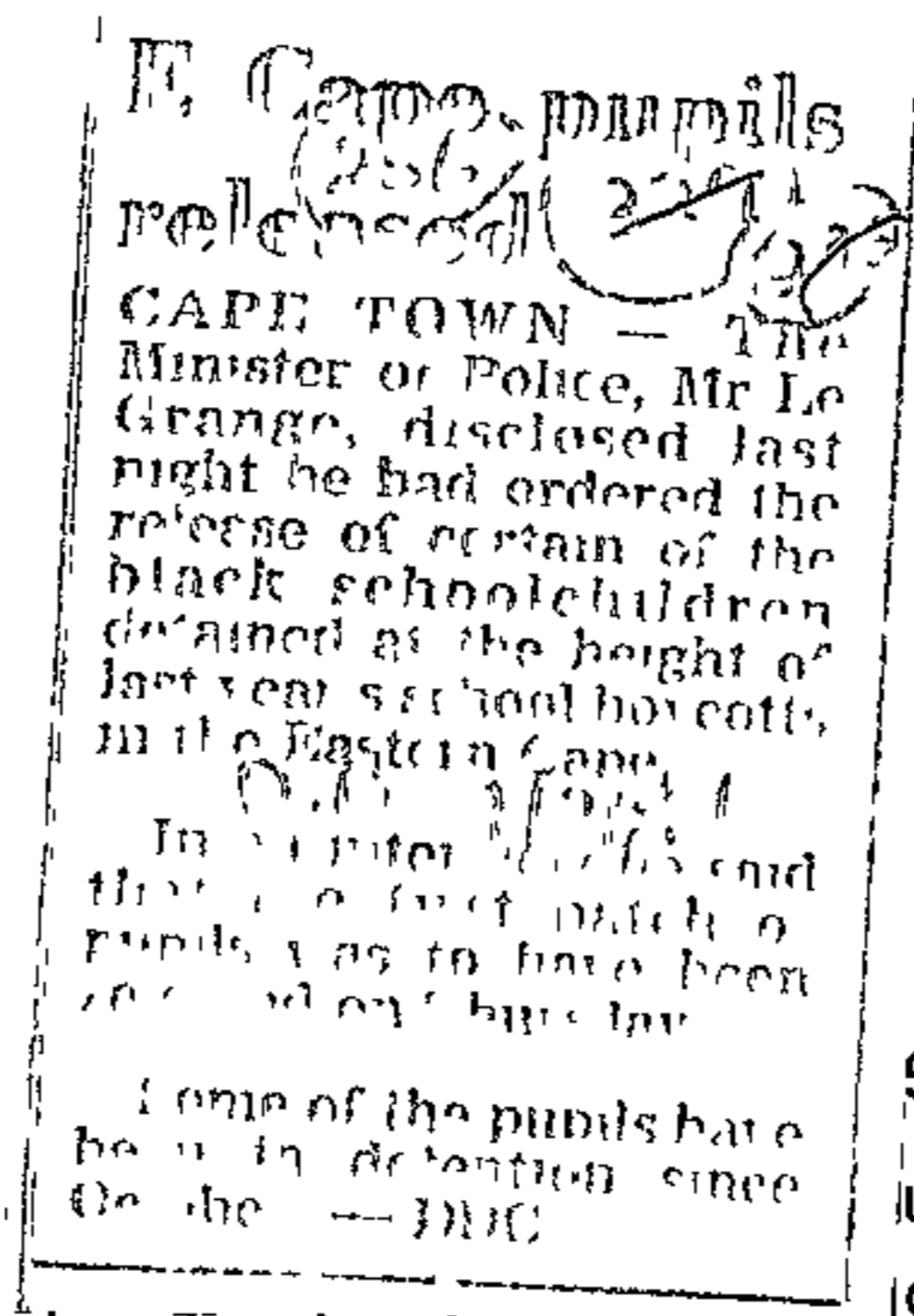
Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student

average



CHEMICAL

C. Herald 256
 Parents 2/2/81
 call for meeting

MEMBERS of the Parents' Action Committee have requested an urgent meeting with the Department of Education and Training to discuss the continuing school boycott in the African townships.

They hope to meet the circuit inspector, Mr P J Scheepers, at 6 30 pm in the city on Thursday.

A spokesman told Cape Herald that members wanted the Department to explain improvements carried out since the start of the boycott, particularly on the issuing of textbooks, a sore point with pupils who had to share them last year.

We also want to know why parents must sign letters of registration for children to return to school, the spokesman said.

Parents and community organisations are eager to suspend the boycott and are hoping the meeting will pave the way for this.

G L Cragg

mark.

For the first year obtaining the high

A E & C I Prize

L Menegaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the student best classwork in

Sammy Sacks Memorial

J H Rens

Civil Engineering.

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL

Students released — boycott averted

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A flare-up of the suspended black schools boycott has been temporarily averted with the release of 21 Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils at the weekend.

They were set free on Saturday only days before the re-registration deadline this Wednesday — but most of those released from detention are still undecided about returning to classes.

"We want to thank the Students' and Parents' Committee for pressuring the Government for our release," said Mr Thango Lamani, local chairman of the Congress of South African Students.

Mr Lamani said that a series of meetings had been planned for the next two days to make a decision about resuming classes before Wednesday.

In Cape Town the 12-month school boycott by black pupils in Nyanga,

Langa and Guguletu has also been suspended. Pupils will start attending classes from tomorrow.

This was announced by a member of the Teachers' Action Committee, Mr T T Mqapuma, at a meeting which was held in Guguletu yesterday by the Cape Town Community Council Parent Action Committee, the Coordinating Civic Council member of the Western Cape Administration Board and official of the Department of Education

and Training.

Mr Mqapuma, however, pointed out, that pupils would return to school on condition that the Department of Education and Training guaranteed that their short-term demands would be met within a month after pupils had returned to school.

The Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J T Engelbrecht, promised that books will be made available to the various schools.

Assurance given on failed pupils

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, has assured a delegation from Soweto that no pupils who failed matric or JC last year are officially being prevented from enrolling in schools this year.

And Mr Douglas Lolwane, who led last week's five-man delegation to the department, yesterday appealed to all last year's matric and JC failures who have been refused re-admission by school principals to approach their schools again and again seek enrollment.

"If principals again refuse to co-operate, the pupils concerned must give in their names, home addresses and the names of the schools in question either at the DOCC in Orlando East or the Methodist Youth Centre in Central West Jabavu or Entokozweni Early

Learning Centre in Moletsane," he said.

Mr Lolwane said his delegation, once it has a list of names, will again take the issue up with Mr Strydom.

The delegation approached the department on behalf of worried Soweto parents following complaints that last year's failures were being refused re-admission by school principals.

Mr Lolwane said Mr Strydom had told the delegation that no failures were being turned away by school principals. He said Mr Strydom stressed that no directive had been issued by the department authorising principals to refuse admission to those pupils who had failed.

"Mr Strydom also assured us that he would make a Press statement as soon as possible to clear the confusion regarding the matric and JC failures."

Boycott ends

(Continued from Page 1)

Schools boycott ends - on conditions

Silicosis and Tuberculosis

Table III

A 12 month school boycott by pupils in Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu has been suspended - but pupils are giving the authorities a month to meet certain conditions

This was announced by a member of the Teacher's Action Committee Mr T T Mxijima, at a meeting in Guguletu yesterday

The Cape Town Community Council, parents' and teachers' action committees and the coordinating committee, met members of the Western Cape Administration Board and officials of the Department of Education and Training

Pupils should start returning to school tomorrow

CONDITIONS

Conditions laid down by the pupils at a meeting in Guguletu on Saturday include

There will be no further detentions of pupils on school premises where detentions are connected with the boycott

Pupils detained purely in connection with the boycott will be released

Pupils who contributed to school funds last year will be credited with those funds this year.

Pupils will not have to sign registration forms, which contain clauses that children must attend school regularly and be subject to school discipline and

Pupils will be allowed to form student representative councils

BOOKS

They have also demanded that the shortage of books and equipment be rectified

After the meeting the Government officials discussed the conditions with Mr G J Rousseau, director-general of the Education and Training Department

Mr P J Scheepers, chief circuit inspector of the department said the demands referring to school

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

funds and registering would be met

The department would make representations to the police regarding the conditions set on detained pupils but could not give guarantees without police co-operation

Once the pupils were back at school the election of SRCs could be negotiated

REPORT BACK

The chairman of the Community Council and two representatives of the Teachers' Action Committee will report back to the Regional Committee, which represents pupils, and the

Parents' Action Committee 'So we are still in a state of negotiation,' Mr Scheepers said

The regional director of the department, Mr Philip Engelbrecht promised that books would be made available to the school.

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that a flare-up of the boycott was temporarily averted with the release of 21 Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils at the weekend after three months in detention

Mr Thango Lamani, local chairman of the Congress of S.A. Students, said meetings had been planned for today and tomorrow to take a decision about resuming classes before Wednesday

1973-1974

1971-1975

1975-1976

1970-1977

One must therefore, on the basis of the Medical Bureau's report, to help of the common and the... (25) ... as the... of the... industry.

25 to 26 per cent
Save 750 400
contribution and
for the...
of individual
in the...
there are 30-
now about 1-
and 20%

Some other contract the... (257)

... because they are... (257)
... because... (257)
... because... (257)
... because... (257)

very high dust concentration, they say. In fact, contract the disease in a far shorter time than whites (251)

It is very difficult to find figures for the incidence of silicosis in... (251)

Of particular interest are the cases of silicosis associated with... (255)

The mortality tables for silicosis in the Report of the Medical Bureau of Occupational Disease throw light on this question either... (255)

is because 'Liberal' compensation is awarded in many past workers cases, when they have not been certified in life... (257)

these microscopic nodules cause no discomfort... (257)

and are as harmless as healed scars on the skin... (257)

on average these harmless silicotic scars are found together with a microscopic lesion of tuberculosis... (257)

remained quiescent for years, but decreased will be... (257)

awarded compensation in the second degree... (257)

The Reports of the Medical Bureau on Occupational Diseases reflect the following incidence of silicosis in all... (257)

degrees - in new cases for whites and coloureds.

Table II

| Year | Whites and Coloureds in first degree |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1973-1974 | 12 |
| 1974-1975 | 103 |
| 1975-1976 | 153 |
| 1976-1977 | 204 (259) |

Blacks first-year students

128 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Education and Training
Hans 3 Ques 61 76 2/2/81

(a) How many and (b) what percentage of the total number of first-year students enrolled at each university for Blacks in 1980 (i) dropped out during the year and (ii) failed their examinations in all subjects at the end of the year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

| | | (a) | (b) |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| University of Zululand | (i) | 67 | 12,48 |
| | (ii) | 43 | 8,03 |
| University of Fort Hare | (i) | 795* | 59,24 |
| | (ii) | 76 | 5,65 |
| Medical University of Southern Africa | (i) | 5 | 9,43 |
| | (ii) | 2 | 3,77 |

University of the North As the final examinations of the University were only conducted in January 1981, the requested information is not available yet

*The high drop-out figure is due to the many students who did not resume their studies after the campus riots

Nowhere in the world has so much been written and discussed about education as in this country, and nowhere has such a critical situation been allowed to develop with so many aware of it and so little being done about it.

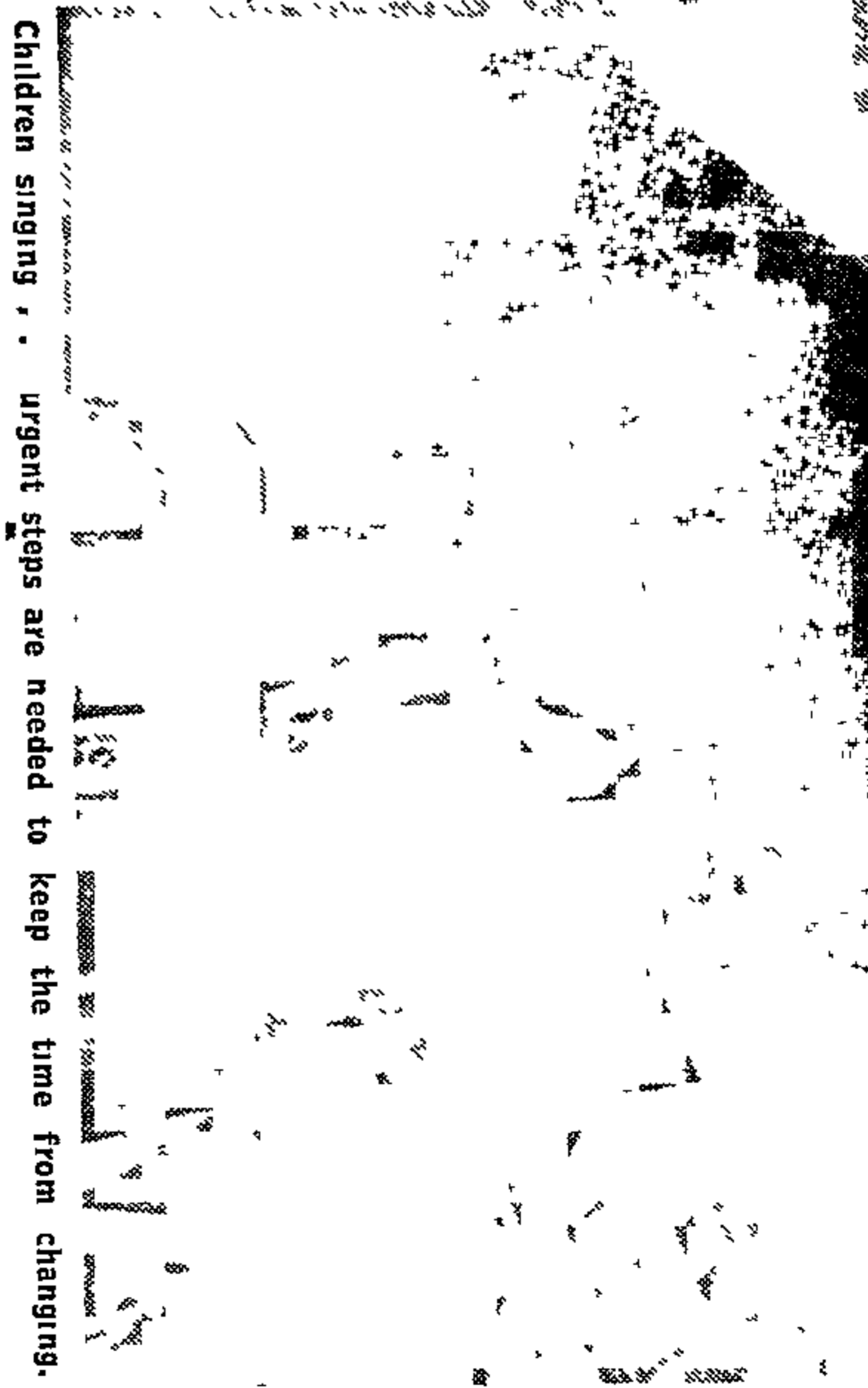
The feeling of the deepest despondency envelops all aspects of education. There was a measure of optimism with the appointment last year of Professor Gerrit Viljoen as Minister of Education. With his impeccable academic record and renowned organising ability, hopes were stirred in all quarters that we would move into a brighter and more pragmatic future.

But we enter another year with a dangerously volatile situation existing, a situation so tense that it could easily be sparked into a catastrophe.

The basic problem is that of finance. The prime need is for a substantial increase in the budget for all education, and perhaps for the introduction of tax-free loans or grants from the private sector to aid in reforms and to narrow the gap in the expenditure per pupil per race group.

There is a critical teacher problem and we have to find ways of attracting teachers into, or backing into, the profession. Enormous numbers of pupils,

Schoolings —What needs to be done



Children singing . . . urgent steps are needed to keep the time from changing.

South Africa has entered another year with a dangerously volatile situation existing in its schools, one so tense that it could easily be sparked into a catastrophe. Educationist Joyce Austoker discusses what it will take to prevent that.

black and white, are at present at school and desperately in need of teachers.

The creation of an umbrella system of education for all pupils under one ministry of education, with deputy ministers controlling the different departments, is of national importance.

The syllabuses for all pupils should be controlled by this ministry and be based, for every one, on ability and IQ assessment. The same criteria should be recognised in regard to achievement and streaming into academic, technical, commercial or vocational training in all our high schools.

There needs to be an intensive development of vocational education, particularly within the black, coloured and Indian populations. With low achievement levels at school, and the need for more trained personnel at all levels of society, it is essential to educate parents and pupils in this regard.

We must remove the stigma attached to such training and we must offer a variety of suitable courses, with fully recognised diplomas at the end, that will enable pupils to progress directly into a variety of jobs in factories, the commercial and industrial worlds, hotels and hospitals, and even into household employ.

We must develop all our pupils at both ends of the education ladder, the brightest must be extended and aided to reach their full potential, and the weakest must be adequately and beneficially educated to lead full and useful lives.

Large numbers of English-speaking pupils have left the Government schools and gone to private schools and colleges. This can only be a temporary and extremely costly measure. Soon the rippling effect of the teacher-shortage will build into the same destructive waves that have enveloped the Government schools.

It is everyone's concern to help alleviate the situation. Election platforms should, be less concerned with stirring up the prejudices of the past, and offer concrete recommendations for improving our immediate future.

Blacks flock back to school

3000
256

(22/8)

Own Correspondent

With the deadline for re-registration at black schools only a day away, attendance is steadily increasing now that the last of the immediate short-term demands by pupils — which led to the prolonged schools' boycott — has been met by the Government.

In a statement issued today, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. Philip Engelbrecht, said that 15 students expelled from the New Brighton technical college last year would be re-admitted.

The other demands already met by the Government are the release of pupils detained in connection with the boycott and the improvement of school facilities.

OUTSTANDING

"On the whole, the students' demands have been met," said the Rev. James Haya, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Parents Committee. "The only one outstanding is that transferred teachers be reinstated in their original schools, but the education authorities have promised this is already being done."

"We hope the children will not disappoint us but the classes are already filling up."

Mr. Philip Engelbrecht said attendance was 100 percent plus in lower primary schools, and it was only at secondary schools that some pupils were not attending classes.

Students expulsion not justified, rules Court

nm
11/21/81
256
487

Court Reporter

A DURBAN judge has ruled that the expulsion of five matriculation pupils from the Dlangezwa High School at Empangeni in August last year following student unrest was not justified.

In a written judgment yesterday Mr Justice Howard confirmed an interim order, granted on October 27, against the school principal, the school's governing body and the Minister of Education and Culture of the KwaZulu Government following an application by the fathers of five expelled pupils, who were all boarders at the school.

In terms of the earlier rule the respondents were asked to show cause against orders setting aside the expulsion, reinstating the children as pupils of the school and facilitating their participation in the 1980 end-of-year examinations.

Opposed

The school principal, Mr Maurice Mlamuli Mzoneli, the school's governing body, and the KwaZulu Government opposed confirmation of the rule.

In his judgment yesterday Mr Justice Howard said the pupils' expulsion was governed by regulations which directed that a

boarder could not be expelled without first considering evidence taken at an inquiry.

From the papers it was clear that the applicants' children were expelled without any inquiry being held and without their being afforded any opportunity to answer the charges of misconduct levelled against them by the three respondents.

Exceptional

The defence had argued that there were 'exceptional circumstances' arising from the fact that there was unrest at the school, boycotts of classes, pupil intimidation to participate in class boycotts and refusal by pupils to co-operate with the authorities in an investigation of their grievances.

The ZwaZulu Government had submitted under the circumstances it was 'virtually impossible' to hold an inquiry.

'In my opinion this submission is manifestly devoid of substance,' the Judge said.

Misconduct

There was nothing to prevent the authorities from informing the pupils of the misconduct charges against them and affording them an opportunity to answer those charges at a duly-constituted inquiry. If the pupils chose not to answer such charges or to participate in an inquiry they would have only themselves to blame.

However, it was grossly irregular and manifestly unlawful to expell them without even informing them of the charges under investigation, let alone holding an inquiry as required by the regulations, the Judge ruled.

Mr L Gering and Mr P-N Langa (instructed by K K Mthiyane & Co) appeared for the applicants. Mr M Grutter (instructed by the Deputy State Attorney) appeared for the respondents.

Cape RDM 11/2/81 pupils return to school

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Senior black pupils began to go back to lessons yesterday after a 12-month boycott of schools in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

The chief circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, said yesterday that although negotiations were still continuing, the department had agreed to meet certain conditions laid down by the pupils.

The majority of parents and pupils want schooling to resume, and if there's a spirit of negotiation the situation can return to normal, he said.

The decision to go back to school for a month — the deadline for demands to be met by the authorities — was announced on Sunday after a meeting called by the Cape Town Community Council was held in Guguletu.

Representatives of the council and the Teachers' Action Committee still have to report back to the Regional Committee representing the pupils, and the Parents' Action Committee.

Mr Scheepers said the department would be doing its best to ensure that every child in each standard had a book on every subject.

The department had also agreed to the demand that pupils would not have to sign registration forms which contain clauses that children must attend school regularly and be subject to school discipline.

However, we still have to get details such as parents' names and addresses, and so on, he said.

Once the pupils were back at school, the election of student representative councils could be negotiated, he added.

There were no victimisa-

tion of pupils for their involvement in the boycott and pupils detained purely in connection with the boycott would be released, he said.

The department would make representations to the police regarding the conditions set on the formerly detained pupils, but could not give guarantees without police co-operation.

However black pupils from Crossroads have been attending school throughout the boycotts, reports Sapa.

Almost a year has passed since the school boycotts first began and Crossroads children aged between seven and 19 have been sitting in classrooms waiting for boycotting pupils from other schools to give them the 'Go ahead' to use their textbooks.

During the boycott, all the books were locked away in cabinets following threats by boycotting pupils, and the six qualified staff at the Noxolo Primary School in Crossroads have been more like babysitters than teachers.

"We sometimes received threatening calls because pupils were in classes here during the boycott," said the principal, Mrs A Mene.

Noxolo Primary School, in Old Crossroads, has six teachers for its 607 pupils and seven classrooms. The atmosphere is often not conducive to learning as overcrowding and lack of school furniture leave only the floor to sit on.

Noxolo and Sizamile schools were part of a 1976 pre-fab project undertaken by the Urban Foundation.

According to the Foundation's education projects manager, Mr Len Smith, the structures are temporary and will be moved to 'New Crossroads' as soon as they are needed.

(14/15) Aug 25
More black pupils return

Education Reporter

THE number of pupils at Guzuchu Nyanga and Longa higher primary schools still increasing, principals and teachers

said. They said classrooms were still fairly empty early in the day but filled up later with many pupils arriving in the afternoon.

I think pupils are still not used to getting up early, one principal said. He said teachers were

starting introductory lessons and not putting too much pressure on the children because they have eight months to catch up.

A teacher at Walter Teka Higher Primary in Nyanga said although the turnout was good from Standards 3 to 5, Standard 6 pupils were slow in returning.

The turnout at high schools has been slower than at the higher primaries.

PE pupils return to school on Monday

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — More than 3 000 black pupils decided at a meeting in a Port Elizabeth township last night that all pupils not yet attending school would return to classes on Monday.

The meeting was called by the 21 pupils who were released at the weekend after three months in detention.

The proceedings were filmed by a German television team who are producing a feature comparing black schools in Port Elizabeth with those in Johannesburg.

Mr Thango Lamani, chairman of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and one of the 21 freed pupils, said in an interview today that the boycott would be lifted permanently only when certain conditions had been met by the Government.

CONDITIONS

Among these were, a positive declaration of intent from Pretoria to introduce equal education, that pupils still in detention should be released or charged, and that teachers dismissed during the boycott should be reinstated.

The meeting was interjected with freedom songs and pupils shouting political slogans such as 'We shall overcome,' 'We are not defeated' and 'The struggle must continue.'

Pupils asked the television crew to 'tell our grievances to the world.'

200 pupils suspended

MORE THAN 200 pupils of the Esselen Park High School in Worcester were suspended yesterday after boycotting classes in protest against the expulsion of three pupils.

The principal of the school, Mr. A. G. J. Tobias, was not available for comment.

CHEMICAL

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 G L Cragg

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Professor George Menzies Prize
 Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
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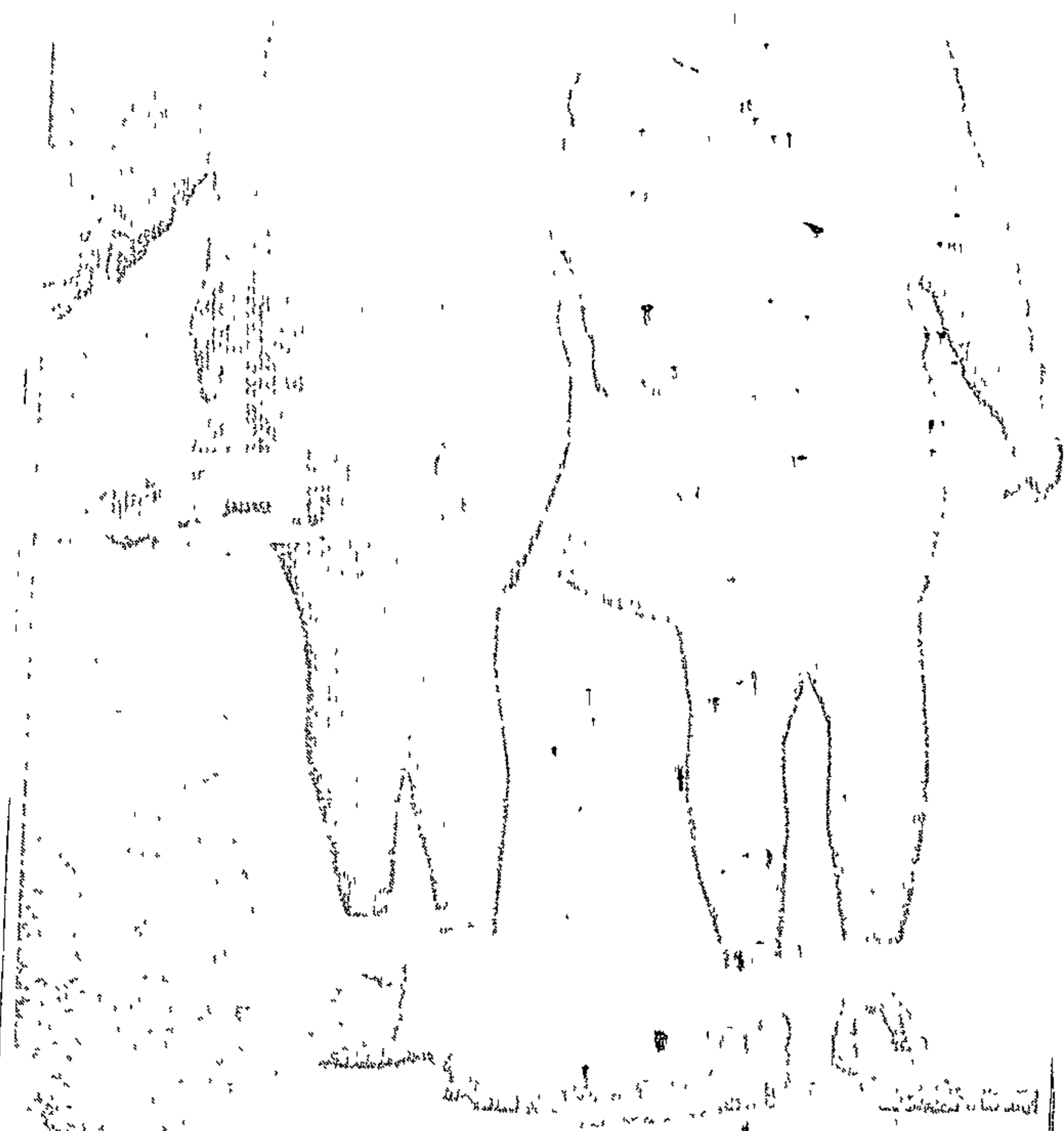
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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING



School's fine but going home at the end of the day's classes also feels pretty good. Two pupils of Sizamile Secondary School in Nyanga, East back in uniform yesterday after an eight-month lay-off.

Schools: Appeal to meet requests

in each
and years.
(e Medal)

Staff Report

The Gungahle Residents Association (GRA) has appealed to the education authorities to meet the pupils' requests now that the pupils are back at school.

In a statement yesterday, the association commended the pupils for suspending the eight-month school boycott.

The boycott has been conditionally suspended for a month.

The demands were the recognition of the Students Representatives Council and the Parents Action Committee, the reinstatement of expelled teachers and pupils, improved educational facilities, a declaration of intent to scrap bantu education, and the formation of a committee to look into an educational system that would be open to all races.

The statement from the GRA said it was the wish of all the


parents of the three townships - Nyanga, Gungahle and Langa - that pupils should return to school.

They should campaign against their grievances while at school, the statement said. The government should address the grievances so that a boycott does not occur again. The boycott was detrimental towards the pupils' progress.

It said that since the pupils were back in class, the authorities should play their part and redress their grievances.

Meanwhile, pupils said they were happy to be back at school after the long boycott.

A Sizamile Secondary School pupil, Nomandla Mchilwana, said it 'felt good' to be back behind her desk after boycotting for about eight months. She said teachers were back to 'serious teaching' and the pupils were trying to adjust.

256  17/13/2/81

A tale of two crises

There was a lesson for government in this week's developments in SA's education crisis. As white teachers in the Transvaal threatened all kinds of political and professional action to back up their grievances (inadequate pay and inadequate recognition for their professional standing) black schoolchildren in the Cape conditionally suspended their year-long boycott and began to drift back to school.

In the first case, teachers appeared to be reacting against what they see as a legacy of neglect. In the case of the black schoolchildren in the Cape they appeared to be responding to a new conciliatory approach from the Department of Education and Training.

Whether this "new" posture heralds the beginning of a major overhaul of SA education remains to be seen. But informed sources in government and education say the department's willingness to negotiate with people in all levels of black education and to come to terms with the demands of the children could well be in response to urgent private recommendations made to the Cabinet by members of the Human Sciences Research Council investigating the country's education systems.

It seems clear, even at this stage of their investigation, that the HSRC group has drawn certain fundamental conclusions, requiring no great insight or exhaustive research that perseverance with existing systems could lead to a total breakdown of social order.

The extent to which the current situation has approached flashpoint can possibly be measured by the extent to which government is, or will be, trying to remedy the situation. So far as black schools are concerned most of the children's short-term demands have been met while others, such as the demand that detained children be released by the police, are under negotiation. This is a far cry from the unrelenting rigid attitudes that sparked the 1976 Soweto riots and last year's school boycotts in the western Cape and Port Elizabeth.

According to Phillip Engelbrecht, eastern Cape regional director for Education and Training, the return to school of black children was given added impetus by the release of 21 student leaders after three months in detention and the reinstatement of 15 others who were expelled from New Brighton Technical College. And in the western Cape there is every prospect that students detained purely on grounds of their involvement in the boycott will be released soon.



In class again . . . a far cry from 1976

In the short term, government responses to the grievances of white teachers will have to be measured in financial terms. It is widely expected that Finance Minister Owen Holtwood will announce generous pay concessions to public sector employees on February 16 when he submits the Part Appropriation Bill to Parliament. But unless the financial sop is accompanied by a statement of commitment to longer term overhaul of pay and employment conditions in the crisis sectors, the problems will not go away.

Majority reject mixed schooling, — Hartzenberg

256
SINK 13/2/81

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The majority of South Africa's people rejected racial integration at schools, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, said yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Technikon (Education and Training) Bill — which provides for the establishment of Technikon for blacks — Dr

Hartzenberg said that doing away with separate educational institutions would go against the will of the majority and result in chaos.

During the debate Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pine lands) said that while his party supported the Bill, it rejected the fact that such legislation was based on the National Party's racist policies. Technikon should be open to all

faces, and the measure should not be limited to blacks.

Dr Boraine said the National Party maintained that cultural differences should not be ignored when it came to education.

"However, there seems to be a contradiction in terms. Why then can Zulus attend the University of Fort Hare along with Xhosas and why is 10 percent of the enrolment at the University of Cape Town black? This was done with the consent of the Government," he said.

CHEMICAL

Natal rail plan draws heavy fire

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Schoeman, faced a flood of Opposition criticism yesterday over the controversial Oribi Gorge railway line proposed for the Natal South Coast area.

At one stage the Minister admitted that he had taken a "stupid decision" about the proposed legislation. He moved an amendment to allow an alternative route for the line, to be built to a new cement factory.

The row, which erupted in the Assembly earlier this week, continued during yesterday's committee stage debate on the Railway Construction Bill.

The National Party MP for South Coast, Mr Mas van der Westhuyzen, who entered the debate for the first time, was told by the opposition that the issue could cost him his seat in Parliament.

Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga) accused Mr van der Westhuyzen of acting like "a cornered

mouse" and of letting his constituency down.

Earlier Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove) said the Minister had failed to answer such key questions as whether the Natal Regional Planning Commission and the Natal Provincial Administration had agreed to the line and the proposed cement factory.

The attitude of Government members showed that they did not care about South Africa's environment, he said.

Mr van der Westhuyzen rejected Mr Lorimer's argument and said consulting engineers had made a written offer to the Umhlanga Town Council to make an environmental impact study of the proposed project.

Mr Page said such a study should have been made in the first place and the whole matter should have been aired in public.

The Bill passed the committee stage with the two Opposition parties opposing most of the clauses.

URBAN CULTURE

The Government failed to appreciate that there was an urban culture, and that working together united people.

Any top industrialist would affirm that people who would be working together should be trained together. In South Africa black and white were already working side by side in many areas even in training programmes.

Dr Hartzenberg said leading educationists throughout the world had stated the need for every group to receive education in its own language and culture.

An investigation commissioned by the Committee of Ten in Soweto had found that blacks had a need for educational institutions of their own to serve them within the framework of their own cultures.

The Bill was taken through all its stages. The PFP moved several amendments during the committee stage but none was accepted.

Unless otherwise stated all political reports in The Star by P. Sullivan, P. H. Duff, A. H. G. Wentzel, G. R. Innes, P. S. J. van der Merwe, J. P. B. and L. H. Marshall. Cartoons by A. Berry, D. P. J. Jackson, V. I. Lyden and G. Muller. Headlines and posters by Johan de Villiers. Political comment by R. W. Tyson. All at 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

ENGINEERING

Attack on Press over school unrest

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Mr Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, yesterday launched a strong attack on the Press and accused the media of having festered indoctrination to discredit education during the schools' boycott in Natal last year.

He also claimed the mass media had failed properly to exercise their rights and carry out their duties thoroughly, and suggested legislation for a board of control to lay down codes of ethics and conduct for journalists.

Mr Krog was given evidence in Durban before the Select Commission's Inquiry into the mass media.

During his lengthy evidence, he produced numerous copies of cuttings from local newspapers which he claimed, were incorrect, biased or unsubstantiated.

But under cross-examination by the chairman Mr Justice Steyn, Mr Krog said that although he had taken up some matters with the Press Council in the past, he had not referred any of the articles he had cited to the council or to the editors of the newspapers concerned.

In a memorandum to the Commission, Mr Krog spoke of the "unsubstantiated" media on last year's schools' boycott, and accused the boycott organisers of having used statistical information on education unit costs, contained in newspapers, for political motives.

During the boycotts, he said students held daily union meetings to discuss which information should be made available for publication.

Mr Krog took exception to "sensational" reports of alleged boycottism by the promotion of Indian teachers which, he said, seriously affected discipline in schools.

Referring to specific questions, Mr Krog said that newspapers in particular were controlled and financed by too small a group of people who were "accustomed to remaining loyal to themselves".

"Monopolistic tendencies are detrimental to objective reporting," he said.

He said he would like to see a board of control should be introduced to bring journalism in line with other established and organised professions.

A board of control should lay down codes of ethics and conduct for members of the profession, like any other profession, and should be accountable for their conduct.

CHEMICAL

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L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

G L Cragg

Pupil shot by police

CAPE TOWN — Port Elizabeth police said last night that a pupil from Adelaide had been wounded on Thursday when police fired shot in a p.e.s.e. about 60 stone-throwing pupils boycotting classes.

Colonel H B Cloete said four other pupils, aged between 15 and 18, had been arrested last night.

They were expected to appear in court next week.

The pupils were from the Kobanqaba Higher Primary School and the Amagqinka Secondary School.

Colonel Cloete said they had stopped an East Cape Administration Board vehicle and ordered the occupant to leave the Newton township.

Police were called in after pupils had set up road blocks.

They refused to disperse and police used teargas. The pupils then stoned the police.

CHE

Warden inquiry ends medical school boycott

Tribune Reporter

SEVEN hundred black students at the University of Natal's medical school who boycotted lectures on Friday will return to classes tomorrow following the withdrawal of residence warden, Dr Fred Luvumo, from his post.

The dean of the faculty, Professor Theodore Sarkin, has said Dr Luvumo had been withdrawn temporarily, pending the outcome of an inquiry.

And the head of the Medical Students' Representative Council, Mr Trevor Smith, said the university would be confronting Dr Luvumo with a list of complaints drawn up by the 350 students of the Alan Taylor residences of which he is warden.

Mr Smith made it clear that while the students would return to lectures on Monday they did not regard the incident as closed and would be watching the university's reaction to their demand to have Dr Luvumo permanently sacked.

The dispute dates back to October last year, when Dr Luvumo, a surgeon at the King Edward Hospital, was appointed warden.

He soon angered students with the way he handled residence issues and before the end of the year the residence council sent Professor Sarkin a petition calling for his dismissal. It was signed by all the students in the residence.

All Cape schools 'reopened'

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — All the 83 schools which were closed in the Cape and the Free State last year because of continual rioting were reopened this year, according to the deputy chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J A Schoeman

Mr Schoeman said at the weekend that attendance at the primary schools was "excellent", but it was not 100 percent in the secondary schools

He said the attendance at the secondary schools was "not so bad as to warrant the closure of the schools"

Mr Schoeman added that it would depend on how the pupils attended schools in the once riot-torn areas. If the attendance was too bad at some schools his department would consider grouping pupils, open some schools and close others

Late last year Mr Schoeman said that many school committees had approached his department with the request that schools be reopened this year, as pupils had shown eagerness to return to classes

Primary and secondary schools were closed towards the end of last year when pupils stayed away from classes because of intermittent rioting

Mr Schoeman had also said

primary schools were not officially closed because of riots, but pupils had stayed away because of intimidation

Dismissals

Eighteen schools were closed in Kimberley, three secondary schools in Bloemfontein, one high school in Soweto and the rest were in the various parts of the Cape

Morris Isaacson High School was, however, not closed because of rioting, but pupils and teachers were transferred to other schools because of renovations there

There were 1 391 teachers at all the 83 schools, and of these 44 were unqualified and dismissed. The rest were temporarily accommodated at in-service training centres, Mr Schoeman said

He also said that in September pupils were asked to re-register and several thousand did so, but they had to leave classes again after intimidation

NM 16/2/81
African school results rejected

10+ 256 50

African Affairs Reporter
RESULTS in African school which were rejected by parents, teachers and circuit inspectors will be returned to the Department of Education and Training on Wednesday for review.

The rejection of the examination results was described yesterday as 'historical' by an African educationist who said it is a reflection on the Department of Education and Training which has for many years failed to correct the irregularities since it took over.

The delegation from Umlazi is headed by Mr Winington Sabelo, a mem-

ber of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and Mr C G Mbongwe and the Rev I T Shembe.

In an interview with the Mercury yesterday Mr Sabelo said the KwaZulu Education Department had given a mandate to parents to go ahead and protest to the department in Pretoria.

A number of memoranda collected from teachers, pupils, parents, school principals and inspectors will be presented to the officials of the department. A senior official of the department will fly from Cape Town to meet the delegation in Pretoria.

Mr Sabelo told the Mercury that KwaZulu had done its best to monitor the smooth running of the examinations which could have been interrupted by school boycotts last year.

Not received

Because the examination results had been so poor, the boycotters were telling other pupils to boycott schools because the department was not prepared to educate the black child.

Meanwhile some schools in Natal have not received their matriculation results although schools opened a month ago. The JC results were published by the department long after the schools opened.

Some results had to be telephoned to the schools after the admaster had made several appeals for their release.

Africans 'left out' of teacher parity

17/12/80
Mrs Suzman

Political Staff
AFRICANS had been left out of the moves towards parity in teachers' pay scales, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said today.

Commenting on the mini budget, Mrs Suzman said it was 'manifestly unfair' to leave Africans out of the moves towards parity.

She was referring to an announcement by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, in which he pointed out that Indian, coloured and white teachers with a three year or higher post matric qualification would now be paid the same.

'This also means that the quality of African teachers will remain low because educated people will not be attracted to the profession,' Mr Suzman said.

ABOLISHED

'All these scales based on colour and sex should be abolished.

South Africa at this stage of her development should have one education system for all and the yardstick for salaries should be merit and merit alone,' she said.

Referring to the discriminatory pensions payout, Mrs Suzman said the same thing applied here.

'The present system is abominable.

'Indirect taxes such as general sales tax (GST) hit everybody and indeed fall more heavily on the poor who have to spend a greater portion of their income on food.

LOWER BASE

'We must remember that percentage increases for blacks start on a lower base than those for whites.

'I would certainly class this in the category of hurtful discrimination,' Mrs Suzman said.

© More budget reports on Pages 3, 5, 13 and 19

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E.P.M.
17/2/81

Eight
barred
from
Wits

(256)

C

Staff Reporter

EIGHT black students were refused Government permission last week to attend the University of the Witwatersrand, despite being accepted by the university's medical school.

All the students had been accepted to do a BSc degree in laboratory medicine, a spokesman for the medical school said, but could not take up their places because the Government had withheld its permission.

Permission had been refused because the course was offered at black universities.

One of the students, Miss Dorcas Buthelezi, 21, from Soweto, had planned to become a doctor, and intended changing to a medical degree once she had completed the degree in laboratory medicine.

Miss Buthelezi has now written to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, to plead for a reversal of the decision.

"There is a shortage of doctors in my country. I want to become a doctor so that I can help people," Miss Buthelezi said.

She added that she was unable to go to another university because she was needed at home by her widowed mother, and had been assured of a bursary from at least two sources to study at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"My mother has five other children to care for, and she needs me at home."

A spokesman for the department said Miss Buthelezi's application for the decision to be reversed would be considered once it was received.

The spokesman said that the course in laboratory medicine was offered at Medunsa University in Pretoria, the University of Fort Hare in Alice, and the University of the North in Pietersburg.

"The quality of the course is exactly the same," he said.

Budget has specific advantages for black teachers'

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Education and Training Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg yesterday said the Budget announcement concerning the teaching profession served as proof that the Government was prepared to fulfill its promise to bring black teachers' services into line with other population groups.

In a statement released by his department yesterday, Dr

Hartzenberg said the Budget announcement made by Mr Over Horwood, Minister of Finance and Development, yesterday, was a "certain advantage" for the black teacher.

He said the conditions of service relating to such things as leave periods and holidays were the same but the Budget was corrected with salaries. Dr Hartzenberg said it was

"totally impossible to supply full information" and he would like to discuss the conditions with the relevant teachers' associations first.

There were, however, certain general principles affecting black teachers which Dr Hartzenberg said he would like to highlight.

These were:
 O The same pay scale had been recommended for all teachers. The

means that both black and white teachers in the same category will receive the same increase.

O Parity of salary has been provided from the top to the bottom level of all post levels from primary to five and for qualifications from category C and below. This applies to principals and heads of departments and teachers holding a minimum of

three plus a three-year teaching diploma or degree. These last teachers fall into category C.

O Equal salaries for male and female teachers as from post level four and higher with a narrowing of the gap in post levels two and three to only one notch for category C and below.
 O A further narrowing of the salary gap for all teachers will

special stress on category C and below.

O No teacher will receive a letter increase that was available in the public sector.

O "Of the utmost importance is the fact that the pay scale structure has post-level stress on qualifications.
 O The higher the qualification the greater the financial benefit also served as incentive for greater education to this important fact."

date financial gain it is true that the new salary structure shall serve as an incentive to teachers to improve their qualifications."

"In conclusion I wish to express the hope that the new salary adjustments will not only bring about greater satisfaction within the profession but will also serve as incentive for greater education to this important fact."

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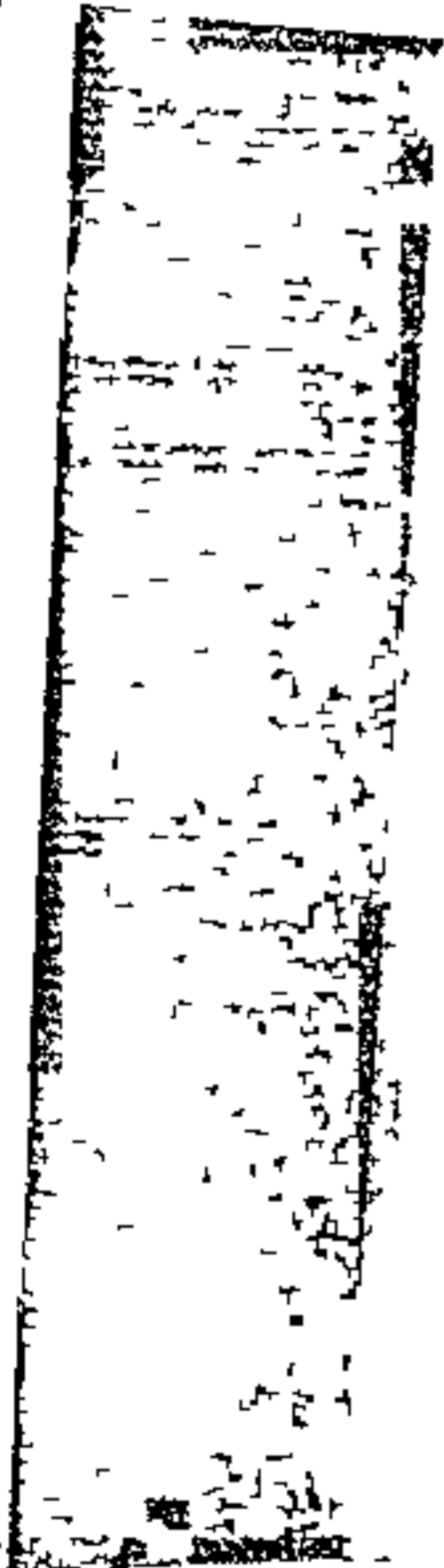
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

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Non-White students at universities for Whites
Hans + Cees (at 151 18/2/81)
Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of National Education †

How many non-White students are
studying at universities for Whites in
South Africa at present?

~~6~~ 256

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Since universities are still registering students for 1981 statistics are not yet available. According to provisional statistics 3 149 non-Whites were registered at the residential universities for Whites, 18 067 at the University of South Africa and 681 at the Natal Medical School on 31 March 1980.

17-11-68 (12/1)

For immediate release

STATEMENT ISSUED BY DR THE HONOURABLE F. HARTZENBERG,
MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

It is with great pleasure that I am able to announce that the budget as announced by my colleague the Minister of Finance does not only include certain advantages for teachers in general and specifically the Black teacher, but also serves as proof that the government is prepared to fulfil its promise to bring the conditions of service of Black teachers in line with those of the other population groups. The conditions of service relating to leave, pension, housing, etc. are already the same. This has to do with salaries.

My colleague the Minister of National Education already referred to certain basic principles which I am not going to repeat. It is totally impossible to supply full information. In any case I would first like to discuss this with the relative Teachers' Associations. There are, however, certain general principles affecting Black teachers which I would like to high-light:

1. The same key scale has been retained for all teachers.
2. Parity of salary has been extended from the top as parity has been achieved in all post levels from post level 2 to 5 for qualifications from category C and higher.
3. Equal salaries for male and female teachers as from post level 4 and higher with a narrowing of the gap in post levels 2 and 3 to only one notch for category C and higher.
4. A further narrowing of the salary gap for all teachers with special stress again on category C and higher.
5. No teacher will receive a lower increase as is applicable in the public sector.

Of the utmost importance is the fact that the new salary structure lays pertinent stress on qualifications. The higher

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Mengaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

G L Cragg

RDM 18/2/81
Row brews
over
directive
to teachers

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A row is brewing between the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Education and Training over the latter's directive to black teachers who are members of community councils

Principals and teachers who are community councillors have been told that they may not attend community council meetings during school hours

If meetings fall in school hours members must apply for vacation leave

The ruling affects three members of the Grahamstown Community Council They are Mr J Jamela, vice-chairman, Mrs L Bisholo and Mr M Tsili

The Grahamstown council meets once a month in the afternoon But the schools at which Mr Jamela and Mr Tsili are teaching have two sessions because of a classroom shortage after last year's boycotts

The secretary of community councils, Mr S A B Naude, has written to the Department of Education and Training asking for the directive to be repealed

Mr G H Nduna, chairman of the Grahamstown Community Council, said the council could not do without the three teachers, but to expect them to forfeit leave was unfair

CHEMICAL

STATE POLICIES 'ROARING SUCCESS'



Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg

Parliamentary Staff

August 19/4/81 (256) (258)

THE Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, told the Assembly yesterday that all the Government's initiatives were becoming 'a roaring success'

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the mini-budget, he vigorously defended the policies of the Prime Minister and the Government against a sustained Opposition attack

Dr Hartzenberg, who has been identified with conservative thinking in the National Party, rejected Opposition arguments that the Government's policies had failed

He stated categorically that all the Government's policies and initiatives were succeeding

The Opposition, while writing off these policies, had failed to tell the Assembly what alternative they could offer, Dr Hartzenberg said

The Government was in the process of creating fatherlands for the different population groups and at this stage economic development received a higher priority than geographical consolidation

The Government was not prepared to abandon democracy, the identity of people, or the free enterprise system

student average

Prize with the engineering

CHEMICAL

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or

- P M Salmon
- T J Cumming
- D P Weeks
- J H Rens
- B F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

OF ENGINEERING

'We are following a policy that will enable people to achieve their aspirations without coming into conflict with one another'

Dr Hartzenberg accused the Progressive Federal Party of trying to create unrest and insecurity while the Government maintained stability

The PFP plan for a national convention would fail because that party could not even reach consensus within its own ranks

'KNOCKED OUT'

Defending the mini-budget, Dr Hartzenberg said that from the financial viewpoint the mini-budget had 'knocked out' the Opposition. It was one of the best mini-budgets, if not the best ever presented in South Africa

The country's eight per cent growth rate last year had been achieved through good Government and stability

Earlier, Mr Alf Widman (PFP, Hillbrow) said the General Election called suddenly by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, was 'calculated to pull the wool over the eyes of the electorate'

The electorate had been neglected in many spheres. The simple truth was that the Government did not care for people. It cared only for power and obtaining seats

PENSIONS

The Government's pre-election announcement of salary and pension increases offered 'too little too late'

Mr Ron Miller (NRP, Durban North) said the Government would fail in its duty if it did not improve the quality of life of all the people

The quality of life in South Africa would decline if the Government did not give relief to home owners, many of whom were being forced into the 'concrete jungle' of flats as a result of the rising cost of building and home ownership

DA 19/2/81 (256)

Bantu Education blamed for riot

ZWELITSHA — Bantu education was one of the grievances that prompted last year's class boycott in Dimbaza, a former student told the Regional Court here yesterday.

The 17-year-old youth was giving evidence in a trial in which he and 11 others are charged with unlawfully assembling and creating a riot last year. All 12 have pleaded not guilty.

The youth said other grievances included the presence of Ciskei Central Intelligence Services members on the school premises. He said class attendance was normal until policemen arrived who assaulted pupils indiscriminately — those in classes and those outside.

Under cross-examination the youth said several songs were sung by the pupils, one of which referred to "this dog Vorster".

He did not know what Mr Vorster's name had to do with pupils' grievances, and admitted he detested Bantu Education.

Asked why he detested Bantu Education, he said it was of a low standard.

When order broke down at Archie Vele High School on July 21 last year, a 17-year-old youth had pleaded with other students to await a reply to their grievances which had been forwarded to the Ciskei education authorities.

The youth said the secretary for the Department of Education and Training, Mr O S Bomela,

arrived at the school later with other officials.

The students had pointed out that they were concerned about the presence of members of the central intelligence services on the school premises, and were also worried that some students were "disappearing without trace".

The principal told them that he did not know why the security police had come to the school.

The youth said that when he was arrested he was detained under Ciskei Proclamation R252, which empowers detention without trial of up to three months.

Replying to questions from his defence counsel, the youth said he had signed the blank piece of paper because he was afraid.

He saw what had been written on the paper only yesterday in the court.

The magistrate, Mr B Addison, said it was a strange co-incidence that the youth had signed a blank paper and then a police officer had "cooked" a story ending exactly where the youth had signed.

Those appearing are Mr Mncedi Potolo, 20, Miss Landelwa Magabisela, 18, Mr Pororo Njamini, 18, Mr Phumzile Vithi, 18, Mr Fuzile Mbunge, 19 and seven youths whose ages range between 16 and 17.

The hearing was postponed to tomorrow and the students were released into the custody of their parents — SAPA

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
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P M Salmon
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best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize
For the first year student
obtaining the highest average
mark.

G L Cragg

DOM 23/2/81
**Delay in
black
teachers
pay rise**

Staff Reporter

BLACK teachers will not get increased salaries in April as announced during the Mini-Budget by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Harwood last week, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, said at the weekend.

He told a meeting organised by the Transvaal United African Teachers Association (TUATA) at Mamelodi High School in Pretoria that the increased salaries could not be implemented in April as announced because there was a lot of administrative work which had to be completed first.

Asking teachers to be patient, Mr Engelbrecht said it was not yet known when the first payments on the new salary scales would be made, but he promised that it would be done as soon as possible.

He assured the teachers that they would receive accumulated increments dating from April after administrative work had been completed.

Speaking about how qualified teachers helped to improve education, an educationist, Dr F Auerbach, said money spent on education was an investment in training human skills and should not be regarded as an expenditure.

He remarked that some teachers entered classes while angry and wasted time by first shouting at pupils instead of starting to give lessons.

He also warned against time wasted by teaching children what they already knew, and by lazy teachers who failed to mark question papers.

Dr Auerbach asked whether teachers should blame pupils, parents, inspectors or the education system if bad results were obtained by schools.

256

256

Black children of school-going age
194 Di A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Education and Training

- (1) (a) How many Black children are of school-going age and (b) how many such children are attending schools at present.
- (2) (a) how many Black (i) pupils and (ii) schools are affected by compulsory education and (b) where are such schools situated?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) (a) The information is not readily available
- " (b) The number of pupils who attend schools under the control of the Department is 1 518 922 *
- (2) (a) (i) and (ii) and (b) Approximately 43 000 pupils in 201 schools in about 38 residential areas throughout the country are affected

*Statistics as on the first Tuesday of March 1980

23/1/81
Sapa
Boycott students must pay last year's fees (256)

ALICE — Students who left the University of Fort Hare last year in sympathy with the country-wide school boycott would still have to pay last year's fees, the Rector Professor J A Lamprecht, said in Alice yesterday

However, to make it easier for them, it had been agreed that they could pay half on registration, together with the first instalment of the 1981 fees, and the balance by the first day of the semester

Professor Lamprecht said the fees for the 800 students who had left the university last year amounted to R750 000. While the university was sympathetic to those who had not paid their fees, it could not exist and be of service to students if it suffered such a heavy financial loss — Sapa

256

Govt agrees after protest to check Umlazi exam results

African Affairs Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training in Pretoria has agreed to have all the Junior Certificate results for Umlazi circuit re-checked following protests by parents that the failure percentage was unusually high. Mr G Engelbrecht, chief public relations officer for the department, said yesterday.

Mr Engelbrecht emphasised that the examination scripts would not be re-marked but that the department would re-check marks to determine if the correct marks were entered in the right

schedules. He did not say when the final results would be released.

Last week a delegation sent to Pretoria by parents met Mr G J Rossouw, director-general for the department and outlined reasons why the J.C. results were not acceptable to parents. They requested the department to review the whole marking system.

The delegation told Mr Rossouw that of the 193 candidates who had written the Zulu exam paper only two had passed. When school principals had queried the department it had been discovered that 83 had passed.

Meanwhile, the whole of Umbumbulu circuit has not received their matric results. Mr Engelbrecht assured the Mercury yesterday that they would be posted to schools this week. There would be no re-check of marks for matric results.

The department has announced that the examination fees for J.C. and matric will be raised next year — matric from R10 to R20, and J.C. from R8 to R16.

A spokesman for the department said the fees will be raised because of expenses incurred in printing exam papers and money paid to the markers.

● See Editorial Opinion

Two pupil leaders detained

Staff Report

THE president and vice president of the Faculty Student Society reported that two of the leaders of the society were detained by the police at the entrance to the school building on Monday.

Mr. Fort M. [unclear] reported that the police officers who were on duty at the time of the incident were from the [unclear] police station.

The police officers who were on duty at the time of the incident were from the [unclear] police station. They were on duty at the time of the incident.

The police officers who were on duty at the time of the incident were from the [unclear] police station. They were on duty at the time of the incident.

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STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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256

Vol. 188]

KAAPSTAD 25 FEBRUARIE 1981

[No 7431

CAPE TOWN 25 FEBRUARY 1981

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 346

25 Februarie 1981

No 346

25 February 1981

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 10 van 1981 Wysigingswet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1981

No 10 of 1981 Education and Training Amendment Act 1981

Black pupils who failed to attend school
175 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Education and Training

26/2/51
Whether any Black pupils failed to attend school at the start of the present school year if so (a) in what areas and (b) what percentage of expected pupils failed to register in each affected area as at the latest date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) and (b) As far as my Department knows, there are no pupils or children who were admitted to a school at the beginning of the school year who failed to attend school. There are indeed Black children of school-going age in certain areas who do not attend school. As school boycotts have been called off and there is consequently a return of children to schools, it is not possible to make any reliable estimate of potential school-goers.

Black pupils' examination fees

358 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training

Whether he or his Department plans to increase examination fees for Black pupils in Standard 8 and Standard 10, respectively, if so, (a) what are the fees at present, (b) by how much will they be increased (c) when will the planned increase come into effect and (d) for what reason are the fees to be increased, in each case?

26/2/81
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Yes

- (a) Std 8—R8,00 for full-time candidates and R2,00 per subject for private candidates and candidates writing supplementary examinations
Std 10—R10,00 for full-time candidates and R2 00 per subject for pri-

FEBRUARY 1981

342

vate candidates and candidates writing supplementary examinations

- (b) Std 8—By R8,00 for full-time candidates and R1,50 per subject for private candidates and candidates writing supplementary examinations
Std 10—By R10,00 for full-time candidates and R1,50 per subject for private candidates and candidates writing supplementary examinations
- (c) November 1981
- (d) Due to general price increases as well as the increase in transport and subsistence allowances, it was jointly decided by all education departments to increase the marking fees to ensure that sufficient numbers of suitably qualified moderators and examiners would be available. Parity has also been effected with respect to moneys payable to examiners, etc

Farm schools

296 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Education and Training

How many Black pupils in each standard attended farm schools in the Republic in 1980?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

| | |
|-------|---------|
| Sub A | 128 381 |
| Sub B | 96 487 |
| Std 1 | 83 079 |
| Std 2 | 55 476 |
| Std 3 | 41 739 |
| Std 4 | 26 562 |
| Std 5 | 15 371 |
| Std 6 | 2 574 |
| Std 7 | 76 |
| Std 8 | 49 |
| Total | 449 794 |

Farm schools

297 Mr H E J VAN-RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Education and Training

- 12
- 256
- 26/2/81
- How many schools
- (1) How many farm schools for Blacks were there in the Republic in 1980,
 - (2) what was the total subsidy paid from State revenue sources in respect of such schools in 1980?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) 4 865

(2) As the Department does not budget for farm schools separately, the requested information is not available

Farm schools

301 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Education and Training

- 26/2/81
- (1) How many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1980,
 - (2) what was the per capita expenditure (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature on farm school pupils in 1980?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) (a) 4 865
- (b) 9 542
- (c) 449 794

(2)(a) and (b) Information on separate expenditure in respect of farm schools is not available

Universities for Blacks. degrees/diplomas
 4 yrs 5 20 226 256
 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
 Minister of Education and Training

How many (a) degrees were conferred
 and (b) diplomas were awarded in 1980 in
 each faculty at each of the universities for
 Blacks?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
 TRAINING

| | Fort Hare | | Zululand | | The North | | Medunsa | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----|----------|-----|-----------|-----|---------|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| Arts | 122 | 2 | 134 | 13 | 125 | 5 | — | — |
| Science | 47 | — | 16 | — | 40 | 44 | — | — |
| Commerce and Administration | 51 | — | 18 | 2 | 36 | 1 | — | — |
| Law | 20 | — | 21 | 3 | 21 | — | — | — |
| Education | 18 | 43 | 22 | 97 | 19 | 60 | — | — |
| Theology | 5 | — | 5 | — | 7 | — | — | — |
| Agriculture | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 33 |
| Medicine | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

~~Black student teachers' bursaries~~

~~330 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
 Minister of Education and Training~~

~~(a) How many bursaries were granted
 by his Department to Black student
 teachers in 1980 and (b) what was the
 total amount granted in that year?~~

~~The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
 TRAINING~~

~~(a) 2 214~~

~~(b) R401 300,00~~

Universities for Blacks: cost to State
1331 Dr A L BORAINF asked the
Minister of Education and Training

What was the cost to the State per student
at each of the universities for Blacks in
1980?

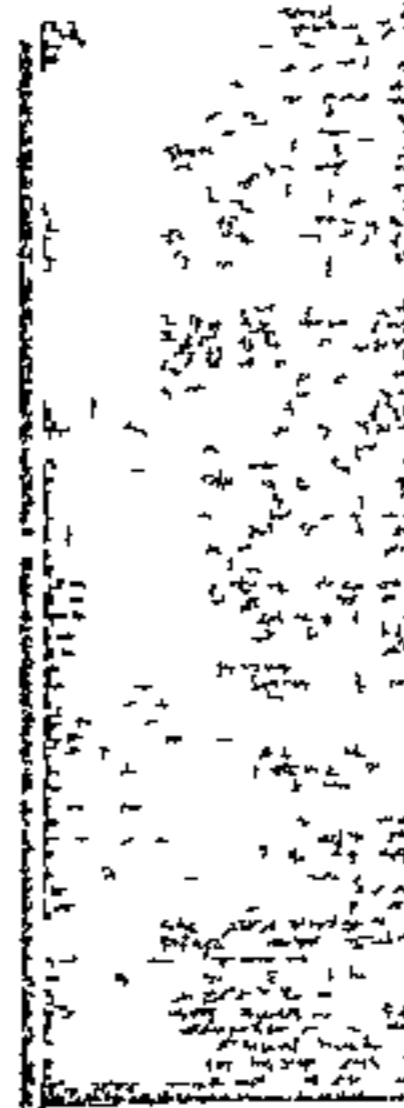
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
TRAINING

250
20/2/81

| | |
|---|------------|
| University of Fort Hare | R1 966,00* |
| University of the North | R2 516,00 |
| University of Zululand | R2 995,00 |
| Medical University of Southern Africa † | |

* The cost per student is lower than would normally be the case as approximately half of the students did not return after the July holidays and because the number of students at Fort Hare is higher than those of the other universities

† A realistic figure cannot be furnished as the University is still being established. It should also be borne in mind that the lecturing staff of the Medical Faculty are appointed in joint posts and are, therefore, paid by the Hospital



Foreign Black students

333 DI A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training

(a) How many foreign Black students were enrolled at universities for Blacks in the Republic as at 30 June 1980, (b) from what country did each student come and (c) at which university was each enrolled?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a), (b) and (c)

(256)
34

256

26/2/81

327

THURSDAY, 26 FEBRUARY 1981

328

| | Fort Hare | Zululand | The North | Medunsa |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| Transkei | 561 | 2 | 32 | 31 |
| Bophuthatswana | 107 | 5 | 352 | 25 |
| Swaziland | — | — | 2 | 10 |
| Venda | 25 | 6 | 119 | 4 |
| Zimbabwe | 1 | 1 | 16 | — |
| Lesotho | — | — | 1 | — |
| Malawi | — | — | 8 | — |
| South West Africa | 21 | 5 | 12 | — |

Relief work programmes
 41 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether his Department is planning any relief work programmes for unemployed Blacks if so what is the nature of such plans if not.
- (2) whether he will consider initiating such programmes if not why not?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
 AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Although my Department does not undertake relief work programmes on an organized basis to combat unemployment funds were made available from the South African Development Trust to the following instances to combat drought conditions, such as the supply of water, and which could also result in the provision of work to the unemployed

Ntambana R720 000 for relief work and water
 Groutville R170 000 for water
 Inanda R55 000 for water
 Goedverwagting R11 000 for water
 Newton R55 000 for water

In addition the following national states have made funds available to combat drought and other conditions

kaNgwane R259 200 for drought conditions, R210 000 for combating Cholera and the provision of purified water
 kwaNdebele R100 000 for drought conditions
 kwaZulu R3 200 000 for relief work mainly agricultural in tribal areas, R1 740 000 for water

It lead to 28 000 people from kwaZulu being drawn into projects from which they derived an income for themselves

Ciskei R7 000 000 for drought conditions the purchase of cattle fodder and relief work

It lead to 13 000 people from the Ciskei receiving income for jobs performed

At the request of the national states and the Community Councils my Department has made available an amount of R8 000 000 for the purpose of involving the Black youth in a variety of meaningful projects which are directly or indirectly aimed at combating unemployment

- (2) Relief measures on the same basis as above will be continued in future where necessary

CT 26/2/81
Parents
37 256
condemn
30 329 (A)
detention

Staff Reporter

THE Guguletu Parents' Committee last night condemned the detention of student leaders by the security police

The president and vice-president of the Fezeka High School's Students' Representative Council, Mr. Oupa Lehlere, 20, and Mr. Kent Mkalipi, 20, were detained on Monday. Both were acquitted on sabotage charges three weeks ago after spending about six months in detention.

The Parents Committee last night registered its protest and a "feeling of disgust" at the manner in which the authorities have been handling the school boycott issue.

They emphasized that "one of the conditions of the students for returning to school was the release of student detainees. It is rather a sad development that the education authorities have not played their part in terms of meeting satisfactorily the short-term demands set down by the students for going back to school.

"It is even worse that the security police see fit to intervene in this manner and we challenge them, if there is any security of the state in danger, to prove this through the due process of law by charging those detained or releasing them.

• The detentions were also condemned last night by the chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations in the Western Cape, Mrs Daphne Wilson. She said that the "month's truce" in the school boycott should be a period of reconciliation between dissatisfied pupils and officials.

**PUPILS BOYCOTT
IN TRANSKEI
SAYS REPORT**

APR 26/2/68

256 50

Political Correspondent

EDUCATION for blacks was controlled by eleven independent education departments, according to the 198 report of the Department of Education and Training, which has been tabled in Parliament.

The report pointed out that these were the SA education departments, those of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda and the departments of seven black 'national states'.

Each of these departments had its own control structure and its own budget.

Referring to the unrest in black schools, the report said that there were unfortunately again cases of pupils allowing themselves to be used by unscrupulous agents from outside education for their own political ends.

IGNORANCE

In the process, grievances and demands were held up to them which, as a result of ignorance, were exploited to the maximum.

The result was that purposeful education became impossible in some schools and the Minister was compelled to close a number of schools indefinitely in certain residential areas.

The report did not deal with any of the grievances or demands raised by the black pupils.

It said that the boycott had not only done immeasurable damage to the development of black pupils affected, but had also retarded the development of education in these areas by at least a year.

In particular, the building programmes were adversely affected, since contractors were not prepared to enter these areas or increased tenders considerably to provide for possible losses or delays.

TRIBUTE

The report paid tribute to teaching staff, who were prepared to continue the task of education under difficult circumstances in spite of intimidation and even damage to property.

It said that large numbers of schools and pupils continued normally. This group represented more than 96 per cent of the total.

According to the report, 5 000 classrooms would be completed in two financial years.

Compulsory education for blacks had become a viable proposition in certain residential areas.

The only remaining factor was the preparedness of school committees and parent communities to accept responsibility.

Conditions in certain of these areas had, however, deteriorated to such an extent that they had to be left out.

CHEMICAL

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For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
 Corporation Medals
 Second Year (Bronze Medal) Miss G C Littlewort
 Third Year (Silver Medal) Miss N C Davidson

Concern over blacks' high dropout rate

256 52 Argus 27/2/81

THERE are fears that more than half the pupils in Cape Town's African townships may have dropped out of school permanently

Three weeks after the boycott was suspended, the average attendance is only 36 percent of what it was at the same time last year

Parents, teachers and community leaders today expressed fears about the future of the children who have not had formal education for almost a year

Teachers said that even those pupils who had re-

turned to school were not attending classes regularly, making continuity in lessons difficult

Parents have condemned the Government for the 'high-handed manner' with which student discontent has been handled

Principals spoken to said there was a lack of application on the part of pupils to get down to their work but they hoped that once all the pupils' grievances had been attended to the situation would improve

The nine-month school boycott in the townships

was suspended subject to certain conditions

A spokesman for the Department of Education said the turning point in the situation would be March 10, the deadline set for the department to meet the pupils' short-term demands

He said books had been delivered to schools and school buildings were being repaired — but there were many demands that were still negotiable

One of the demands is that there should be no victimisation of pupils by

security police, inside or outside school premises

However, two pupil leaders were detained last week

The Guguletu Parents' Committee has condemned the detentions and said there was 'a feeling of disgust' at the way the authorities have been handling the school boycott issue


The chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Western Cape Region, Mrs Daphne Wilson, said the one-

month truce in the school boycott situation should be a period for the utmost reconciliation between officials and dissatisfied pupils

'Knowing how poor school facilities are in the African townships and the obstacles in the way of a decent education, the Government, instead of incensing pupils by acting high-handedly against them, should do everything in its power to find as many immediate remedies as possible,' she said

Government not keeping word—pupils

Argus 2/3/81



PUPILS at Cape Town's townships yesterday accused the Government of not keeping its word by detaining pupils and failing to deliver stationery and library and laboratory equipment to schools.

At a meeting of about 200 pupils, parents and teachers in Guguletu's Apostolic Church pupils said the Government had ignored the conditions on which the boycott had been suspended.

Pupils told the meeting that in spite of their demand for the release of all detained pupils, two pupils had been detained during school hours last week.

NO AGREEMENT

A member of the Teachers' Action Committee said that when they approached the department about the delivery of stationery, the chief inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P. J. Scheepers, told them that no such agreement had been reached by his department.

The meeting was also told that no laboratory or library equipment had been provided by the department as was promised.

Teachers also said that Mr Scheepers had told them he was not prepared to communicate with them as they were not a statutory body. They said he referred them to the Cape Town Community Council.

The Parents' and Teachers' Action Committee dissociated itself from the council.

The meeting decided that because the depart-

ment was not willing to communicate with bodies elected by the community, decisions would be taken by the community without consultation with the department.

Commenting today, Mr Scheepers said laboratory equipment had been delivered to most schools and equipment was on order for those which were still short.

STATEMENT

Mr Scheepers referred The Argus to a statement by the Department of Education and Training on the provision of free books.

As from 1975 the department embarked upon a programme to supply free text books to every pupil in every class.

The department intended to start with the provision of free set books and stationery during the 1980/81 financial year but loss of text books because of failure to return them, malicious damage and losses resulting from the burning of school buildings has retarded this programme.

In the 38 areas where compulsory education has been introduced in 201 schools, affecting about 43 000 pupils in sub standard A, free stationery is being supplied at a present cost of R4,10 per pupil, the statement said.

There was no agreement to supply library books, which were part of the school fund project, but the department did help schools on a selective basis, Mr Scheepers said.

Parents ^{Agus} 0/5/81
reject ²⁵⁶ [✱]
no-mandate
claim

Education Reporter

CAPE TOWN townships' Parents' Action Committee has hit out at the Government for using community recognised bodies when it is convenient and withdrawing recognition of them when it appears such bodies cannot be manipulated.

They were reacting to a statement by Cape Town's chief circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, that he could not discuss the grievances of black pupils with them and the Teachers' Action Committee because they had no mandate as far as he was concerned.

Mr Scheepers referred them to the Community Council from which the Action Committees have dissociated themselves.

SQUABBLE

'We don't want to get involved in a squabble about how effective or how representative the Community Council is, we want to sort out the quickest, most practical way of keeping our children at school,' a spokesman for the Parents' Action Committee said.

'Last year Government officials were happy to meet parents in an attempt to resolve the situation, but now that pupils have agreed to go back to school we suddenly 'have no mandate,' he said.

'We as parents want to urge the Government once more to keep their word regarding meeting pupils' short term demands.

'Parents feel the Government has violated the conditions for returning to school by pupils, thereby complicating and exacerbating the situation, for example, by detaining pupils instead of releasing those who were detained.

EXAM FEES

'Both parents and pupils are strongly against the increase of examination fees by up to 100 percent without granting credit to those pupils who paid last year and did not write the exams.

'Not all pupils have been supplied with text books and regardless of Government excuses now we understand pupils were promised free stationery and set books as part of the conditions on which pupils returned to school.

'At a meeting last night parents were told the community Council was planning to provide stationery with money given by some concerned businessman,' the spokesman said.

SHORT-SIGHTED

'Pupils and parents are against this move which they see as short-sighted in the sense that it is aimed at placating pupils and is not really getting to the root of the problem,' he said.

'Pupils get the impression that the Government always intends to make things better but they can't study on intentions,' the spokesman said.

By SOPHIE TEMA

HUNDREDS of pupils on the Reef — and particularly Soweto — are seeking extra tuition from independent organisations in Johannesburg because of an acute shortage of qualified teachers in black schools

The Tuition Workshop — introduced to alleviate the problem and offer tuition to students on different subjects during weekends — has a similar problem. It needs a further 120 teachers

The workshop, run by the Institute of Race Relations, the University of the Witwaters-

Plea for weekend tuition

Rand and its students' representative council, has registered 1 600 students so far

Mrs Ina Perlman regional secretary for the institute, said yesterday that the Department of Education and Training was responsible for the acute teacher shortage in black schools

The Tuition Workshop teachers — 80 so far — teach the pupils without pay. Mrs Perlman said "We are desperately in need of teachers and right

now our classes are overcrowded

"We have registered 1 600 pupils and have had to turn away more than 1 000 whom we could not accommodate

"The teacher crisis in black schools is so desperate that children are coming to us from the East Rand, the Vaal and even Brits"

Mrs Perlman said the workshop had 80 teachers and 30

lecture rooms provided by the university, but still needed about 120 teachers for Maths, English, Afrikaans Biology and Physical Science for Standards 8, 9 and 10

She appealed for teachers who could help during weekends on a voluntary basis to help

"Applicants need not necessarily be teachers. They could be in their second or third year

of study or graduates. The workshop has qualified teachers who will give them teaching guidelines

"We are not in a position to pay salaries but we will pay travelling expenses for those who come long distances

Organisations and groups in different areas on the Reef would be asked to set up workshops in other areas to make it easier for students. The insti-

tute would supply all the teaching material required

Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, publicity officer for the Department of Education and Training, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday "We are aware of the problem which is prevalent in some black schools

"Hence, the Department is working towards improving the standard of teachers by introducing an education upgrading programme this year

"The problem has been aggravated by the fact that most of our teachers are underqualified"

SECRETARY
3/3/81

Tembisa Principals' Council meets CC

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By CHARLES MALOKO

MEMBERS of the newly elected Principals' Council in Tembisa were recently introduced to members of the local community council to establish "good working relations" in the future.

They are Mr D N Mogashoa (chairman), Mr S D Letsoalo (vice-chairman), Mr M M Mukhari (secretary), Mr R L Mophiba (assistant secretary), Mr E R Tsetlo (treasurer) and two additional members, Miss A L Mgatha and Mr S V Kunene.

The introduction took place at the meeting of the community council. At the end of the meeting, Mr Mogashoa said: "We have a great task ahead of us in matters relating to schools in our area. I do not wish to disclose the details of our discussions now, except to state that they were fruitful discussions."

Lower our school fees, says Thokoza meeting

B/3/81
Soweto TRW
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By MZIKAYISE EDOM
THE THOKOZA Progressive Association is up in arms over the recent increase in school fees in the area.

At a public meeting held in the township at the weekend residents resolved that the fees should be lowered.

Mr Phineas Lekobane, chairman of the association said in a statement yesterday: "Our children who are in lower primary schools pay about R10 and those in higher primary schools pay up to R15. This is exploitation and we cannot allow it to continue.

"If we had private teachers, I would understand because they would be paid out of these high fees. We have no private

teachers in Thokoza and the Department of Education and Training should reduce the fees as soon as possible," he added.

Mr Lekobane also said that the residents suggested that there should be one school uniform in Thokoza.

He said: "We also suggested that black traders should be allowed to sell school books in the township instead of children travelling to town to buy books."

Mr G Engelbrecht, chief PRO of the department said yesterday: "Only school committees and school principals decide on school uniform and school fees."

The department, he added, has no power to decide on school fees.



Mr Phineas Lekobane, chairman of the Thokoza Progressive Association.

The following are some of the factors that need to be considered when a microplan is made

Administrative Arrangements Since diseases and the technologies for dealing with them are similar all over the developing world and are comparatively unchanging, they can be planned for on a very wide scale. The core of a microplan is therefore its system of technologies. Routine administrative arrangements, on the other hand, vary greatly from place to place and may change rapidly. They therefore have little place in a microplan. Nevertheless, one of the most important components of a microplan is the special administration necessary for running the programs needed to implement it. In practice, however, it is almost impossible to remove routine administrative entirely. The mere mention in a manual of the word clinic, for example, implies that a certain activity takes place there, and not in a patient's home.

Service Level The comparatively simple technology of the basic health services of district hospitals is much better suited to microplanning than the complex technology of the regional or national hospitals. There are fewer of these, which makes microplanning less worthwhile, and they are staffed by specialists who can do it inform themselves.

Optimum Subsystem Size The entire technology of the peripheral health services is too large for a single microplan, as various countries have found out when they tried to "manualize" the complete health center process in one huge loose-leaf volume. Even maternal and child health (MCH) is too large a subsystem for a single microplan, since it is not possible to include in a conveniently sized manual all that a primary care worker could reasonably do for a mother and her child. The best size of subsystem for microplanning appears to be something of the size of primary child care, for example, since this can be covered comprehensively in a worker's manual of convenient size, say 250 pages. To break up technology further and to plan for a multitude of fragments such as oral rehydration or the weight chart causes great difficulties. It is also a lost opportunity. Both a child's weight chart and oral rehydration can be linked to so much of child care that to describe them without exploiting these links is to miss a chance of integrating primary child care into a coherent system. Both these examples are comparatively large fragments of primary child care. When we consider the hundreds of smaller ones, e.g. feeling for a swollen fontanelle, looking for Bitot's spots, dapsone, or the care of a septic umbilicus, the impossibility of dealing with these technologies satisfactorily except as a system will be immediately apparent. It will also become obvious that we must accept most of them as they are.

The size of the subsystem covered by a microplan bears no direct relation to the degree of competence of the worker implementing it. Because a worker can use a single microplan or several, they can be used by monovalent or multivalent workers.

Boundaries and Interfaces The boundaries of a microplan must be carefully defined and everything within them covered thoroughly. For example, should the disorders of

breast-feeding be part of a microplan on child care or maternal care? Provided the overlap between one microplan and another is minimal and there are no serious gaps between them, the exact interfaces between microplans are to some extent arbitrary. The relationships between one microplan and another can be supported by cross-reference between their manuals. For example, when microplanning for child care, it is useful to be able to cross-reference to the manual of a neighboring microplan on the health center laboratory for, say, methods of measuring hemoglobin (2)

Choice of Technologies When the boundaries of a microplan have been defined, the next task is to select the technologies to fill it. They can be decided by asking the question "What could a worker reasonably do in a given situation?" In answering it, the disease pattern of the country must be considered, as well as its socioeconomic and medical science. This requires an extensive understanding of what could

Students return to Fort Hare

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH
Many Fort Hare university students who boycotted campus last year were back at lectures yesterday and more are expected to return during the week.

Mr Norman Holliday, public relations officer of the university, said while enrolment was a little below normal, more students were expected.

Compared with 2400 students last year, 1925 were on campus yesterday. Of those 1628 have registered and paid their fees.

"Some students arrive late as they come from all over the country," Mr Holliday said.

He said one possible issue keeping lagging students away was their "debt" — the fees students must pay for last year's second semester when they boycotted the campus.

"After meeting parents, the university council agreed students could pay half the outstanding fees now and the rest during the second semester," he said.

easy opportunities for... microplan we have, for example, devised a simple test questions, a measuring scoop for making glucose salt solution, and a mouth-test. Even minor improvements in such matters as the formulation of drugs are likely to be useful. Despite the usefulness of these detailed improvements, we see appropriate technology for personal health care primarily at the construction of a system from multiple existing technologies. In this we differ sharply from those who think of it primarily in terms of new inventions.

Level of Worker. Many of the technologies for primary care can be used by all levels of workers. It is thus economical to describe these technologies in manuals that can be used by as many levels as possible. For this reason, the worker's manual in our microplan is written for all workers delivering primary care and is addressed to "the health worker." Although it is mainly intended for auxiliary and paramedical staff, it is also popular with doctors. It contains one or two comparatively sophisticated procedures such as lumbar puncture which are usually but not necessarily done only by doctors, but even so, other workers should know about them. Some community health workers may be able to read our worker's manual. So much care has been taken with its language that, if they can read, they can understand and use it. Even so, the potential importance of community health workers and their numbers make it desirable to microplan specifically for them.

Although it might be possible to include all the activities of a specific category of

Education Reporter

Pupils back but tension high

Argus 4/3/81
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Education Reporter
MANY Gugulethu pupils returned to school today after a two-day protest at Zezeka High School but tension is high as the pupils' deadline for the Government to meet their conditions nears.

There appears to be a deadlock between the Department of Education and Training and pupils, parents and teachers.

The department says it has met the conditions as far as it is able — but pupils feel the Government

has not fulfilled its part of the bargain.

The main issue is the detention of two pupils last week.

The Government has complicated and exacerbated the situation by detaining pupils instead of releasing those detained, according to the Parents Action Committee.

Mr P J Scheepers, Cape Town's chief circuit

inspector, said today that the department had made representations to the police, asking them not to detain pupils on school grounds except where a criminal offence was involved.

The department cannot free detainees and cannot dictate to the police, he said.

As far as he was concerned demands for SRC's

to be recognised and free provision of text books and laboratory equipment had been met.

Those pupils who were issued with text books last year and who lost or destroyed them are the only ones who have not been issued with books.

He has denied that the Government ever promised free stationery, library and set books, while pupils

claim this was part of the agreement.

The pupils' demand for a declaration of intent to scrap Bantu education has been met by the establishment of a scientific inquiry into all aspects of education by the Human Sciences Research Council, Mr Scheepers said.

The council's report would be completed to-

wards the end of this year. He said no teachers or pupils involved in the boycotts had been turned away from schools.

Pupils are also objecting to an increase of up to 100 percent on examination fees without granting credit to those pupils who paid last year but did not write the exams.

With the deadline next Tuesday parents have expressed grave concern about the situation.

"I would not like to say what I think," one parent said.

4/3/81 (256) Sowetan

Headmaster wants links with parents

A TEMBISA school principal has embarked on a move to start a parent-teacher association to foster relations between his school and the community.

Mr Ralph Mothiba is principal of the Tembisa High School. He told SOWETAN: "In the past parents and teachers have not been able to communicate so that problems, which affect students, could be sorted out."

Mr Mothiba was overseas last year on an educational study tour. He said he has come back to make parents aware that they have a major role to play in the running of the school and the education of their children.

He said: "There are a lot of problems which parents have not been invited to pay attention to in the education of the children."

In letters written to parents, Mr Mothiba spells out how parents can make appointments for interviews with him or his school teachers "on matters that affect or deal with the education and progress of their children."

Permission for a child to stay away from school should be sought: "I am seriously trying to eradicate the absence of students from school without reason as it reflects badly on the progress of the child. It is so important that more time should be spent on school work," Mr Mothiba said.

He hinted that soon parents will be invited for a discussion on the possible formation of the parent teacher association. This will not be a school committee.

"We want some guidance from parents and we would be pleased to guide parents on relevant practical matters that crop up every day," Mr Mothiba said.

Lucky escape from assault

By LEN MASEKO

A SOWETO man described this week how he and a friend escaped serious injury when a group of men in army uniforms blocked his car and assaulted him.

The incident occurred

on Sunday night when Mr Lekoalo Nkomo (23) of Chiawelo, was driving a woman friend home to Krugersdorp

"I reported the matter to the Roodepoort Police Station but was told nothing could be done because I did not take the car's registration number."

A spokesman for the Defence Force Military Police said. "We will investigate the matter Mr Nkomo should come to my office to give me more details about the incident."

"It was at about 7 pm

when I was taking my friend home, a car behind us flashed bright lights," Mr Nkomo told SOWET-AN. "I slowed the car when approaching a level crossing in Roodepoort"

"When I realised that the car was still following us, I moved my car to the side to make way for the car to pass. The car overtook me and blocked the way in front of me."

"Three white men in army uniform got out of the car and came to us. They said: 'Kaffir, hoe ry

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jy jong'. Before I could answer them blows rained on me. They punched and kicked me all over the body. The other men remained in the car."

"I managed to escape during the scuffle and came back later with a taxi driver. We found my car in the veld. My car keys, tape recorder, tape booster and four cassettes — all worth R145 — were missing."

"My girlfriend was saved by another man after they tried to kidnap her."

Huge demo against detentions of pupils

5/3/81

SOWETAN

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HUNDREDS of pupils demonstrated in the grounds of Fezeka High School, Guguletu, Cape Town yesterday, against the recent detention of two pupil leaders.

The pupils — from all the high schools and higher primaries in the black townships — were also demonstrating in support of the 18 people now appearing in the Cape Town Supreme Court on terrorism and murder charges.

The pupils marched around the school building waving placards and singing freedom songs.

The two detained pupils are Kent Mkalipi and Oupa Lehulere, who were arrested in Guguletu last week. They are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Members of the regional pupils committee said the detention of the pupils was a violation of one of their conditions for suspending the schools boycott.

"At the present moment the pupils are not convinced that our short-term demands will be met," they said.

"These demands will be met," they said.

"These demands were that educational facilities be improved, all the detainees be released, teachers and students who had been expelled should be reinstated, there should be a declaration of intent to scrap Bantu Education, a committee should be formed to look into an educational system open to all races, SRC's should be recognised and the Parents' Action Committee should be recognised.

Pupils said they wanted these demands met by March 10.

All pupils would attend normal classes at their respective schools, they said.

Brigadier D B Nothnagel, divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape, told a Cape newspaper that a senior member of the riot squad and the school's principal had addressed the pupils and told them that by gathering, they were contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They were asked to disperse, which they did. — Sapa.

Black teacher shortage hits 10 000 mark

By SOPHIE TEMA

SOUTH Africa is short of 10 000 black teachers. Mr G J Rousseau, Director General of the Department of Education and Training announced yesterday.

Speaking at the Soweto Teachers' Training College, Mr Rousseau called on parents to motivate their children to train as teachers to fill the gap.

More than 500 teachers, school principals and inspectors also heard Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director of Education and Training disclose that the department had a huge pool of untrained teachers and a critical shortage of qualified teachers.

Interviewed after his speech, Mr Rousseau said his department had introduced part-time studies for teachers to lift them to a higher grade.

At the meeting he introduced more than 100 teachers chosen to be trained in vocational guidance.

The first team of trained guidance teachers is expected to start operating in Standard 6 at the end of this year.

Mr Rousseau said the teachers were carefully selected and had the two characteristics required for the training — ability and a very strong personality. The latter was important when summing up pupils' capabilities.

"Teachers trained in this course will have to discover the potential of the pupils and develop it and also probe into the problems affecting them and try to solve them."

"They will be expected to help the children to think better of themselves and at the same time discover the weaknesses in themselves that limit the scope of their aspirations."

Mr Rousseau said "The discovery of talent is the identification of the scholastically gifted, but there are also other talents to be exploited — artistic, athletic, creative and so on."

"Guidance is the helping of individuals to help themselves and to help the pupil to gain self-understanding."

"Pupils must learn to make wise choices so that they can ultimately make wise decisions on their own."

"Through the right guidance a situation is created in which pupils are helped in reaching moral, social, emotional and mental maturity," he added.

Mr Rousseau appealed to all teachers, principals, inspectors and parents to work together in helping the pupils.

He ended his speech by saying "It is regrettable if a talent remains undetected but it is tragic when talent is not fully developed."

Hot reception for education report

C. Herald 7/3/81

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'THE claim that last year's unrest in black schools was caused by "unscrupulous agents for their own political ends", is an admission that blacks are given inferior education for political ends.'

This is how Mr Nick Mogatusi, secretary of Soweto's Teachers' Action Committee (TAC) reacted to the report of the Department of Education and Training, which was tabled in Parliament last week.

According to the report, education for blacks is controlled by independent education departments. It also states that there were 'unfortunate cases' of pupils allowing themselves to be used by people outside education.

'In the process, grievances and demands were held up to them (the

pupils) which, as a result of ignorance, were exploited to the maximum,' the report said.

Mr Mogatusi said the Department was contradicting itself because it had on several occasions admitted there were discrepancies in the country's educational system.

The salary position and qualifications of black teachers are at a shockingly low state. Black schools are badly equipped and as a result teachers lack motivation.

DISGRUNTLED

'This reflects on the students and they get disgruntled. Student reaction

of this kind leads to boycotts,' he said.

At this stage the community, parents, and teachers got involved and the causes of the boycott were then identified. As soon as the authorities saw that action on parents committees were trying to resolve the issues, they started interfering.

'As a former teacher myself I have gone through this process, and should know. It is rather unfortunate that in Parliament, politicians now turn around to claim that community leaders and parents concerned about their children come on the scene as "agents" out for political gain,' he said.

WASTE

It was a waste of time, money and manpower for the Government to have 11 departments for one country's education system.

'If we are serious about education it's time we sat together, black and white South Africans, and planned for an acceptable education system for all,' Mr Mogatusi said.

Reacting to the same report, the publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, said last year's school boycott was a political expression by the students and the black community of their rejection of the country's political structure.

'We cannot say that the students lost much because of the boycott. Everyone can see that our education system is racist and must be scrapped.'

'The system can only be acceptable to all South Africans when we all participate in planning it. It must be tried and tested. Nothing copied from elsewhere can suit us,' said Mr Wauchope.

'Apathy' hits Cape schools

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~~318~~
SOWETIAN
10/3/81

THE APATHY at high schools which followed a two-day protest by township pupils last week appears to have spread to the higher primary schools according to Cape Town's chief circuit officer for the Dept of Education of Training.

Mr P J Scheepers said he had no figures but it appeared from principals' reports that the numbers of pupils attending school had dropped

After the boycott was conditionally suspended last month, attendance at many higher primary schools was "almost normal", according to department officials and principals.

TURNOUT

On Thursday Fezeka High School had a turnout of 63 compared with between 800 and 900 before the boycotts began last year and I D Mkize had 65 compared with more than 1 000

Registrations and attendance at black schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage have stabilised and educationists there have expressed satisfaction over high attendance figures.

TWO Guguletu pupils detained 15 days ago under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act have now been detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act and, allegedly, been sent to Springs, Transvaal.

Mr Kent Mkhahipi, 20, and Mr Oupa Lehulere, 20, both Form V pupils at Lezeka High School, were originally detained at the home of Mr Lehulere's mother in Guguletu last month — two weeks after being acquitted in the Worcester Magistrate's Court on charges of sabotage.

The two had spent four months in detention before

Aug 10/3/81 (329256) (32) New detention orders and pupils 'go to Springs'

then trial and subsequent acquittal.

Mrs Dorothy Lehulere told The Argus that two security policemen arrived at her home yesterday to tell her that her son and Mr Mkhahipi had been sent to Springs where they would be detained under Section 10.

The action allows for detention without trial for an unlimited period.

The detention of the two pupils has come on the eve of the deadline for the government to meet the demands of black pupils in the Western Cape.

One of the pupils' conditions for suspending their boycott last month was that all detained pupils be released.

Pupils last week staged a protest against the detentions of Mr Lehulere and Mr Mkhahipi.

After the protest, attendance at the higher primary schools, which had been almost back to normal, dropped significantly while number of high schools dwindled to less than 10 percent.

Today, black high schools in Cape Town townships were virtually deserted.

Parents, teachers and pupils have accused the Government of not keeping its part of the bargain if had complicated and exacerbated the situation according to a statement by the Parents' Action Committee.

A member of the Teachers' Action Committee re-

jected the Department of Education and Training's statement that it could not release detained pupils or dictate to the security police.

The department can surely make some protest at serious interference in the smooth running of its affairs, he said.

A spokesman for the police public relations directorate confirmed that the two pupils had been detained under Section 10 but could not confirm that they had been sent to Springs.

Scheme to improve the standard of Soweto mathematics teaching

EDM 11/3/91 256

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THE Department of Education and Training has embarked on a scheme to improve the standard of mathematics teaching in Soweto

The scheme is a result of concern at the small number of student teachers studying mathematics at the Soweto Teachers' Training College and the low standard of teaching of the subject in Soweto schools

Launching the "Soweto Maths Project" in Johannesburg this week the Director-General of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, said: "South Africa suffers from a critical shortage of technically skilled people — yet unemployment grows among

the unskilled

"The problem is that a sound grounding in mathematics — the essential basis for technical skills — is not generally available, particularly in Soweto."

With the shortage of technically qualified people it had become necessary to retrain teachers in the various technical and commercial subjects in order to teach the large numbers of pupils in Soweto who were becoming interested in moving in a technical and commercial direction, Mr Rousseau said.

At present there were 140 teachers undergoing retraining at Molapo Technical Centre

The "Soweto Maths Project" is co-sponsored by the Shell

Company and is run by Professor N C H Ferrandi, of the University of the Witwatersrand, with the aid of assistants.

Mr Rousseau said so far there were about 200 Soweto mathematics teachers of standards six to 10 attending the course

Apart from mathematics, similar schemes were being run in science, biology, Afrikaans, English, pre-school teaching and industrial arts.

"We are committed to improving the quality of teaching in the classroom. To help the inspectorate in this task, courses have been organised for teachers in different subjects," Mr Rousseau said

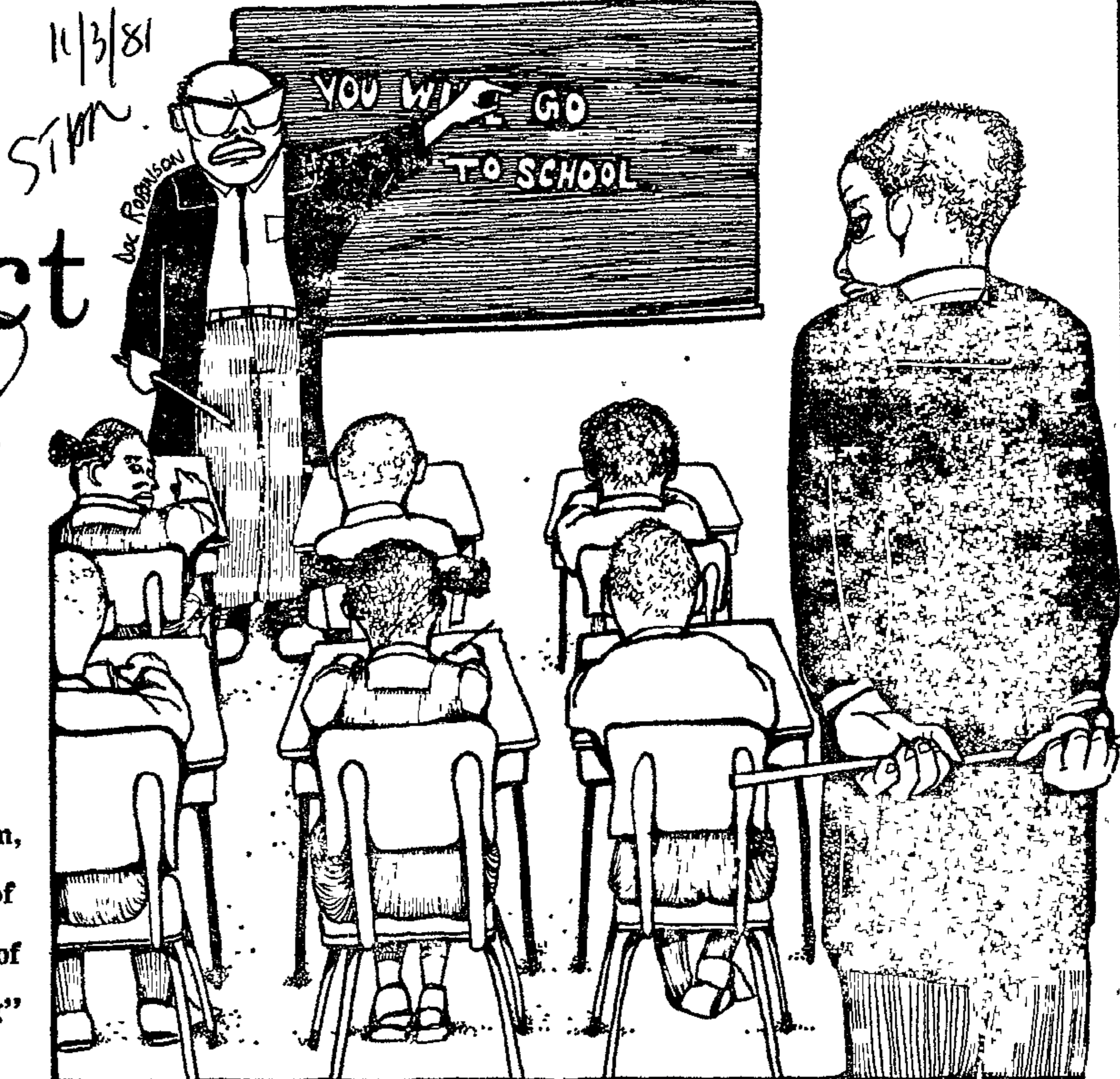
He also said.

● The department was intent on upgrading the qualifications of teachers, many of whom were teaching in high schools yet had primary school qualifications,

● About 20 teachers were doing a course in computer science through the Rand Afrikaans University. There were also plans to introduce the course at some Soweto secondary schools next year, and

● Management courses had been organised for Soweto inspectors, principals and teachers aimed at improving the managerial skills of principals and their deputies. So far eight such courses had been held, attended by about 500 principals and teachers

Why many blacks reject compulsory education



Burning issue in Soweto these days is compulsory education. While three Soweto townships have opted for it, the new school term started off with demonstrations, picketing and even threats of class boycotts if compulsory education were introduced.

- because it's "compulsory"
- because it was planned on them, not BY them
- because they see it as a form of "Bantu Education"
- because they see it as a means of influx control
- because the "climate is wrong" or the explanations not understood.

During the 1976 uprisings students called for the scrapping of Bantu Education, the use of English instead of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and equal per capita expenditure on pupils of all race groups.

In October 1977 the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa) submitted a memorandum to the Secretary of the now-defunct Bantu Education department calling for free and compulsory education.

Although the president of Atasa, Mr R L Phetheni, refused to outline his organisation's reasons for wanting compulsory education in black schools, Mr H H Dlamenze, the secretary-general of Atasa said. "For a long time white children have been compelled to go to school. Their parents wanted them to obtain the maximum benefit from education. Whereas, on the black

side, the absence of compulsory and free education had the effect of causing a high drop-out rate of schoolchildren at an early age. More than 50 percent of school-going children drop out within the first five years."

A matriculant from Alexander High who asked to have his name withheld, said pupils favoured compulsory schooling because "it gives everybody a chance to come to school instead of roaming the streets."

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, a leading trade unionist, said she was in favour of free, compulsory education but the department ought to do something about the quality of the teachers.

"It is a pity that our children who have attained high qualifications do not want to be teachers," she said.

Meanwhile, some people have opposed the idea of free and compulsory education, claiming it was another way of forcing blacks to accept "Bantu Education."

These include the Azaman Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), which says "compulsory education is being rejected by Azapo because its aim is to 'turn blacks into subservient people'."

"What we need is one form of education for all people. One that is worked out, discussed, analysed, experimented with and rectified by the people."

When the Johannesburg's regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, was questioned on Azapo's stand, he asked "In whose interests is it rejecting compulsory education? What right has anybody to deny a child education?"

But what does the ordinary parent think of free and compulsory education?

Mr L Mdluli of Orlando West Extension, said he didn't understand the implications of compulsory education.

"The Government plans these things for us

and it never explains anything. If there are any explanations at all, then they are too complicated for anyone to understand them," he said.

Professor Es'kia Mphahlele, of the Institute of African studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, and a former teacher who has also taught in many countries in Africa and abroad, maintained that free and compulsory education could work only in a free and open society.

He said that as long as blacks were denied the freedom of mobility and residence it could never work.

"It works in a society where people can choose where to buy a house and where they can move about wherever they choose to."

He also said that, as long as a community could not contribute to the planning of its education, then compulsory education was doomed.

When reminded that the matter had been discussed with various

school committees and school governing councils, Professor Mphahlele said it was too important an issue to be handled by school committee members.

"It is unfortunate that we are being compelled to accept a measure like this so soon after the events of 1976, which were sparked by compulsion from the government."

"In such a climate, people display built-in resistance to anything that may be introduced by force," he said.

Mr Joe Malapela, a school committee member and one of the people who attended the initial talks on compulsory education, said he got the impression the Government had not planned this measure adequately.

"It seems the Government is going to employ trial-and-error tactics. But that is beside the point. The most important thing is that we rejected compulsory education because of certain

INSIDE
BACK PAGE

The Wunderkind of the Reagan Cabinet

aspects which caused great concern.

"Why isn't it nationalised and introduced bit by bit in certain regions? The fact that only pupils actually resident in the townships concerned will qualify tells us that the Government is introducing another way of controlling influx of blacks into urban areas."

"I am not sure that we, as school committee members and thus representatives of parents, are in fact the people best qualified to decide on such a major issue," said Mr Malapela.

Meanwhile, of the 22 areas in Soweto, only two voted unanimously for compulsory education. They are Klipspruit/Pimville and Jabulane. Between them, they have 14 lower primary schools.

CAROL
MATHIANE

Argus 11/3/87
Classrooms destroyed

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH —
Police are investigating the
cause of a blaze which
destroyed three classrooms
of a black school in Port
Elizabeth last night

Police liaison officer,
Major Gerrie van Rooyen,
said firemen went to the
Arthur Nyabo lower pri-
mary school in New Bright-
on just after midnight,
minutes after it had caught
alight

304 227 10

SOWETON 11/3/81 256

Campaign to get E Rand university

BLACK community leaders on the East Rand are to campaign for the building of the first ever black university on the Reef.

Members of the East Rand Community Council's Liaison Committee and various school committees are to send a delegation to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

Prompted by silence from the Education Minister after a special committee had submitted its recommendation on the establishment of a black university on the Reef, the leaders decided to push ahead with the implementation of the project.

A committee headed by Professor S B Retief, rector at the Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa), was appointed by the Minister two years ago to investigate possibilities in the establishment of a university.

Recommendations have since been submitted to the Minister who still has

to decide whether to act on them or not.

Mr Enoch Ngakane, former chairman of the now defunct East Rand Advisory Board and Urban Councils Liaison Committee, has drafted a memorandum which is to be sent to various Government Ministers.

Mr Tom Boya, Daveyton's mayor said: "It is not fair that whites should have so many universities near them, whereas blacks have to travel as far as the homelands."

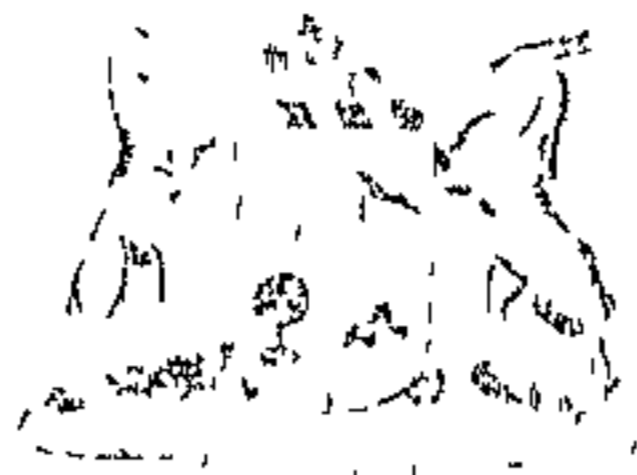
ENCOURAGE

"The establishment of a black university in the urban area would encourage a number of children and may solve the high rate of matric dropouts," added Mr Boya

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said yesterday there was a possibility that the matter of the university may be raised by Dr Hartzenberg in the next parliamentary session



Mr Tom Boya campaigning for a university



STAATSBOERANT

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol 189]

KAAPSTAD 11 MAART 1981
CAPE TOWN 11 MARCH 1981

*See full text
see Gfj* No 7473

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 494

11 Maart 1981 No 494

11 March 1981

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 27 van 1981 Wet op Technikons (Onderwys en Opleiding) 1981

No 27 of 1981 Technikons (Education and Training) Act 1981

256

An odd retirement gift - a new school

54
256
343

SOweto 11/3/81

A JOHANNESBURG company has donated a school in Soweto and named the retirement of its group managing director.

When a chief executive retires it is customary for his company to give him an expensive if sometimes impractical going-away present. This was not the case at Mr Sutherland's retirement presentation.

But he did receive the news that to mark his retirement as executive

managing director a primary school will be built in Soweto and named the JB Sutherland Primary School.

This was announced by Sir Leshe Smith, chairman of the parent company, BOC International.

As a tribute to Mr Sutherland's profound interest in promoting education at all levels in South Africa, the company will pay the cost of the Mandela Primary School, which

would be in operation by the end of this year.

It was felt that a gesture of this nature would gratify Mr Sutherland far more than a costly personal gift. While he was group managing director, his company donated millions of rands to education at his instigation.

The school to be constructed to mark his retirement will include 18 classrooms and offer education to 800 pupils.

Home visits (General nursing)
Late natal and postnatal visits

201
7



Mr Beau Sutherland (right), with other executives at Afrox hold an artists' impression of the new school

This figure means very little since it includes such diverse types of contacts. The cost for each category can only be found if the amount of time spent by sisters on each activity is known, and if possible a breakdown of

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Home visits other than delivery | 335 |
| Birth notifications, child health clinic and TB and VD defaulters | 68 |
| Home tracing | 52 |
| Home visits other than delivery | 335 |
| Immunizations | 6284 |
| Natal health | 1060 |
| VR's given | 4067 |
| Home treatment given | 186 |
| Attendances | 688 |
| Tests | 2223 |
| Family planning | 864 |
| Special examinations | 3597 |
| Immunizations | 34 |
| Attendances of which are performed at child care clinic attendances | 2719 |
| Family planning slide talks | 7 |
| patient contacts | 19 431 |
| Including contacts at F.P. talks and immunizations in schools. | |
| Including 93 deliveries, or visits to mother and 335 other home visits. | |
| Per cost per patient contact | total R2,10 - R1,85 |
| Per figure counts immunization as separate contacts) to State/Local authority | R1,77 - R2,02 |

Travelling

Total amount paid to sisters other than for overage area mobile clinic

350,88

Follow-up visits or under 5 deaths; birth notifications, child health clinic and TB and VD defaulters

68

256 (2/3) SWELELO 12/3/81

School crisis

By LEN KALANE
A SCHOOL in Mohlakeng, Randfontein, is running a classroom in an extended portion of a house across the street. The school, Mohlakeng Higher Primary, is one of the schools hardest hit by the school shortage in the township. Mohlakeng Higher Primary also runs three other classrooms in another school in the township, Mohlakano Lower Primary. And Mohlakano was found to be experiencing its own problems as well. There is overcrowding and a shortage of classes at this primary school

as a result of the three classrooms it has lent to Mohlakeng Higher Primary. Now both schools have to contend with the platoon system in order to cope.

The only high school, Phahama, has similar problems. The high school has 17 classrooms in the premises and has leased three other classrooms at the nearby Sedimosang Higher Primary to teach the Form One's Teachers at the high school have to walk from one school to the other for their lessons.

As a result of the three classrooms lent to Phaha-

ma, Sedimosang was forced to get four classes at the Tswelelo Lower Primary to alleviate classroom shortage problems. And the Bulelani Combined School runs two schools in one yard and has two principals in one office.

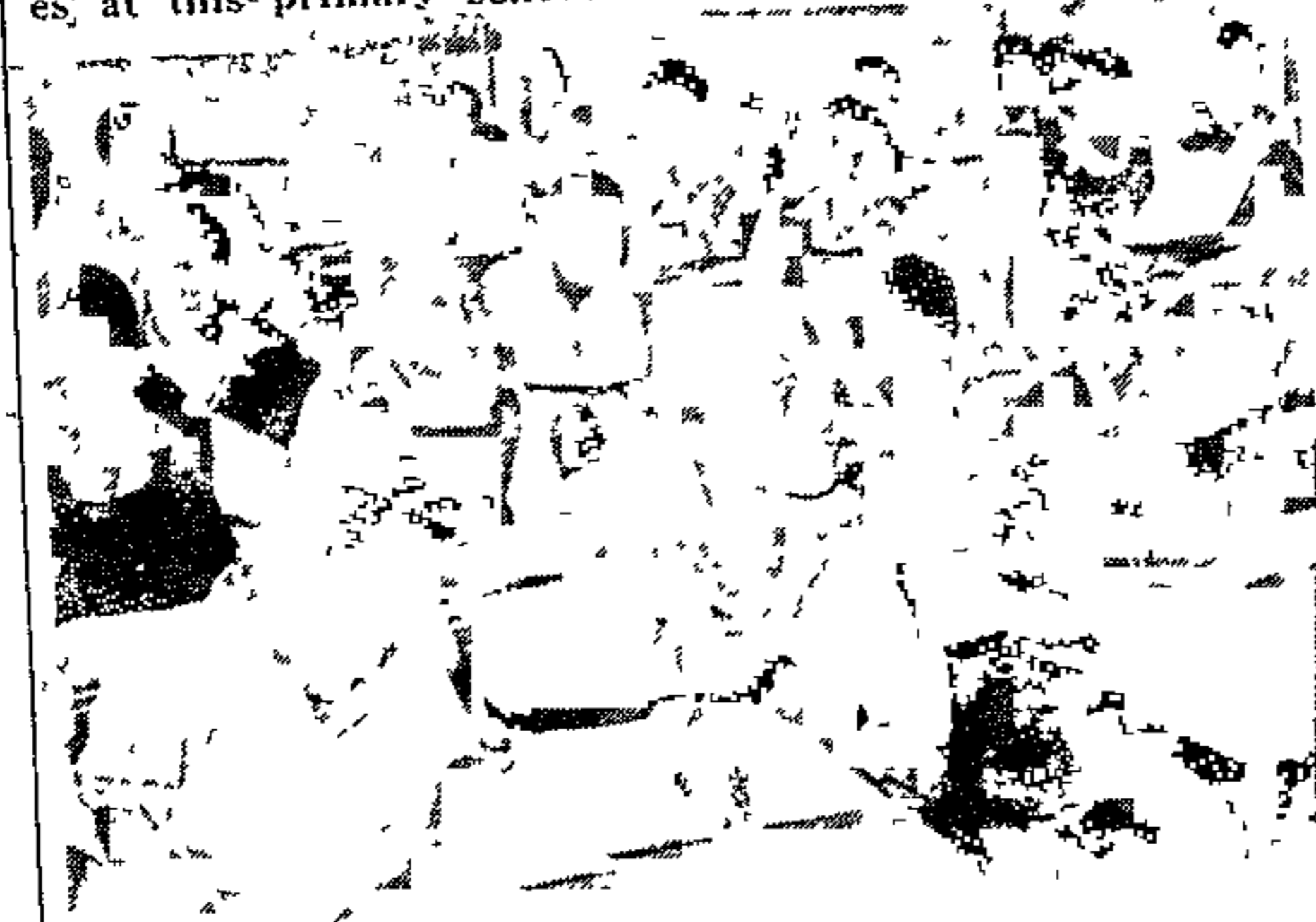
Mr A Schoeman of the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria said they were aware of the accommodation problem in this township.

But Mr Schoeman said the department was not aware of a house being used as a classroom. They would investigate.

He said, "There is a shortage of schools and classrooms in that area. In this financial year we are going to build 12 additional secondary classrooms as well as a primary school in the area."

At Mohlakeng Higher Primary it was found that there were only 10 classrooms in the school building — but the school runs 18 classes each day. There are six standard three's, six standard four's and the same number of standard five's.

"The platoon system is helping us out. Otherwise we wouldn't have managed," the teacher said. "In fact most schools in the township are making out through this system."



Scholars in the classroom that is part of the extended portion of a house.

CT 12/3/81
Police Break up

pupils' gathering

ABOUT 450 pupils scattered in the grounds of the I D Mkize High School in Guguletu yesterday when police advanced on them after earlier warnings that they should disperse

According to one of the pupils they were holding a meeting at the school to discuss action to be taken as many of their demands had not been met

A pupil said the police told them to disperse by 12.15pm. Eleven police vans and a police truck surrounded the grounds and when the deadline was reached members of the riot squad entered the school armed with batons

As the police advanced pupils ran towards a lower primary school next to the high school

Brigadier D B Nothnagel Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape said between 400 and 500 pupils from various schools had attended the meeting

They had been told that the police would not tolerate the meeting as people taking part were trespassing and contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act

Sapa reports that the circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training in the Western Cape Mr Piet Scheepers commenting on yesterday's gathering of pupils outside I D Mkize High School said pupils were dissatisfied because their demands had not been met. But these demands were continually changing and it was impossible for the department to meet them

Riot police watch a crowd of about 450 schoolchildren who gathered near the I D Mkize High School in Guguletu yesterday. The children were ordered to disperse

Cape Times newscaster John Ruyffers

Boycott off, but fight to go on

Aggrs
12/3/81
256

Education Reporter

PUPILS in Cape Town's townships have suspended their schools boycott indefinitely

Spokesmen for a regional committee which represents pupils in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa, said today that at a meeting of about 450 pupils at Fezeka High School yesterday it was decided to suspend the boycott

The meeting was discussing the suspension when police ordered those in attendance to disperse, the spokesmen said

DIFFERENT FORM

A statement by the pupils said 'We have come to realise that the intention of the Government is to keep us — black children — uneducated. We have decided to suspend the boycott indefinitely and resume our studies

'Though the boycott is now suspended, the struggle against inferior education is continuing. Our form of struggle will from now on take on a different complexion and tactics

'The moment calls for us not to react to the provocation by the authorities in the way they want us to, but calls for us to attempt to normalise a very abnormal situation'

Pupils said the new tactic would be to react to each problem as it was encountered

STILL WAITING

They said they were still waiting for the Government to meet their demands, which included the release of detained pupils, free provision of stationery and library books, recognition of their Parents' Action Committee and a review of increased examination fees

'The community and students recognise the PAC in matters concerning the boycott so any negotiations should include them,' the pupils said

The chief inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, and the regional director of the department, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, were unavailable for comment.

12/18/81 (575) (958)

Students dispersed

CAPE TOWN — About 450 pupils scattered in the grounds of the I. D. Mikize High School in Guguletu yesterday when police advanced on them after earlier warnings that they should disperse.

Pupils said they were discussing possible action because many of their demands had not been met

They dispersed before a

decision could be taken
Brigadier D. B. Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said between 400 and 500 pupils from various schools had attended the meeting. They had been told the police would not tolerate the meeting as people taking part were trespassing and contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act — DDC.

Several farmers considered themselves responsible for the health of the workers and their families and said they paid all medical expenses. Most said the workers could use divisional council clinics at little or no cost and that they would take workers to clinics but did not feel obliged either to take them to private doctors or to pay bills if the workers preferred not to use the clinics. On almost all farms the farmer's wife was in charge of a medicine chest from which she supplied workers with simple medicines, free.

Farmers were asked to estimate the value of medical bills paid on behalf of all workers and their families, the value of all medicine handed out and the number of special trips to doctors or clinics made during the year. Transport costs were calculated at medium-sized car rates per kilometre and the total was divided by the number of workers on the farm to get an approximate figure for medical costs per year per worker.

(vii) Medical care.

Of the 57 workers in the lowest category, 27 (21 percent of all workers) received no extra payment at Christmas.

SUSPENSION 13/3/81

Cape pupils end boycott

256
11/1

**SOWETAN Correspondent
CAPE TOWN.** — Pupils in Cape Town's townships have decided to suspend their boycott of schools indefinitely.

Members of the regional committee, which represents pupils in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa, said the decision was made at a meeting of about 450 pupils at Fezeka high school in Guguletu.

They were discussing how to co-ordinate the suspension when police ordered them to disperse, they said.

In a statement, the pupils said: "We have come

to realise that the intention of the Government is to keep us black children uneducated. We have therefore decided to suspend the boycott indefinitely and resume our studies.

"Though the boycott is now suspended, the struggle against inferior education is continuing. Our form of struggle will from now on take on a different complexion and tactics.

"The moment calls for us not to react to the provocation by the authorities in the way they want us to, but calls for us to attempt to normalise a

very abnormal situation"

Pupils said the new tactic would be to react to each problem as they encountered it. They said they were still waiting for the Government to meet demands for the release of detained pupils, free provision of stationery and library books, recognition of the Parents' Action Committee and a review of increased examination fees.

"The community and students recognise the PAC in matters concerning the boycott, so any negotiations should include them," the pupils said.

'Code' for teachers



Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht . . . has denied that the form is issued by the department or came from the circuit office.

SOWETAN

13/3/81

A CIRCULAR warning teachers about "kicking bread out of their mouths," dressing slovenly and "coming late or being rude" has been distributed to shocked Mamelodi primary school teachers.

The circular is in the form of a disciplinary sheet in which details must be filled when a teacher is alleged to have committed any of the above or other "offences".

It has been distributed from the offices of a local principal in the area and says it is a circular from the Pretoria East circuit of the Department of Education and Training (Det).

It has sparked off widespread anger among the hundreds of teachers who feel insulted by it.

The form is designed to monitor teacher behaviour in regard to late-coming, absenteeism, manner of dress, class performance, insubordination, rudeness, co-operation, and boring teaching methods.

This means should the principal feel a teacher is not properly dressed the form must be filled in, signed and submitted to the inspector's office. This applies to all manner of misbehaviour outlined.

One of the parts reads: "You are busy kicking bread out of your mouth," and should the principal feel you are guilty of this, the form must be filled in.

This form is to be pasted on scheme books and checked daily. This means that principals must check punctuality, dress, rudeness in teachers daily.

Mr G Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training, refused to comment on the issue of teachers "kicking their bread out of their mouths." He said that although this particular form was not issued by the department, circuit officers had the authority to implement their own methods of curbing misconduct among teachers.

"The control of staff is normal in any institution. The circuit inspectors and principals can issue their own

BY MONK KROMO

measures of control over teachers," he said.

There have been several warnings from the school authorities or the department and action would now be taken against teachers who did not adhere to the principles of the schools, he added.

According to a local primary school teacher, the forms were issued to them by their principal. The forms, he said, were collected from the offices of Mr H Kgapola, chairman of the Primary School Principal's Council in the area.

But Mr Kgapola yesterday denied any know-

ledge of such forms.

A teacher who did not want his or his school's name published, told SOWETAN yesterday he could not tolerate such measures from school authorities.

"This is intimidation which is going to encourage teachers to seek work in the industry," he said.

"To warn a teacher that he is busy kicking bread out of his own mouth is really discouraging. Considering the fact that black teachers are being lowly paid, what bread is the teacher really kicking out of his or her mouth?"

City pupil is held at Springs

A SPOKESMAN for the Department of Prisons in Pretoria has confirmed that one of the two Gugulethu pupils detained late last month, Oupa Pule Lehulere, is being held at Modderbee Prison near Springs under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act

The spokesman said the department had no record of the other pupil, Kent Mkhali, being held at Modderbee Prison

Mr Lehulere and Mr Mkhali, the chairman and vice-chairman of the students' representative council at Fezeka High School, were detained on February 25 — two weeks after being acquitted in Worcester magistrate's court on charges of sabotage

• They were held in Cape Town under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act

Black students trickling back

CT14/3/87 (30) 256
Staff Reporter

BLACK schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu recorded poor attendance figures yesterday, the second day after pupils had indefinitely suspended their boycott of classes.

Pupils trickled back at lower and higher primary schools in the three black townships, but attendances were below normal. Secondary schools were virtually deserted.

The decision to suspend the boycott was taken at a meeting attended by about 400 pupils at I

D Mkize High School in Guguletu on Wednesday. The meeting was later broken up by police.

A statement issued by the pupils later said "Although the boycott is now suspended, the struggle against inferior education is continuing. Our form of struggle will from now on take on a different complexion."

The pupils recognized the Parents' Action Committee and said any negotiations concerning the boycott should include them.

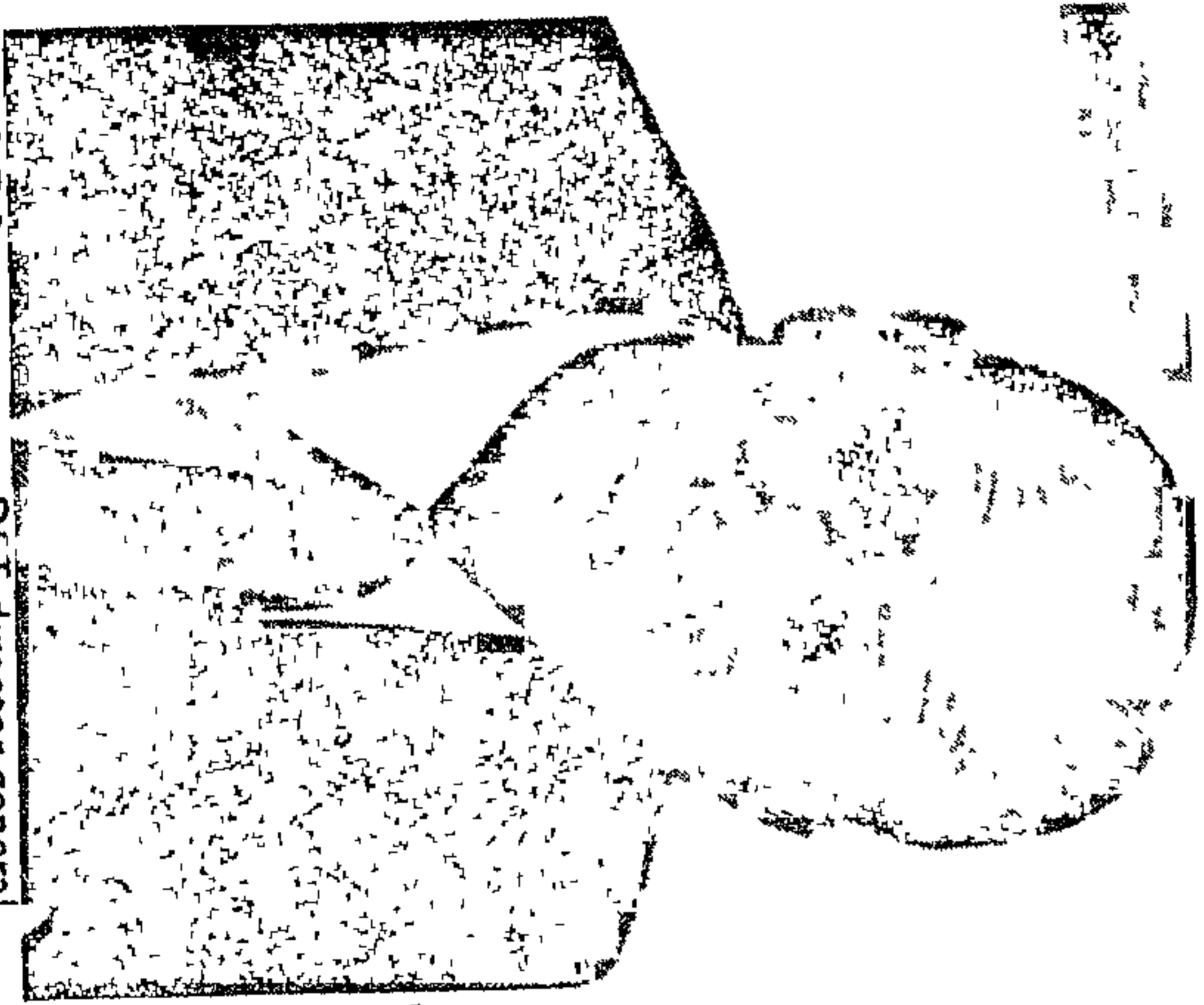
GOODIE OF GOODBUCKET FOR TEACHERS' CONFRONTED

By NORMAN NGALE

THE Department of Education and Training (DET) confirmed over the weekend the circulation of code of conduct forms for primary school teachers in Mamelodi.

PRINCIPALS

Mr G Engelbrecht, who released the statement, said the unnamed inspector issued the form to his principals to enable them "to maintain a high standard of professional behaviour among teachers."



Mr G T Rousseau... DET director-general.

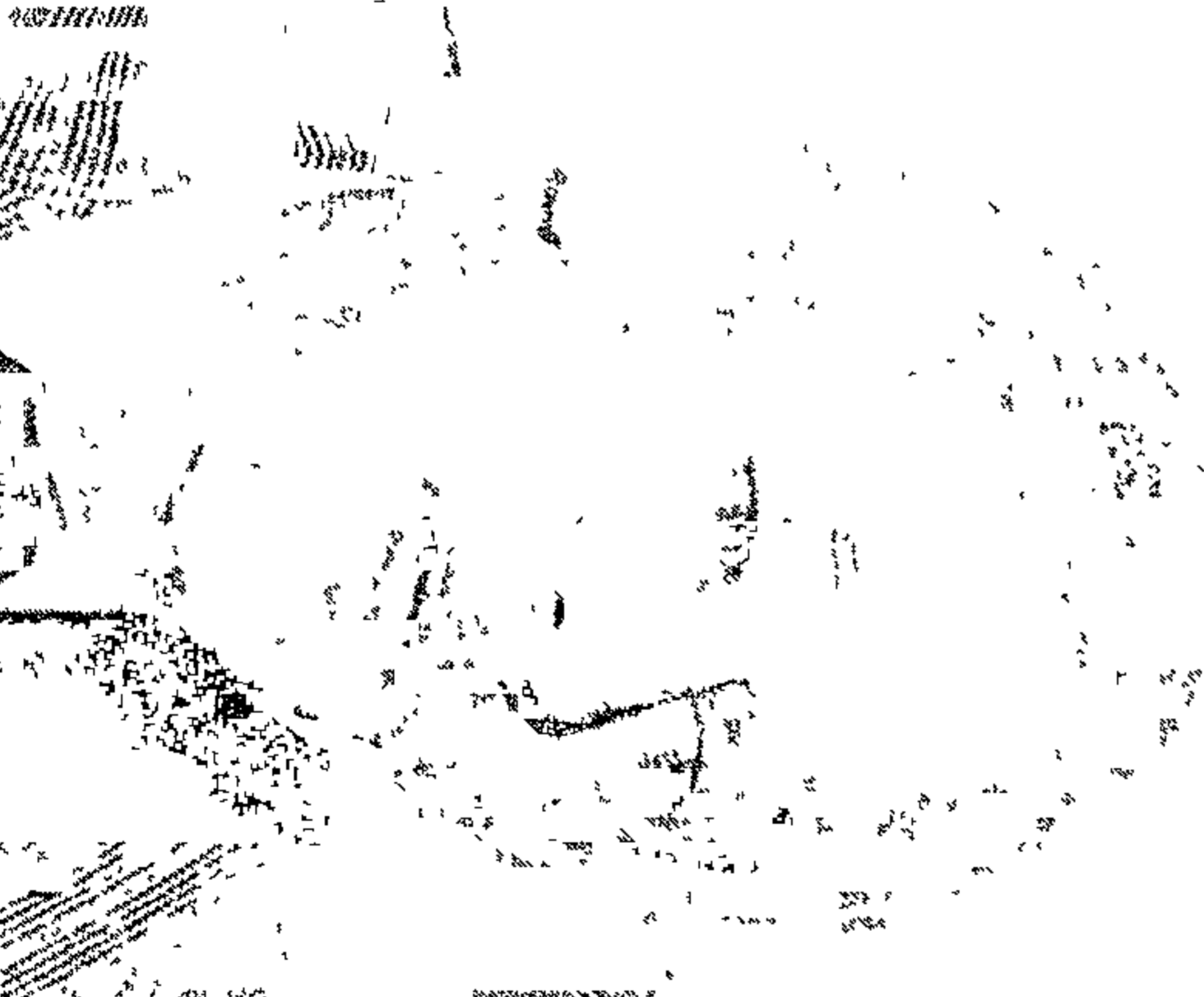
"It is an entirely confidential matter between principal and teacher

concerned and aimed at raising the quality of teaching," he said. The form listed behaviour patterns which could lead into trouble with his principal.

These include absenteeism, sloven dressing, being rude, insubordinate or unco-operative, and poor teaching methods. Mr Engelbrecht said it had come to the depart-

ment's notice that the wording of one particular sentence on the form was not acceptable. He was referring to the sentence which read, "you are busy kicking

Mr G Engelbrecht... "a confidential matter".



ready been in use for many years at one of the best local high schools in Mamelodi." He refused to give the name of the school.

"Behaviour which does not promote teaching for excellence cannot be tolerated in a school. Apart from this, the form serves to make the teacher aware of areas in which he can improve his professional conduct." Mr Engelbrecht said.

DENIED

DET, however, denied emphatically that it had a plan of that it had issued the circular with a view to monitor behaviour of teachers in class rooms.

Its statement read that principals and inspectors had the right to organise their schools or circuit within the framework of department policy.

"To this end they may also issue certain instructions regarding professional behaviour of teachers, provided again such instructions fall within the framework of departmental policy and is in the interest of the pupil." Mr Engelbrecht said.

Survey reveals plight of disabled scholars

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

In the melting pot of black education, the attitude towards children with learning disabilities is brutally direct sink or swim

A recent survey of learning problems among black primary schoolchildren found that of a total of 7 516 East Rand children tested, 1 692 had learning problems and 666 were either mentally or physically handicapped.

The report, published in the South African Medical Journal, points to the dearth of data on the subject, and also highlights one of the many inbuilt blights of the black education system

The researchers Dr J D Cartwright, Dr C Jukes, Mr A Wilson and Mr D Xaba, chose 10 East Rand primary schools for the survey and identified

① Visual problems — an inability to see the board from the front row

② Auditory problems — children having to

come close to the teacher or lip-reading the lesson

③ Mentally handicapped — children who could not cope, read or write

④ Physically handicapped — children in calipers, with heart or lung diseases or suffering from epilepsy

⑤ Hyperactive children — fidgety, bored, restless and sometimes aggressive pupils

The fact that a number of children in an over-large class might be having difficulties hearing or seeing often escapes the teacher who has her hands full merely coping with the class

In the 10 schools surveyed, the average ratio of teachers to pupils in Sub A and B was 1 95

In addition to physical and mental handicaps regarding the learning process there is MBD — minimal brain dysfunction — affecting 50 to 70 children of every 1 000

The Murray Commission, instituted in 1969 to determine the extent of MBD among schoolchil-

dren, found 15 percent of all South African schoolchildren could be classified as having learning problems. The survey found 22 percent of black primary schoolchildren on the East Rand had learning problems

"The State cannot even cope with those capable of benefiting from education system," said Dr Ken Hartshorne, educationist and member of the Human Sciences Research Council investigation

"It is no wonder that children with learning problems have been left to fare as best they can within the system. They will only begin to get the attention they deserve once the education structure can cater for the normal child satisfactorily," he added

The Department of Education and Training has accelerated the establishment of special schools for blind, deaf, crippled and cerebral palsied children. But there are still only 28 such schools in South Africa, 23 of these in the

homelands 16/3/61
Past policy dictated that all identified "disabled" children be sent to their homelands to attend "special schools" where they could board in hostels

Until this year there was no special school for the Witwatersrand area, and until 1979 only three in the "white areas" of South Africa

Now, whoever establishes a special school will receive financial support and materials from the DET. Children are accommodated free and subsidised for much of their limited school life

But children are admitted to special schools only after thorough medical and psychological examinations and "their handicaps must be serious enough to prevent them from benefiting from ordinary schooling"

Without an effective evaluative system there is no way of determining this, say the researchers

Finding teachers for the "special" schools is also a problem.

| YEAR | CAPE | | NATAL | | ORANGE FREE STATE | | TRANSVAAL | |
|------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| | TOTAL | HEALTH | TOTAL | HEALTH | TOTAL | HEALTH | TOTAL | HEALTH |
| 1916 | 1 343 | ? | 587 | 41 | 626 | 17 | 1 603 | 187 |
| 1919 | 2 224 | 163 | 1 056 | 61 | 1 089 | 37 | 2 935 | 370 |
| 1920 | 2 942 | 207 | 1 275 | 93 | 1 320 | 34 | 3 711 | 419 |
| 1925 | 3 784 | 249 | 1 439 | 117 | 1 445 | 37 | 4 074 | 416 |
| 1930 | 4 762 | 252 | 1 814 | 204 | 1 987 | | 4 873 | 417 |
| 1935 | 6 507 | 355 | 2 158 | 263 | 1 729 | 114 | 5 770 | 530 |
| 1940 | 8 562 | 523 | 3 354 | 455 | ? | ? | 8 236 | 728 |
| 1945 | 12 796 | 921 | 5 022 | 968 | 3 137 | 242 | ? | ? |
| 1950 | 24 076 | 3 520 | 10 763 | 1 986 | 5 762 | 579 | 27 241 | 7 412 |
| 1955 | 35 537 | 7 272 | 16 487 | 4 342 | 9 685 | 1 050 | 41 029 | 10 320 |
| 1960 | 49 605 | 12 030 | 24 428 | 6 610 | 14 482 | 1 868 | 63 736 | 15 363 |
| 1965 | 148 960 | 37 527 | 81 527 | 22 400 | 43 146 | 6 782 | 200 699 | 41 400 |
| 1970 | 309 442 | 75 714 | 124 775 | 31 330 | 74 536 | 12 600 | 340 652 | 71 978 |
| 1976 | 656 000 | 175 097 | 249 952 | 68 772 | 171 220 | 40 367 | 707 270 | 152 629 |

CT 17/3/81

Return to township schools

236

Staff Report

MORE pupils went to school at the high and higher primary schools in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa yesterday than last week, according to a Guguletu teacher

He thought pupils saw that the situation was normalizing and this was why they were attending school

He said classes had started in some schools and pupils were "taking lessons seriously"

A pupil at the I D Mkize High School claimed yesterday that text-books issued by the Department of Education and Training had been confiscated at her school

She said the books were confiscated last week for no apparent reason

The circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

More students of engineering this year

THE NUMBER of black students entering for engineering courses had increased sharply this year, the Director-General of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, said yesterday. (256) SANCITW 17/3/81

Speaking at the inception of training courses for black apprentices by the Vaal Transport Company at Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, Mr Rousseau said permission had been granted to 110 black students to register at white universities for degree courses in Engineering.

There had already been a shift of emphasis among blacks to technical training. The trend would become increasingly important in the coming decade.

The rapid growth in senior secondary education of blacks was manifested by the number of high school pupils which had increased by more than 60 per cent in 1980 alone, he said.

The Government had established 16 technical centres in urban townships and 10 further centres were under way.

The purpose of the centres was to introduce black schoolboys to elementary technical training.

On completion of the technical orientation course, black pupils were afforded the opportunity of enrolling at technical high schools. The planning and construction of several technical high schools were in advanced stages, he added.

The syllabuses followed by black technical high schools were identical to those of whites. The Department of Education and Training was also planning to link technical education at ordinary high schools with the existing technical centres, in view of the high costs of establishing purely technical high schools.

"The department will also consider the possibility of establishing technical sections at existing high schools where students numbers do not justify the erection of separate technical high schools," he said.

On the apprenticeship level, the Department of Education and Training was running 12 technical colleges, in addition to 15 colleges operated in the homelands.

A further eight colleges were being planned for the immediate future, he said.

Record Adult School numbers write matric

RDM 18/3/81

256

Pretoria Bureau

A RECORD number of Std 10 candidates from Adult School Centres throughout the country will write final examinations this year, says a liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J Schoeman

Significantly more people are now attending normal school, and there has been a resultant drop in the number of entrants for lower level examinations

There are also changes in examination procedures

Mr Schoeman said yesterday 100 152 candidates from Adult School Centres had enrolled for examinations this year, compared with 97 695 last year

The number of Std 10 full-time candidates who would be sitting for their supplementary examinations was 4 611

Examinations for Std 10 candidates would begin on April 28 and end on June 5

The number of Adult School Centre candidates writing Std 8

supplementary examinations was 28 203 compared with 37 407 the previous year.

About 5 938 Std 5 candidates would write examinations this year as against the 7 260 last year — 1 300 fewer than the previous year

Mr Schoeman said the drop in the number of Std 5 and Std 8 candidates from Adult School Centres was due to the fact that more people were now attending normal day classes

He said examinations for Std 8 candidates would begin on May 4 and end on June 8

Examinations for Std 5 candidates would begin on May 20 and end on June 5.

Certain candidates writing the forthcoming examinations would also write certain subjects on Saturdays in cases where there were no long weekends

This was a departure by the department from its past normal practice

There are four levels at which people involved in the dairies sell:

- a) From their houses ~~locally~~ in the village.
- b) At local village centres, cafés, bus depots etc.
- c) ^{At} Idolophu shops.
- d) ^{At} contract ~~at~~ a big centre e.g. the Idolophu hospital contract, and the Bloemfontein creamery contract.

a) The problem with selling locally is that because of restrictions concerning hawkers licenses people have to wait until customers arrive at their houses. Thus there is no proper advertising and no centralised sure supply to attract buyers. The most often cited problem is poverty at the village level.

b) Selling at village centres: ^{Fx} Teddy Mhlauli and Ncomonde Nkalitshani at Amathole manage to sell a fair amount of milk by hawking it outside shops and at bus stops. This is illegal and it also requires that someone should make hawking a pretty full-time job. Where the person is only selling a small amount, hawking does not justify the labour spent on it. The main problem is again the limited market. In all of the three villages where people hawk milk they say it is difficult to sell, especially in summer.

c) The Idolophu shops are supplied with milk by a white man in Idolophu and by a Free State town. The small co-ops cannot compete with this regular supply. The people at Amathole used to sell to Idolophu but the shops refused to buy, saying their quality was bad and the supply irregular. In both Inkomo and Amathole we worked out that transport costs (if they could find transport) would be too high unless they were supplying vast amounts of milk.

d) Both the Amathole people and the people ^{whose} ~~who's~~ milk N.M. will not take, tried to establish a contract with the other hospital in Umhlab. Neither could guarantee to deliver ~~it~~. The type of contract with the Eloemfontein co-op requires travelling and high level liaison, ~~to be established~~.

~~In the situation where production is low people cannot afford the travelling costs to send their milk to big centres. In Inkomo after N.M. refused to transport members milk they tried to sell locally to shops and from a centre in the location. This involved hiring a vehicle to bring the milk from the dairy which then cancelled all their profits. Everyone then reverted to~~

...

selling from their houses. In Amathole some people did try to establish a market in Idolophu but they never succeeded. While Mhlauli and Nkalitshane put a lot of labour into hawking, most members could not afford this time and many have stopped trying to sell at all and are using their milk for home consumption only again.

The other problems I discuss affect people differently according to how poor they are. The following charts give descriptions of members economic status, and their present income from the dairies.

'Have one school uniform'

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

A THOKOZA Progressive Association (TPA) will meet soon to draft a memorandum to be sent to the Department of Education and Training (Det) requesting that all schools in the area should have one school uniform.

A public meeting which was supposed to be held last Sunday could not take place after a circuit inspector instructed a school principal not to allow the residents to hold a meeting at his school.

Mr Phineas Lekolwane, chairman of TPA, said yesterday: "The introduc-

tion of one school uniform in the area is a burning issue and the sooner it is introduced, the better.

"After we have drafted the memorandum, we will send it to Mr G Engelbrecht, chief PRO of Det. We are also going to request a meeting with Mr Engelbrecht and other senior officials of the department to discuss the memorandum and other grievances."

MEETINGS

He said that in future his organisation will hold meetings in churches as the East Rand Administration Board was refusing to allow them to use the local hall. He said every time they applied to make use of the hall, they were told it was fully booked.

"Det has also joined Erab by refusing to allow us to hold our meetings in school buildings," he added.

17/12/67

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Black school heads go on teacher hunt

RDM 19/3/81

175
221
207

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE teacher shortage in Soweto schools has forced some headmasters to begin recruiting far afield to fill vacancies

Several principals are travelling to Natal at their own expense during the Easter holidays to find teachers

Some principals in Meadowlands and other Soweto areas have already made recruiting trips to Natal, where it is believed there is a teacher surplus

A representative for a group of principals said yesterday "The shortage of teachers in Soweto has become serious. While the department is busy with the teacher upgrading programme, pupils are suffering because nothing is being done to fill the gaps in schools where there are no teachers

"This is why some principals have now decided to find teachers from outside Johannesburg

"We have repeatedly complained to our circuit inspectors about the teacher shortage, but nothing seems to be done

"We are starting this recruiting campaign not for our good, but for the pupils. It's pathetic

to see pupils spending a whole day in school without teachers.

"We have chosen to recruit in Natal because we believe there are unemployed teachers there. We know for certain that some principals have been to Natal this year and brought back teachers who are now working in Soweto"

The representative said another problem which principals were facing was accommodating teachers who came from outside Johannesburg

"We will, in time, have to ask the department to offer school cottages to teachers from outside Johannesburg. But at the moment we organise accommodation for them with local residents"

Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, public relations officer for the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday "Housing and influxing teachers is the responsibility of the administration boards and the community councils

"But the department does make loans available to teachers to buy houses, and I can only appeal to these bodies to be of help to them in this regard"

He said principals could recruit teachers to fill shortages in their schools, but he was not aware that some would be going recruiting during the holidays

The director-general for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, said at a Press conference recently that there was a shortage of 10 000 black teachers in South Africa.

A local teacher said yesterday "The department is greatly to blame for the shortage. Qualified teachers are being attracted by salaries in commerce, and find teaching a waste of time and effort

"Many teachers who enter the profession become bitter when they find that they have to wait for three months to get their first salary. They then leave

"This has been going on for years, and the department has done little to improve the situation"

Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director of education and training, confirmed at the Manpower 2000 conference that teachers were attracted to commerce because of "attractive salaries"

Council bid for teacher college

COM 20/3/81

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306

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

THE Mamelodi Community Council is to send a memorandum to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, requesting him to have the local in-service training centre converted into a teachers' training college.

The councillors resolved at their meeting yesterday that a deputation with a "strongly-worded memorandum" be sent to the Minister after consultations with the Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr P G Felstead.

The council's chairman, Mr M W Aphane, said the memorandum would include figures about the township's population.

He appointed Mr R Kgomo to draw up the memorandum.

Mr Aphane also said Mr Felstead would attend the council's next meeting. He was unable to attend yesterday's meeting.

The councillors decided to have the in-service training centre converted into a teachers training college after learn-

ing that a new in-service centre would be built in Soshanguve as the local one was too small.

Mr B Ndlazi said he could not understand why Mamelodi could not have a fully-fledged teachers training college, when Soweto had one, as the township was the second largest in the country.

The council's vice chairman, Mr H F Nkoana, said Mamelodi residents had no money to send their children to other schools and the college would be for the benefit of the community.

Mr H Pitje and Mr A Kekana said the township had enough space for a training college and there was no reason for students to be sent to other colleges.

Mr J Ledwaba, councillor for Ward One, said some students were having difficulty training at Kwandebele because that homeland's government wanted graduates to work for three years before they worked elsewhere.

• The Soshanguve in-service training centre would cost an estimated R2-million to build and will begin operating in

C. Herald 21/3/81

PUPILS RETURN NEW SCHOOL TACTICS

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PUPILS in Cape Town's African townships last week decided to go back to school because they believed that by boycotting school they were playing into the hands of the government 'who wanted to keep them uneducated'.

The Regional Committee, representatives of pupils from Langa, Paarl, Nyanga, Worcester and Guguletu, decided on the suspension at a meeting at Fezeka High School on Wednesday.

In a statement issued after the meeting — which ended when it was disrupted by police — the pupils said that although the boycott had been suspended, 'struggle against inferior education will continue'.

TACTICS

'Our form of struggle will now take on a different complexion and tactics'.

'It's now time to attempt to normalise a very abnormal situation for a free and democratic Azania,' they said.

Recent demands made by the pupils before the month-long suspension of the boycott had not been met by the Government.

DEMANDS

The demands were improved educational facilities, the release of all detainees, expelled teachers and pupils to be reinstated.

They also demand the recognition of SRC's and the Parents' Action Committee.

Pupils also demanded a declaration of intent to scrap 'Bantu Education' and that a committee be formed to look into an open educational system.

Mr Philip Engelbrecht, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training was not available for comment. The chief circuit inspector, Mr P. J. Scheepers, refused to comment.

Mamelodi wants training college

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~~203~~
SOWETO
23/3/81

MAMELODI Community Council has resolved to hold talks with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, on the possibility of erecting a Teachers Training College in the area.

The decision, taken at the monthly meeting last week, follows the council's efforts to have a college turned down by the Department of Education and Training.

The department said the Transvaal Teachers Training College at Soshanguve had all the facilities to accommodate student teachers in the Northern Transvaal, in particular the residential areas of Pretoria, including Mamelodi.

Councillor B Ndlazi argued that Mamelodi was one of the largest townships after Soweto, and that a college was a necessity. "There is enough land to build a fully-fledged training college," he said.

Another councillor, Mr J Kekana, said statistics showed that a number of students from Mamelodi were not admitted at Soshanguve.

"The Government should be made aware that we do not want our children encountering school problems when we have enough space to build them schools here. The teachers training college is a necessity for Mamelodi," he said

DD 23/3/81 (25v) (275)

Bus stoned after tiff between pupils

EAST LONDON — Enraged school pupils pelted the bus of a rival school after an athletics meeting in Stutterheim at the weekend, injuring two schoolboys.

The incident occurred at the Woodlands Mission when pupils of Mzoxola Higher Primary School were leaving after an athletics meeting against Woodlands Higher Primary School.

As the Mzoxolo pupils were leaving, an argument apparently broke out and stones were thrown at the bus, breaking four windows and injuring the two Mzoxolo pupils.

Major W W Brown, liaison officer for the South African Police, confirmed

that the incident took place and that police are investigating.

The principal of Woodlands, Sister John, said she did not know anything about the matter.

She said that staff at the school left the athletics meeting, which was held on the grounds of an adjoining school for the deaf, shortly before Mzoxolo left.

Major Brown said that as the Mzoxolo pupils were getting on their bus to leave, an argument broke out.

"As the Mzoxolo bus left it was pelted with stones. Two pupils were injured and four windows in the bus were broken," Major Brown said — DDR

Parents won't pay school fees

ABOUT 250 parents of pupils in the black townships resolved at a meeting in Gugulethu on Sunday night not to pay this year's examination fees unless the Government provided free stationary to pupils.

The parents also decided not to pay the latest increase of examination fees — from R10 to R20 for matriculants and R8 to R16 for junior certificate pupils.

The fees paid for last year's examinations should be used as payment for this year's examinations, the parents resolved, because no examinations had been written in 1981 as a result of the schools being closed because of the boycott — Sapa.

DATE 10/11/78

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TPA

[Signature]

TPA to present memo to Det

By MZIKAYISE EDOM
THE Thokoza Progressive Association (TPA) will present a memorandum concerning residents' grievances to the Department of Education and Training (Det) before the end of next week.

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the association, Mr Phineas Lekoloane, who also said he would discuss the memorandum with senior officials of Det and Mr G Engelbrecht, chief PRO of the department.

He said. "We held a public meeting on Sunday in the township where residents drafted a memorandum complaining about the high school fees."

Mr Lekoloane said the residents also demanded that there should be one school uniform in the area, that more schools be built in the area, that black traders be allowed to sell schools' text books, and that Det should not prevent residents and his organisation from holding meetings in school premises.

He said that parents were presently paying between R10 and R15 for school fees and that they were demanding the fees to be reduced to R1.40.

Mr Lekoloane said: "A circuit inspector of Det sent us a letter two weeks back stating that in future my organisation will not be allowed to hold meetings in school premises."

CT 24/3/81
Parents
vote not
to pay fees

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 250 parents of pupils in the black townships resolved at a meeting in Guguletu on Sunday night not to pay this year's examination fees unless the government provided free stationery to the pupils.

The parents also decided not to pay the latest increase of examination fees — from R10 to R20 for matriculants and R8 to R16 for Junior Certificate pupils.

The fees paid for last year's examinations should be used as payment for this year's examinations, the parents resolved, because no examinations had been written in 1981 as a result of the schools being closed because of the boycott.

A speaker said the refusal to pay examination fees would show the government that the parents and pupils did not like the way they were treated by the authorities.

A parent proposed that the Parents' Action Committee be dissolved. He said the pupils were back at school and the action committee had finished the task it had been elected for.

However, the proposal was successfully opposed by others at the meeting who felt that no other body could handle the problem as the members of the action committee had done. The dispute was not yet over, they said.

A member of the pupils' body, the Regional Committee, told the meeting that some teachers had not been attending classes, and it was decided to call the teachers to a meeting to discuss the matter.

The meeting was adjourned and another meeting will be held next weekend.

CT 24/3/81 (325) 256
**Equal pay for
some teachers**

PRETORIA — Black teachers in certain categories would receive the same pay as their white colleagues from April 1, the Director-General of Education and Training, Mr G. J. Rousseau, said yesterday.

The salary increases announced for black teaching staff earlier this year significantly accelerated implementation of the government's declared policy of equal pay in the teaching profession. Mr Rousseau said in a statement from Pretoria.

"Parity between the white and black teachers has been extended this year to include all promotion posts up to and including post level 2 (head of a department) for teachers who had at least three years' training after matric."

Mr Rousseau said it meant that heads of departments, deputy-principals and principals would receive the same salaries as whites.

Pay parity between male and female teachers would now include post level 2 so that women school principals would be particularly favoured by the new deal.

Mr Rousseau said his department hoped to make the new salary scales and adjustments available to school principals not later than the first week of April — Sapa

256 (32) Aug 24/3/81

Exam fees increased up to 100 pc

Education Reporter
INCREASED costs in the setting and marking of examination papers have lead to an increase in exam fees of up to 100 percent, according to the Department of Education and Training. Pupils in Cape Town's townships have refused to pay the new fees, saying that they paid last year and have not been credited although they did not write the examinations.

The department maintains that the decision to increase the fees was taken by 18 education departments and an exception cannot be made for one area. Both white and black pupils now have to pay R20 for the matric paper and R16 for the junior certificate paper. Factors affecting the fee increases were increased charges for computer services, the high cost of transporting examination

material and of subsistence and travelling allowance for markers.

The fees for marking papers has doubled, according to the department.

Parents and pupils rejected this reasoning, and said that at a time when they would expect the Government to make efforts to 'normalise a highly abnormal situation at black schools' Pretoria was actually making things worse.

Mr P J Scheepers, Cape Town's chief circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training, said today that attendance at high schools was increasing daily.

Some schools had nearly 30 percent attendance last week. Fezeka High School had 275 pupils out of between 800 and 900 before the boycotts, while I D Mkize had 300 out of about 1 000. Sizamile High had 475 and Langa High had 272.

'These are the best figures we have had since the boycotts began last year,' Mr Scheepers said.

He said no extra classes had been arranged during the school holidays, which begin on Friday, because it was too late to organise anything.

'We are planning to run a winter school if pupils show sufficient interest,' he said.

No to forced education

BULLETIN
26/3/76
2-76

By LEN KALANE
THE newly-formed Kagiso Residents Organisation Committee said they were rejecting compulsory education introduced at school in West Rand township.

"We are sending a memo to the Department of Education and Training," said the secretary of the body, Mr George Moiloa. "People of Kagiso have noted with great shock and disgust that the Minister of Education and Training has undermined us by claiming that we have accepted the compulsory education system."

Mr Moiloa said a residents meeting was held

at the weekend which was addressed by top educationist, Mr T W Kambule

He said the meeting was shocked by the Minister's announcement that Kagiso has accepted compulsory education.

He said the meeting further noted that:

- the compulsory education is the same education that was rejected by students in 1976.

- this education which is to be enforced is the very education geared to make the black man a slave, inferior and passive in the face of exploitation and oppression.

The organisation had also called residents to

discuss rent increases in the township. But Kagiso Community Councillor, Mr J M Mangope said rents have not yet been increased in the township.

"But rent hikes are imminent. We might be forced to increase them soon," Mr Mangope said

Kagiso was the only township under the West Rand Board which did not increase rents when the three-phase rent hikes were announced for most townships last year.

Mr Mangope said: "There was no reason for us to increase the rents last year. It also depends what the budget holds for us this year."

689 pupils are still sharing one toilet

THERE has still been no relief for the 689 Boepthause Combined School pupils who have only one toilet bowl to relieve themselves since the school re-opened in January.

The other bowls were allegedly stolen by vandals while the roof of the toilets were blown off by a thunderstorm in December.

There has been a controversy after a report in SOWETAN on February 25 between the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Education and Training as to whose responsibility it was to repair the damaged toilets.

Finally it was established that it was the responsibility of the Department of Co-operation and Development and they promised then to undertake the repairs "soon".

Yesterday Mr A Boon, chief commissioner, re-

vealed that the toilets had not been repaired.

A teacher said the school's committee chairman, Mr M. Z. T. Tjale, had said that the repairs would be started before the end of this week.

Mr Boon said the local project offices had been occupied with several other repairs and that they had expected to resume the repair work at the school yesterday.

Mr S N Mataboge, head of Hlanganani Junior Secondary School, this week also complained of loss of domestic science equipment valued at R3 000.

"How do we hope to progress as a black nation if we still steal one another's belongings?" Mr Mataboge asked.

Mr Boon said it would be impossible for police to curb vandalism in the community and said that residents should be educated on the respect of other's property and care for what was theirs.

256
SOWETAN

Det Will Repair School Toilets Soon

QUESTION

343
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THE Department of Education and Training has undertaken to repair the toilets at Boepa Thutse Combined school in So-shanguve.

Mr A J A Schoeman of the Department

ment's Liaison office, said the Department of Corporation and Development had undertaken to repair the damaged toilets. The toilets have not had roofs since a thunder storm blew

them off on December 24 last year and nearly 700 pupils at the school have had to share one toilet after vandals had allegedly stolen the other five.

The assurance end-

ed the dispute between the two departments as to whose responsibility it was to repair the toilets.

Earlier this month, Mr M Boon, the Department of Co-operation and Develop-

ment's chief commissioner for the township, said that repairs of damages at local schools, was the responsibility of Det

Mr Schoeman said his department had investigated the mat-

ter carefully and established that the repairs of all community schools in the township, except for the three state colleges, were the sister department's responsibility

Soweto W
7/2/81

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Student demo at TP school

TROUBLE flared at a Pretoria school yesterday when police were called in after students had stormed out of classes at Hofmeyr High School and hurled stones on the school's roof.

The students were protesting against the increase in examination fees — announced by Department of Education and Training official, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht.

A number of senior students walked out of the classes and assembled with a few junior students at the main gate.

According to a member of the Students' Representative Council, they were protesting against the examination fee increases announced over the weekend by Mr G Engelbrecht.

Junior certificate examination fees have been raised from R8, to R16 and matric from R10 to R20 for full time candidates.

About 16 plain-clothed policemen arrived at the scene in three private cars and four vans. The main gate was closed and a few policemen patrolled outside the school yard.

Police yesterday confirmed the class boycott and said students had threatened

By Monk Nkomo

to march to other schools in the area. The students had later abandoned their plans and soon thereafter the situation was back to normal.

A number of students who had returned to the classrooms spilled out of classes as stones rained on the classroom roof. The police however, kept a low profile throughout.

Though some students forced the gates open, the quick intervention by the school teachers persuaded scared and uncertain junior students to settle down in the school yard.

Some of the senior students said they had planned to stage a peaceful demonstration in protest against the increased fees. According to one senior student, the fees were too high. "We feel it is one of the effects of Bantu Education," he said.

Two schools planned

MZIKAYISE EDOM
THE use of a building by three Tsakane Schools is being attended to by the department and two schools are to be erected in the area.

This was announced yesterday by Mr J A Schoeman, PRO of the Department of Education and Training (DET) who said that he was not sure when the actual building of the school will start. He was reacting to a re-

port in the SOWETAN last year's building scheme was announced by the department last week.

He said. "At the moment the Department is still busy with the plans for the two schools. I cannot say whether the school will be erected before the end of the year or sometime next year." He added "The building of the two schools is not included in last year's building scheme which is still in progress."

A progress report on

At the moment three schools in Tsakane are sharing one school building. They are Nchabeleng Combined School, Letsie Combined school and Mgeni Higher Primary. The building belongs to Letsie school.

Nchabeleng also holds some of its classes in a church building on a platoon system.

Black school population growing

STAN 31/3/81

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By Drew Forrest

The black schoolgoing population had increased more than fourfold in the 25 years up to 1979, and 21,4 percent of all South African blacks were now at school, Mr J Nienaber of the Department of Education and Training said yesterday.

Balanced education needed — prof

A shift from South Africa's present "academically orientated" education to a more balanced system was essential for future economic development, Professor WL Rautenbach of the University of Stellenbosch said yesterday.

Despite shortages of personnel in a host of fields, only 14 percent of white schoolchildren and 0,2 percent of black children in the Transvaal at Standard 10 level followed technical and commercial courses, he said.

Professor Rautenbach was addressing a conference on technical and vocational education and training at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. The conference is the first of its kind in South Africa.

The white educational system was "dominated by an academic value system," he said. The training rate for scientists, engineers and teachers of science, mathematics and vocational subjects was "inadequate".

"The tendency towards general academic education was even more pronounced for other population groups. Shortages of trained teachers were much more severe than for whites.

The growth of "low-quality general education" would turn out increasing numbers of students with high expectations, who could not be accommodated in the economy. "This will lead to severe socio-economic problems, which make further development almost impossible," Professor Rautenbach said.

A balanced system of education for a developing country would help the integration of development and educational planning, he said.

The secondary school population had grown by nearly 900 percent to 658 000 between 1965 and 1979, and the fulltime matriculation enrolment was expected to be over 12 000 this year, he said.

Mr Nienaber was a guest speaker at the technical and vocational education conference which began yesterday at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

PLANS

To accommodate these numbers, he said "was no mean feat". The department planned during the next six years to build two teacher training colleges, 33 senior State schools, 18 technical training centres, eight technical colleges and a modern technikon.

Although the department had only a few technical high schools under its control, it was intending to expand such facilities.

Training would soon be given to many pupils by combining the facilities of ordinary high schools and technical centres in close proximity.

TECHNICAL

Wherever warranted, Mr Nienaber added, fully fledged technical high schools would be established.

Technical training at tertiary level was currently provided at three technical colleges, while another 10 operated in temporary facilities or at technical centres. A further eight such colleges were planned, Mr Nienaber said.

The technikon planned for Mabopane East, North of Pretoria, would play an important role in providing manpower.

But support from the private sector would be critical in serving the black community and the country as a whole, Mr Nienaber stressed.

Crossroads teachers —still no salaries

Apr 4 1/4/87

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Education Reporter

NONE of the 11 teachers at Sizamile and Noxolo schools in the Crossroads squatter camp, which were registered with the Department of Education and Training in January, has yet been paid.

Several organisations, including the Urban Foundation, paid the salaries of the teachers up until January.

At the beginning of March the school committee (Noxolo and Sizamile have been amalgamated) approached the Urban Foundation for help and interest-free loans, amounting to about 40 percent of the salaries, were granted.

RESPONSIBILITY

However, the organisation has declined to pay the salaries as this is now the responsibility of the State, according to the regional manager, Mr L S Appleton.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training has said it was quite normal for teachers to wait two months after their appointments before they could draw their salaries.

There were about 34 000 teachers under the control of the department and the appointment of new teachers involved a lot of work.

Mr Appleton said, 'I understand that the department has a lot of work but that is no excuse, and does not help people who are in financial trouble because they have not been paid.'

'They must organise themselves so that people contracted to work for them are paid according to the contract I have heard this sort of thing happens in other Government departments but a comparison is not a justification.'

'It is time the State made sure its employees are paid on due date.'

COSTS

'At the top levels people can possibly bear the costs of not being paid but it is a very different story at the bottom,' Mr Appleton said.

The Urban Foundation had received another request from the school committee for a further loan to tide the teachers over April.

'We are likely to grant these loans,' Mr Appleton said, emphasising that it was not the foundation's policy to pick up the State's responsibilities.

'Take job or quit houses'

By MZIKAYISE EDOM
 THE Department of Education and Training (Det) has warned 10 school caretakers in Duduza, Nigel that they must quit their school cottages if they do not take employment with the Department as full-time school caretakers.

A member of the Duduza Community Council who did not want his name disclosed said yesterday: "Some of the families have approached me and told me that they have been sent notices that they should vacate the houses if they do not take employment with Det as full-time caretakers."

He added: "This is ridiculous and uncalled for. Before the Department evict these families, they should be first given alternative accommodation." The councillor further said that the notices never stated whether the families will be given alternative accommodation.

Mr James Nkosi, chairman of the Duduza Council, said: "Det has made a ruling that all school caretakers should be employees of the Department and that if they do not want to take employment with the Department they are given notices to look for alternative accommodation."

"No cases have been reported to me by the school caretakers in the township. If any such



Mr J. A. Schoeman... ultimatum to caretakers.

case as reported to my council, we will try our level best and help that particular family or families regarding accommodation," he said.

Mr J. A. Schoeman, the Public Relations Officer, said yesterday "The new system we have introduced is that all school caretakers should take employment with the Department as full-time caretakers. We also have nightwatchmen who only operate in the evenings and the ordinary labourers who only come during the day."

Mr. Schoeman also said that first preference regarding accommodation is given to people who are employees of the Department and those who refuse the offer of becoming full-time caretakers have to leave the house.

as placed on the personality of...
 ngly in favour of a personal interview system, in which emphasis
 regarding selection of medical students. Our results are overwhelm-
 graduates. Despite this it is worthwhile examining student opinion
 as well as student selection may determine the future direction of
 and emphasis of their medical education. Thus educational emphasis
 one third of the class could still be influenced by the orientation
 tion and 1% declined to answer. It would appear that at least

TABLE 1 Illustrations DESCRIBE RANKED IN ORDER OF MERIT

| A | CH OF THE FOLLOWING | A 76 | STAFF |
|------------------------------------|--|------|-------|
| 1. is | school caretakers in the township. If any such | 1 | 1 |
| 2. has | high standing in the community | 2 | 3 |
| 3. offers the opportunity to help | individuals directly | 4 | 2 |
| 4. is secure | | 3 | 5 |
| 5. requires harder work than other | | 5 | 4 |
| 6. is lucrative | | 6 | 6 |
| 7. resists change | | 7 | 7 |
| 8. is more orientated towards | satisfying its own needs than those of the community | 8 | 8 |

TABLE 4 Illustrates the characteristics required to succeed at medical school, in order of importance:

- 1 A good memory
- 2 Ability to think logically
- 3 Efficient use of time
- 4 Accuracy in collecting clinical data
- 5 Ability to define and solve problems
- 6 Extensive knowledge of medical facts
- 7 Ability to get on with teachers
- 8 Thoroughness in collecting clinical
- 9 Ability to get on with patients
- 10 An enquiring mind
- 11 Enjoyment of his studies
- 12 Recognition of the limits of his
- 13 Good appearance
- 14 Warm and pleasing personality
- 15 Ability to find required inform
- 16 Integrity
- 17 Readiness to assume responsibility
- 18 Manipulative skill
- 19 Ability to get on with other students
- 20 Ability to put aside almost everything for his studies
- 21 Commitment to keeping full and accurate records
- 22 Knowledge of the physican sciences
- 23 Knowledge of how to use the social services and other members of the health care team
- 24 Knowledge of social science
- 25 Ability to carry out research

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SOWETAN
1/4/81

Det ban on school meetings

SOWETAN Reporter

THE Evaton Ratepayers Association has been refused permission to hold any of their public meetings on school premises. The ban on the use of schools comes at a time when the Association is calling on residents not to pay the increase in the cost of permits from this morning.

In a letter to the Association, the inspectorate points out that "no permission will be granted to use any other school grounds for association meetings in the future."

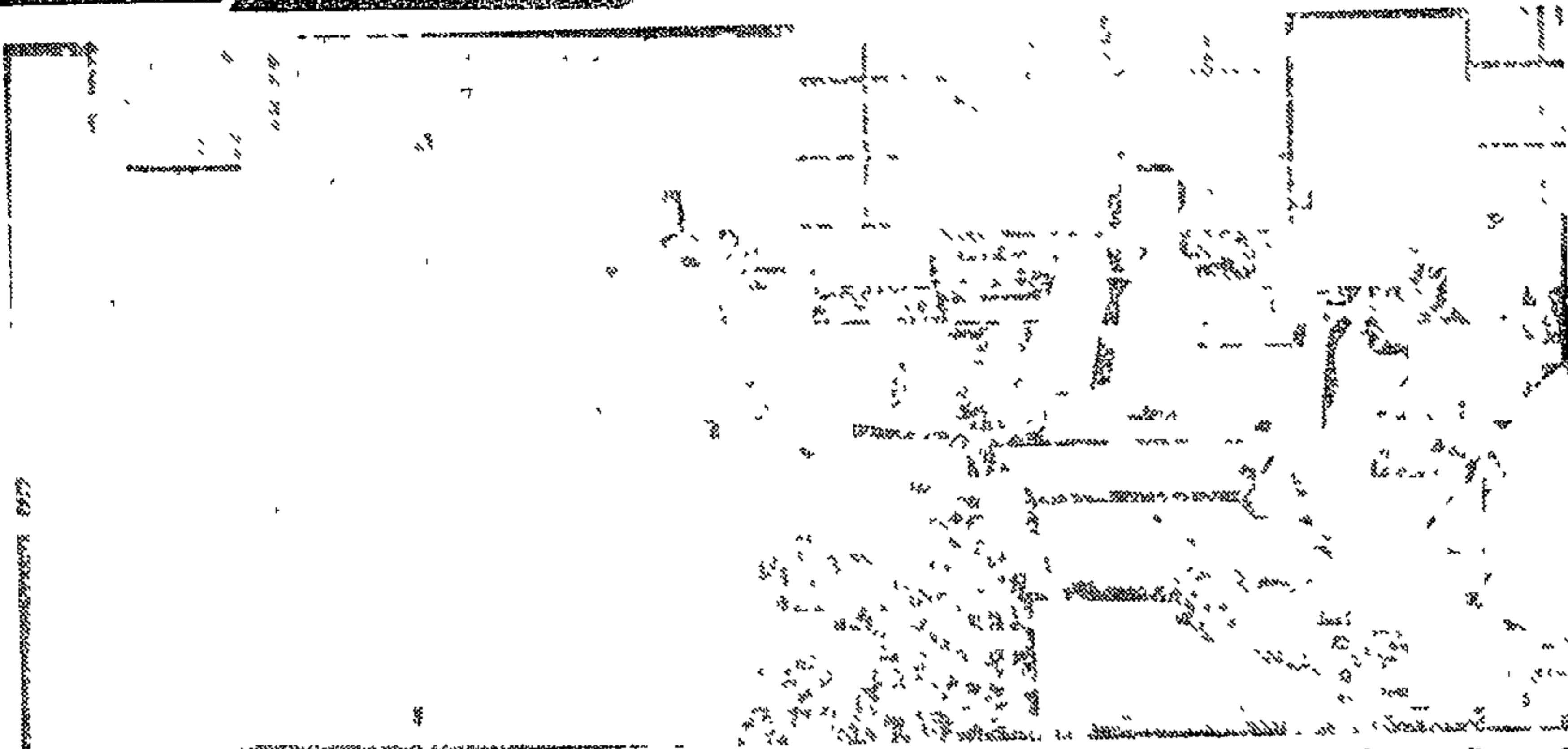
The letter foiled what was to be the Association's last open meeting before the increase of permits from R6 to R10. The secretary of the Association, Mr. Tom Mzimba, was forced to postpone the meeting to next Sunday. The venue has been switched to the Rev. McCamel's Church near Wilberforce.

The public relations officer of the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, Mr. G. Engelbrecht, said his department cannot "disallow" residents' meetings, although it was its policy that school premises should be used for educational matters only.

TABLE 5 Ranks the characteristics 11

Knowledge of medical facts
Accuracy in collecting clinical data
Good appearance
Thoroughness in collecting clinical
Good memory
Ability to think logically
Ability to define and solve pro
Ability to get on with patients
Manipulative skill
Readiness to assume responsibility

STAFF
UCT



Molapo Secondary School pupils receive instruction through the medium of "video education" — a breakthrough for modern education techniques in Soweto schools

- 27 -

Soweto schools to get R2,3-m video project

By Carolyn Dempster
A R2,3-million project to uplift the quality of black education by the introduction of modern video techniques to Soweto senior secondary schools was launched this week. The Video Education Project is the brainchild of IBM South Africa which has been negotiat-

ing with the Department of Education and Training since 1979 for the implementation of video programmes in high schools. The project consists of nearly 300 pre-taped programmes covering aspects in mathematics, physical science and biology. Ideally, by the end of 1982, each of Soweto's 60 senior

secondary schools will be equipped with three sets consisting of a television set, video cassette, cabinet, tapes and instructions for Standards 8, 9 and 10. Recordings last 10 to 15 minutes so the teacher is not relegated to second place. The teacher will be able to use the rest of the

lesson to enlarge on concepts highlighted in the video lecture. Mr J F Clarke, managing director of IBM, outlined the project's aim: "The shortage of skilled manpower has reached such critical proportions in South Africa it is threatening to limit the country's growth potential.

These manpower needs will have to be met from all segments of the population — in particular from the growing black population.

In choosing the three science-related subjects, IBM has focused on the needs and shortages of qualified teachers in important fields.

The improvement in the quality of school-leavers and teacher training college graduates as well as the subjects they choose will contribute to the economy as a whole, said Mr Clarke.

The video sets were taken to two high schools, two teacher training colleges and one in-service teacher training centre in January this year. According to the Regional Director of DET Mr Jaap Strydom, and Mr C M Maseke, principal of Molapo Secondary School, Soweto the impact has been tremendous.

"It is a new and exciting medium for the child and attracts his attention," said Mr Strydom. "The teacher is in a posi-

TABLE II

| | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | Total |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hypertensive Diseases (400-404) | 121 1.2% | 154 1.5% | 28 2.5% | 28 1.9% | 190 3.9% |
| Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414) | 212 2.2% | 389 4.9% | 115 10.1% | 127 15.8% | 643 6.1% |
| Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438) | 5737 58.8% | 3118 39.3% | 537 47.3% | 246 30.6% | 845 27.1% |
| Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458) | 1587 16.3% | 2181 27.5% | 273 24.1% | 239 29.7% | 939 30.2% |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 572 26.3% |
| Suicide (E950-E959, E979) * | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 84 3.9% |
| Homicide (E960-E969) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 680 31.3% |
| Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999) | 1973 100% | 677 100% | 333 100% | 104 100% | 2175 100% |

tion to learn more about his subject because the tapes are made by experts"

A study of the effect of the video programme as a teaching method is being done by the Human Sciences Research Council. Results should be released before the project is fully implemented.

short; but over a period of continuing care a great deal of information can be collected and recorded about each patient. Continuity of care also permits the development of the relationship which is essential in the vast amount of emotional illness seen in practice. In the absence of personal care, this emotional component of illness tends to be ignored or dismissed. A relentless search for organic pathology is pursued which makes excessive use of expensive and irrelevant investigation.

In South Africa the private general practitioner has the opportunity to practise good medical care and a high standard is achieved by many highly motivated practitioners. The fact that standards are not uniformly high is attributable to the lack of exposure to the principles and practice of family medicine in the medical school and the total absence of vocational training in this country.

However, private general practice embraces a minority of the population and for the foreseeable future much of the primary care will be undertaken by state financed agencies. In view of the shortage of doctors available for this work, extensive use must be made of the health team. Two major problems are inherent in the team approach. Responsibility for the patient is divided and consequently diminished. Secondly, much of primary care is of necessity delegated to nurses or medical auxiliaries. In view of the sophisticated nature of this care, the widespread employment of non-physicians in this field must be regarded as a stopgap. It is contended that nurses and medical auxiliaries can filter off the minor problems and refer the more serious conditions to the doctor. How does one assess trivia? The minor symptoms of lassitude, headache or dyspepsia may mask serious depression. The greatest single pitfall in primary care is in the treatment of symptoms

Ban won't muffle us - ratepayers

CHARLES MOGALE
 THE Evaton Ratepayers Association has described the banning of its use of school premises for meetings as "a hopeless attempt to muffle us".
 The Department of Education and Training this week told association officials that future meetings of the organisation would not be held at any school venues.
 The secretary of the association, Mr Tom Mzimba, said his organisation viewed the ban "in a se-

rious light". He said unlike in other townships all over the country, schools in Evaton were built by community money deducted from permit payments.
 "We are obviously being snubbed for our anti-attitude towards the community council. However, these schools were built by us parents and we hoped they would serve us in times of need. The action by the authorities is a bad precedent to future co-operation with

the parents," Mr Mzimba said.
 He emphasised that his organisation would nevertheless not "beg" for the use of any school.
 "Venues are not our problem. This is our place and we will always find a way," he said.
 The organisations public meeting which was cancelled due to the ban last week, has been switched to the Rev McCamel's Church near Wilberforce on Sunday. It will start at 2 pm.

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practitioners who see many patients a day must be highly skilled and should therefore be better trained and appropriately rewarded.

Education — moves by Government and business

TV comes to schools

AUDIO-VISUAL equipment worth R2,5 million will be installed in all Soweto high schools by June, in an effort aimed at improving education.

The equipment has already been installed in 21 schools, including three teacher training colleges. The project will spread to all schools throughout the country in the near future.

The project was announced by an international computer company at a function attended by the Department of Education and Training officials, principals and other dignitaries in Johannesburg this week.

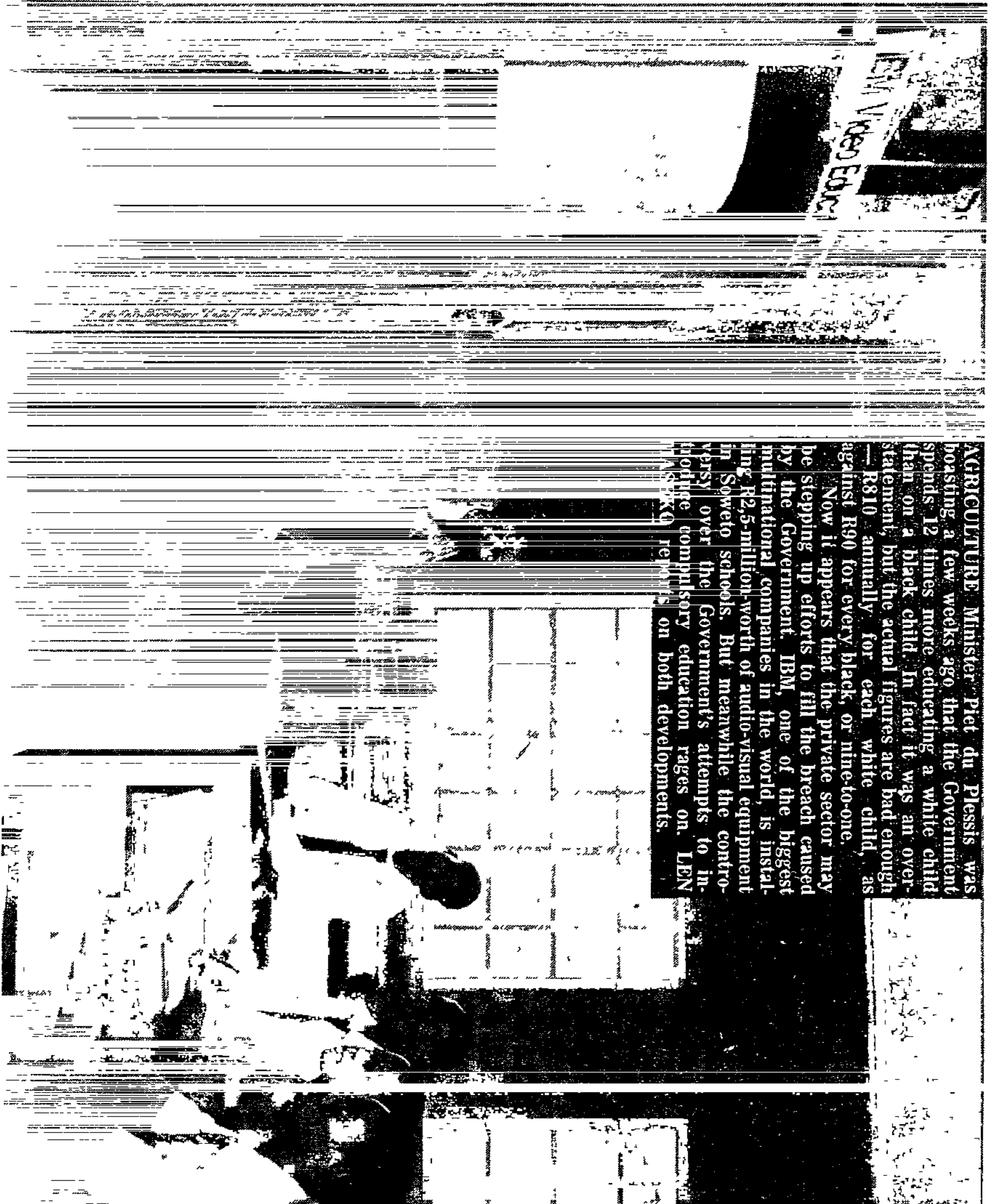
The managing director of IBM South Africa, Mr J F Clarke, said: "All academic high schools, of which there are 60, as well as three teacher training colleges will be equipped with video-cassette players and TV screens by the end of June.

"Each school will have three installations — one for each subject. And the Department of Education and Training is responsible for the education content of the programmes."

Mr Clark said his company planned to produce nearly 300 video-taped programme modules to supplement the teaching of science subjects in Junior Certificate and matric.

AGRICULTURE Minister Piet du Plessis was boasting a few weeks ago that the Government spends 12 times more educating a white child than on a black child. In fact it was an overstatement, but the actual figures are bad enough — R810 annually for each white child, as against R90 for every black, or nine-to-one.

Now it appears that the private sector may be stepping up efforts to fill the breach caused by the Government. IBM, one of the biggest multinational companies in the world, is installing R2,5-million-worth of audio-visual equipment in Soweto schools. But meanwhile the controversy over the Government's attempts to introduce compulsory education rages on. **LEN** reports on both developments.



Compulsory education: debate rages

THE battle over compulsory education is heating up. The Department of Education and Training is distributing pamphlets in a campaign to influence Soweto residents and to counteract black organisations which have warned parents on the dangers of the system

In the two-page brochure, the department cautions parents against listening to people who are against the system and gives an account of what blacks stand to gain by accepting compulsory education, which has so far only been introduced in two areas in Soweto — Klipfontein and Jabulani.

The pamphlet says that to make the compulsory education system work, Det is providing enough teachers, schools and facilities, free books and stationery. Parents must not necessarily believe what others say about the scheme it says, adding that the scheme has not been introduced to curb boycotts.

Black consciousness movements and other organisations have come out strongly against compulsory education because of lack of facilities, shortage of teachers and unequal education systems.

Mr Amanda Kwadi, Spokesperson for the Women's Federation, which last year staged a number of demonstrations against the introduction of the system, said the pamphlets were counteracting what the organisation told parent meetings about the dangers of compulsory education.

A teachers' organisation, the National Educational Union of South Africa (Neusa) has also attacked Det for "not seriously considering the demands of black students for 'a democratic and equal education system.'"

A teacher at Molapo Secondary School in Soweto gives a lesson using a video teaching aid. Below: A video-cassette player and TV is presented to Mr Conference Maseke, principal of the school, by the managing director of IBM (SA), Mr J F, Clarke. Looking on is Mr J L C Strydom, regional director of the Department of Education and Training



A statement issued to SOWETAN by Neusa reads: "The Government's plan to introduce compulsory education for all black students in urban areas makes it quite clear that it is not prepared to seriously consider the demands of black students for a democratic and equal education system."

'The Government is not seriously considering demands for a democratic and equal education system' - Neusa.

"Instead it is trying to force students to participate in a discriminatory education system which they have rejected.

"Furthermore, the Government is only introducing compulsory education for students living in urban areas. There is no suggestion at all of providing compulsory education for many students who live in so-called homelands and whose schooling is even more inadequate than those who live in urban areas

"This is part of the Government's broader strategy of trying to create a division between blacks living in urban areas and so-called homelands. Finally, compulsory education cannot benefit the majority of people unless it is also free"

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr George Wauchope, referred SOWETAN

TAN to the movement's recent statement on compulsory education, which read. "Azapo reject compulsory education if its entirety. Some parents have been tricked to sign forms binding their children under compulsory education. The trickery is condemned in the strongest terms."

The general secretary of the African Teachers Association of South Africa, Mr H H Dlamenze, said the subject had been overdone. "We've been speaking about compulsory education for about 10 years now".

Asked for his comment about the pamphlets sent to schools, Mr Dlamenze said parents must make their own decisions — "They must not be influenced."

Det liaison officer, Mr G Engelbrecht, said the pamphlets were distributed mainly to inform parents about the system. If parents wished to take it up for their children, they should contact their school committees, he said

'Don't believe what others say' - Det.

"However, from the Department of Education and Training's view it is necessary to consider whether those areas which want the system have enough facilities and teachers," said Mr Engelbrecht.

According to Det, compulsory education has been introduced in 201 schools in 38 townships throughout the country. The system affects about 45 000 pupils doing sub-A standards.

Det agrees not to increase exam fees

MR F HARTZENBERG, Minister of Education and Training, yesterday announced the withdrawal of the large increase in Standard eight examination entry fees.

Mr Hartzenberg said he took the decision after representations from school committees and the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa).

The fees for the Junior Certificate exam had been increased from R8 to R16. Meanwhile the 100 percent increase on Matric examination fees (from R10 to R20) will be maintained.

REASONS

The Minister announced that his department was investigating the possibility of phasing out the external Standard Eight examinations as from 1982.

He said this followed representations received and the department's concern over the financial burden that increased fees would place on parents.

Other reasons for phasing out the Junior Certificate, Mr Hartzenberg said, were the decline in the value of such a certificate, Atasa's request two years ago to phase it out and that more pu-

pils now continue with their studies after Standard Eight.

The withdrawal of increased fees for Standard Eight exams, Mr Hartzenberg said, would be absorbed by his department, but would cause

other projects to be forfeited.

"Should it be decided not to phase out the external examinations, the increased examination fee of R16,00 will be effected as from 1982," Mr Hartzenberg said.

The Minister said with regard to Standard 10 exams it was to be noted that the exams were not offered by his department and that the fees were raised simultaneously for all other departments.

In discussing disease statistics it is not clear from between hospital disease data, which may and more potentially useful epidemiological data, the problem is that often epidemiological data are more for their own sake, frequently by staff and faculty (often expatriates) who retire to from time to time to do a survey of the level of anaemia or malaria in one or other part of the country, than in connection with any planned health activities. These data are often collected without any real possibility of using them except for the writing of a paper or, at most, as a means of instructing medical students in data collection techniques. In practice in Tanzania it proved to be extremely difficult to link data collection with campaigns of action against specified diseases. There were many suggestions for the setting up of epidemiological surveillance units, which may not be a bad thing in itself, but it proved to be virtually impossible to get help for the development of disease control programmes. It may very well be that useful disease statistics can best be developed only as part of ongoing campaigns or activities. It is true, of course, that some preliminary data are needed before embarking on specific activities but it is probably the case that there is already more than enough data in most fields to embark on many more preventive health activities than are now being undertaken. Further collection of disease data should be limited basically to those areas for which active programmes are planned. Priority areas need to be selected and assessment should then be made of the knowledge needed to carry out any particular programme. Such an approach would be eminently more satisfactory than the more usual one of looking at a body of (theoretical) knowledge to determine the next pieces of data needed for the further development of that particular body of knowledge, even in the absence of any plans to utilize the material as it developed.

HOW CAN ECONOMICS IMPROVE PLANNING FOR HEALTH ?

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* Suggested for the hasty reader

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper owes much to discussions held over the last two

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SOME TOW

Private pupils' exams are soon

By NORMAN NGALE

A TOTAL of 142 844 private matric, Junior Certificate and Standard five candidates are gearing themselves up for the examinations which kick-off on April 28

Meanwhile full-time pupils from sub-standards through to matric have already settled down to monthly and weekly tests in preparation for the half-yearly examinations

This was announced by Mr G Engelbrecht liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training (Det) yesterday.

Mr Engelbrecht said the weekly and monthly tests were already in full swing at all schools in

compliance with instructions from Mr G J Rousseau, Director-General of Det

The full-time candidates will only write exams at the end of the year Mr Engelbrecht said this will save time and both teachers and parents would be able to keep track of the children's progress through the year.

Mr Engelbrecht announced that the deadline for external examination entry for Standard 8 and 10 pupils had been brought forward from March 27 to April 10.

He said this is to allow parents who earn monthly salaries to pay for their children

Parents up in arms with school staff

2481
256
SOWETO
PAL

A PRETORIA parent claiming a R10 refund from a school has alleged that he was told to make a written request for the refund, and withdraw his two children from the school.

This threat to Mr P Gomba highlights a row at the Nwa Mhinga Lower Primary School in Ateridgeville on monies collected last year from parents for the erection of a security fence, which fence was installed by the department from its own funds.

Information that the Department of Education and Training had used its own funds to build the fence was released to the parents, but the school committee has not yet refunded parents. Each child contributed R5.

R2 265 was collected from parents who have now been told that the money will be used for other improvements to the school. But the department is also responsible for such improvements, and does not ask for donations from parents.

As the row heats up

By MONK NKOMO

parents have told SOWETAN that they have not been given satisfactory reports about the finances of the school.

Mrs Gertrude Thulare, principal of the school said the parents should direct their grievances to the Department of Education and Training.

"There are a few parents behaving like instigators. They are merely trying to spoil the name of the school. I am not foolish to misuse public funds," she said. She declined to comment further.

Mr A Mokhara the school committee chairman said the parents who wanted their money back, should do so in writing.

"The majority of the parents had agreed that the R2 265 be used to improve the school." He denied having told Mr

Gomba that if he was refunded, Mr Gomba would be forced to withdraw his two children from the school

Mr Gomba further said that he and other parents walked out of a meeting held early last month, after unsatisfactory explanations about the use of monies.

According to a financial statement issued at that meeting, parents had collected R2 265 towards the erection of the fence.

Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training confirmed yesterday that the fence was paid for by the Department. He added that it was the responsibility of the department to erect security fences at schools.

Mr Gomba said he demanded his R10 back but was told by Mr Mokhara not to ask questions.

"He told me to demand the money in writing and that as soon as the R10 was paid I should with-

draw my two kids from school," he said.

"There are a lot of discrepancies in the financial report," said Mr Gomba.

"I have the right to know about my money. How can the principal and school committee decide about our money without our consent," he asked. He urged the principal and school committee to resign.

A woman who did not want her name published said she was disappointed at the way the school was being managed.

"They called parents to attend meetings where they are refused to question the financial standing of the school. The principal and committee should make suggestions and parents should make the decisions," she said.

She said Mr Mokhara told her to "shut up when I tried to question the financial report and the R5 refund." They should give my R5 back or resign," she said.

CARE NURSES IN SOWETO

JUCY WAGSTAFF

Health care teams from Baragwanath Hospital have been developed to provide improved primary health care services in Soweto.

The project was planned to best meet local needs by optimal use of available manpower. To achieve this, we qualified experienced nurses from the Soweto community have been given intensive, appropriate inservice training to deal with common health problems presenting in the Soweto area. Because of the large population (+ 1 million people in the area) requiring these services and the numbers of nurses available, separate groups have been trained to care for adult and paediatric patients. This allowed the desired high standards to be quickly achieved. As my own involvement has been largely in the paediatric area, this discussion may have undue bias, but appropriate activity exists on the adult side!

The primary health care nurses' training is based on a problem orientated approach with emphasis on practical skills and the acquisition of skills in history taking, clinical examination, comprehensive patient care and counselling. Guidelines for treatment and referral are given, and total supervision until the primary health care nurses are considered competent and justifiably confident. The who commenced in the latter half of 1976. There are now forty primary health care nurses working in this service. They have dealt with over 130,000 patients. We would like to work as a health care team in which the doctor has a consultant (15-20% of all cases referred from the Health Care Nurses), trainer, evaluator, and monitor. He may

also follow his own interests in community or primary care

Matric: Blacks' fee

triple that of whites

Education Reporter

PARENTS of black matric pupils pay at least three times as much as parents of white and coloured pupils to send their children to school

This fact emerged in an Argus investigation into the initial outlay of parents of a matric pupil in coloured, white and black schools.

Black pupils have to buy their own setwork books

According to information supplied by the South African Institute of Race Relations the sum for English, Afrikaans and Xhosa prescribed works is R26,10

Theoretically the Department of Education and Training provides text books in other subjects free but often they are not available and parents have to pay for some of those too, a member of the Institute's research section said

Coloured and white pupils get all text books and setwork books free.

According to a list compiled by a high school principal the price of stationery is about R17 with possibly a few rands extra added towards the end of the year to replenish exercise books

EXAM ENTRANCE

White and coloured pupils get free stationery

Matric pupils in coloured, white and black schools have to pay a R20 examination entrance for the external senior certificate exam

The basic requirement for a black matric pupil, therefore, is R63, while white and coloured pupils pay only the R20 exam fee.

In addition to this parents pay a voluntary fee to the school fund in all schools. The amount of this fee is decided by school committees in consultation with parents. The department of Education and Training has laid down a maximum amount of R4 a child annually

However, Mrs Daphne Wilson, regional chairman of the Institute, said that from this fund black schools in Cape Town had to finance the running costs of the school whereas white and coloured schools were financed by the State

'You have two classes of Government schools. In a State school sporting apparatus, office stationery, typewriters and duplicating machines, salaries for a caretaker, clerical workers and cleaners are funded by the State. Much more is supplied — those are just the basics

COMMUNITY

'In a community school, to which category all four of Cape Town's black high schools belong, these facilities must be financed out of the school fund

'In a report last year it emerged that the fee for black pupils in fact worked out to between R5,50 and R8,' Mrs Wilson said

The State provides teachers' salaries, electricity and repairs to plumbing systems and damaged furniture

Although the investigation was confined to exact figures of the minimum cost of educating a matric pupil, the point was brought up that black Standard 8 pupils have to pay a R16 examination fee for an external junior certificate examination

White pupils write an internal examination and pay nothing while coloured pupils pay substantially less for an examination set externally but marked internally

Department of Internal Affairs officials declined to disclose the amount for coloured pupils as last year's fee of R3,50 has been increased but not yet finalised. However, it is 'not nearly as much as R16'

'The Government rationale is that more black pupils leave school after Standard 8 than in the other groups but the question begs to be asked — why?' Mrs Wilson said.

NOTICE 248 OF 1981
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

The Secretary for Statistics notifies for general information that the Consumer Price Index for February 1981 is as follows

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL ITEMS

| Area | Index | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | Base 1975=100 | Base April 1970=100 |
| 1 Cape Town | 186,5 | 291,1 |
| 2 Port Elizabeth | 187,0 | 296,0 |
| 3 East London | 186,9 | 295,3 |
| 4 Kimberley | 189,6 | 291,6 |
| 5 Pietermaritzburg | 191,7 | 300,6 |
| 6 Durban | 190,9 | 295,7 |
| 7 Pretoria | 190,8 | 304,9 |
| 8 Witwatersrand | 199,2 | 314,5 |
| 9 Klerksdorp | 192,2 | 302,1 |
| 10 Vaal Triangle | 198,9 | 308,3 |
| 11 O F S Goldfields | 202,1 | 308,2 |
| 12 Bloemfontein | 188,9 | 292,4 |
| Weighted average of the 12 areas | 193,8 | 304,7 |

Explanatory notes

The Consumer Price Indexes do not permit of inter-urban comparisons of price levels or living costs. They do not indicate whether it is more expensive to live in one city than in another. They indicate for each urban area, independently, the price changes which have taken place from time to time.

With effect from July 1979 the Consumer Price Index with April 1970 as base has been replaced by a Consumer Price Index with the average for 1975 as base.

For purpose of wage and other agreements the new index has been linked to the old index in order to obtain a continuous series with April 1970 as base. This index will be published for a limited period to afford users of the index the opportunity to amend agreements which refer to the index on the base April 1970=100.

(3 April 1981)

KENNISGEWING 248 VAN 1981
DEPARTEMENT VAN STATISTIEK

Die Sekretaris van Statistiek maak vir algemene inligting bekend dat die Verbruikersindeks vir Februarie 1981 soos volg is

VERBRUIKERSPRYSINDEKS, ALLE ITEMS

| Gebied | Indeks | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | Basis 1975 =100 | Basis April 1970=100 |
| 1 Kaapstad | 186,5 | 291,1 |
| 2 Port Elizabeth | 187,0 | 296,0 |
| 3 Oos-Londen | 186,9 | 295,3 |
| 4 Kimberley | 189,6 | 291,6 |
| 5 Pietermaritzburg | 191,7 | 300,6 |
| 6 Durban | 190,9 | 295,7 |
| 7 Pretoria | 190,8 | 304,9 |
| 8 Witwatersrand | 199,2 | 314,5 |
| 9 Klerksdorp | 192,2 | 302,1 |
| 10 Vaaldriehoek | 198,9 | 308,3 |
| 11 O V S -goudvelde | 202,1 | 308,2 |
| 12 Bloemfontein | 188,9 | 292,4 |
| Beswaarde gemiddelde van die 12 gebiede | 193,8 | 304,7 |

Verduidelikende opmerkings

Die Verbruikersprysindekse laat nie tussenstedelike vergelyking van pryse of lewenskoste toe nie. Die indekse toon nie of dit duurder is om in een stad as in 'n ander te woon nie. Die indekse toon vir elke stedelike gebied onafhanklik, prysveranderinge wat van tyd tot tyd plaasgevind het.

Met ingang van Julie 1979 is die Verbruikersprysindeks met basis April 1970=100 vervang deur 'n Verbruikersprysindeks met die gemiddelde vir 1975 as basis.

Vir die doel van loon- en ander ooreenkomste is die nuwe indeks aan die ou indeks geskakel ten einde 'n aaneenlopende reeks te verkry met April 1970=100 as basis. Hierdie indeks sal vir 'n beperkte tydperk gepubliseer word om gebruikers van die indeks die geleentheid te bied om ooreenkomste wat op die indeks met basis April 1970=100 betrekking het, te wysig.

(3 April 1981)



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
STAATSKOERANT
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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES,
 COMMERCE AND TOURISM**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NYWERHEIDS-
 WESE, HANDEL EN TOERISME**

No R 696

3 April 1981

No R 696

3 April 1981

MAXIMUM INDUSTRIAL PRICES OF SUGAR

MAKSIMUM NYWERHEIDSPRYSE VAN SUIKER

I, Dawid Jacobus de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, after consultation with the South African Sugar Association, hereby—

Ek, Dawid Jacobus de Villiers, Minister van Nywerheidswese, Handel en Toerisme, na oorleg met die Suid-Afrikaanse Suikervereniging—

(a) in terms of section 6 (3) of the Sugar Act, 1978 (Act 9 of 1978), withdraw Government Notice R 890 of 2 May 1980 with effect from 3 April 1981,

(a) trek hierby kragtens artikel 6 (3) van die Suikerwet 1978 (Wet 9 van 1978), Goewermentskennisgewing R 890 van 2 Mei 1980 in met ingang van 3 April 1981,

(b) in terms of section 6 (1) of the Sugar Act, 1978 (Act 9 of 1978), prescribe that, with effect from 3 April 1981, the maximum industrial prices at which the sugar industry products mentioned in the Schedule hereto may be sold shall be as set out in the Schedule

(b) skryf hierby kragtens artikel 6 (1) van die Suikerwet, 1978 (Wet 9 van 1978), voor dat met ingang van 3 April 1981 die maksimum nywerheidspryse waarteen o.s. suikernywerheidsprodukte wat in die Bylae hiervan gemeld word, verkoop mag word, is soos in die Bylae uiteengesit

SCHEDULE

BYLAE

The maximum industrial prices at Durban per metric ton of refined and brown sugar packed in 25 kg pockets for sale on the local market shall be

Die maksimum nywerheidspryse te Durban per metrieke ton geraffineerde en bruinsuiker verpak in pakkies van 25 kg elk vir verkoop in die plaaslike mark is

Refined sugar R373

Geraffineerde suiker R373

Brown sugar R337

Bruinsuiker R337

D J DE VILLIERS, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

D J DE VILLIERS, Minister van Nywerheidswese, Handel en Toerisme

No R 697

3 April 1981

No R 697

3 April 1981

PRICE CONTROL —MAXIMUM PRICES OF SUGAR

PRYSBEHEER —MAKSIMUM PRYSE VAN SUIKER

I, Elias George de Beer, Price Controller, acting under the powers vested in me by section 4 of the Price Control Act, 1964 (Act 25 of 1964), do hereby prescribe, with effect from 3 April 1981, as follows

Ek, Elias George de Beer, Pryscontroleur, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 4 van die Wet op Prysbeheer, 1964 (Wet 25 van 1964), bepaal hierby, met ingang 3 April 1981, soos volg

1 Subject to the provisions of the First Schedule hereto, the maximum prices at which sugar specified in the Second Schedule hereto may be sold to a dealer by any person,

1 Behoudens die bepalings van die Eerste Bylae hiervan is die maksimum pryse waarteen suiker gespesifiseer in die Tweede Bylae hiervan deur enigeen, uitgesonderd 'n

TV for Black pupils begins

● A teacher at a Soweto school demonstrates one of the new video sets

S Express 5/4/81
THE giant IBM Corporation announced this week the implementation of a R2,3-million audio-visual project aimed at improving the quality of high-school education for Blacks — initially in Soweto

And IBM South Africa has called on commerce and industry to sponsor the extension of the project throughout the country

"The project, which has become known as the IBM Schools Video Education Project, went live in Soweto in January this year," said John F Clarke, IBM SA's MD

"By the end of 1982, working in close co-operation with the Department of Education & Training, IBM plans to have produced nearly 300 video-taped programme modules to supplement the teaching of mathematics, physical science and biology in Stds 8, 9, and 10," he said

"We and the Department of Education & Training hope that commerce and industry in South Africa will sponsor the

extension of the project on a country-wide basis To this end, we are planning to hold meetings in South Africa's main centres around mid-year to explain how others can become involved

"This will allow time for the ordering and delivery of equipment, the duplication of programme libraries, teacher training, etc, to be completed before the 1982 school-year commences"

Meanwhile, all of Soweto's academic high-schools — about 60 — as well as three teacher training colleges will be equipped with video-cassette players and TV screens by year-end 1981 Each school will have three installations — one for each subject No IBM products are involved

"The Department of Education & Training is responsible for the education content of the video programmes Three senior lecturers have been seconded full-time to this project to identify the important topics in each of the three syllabi

"Having identified the key topics, they write each programme script and develop the lesson summary sheets and teacher guides They, or other suitably qualified people, then present the programme before video cameras," he said

Each recording lasts between 10 and 15 minutes A typical school period lasts between 30 and 35 minutes, which means there is sufficient time for the teacher to use the support documents and conduct the remaining lesson in the conventional way

"New teachers and existing teachers will be taught at the various teacher training colleges how to incorporate this audio-visual aid into their teaching

"In addition to the equipment and programme modules, IBM will also print the lesson summary sheets for the pupils, as well as guides for the teachers The support documents are being developed by the Department of Education & Training

"It is estimated that some 26 000 students a year will benefit from the project in Soweto alone

"It should be noted that the TV sets being installed in the Soweto schools are also capable of receiving normal TV broadcasts In the event that the SABC introduces educational TV broadcasts, these schools would benefit immediately Of course, the TV sets could also be used, from the outset, for evening viewing of current programmes by teachers, parents and pupils

"South Africa has one economy and the skilled manpower needs will have to be met from all segments of the population In recent years the fast-growing black population has been playing a role of increasing importance in the economy

"Accordingly, the level, quality and appropriateness of education and training of the black population, so vital to their aspirations and the country's needs, have been receiving a great deal of attention from both Government and the private sector

"Recognising this need, IBM has directed most of its contributions in South Africa since 1972 towards black education and training

"In 1980, for example, of the almost R1-million of IBM South Africa's contributions programme, more than 80% went to black beneficiaries 1981 will be of the same order and emphasis

"It is common knowledge that the number of blacks graduating from high-school each year is not sufficient to satisfy the demands of the economy One of the key consequences is the low enrolment at universities, or other tertiary educational institutions, in those disciplines with a mathematics, science or related content It is largely from these disciplines that business traditionally draws its recruits

Clarke hopes additional sponsors might choose to equip complete areas, groups of schools, single schools or one of two subjects in a single school

The possibility exists for the sharing of programme libraries between schools to reduce initial costs

Schools switch the accent to industry and business

Tribune Reporter

SOWETO'S 56 high schools may soon be producing more matriculants qualified for commerce and industry than the rest of the country's white schools.

Since the Department of Education and Training took control of education in Soweto in 1978 there has been a swing towards a system providing more useful technical and business-orientated courses.

The department's regional director for Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom told a South Africa-German Chamber of Trade and Industries meeting in Johannesburg recently that since his department had taken over Soweto R21-million had been spent on school buildings.

Our biggest problem lay in teacher training. Second to that was that we inherited the broad general education the English introduced to their colonies, which turned out matriculants who were well-versed in the social sciences.

"That was perfect for those who wanted to become white-collar workers, but of little use to those who sought jobs in industry and commerce, and that's where the needs exist."

two technical centres and another technical high school. We already have one.

"We are also enlarging our teacher-training college to take 600 teachers and are retraining our teachers with strong emphasis on the technical subjects. This is happening at the Malapo Technical Centre, where we are achieving our breakthrough."

"We are taking teachers with absolutely no technical direction and for one year, on a part-time basis, giving them intensive training in only one area — for example woodwork, metal work, science or computer science — and then the next year letting them start teaching those subjects."

Mr Strydom said 400 teachers had been trained in this way in Soweto and because of this technical subjects would be able to be introduced to another 10 schools next year.

The lesson we must learn: Page 20

Line limits L
Line entering commands
LENGTH command
Language prescan
JUMP command
INSERT command
Input mode, BCO

Pass

"So we decided to point education in Soweto in the technical, scientific and commercial direction. We now have a high school catering only for commercial subjects and last year it turned out its first matriculants, who achieved an 87 percent pass rate."

"There are 14 000 pupils taking accountancy and most secondary schools in Soweto and Alexandra now offer courses in science."

Mr Strydom said that from next year the medium of instruction from standard 3 would be changed to English.

"We have proved that there is absolutely no foundation for the belief that exists all over Africa that the black man, because of his background, cannot be easily equipped for a technical, commercial or scientific career."

"If you can get to him early enough, you can equip him for those careers as easily as you can a white child."

"Because of the success we have achieved in the relatively short time we have been in control we are going to build another

SPERRY UNIVAC 1100 Series
Conversational Time

7940 Rev 4

Pass

| | |
|-------|-----------|
| 3-11 | 3 5 2 |
| 7-3 | 7 2 5 |
| 7-4 | 7 2 6 |
| 7-3 | 7 2 4 |
| 4-3 | 4 1 3 |
| 5-21 | 5 2 3 |
| 3-2 | 3 2 1 |
| 7-3 | 7 2 5 |
| 7-3 | 7 2 4 |
| 3-5 | 3 3 2 |
| 5-6 | 5 1 3 2 8 |
| 7-2 | 7 1 5 |
| 7-2 | 7 1 4 |
| 7-2 | 7 1 3 |
| 7-2 | 7 1 2 |
| 3-11 | 3 5 |
| 10-10 | 10 3 1 7 |
| 1-4 | 1 2 1 1 |
| 3-2 | 3 2 1 |
| 9-1 | 9 1 |
| 6-10 | 6 5 7 |
| 1-3 | 1 2 1 0 |
| 6-10 | 6 5 7 |
| 3-13 | 3 5 4 |
| 3-2 | 3 2 2 |

Page Reference

Index-4 PAGE UPDATE LEVEL

WRAB asks court

WERE the 1976 Soweto riots politically inspired, or were they a disturbance?

That is the question which will be argued in the Rand Supreme Court later this month when one of the country's largest insurance companies is sued for not meeting a claim made against it.

The civil action has been brought by the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) -- which administers Soweto -- against the Santam insurance company. The hearing starts on April 27.

Sued

The case is the second involving Santam. Two years ago the company -- along with Rondaha Shield and President insurance companies -- were sued by the East Rand Administration Board for R3,1 million. The action has not yet been resolved.

A total of R11-million is understood to be involved in claims made on various insurance companies by the East Rand, West Rand, Highveld and Central Rand administration boards as a result of the riots.

Apart from the R3,1-million East Rand action, it is not known what amounts are being claimed by WRAB and the other two administration boards.

to decide on riot claims

By NORMAN CHANDLER

Confirming WRAB's action, Mr John Knoetze, the board's director, said rumours that an amount of R15-million was involved were not correct.

'All I will say is that there is an action pending in regard to our claims arising out of the 1976 riots. It is a delicate matter and therefore, as far as we are concerned, it is sub-judice,' he said.

Legal men associated with the case this week also declined to divulge the total amount claimed by WRAB.

The current action -- and that of the East Rand board -- is based on claims made on the interpretation of 'riot cover'.

Santam say this clause does not necessarily cover damage caused by riots which are politically motivated. Wib argues that it does.

The insurance companies told the court when the East Rand case began, that the un-

rest was not covered by their policies and that the riots were not civil unrest, but a revolution or uprising (volksopstand of oproer) against the State.

They argued that they were not responsible for damage caused as a result of revolution as there were no clauses to that effect embodied in insurance policies.

Authorised

WRAB claimed on damage to buildings, houses, vehicles and the contents of buildings and said the riots were not a revolution but a riot (normale oproer) and was covered by the policy.

On April 1 1979 the Government authorised that political riot insurance cover should come into being. This is automatically added to home insurance policies. The risk is covered by the State through the South African Special Risks Association.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

1. There are no statistics covering the disease patterns in each community so it is unknown how far they differed from that in South Africa as a whole or from each other. Crude mortality per thousand was 9,6 and 11,25 for whites in Tiersdorp and Kirkwood respectively, for 'coloureds' in Kirkwood it was 22,2 - twice that for whites. No statistics are available for Africans in rural or small urban areas.

Erratic start to school term

AFRICAN high schools in Cape Town reported erratic attendances at the start of the new term today

At Fezeka High School, the largest high school in Guguletu, 351 pupils attended classes today. At I D Mkize 100 pupils were present

Last year, before the 10-month long class boycott both schools had more than 800 pupils

Attendances at Sizamile and Langa were also reported to be low. Though no exact figures could be obtained it is believed attendances were below 40 percent

A reliable source at Fezeka said he had gained the impression in talks with pupils that many more would be returning this term

He said he expected these pupils to be at school by the end of the week

Attendances at lower and higher primary schools were normal

...determined several-fold due to the concentrated attack on it; the field work was done almost entirely by nurses from the clinics with the help of farmers and the Divisional Council. SANTA was responsible for the largest part of TB work in Tiersdorp. The rate in the Valley now seems comparable to that in Tiersdorp, though it was undoubtedly higher initially (0 - 3% of school-children compared with 2,4% in Tiersdorp were reacting highly positive.) Recovery from TB was still sometimes inhibited by poor nutrition.

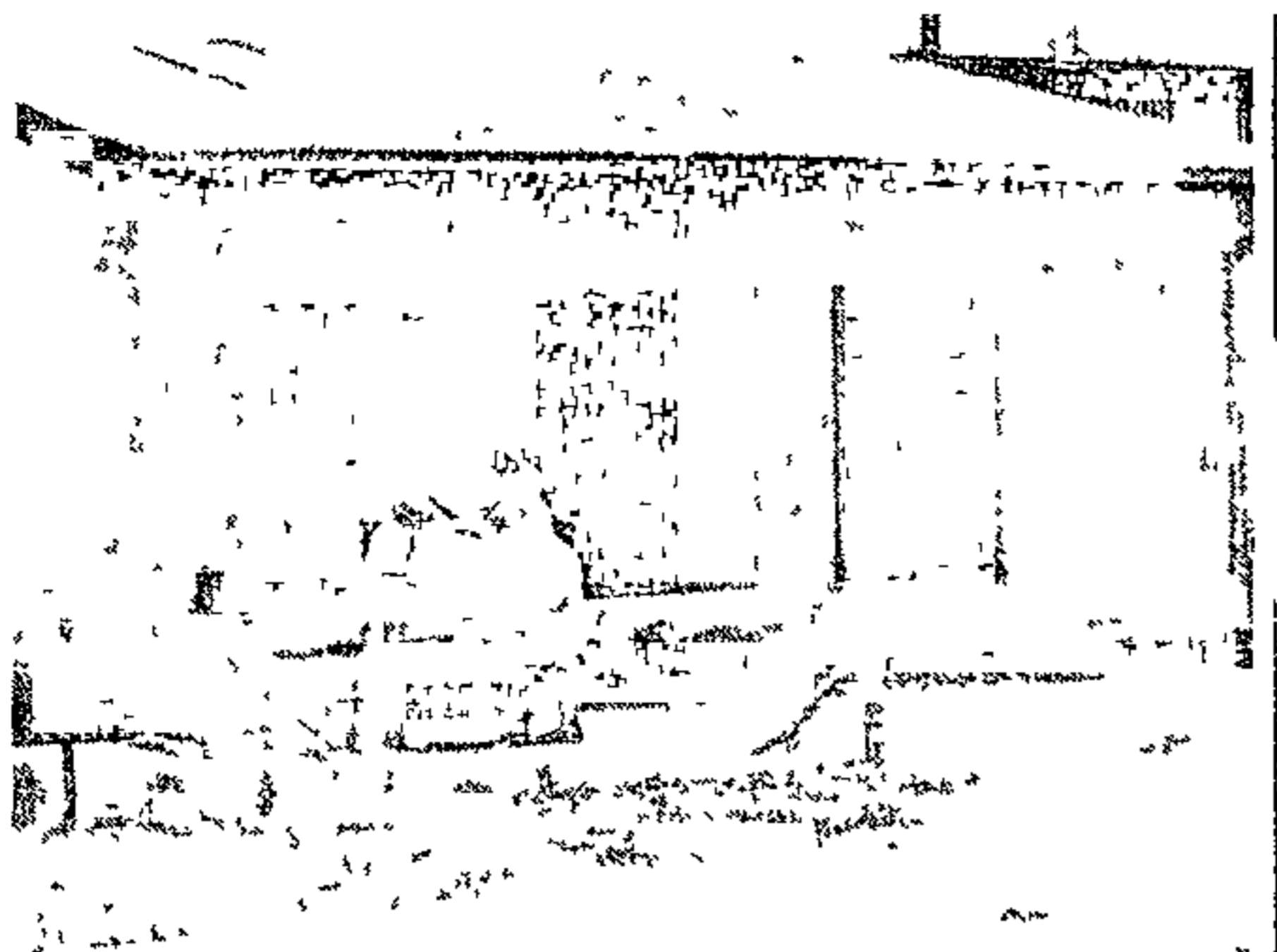
4. Neglect of some ailments among blacks is still quite common, particularly skin, ear and eye diseases and poor eyesight.

5. On the farms, illnesses of women are particularly likely to be neglected. The workforce have the best chance of being taken to health services. Workers and families living on farms where there was no permanently resident farmer were also more likely to have untreated illness. The isolation of these groups is a major factor responsible for their situation and were transport more easily and cheaply available it would help them a great deal under the present system of health care (see below). The situation of women in farming areas is clearly different from those in towns where many are employed and most have access to public transport and would appear to have far greater control over their own lives.

6. The attitude of the employer and his/her presence or absence on the farm are crucial for the health of families living there, both because they control the conditions of living, within very wide limits, (there is no single market price for labour) and because they determine the access to health services, the more so the more distant the farm is from services. Many of the families on Valley farms can walk to health services, but very few can do so in Tiersdorp. The attitude to preventive services is also vital, e.g. women employees sometimes found it difficult to take time off to attend family planning clinic. Two things would seem necessary for preventive care to be effective: adequate communication between farmers and/or 'madams' and their workers and families, and availability of independent transport within the economic reach of workers, or health services within walking distance (about 6 km, except for the old) of all farms, whether permanent or periodic. While employers can sometimes be relied on for help in emergencies they cannot be asked for transport for normal regular preventive

between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50% then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System, in men, the Coloured community stand to gain most from measures



One of the housing units for teachers in Khutsong.

UF houses 24 teachers

HAVING successfully launched a self-help housing scheme in Khutsong, Carletonville, the Urban

Foundation has extended its involvement in the development of this township by facilitating the building of housing units for 24 teachers.

Single teachers have their own bed-sitting rooms and share cooking and bathroom facilities. Each of the five units accommodates four teachers.

The four units for married couples consist of a living room, kitchen, bathroom and two bedrooms with the possibility of adding a third bedroom.

The managing director of the Transvaal Region of the Urban Foundation, Mr Pat Dempster, says "This is a unique project which provides assistance to the black community in both housing and education, both primary activity areas of the Foundation."

PROBLEM

During 1978 representatives of the community requested the Foundation to assist in resolving the problem of a shortage of teachers, arising from the lack of suitable accommodation for single or married teachers from outside Khutsong. The teachers also wished to rent rather than purchase accommodation as they usually move to schools in other towns when they qualify for promotion.

The Urban Foundation agreed to assist by developing a pilot project which would provide an answer

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
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Problems of qualifying for the CA entrance exams

266
SOWETO 9/4/81

By Norman Ngale
IT WOULD take a brilliant black student at least eight years to qualify for a chartered accountants (CA) entrance examination, according to Pretoria academic.

This was revealed in an interview with Mr Dick Lenamile, an administrative officer attached to the University of South Africa's

School of Business Leadership (SBL).

The revelations will come as a shock, particularly to students studying for Bachelor of Commerce degrees with the tribal universities, with hopes of becoming accountants.

Professor Wiseman Nkulu, currently lecturer at the University of the Transkei, is the only African who has qualified as a chartered accountant

Mr Lenamile said the B Com Degree offered by the universities of Turfloop, Ngoye and Fort Hare were too generalised and that in order for their graduates to qualify as CA's they would need to read eight more courses.

In order for a student to qualify for the CA entrance examination he would need to have obtained a Bachelor of Accounting Science (B. Compt) — a four year

degree — followed by an honours degree in the field

B Compt degrees are currently offered at Unisa and the University of Witwatersrand is offering an equivalent degree called Bachelor of Arts in Accounting.

Mr Lenamile pointed out that it was difficult for students to read for B Compt through private studies.

Mr G Engelbrecht, liaison officer for Department of Education and Training confirmed yesterday that the tribal colleges only offered a general B Com degree and that aspirant accountants needed special ministerial consent to study at white universities.

Meanwhile according to a daily newspaper report last week, the accounting profession in South Africa was facing a collapse as a result of scarcity of qualified accountants and inadequacies of accounting education system.

Mr W H Kruger, spokesman for the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants yesterday also confirmed the acute shortage of qualified accountants

A survey conducted by SBL recently on black CA articled clerks, revealed that their programmes lacked adequate study facilities and the ability to translate academic concepts taught at university into the real-life work situation. Younger and less experienced clerks, according to the survey, had problems in supervising books in white firms and that they were tolerated rather than accepted.

Mr Engelbrecht said commercial and accountancy studies were becoming popular among black schools

He said there were 25 525 pupils between standard six and 10 who were studying accountancy and commercial subjects throughout the country.

The tribal universities had not introduced specialised accounting degrees because there had not been a demand yet, he added.

15

TABLE B

Response to question -
"Rank the importance of the following criteria for the selection of medical students"

| | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Personal interview |
| 2 | Personality |
| 3 | Academic results |
| 4 | Entrance exam |
| 5 | Previous qualifications |
| 6 | Age |
| 7 | Nationality |
| 8 | Sex |
| 9 | Random selection |
| 10 | Proximity to UCT |
| 11 | Race |

C. Herald 11/4/81

12 000 Africans enrol for matric

256

THE African school-going population had increased more than four-fold in the 25 years up to 1979 and 14 percent of all South African Africans were now at school, Mr J Nienaber, of the Department of Education and training said last week.

'The secondary school population has grown by nearly 900 percent to 658 000 between 1965 and 1979, and the full-time matriculation enrolment is expected to be more than 12 000 this year,' he said.

Dr Nienaber was a guest speaker at the Technical and Vocational Education Conference which began last week at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

To accommodate these numbers was, he said, 'no mean feat'.

The department's present planning and building programmes for the next 10 years included two teacher training colleges, 33 senior State schools, 18 technical training centres, eight technical colleges and a modern technikon.

Blacks' route to technicians is 'not so simple'

154
154
5/12/15

CAPE TOWN — It was extremely difficult for black students to train at technicians the chairman of the Professional Board for Medical Technology, Mr S W Hayden Smith, said at a meeting of the Medical and Dental Council in Parow yesterday.

There were few facilities for black medical

technology students and where facilities were not easily available they should be admitted to technicians.

"However, it is not as simple as all that," said Mr Hayden Smith.

"There is no problem about black students being admitted to technicians until one actually

tries to have them admitted.

First, one is referred to the department concerned, such as the Department of Coloured Affairs, and within three months, if one is lucky, acceptance is granted."

But at the technikon the student found there were other problems, such as no separate toilet facilities.

Mr A Clarke, a member of the Professional Board for Chiropody, said his board had also experienced "great problems" in training black students.

"We feel these training problems are of the utmost importance," he said.

The problem of training medical technologists is to be referred through the Minister of Health to the Minister of Education and Training — Sapa

Suspended doctor may practise again

CAPE TOWN — The South African Medical and Dental Council yesterday readmitted a former doctor suspended in 1979 after being convicted of performing an abortion.

At a meeting in Parow, Mr G P P van den Bergh was reinstated on the medical roll on condition that he spends two years working under supervision

in a hospital approved by the SAMDC.

Mr M de Necker, for Mr van den Bergh, said his client expressed "deep regret" over his offence and had "already paid his debt to society through the sentences of the court and the council."

Mr van den Bergh has been under suspension for a year and five months — Sapa

(2) THIS ROW OF FIGURES
hospitals, and in
(3) THIS ROW OF FIGURES
addition to those
(4) THE FIGURE 39 700

and provincial
admissions in

| Date | No. Inpatients Resident at State Mental Hospitals | | | Rated Bed Capacity at State Mental Hospitals | | | No. Admissions to State Mental Hospitals | | |
|------|---|---------|----|--|-------|------------|--|--------|--------|
| | Total | Black | % | Total | White | % | Total | Black | White |
| 1919 | 5 007 | 2 552 | 50 | 2 283 | 51 | 2 361 | 49 | - | - |
| | 5 771 | 2 993 | 52 | 2 712 | 48 | 3 050 | 52 | - | - |
| 1925 | 6 915 | 3 967 | 56 | - | - | - | 1 750 | 900 | 1 000 |
| | 10 971 | 5 073 | 46 | 5 806 | 53 | 6 417 | 2 450 | 1 250 | 1 200 |
| 1935 | 11 726 | 5 978 | 51 | 5 896 | 54 | 10 974 | 2 600 | 1 450 | 1 150 |
| | 14 439 | 8 056 | 57 | 6 400 | 52 | 12 494 | 2 820 | 1 800 | 1 020 |
| 1945 | 15 794 | 9 117 | 59 | 6 454 | 51 | 12 843 | 2 750 | 1 600 | 1 150 |
| | 17 094 | 10 038 | 59 | 6 454 | 49 | 12 843 | 2 750 | 1 600 | 1 150 |
| 1955 | 18 919 | 11 577 | 60 | 7 774 | 55 | 17 149 | 2 950 | 1 900 | 1 050 |
| | 20 214 | 12 563 | 60 | 7 844 | 48 | 17 509 | 4 250 | 2 900 | 1 350 |
| 1965 | 21 957 | 13 879 | 63 | 8 662 | 51 | 17 747 | 4 900 | 3 200 | 1 700 |
| | 23 849 | 15 598 | 68 | 8 543 | 65 | 18 563 | 11 900 | 7 250 | 4 650 |
| 1976 | 16 751 | 8 158 | 48 | 9 133 | 42 | 15 873 | 19 900 | 14 200 | 5 700 |
| | 36 232 (2) | 22 492+ | | 11 498 | 66 | 33 482 (3) | 27 746 | 14 200 | 13 546 |

APPENDIX I

Legislation 1833-1977

The earliest legislation regarding the management of mental disorders in Southern Africa was the Cape Lunacy Laws from Ordinance 5 of 1833. This was changed to the Cape Lunacy Act of 1879. Natal introduced the custody of Lunatics law in 1868. The Transvaal introduced the Lunacy Proclamation in 1902 which was subsequently changed to the Asylums Board Act of 1908. The Orange Free State introduced the Lunacy Ordinance in 1908.

All the provincial laws were consolidated into the Lunacy and Leprosy Laws Amendment Act of 1914. This was replaced by the

Fears on lack of teachers

13/4/81 (276)
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A massive programme to upgrade the qualifications of black teachers was urgently needed, the rector of the Johannesburg College of Education Professor A N Boyce said on Saturday.

Speaking at a presentation of certificates to more than 100 Soweto teachers who had completed a 10-week "enrichment course" at the college Professor Boyce, a member of the De Lange Commission of Inquiry into Education, said "I'm very concerned about the quality and quantity of the supply of teachers especially black teachers."

Projections by the commission's demographic and manpower sub-committee showed that about 268 000 black teachers would be required by the year 2020.

"This is frightening in its implications. A massive programme is needed in this regard and the commission will make recommendations accordingly," he said describing the lack of qualified teachers a 'cause for alarm'.

Organization of the administrative controls of mental hospitals and services. As a result of the findings of this commission, the Mental Disorders Act in 1973.

The Mental Hygiene Act was passed in 1977. It aims at bringing the Provincial hospital services into closer co-operation with other levels of mental health care delivery.

TABLE VI

EXPENDITURE ON MENTAL HEALTH

| | PRICES INDEX | CORRECTED AMOUNT SPENT (R) | CORRECTED AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT PER INPATIENT PER DAY (R) |
|------|--------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1919 | 434 | 12 693 655 | 1.34 |
| 1935 | 567 | 6 571 144 | 1.36 |
| 1940 | 493 | 7 780 890 | 1.23 |
| 1945 | 386 | 8 331 424 | 1.73 |
| 1950 | 320 | 12 614 630 | 2.11 |
| 1955 | 252 | 14 723 876 | 2.14 |
| 1960 | 226 | 16 988 476 | 2.25 |
| 1965 | 204 | 20 669 932 | 2.35 |
| 1970 | 175 | 30 532 225 | 3.50 |
| 1976 | - | 38 092 793 | 3.40 |

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Practises.

New Science

Two teachers now remain including the nine who have resigned

A Form Five student said "We spent the day without maths and vernacular lessons. We are virtually all by ourselves."

And Mr Gerald Engelbrecht of Education and Training, speaking from Pretoria, said "We can't afford losing those teachers. They have indicated to resign. We are stopping them."

He added "There is a domestic problem at that school probably involving the teachers with the principal. The circuit inspector is investigating."

Students were shocked on Friday when the teachers told them "This is our last day at this school."

SOWETAN traced some of the resigned teachers to other schools in Soweto. They will not talk on their resignations other than "we are disgusted with our principal."

A meeting will be held among the teachers, the inspectors and the school principal at Soweto on Wednesday to discuss the issue.

Students stranded

TWENTY teachers have resigned from a Soweto school leaving hundreds of students stranded.

But nine of them are still at the school and "undecided whether to leave or not", a teacher said. Eleven have already gone.

The teachers are reported to have resigned from the Daliwonga Secondary School after dissatisfactions over the attitude of the principal, Mr F X Mnguni. They resigned on Friday.

One of the teachers said "We are disgusted and dismayed. We are not resigning from the Department of Education and Training but we are no longer interested to teach at Daliwonga."

Now the school faces a serious teacher crisis.

A student said "We are virtually idling around here. There is no teacher here for some of the important subjects."

SOWETAN established that the school normally has a staff of 33. Twenty-

Country, Lancet. 1978 1, 810.

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12/

(40)

At Groote Schuur, general outpatient attendances have declined since 1973. The number of physiotherapy treatments has also declined - either due to changes in the caring of patients (most likely) or suggesting that the Day Hospitals have taken responsibility for much post-operative physiotherapy treatments. The number of diabetic patients also appears to have declined. At Red Cross, the total number of attendances has declined (although the short time series limits the usefulness of the data here) with special clinics remaining fairly constant and general outpatient attendances declining.

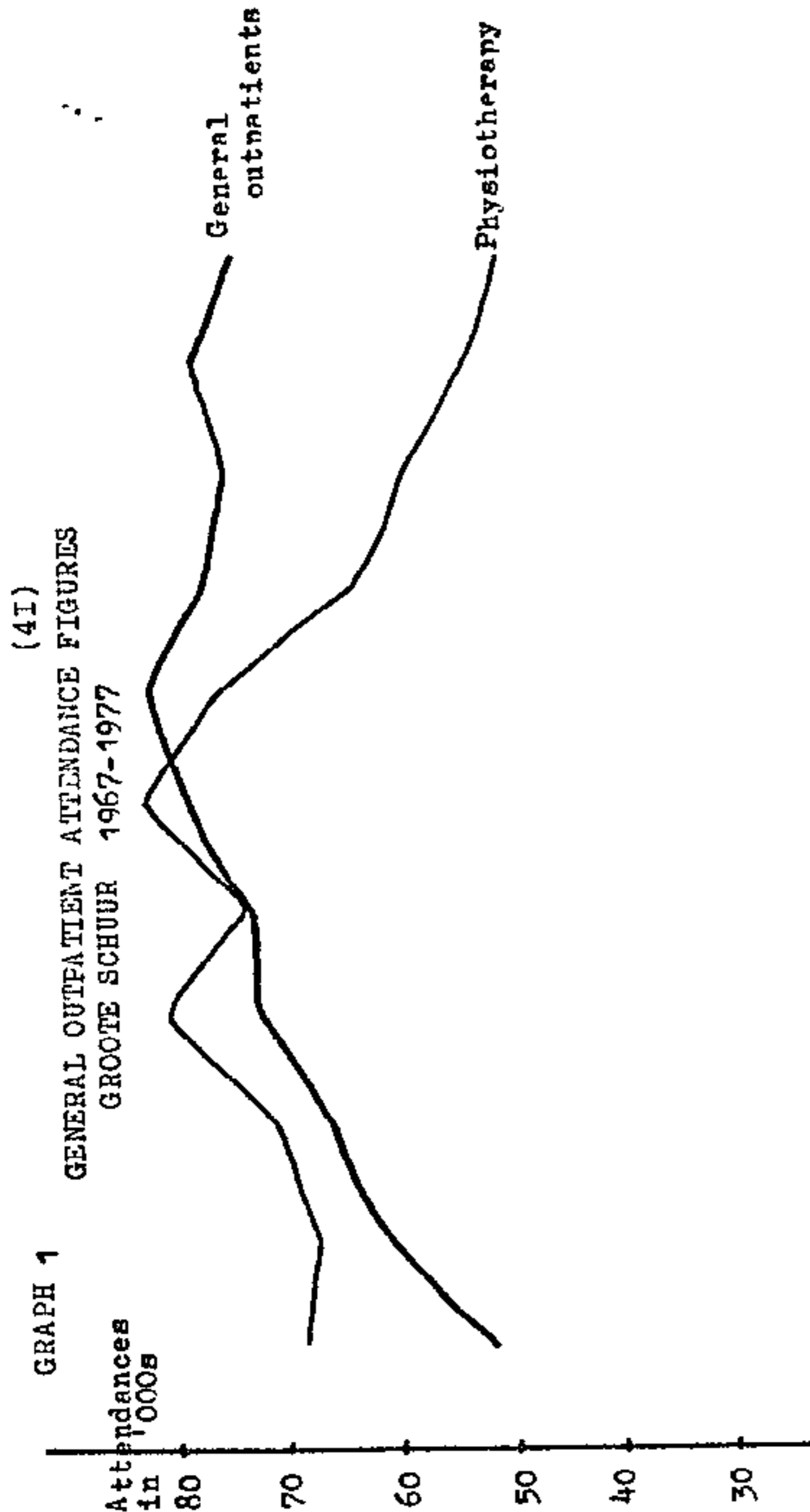
The Groote Schuur Hospital staff report reduced congestion (1) but

of the Day Hospitals

previously have not received medical treatment through ignorance or poverty or may have consulted a doctor less often, and others might have been attending private doctors. It may also be that the capacity of the community for self-care has declined, owing to the cheapness and proximity of professional help.

The Cape Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P Engelbrecht, said "When this sort of thing happens I tend to hit the roof. Any emphasis like that only aggravates the situation"

GRAPH 1
GENERAL OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCE FIGURES
GROOTE SCHUUR 1967-1977



RDM 14/4/77
School boycotts may hit grants

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Some families receiving maintenance grants from the Department of Co-operation and Development may lose them if their children have been involved in school boycotts

Some Eastern Cape principals are being asked to report to their local Commissioner for Child Welfare on the boycott activities of these children

Grants are usually made to impoverished families, families where a mother or father is getting a disability grant, or to foster parents looking after a child placed in their care by the State

A department spokesman said the grants could be withdrawn or refused in terms of a regulation in a 1960 Government notice

The regulation says it is an implied condition of every grant for the maintenance of a child that, if the child is of school-going age, the child shall regularly attend school unless prevented from doing so for a good reason

A form was sent to a black school in Grahamstown, asking a series of questions including the child's date of admission to school and whether the child attends school regularly

It also asks what the child's attitude towards "boycott" is, if the pupil is involved in boycott, whether he or she plays an active role in it, and "if yes, what part does he or she play"

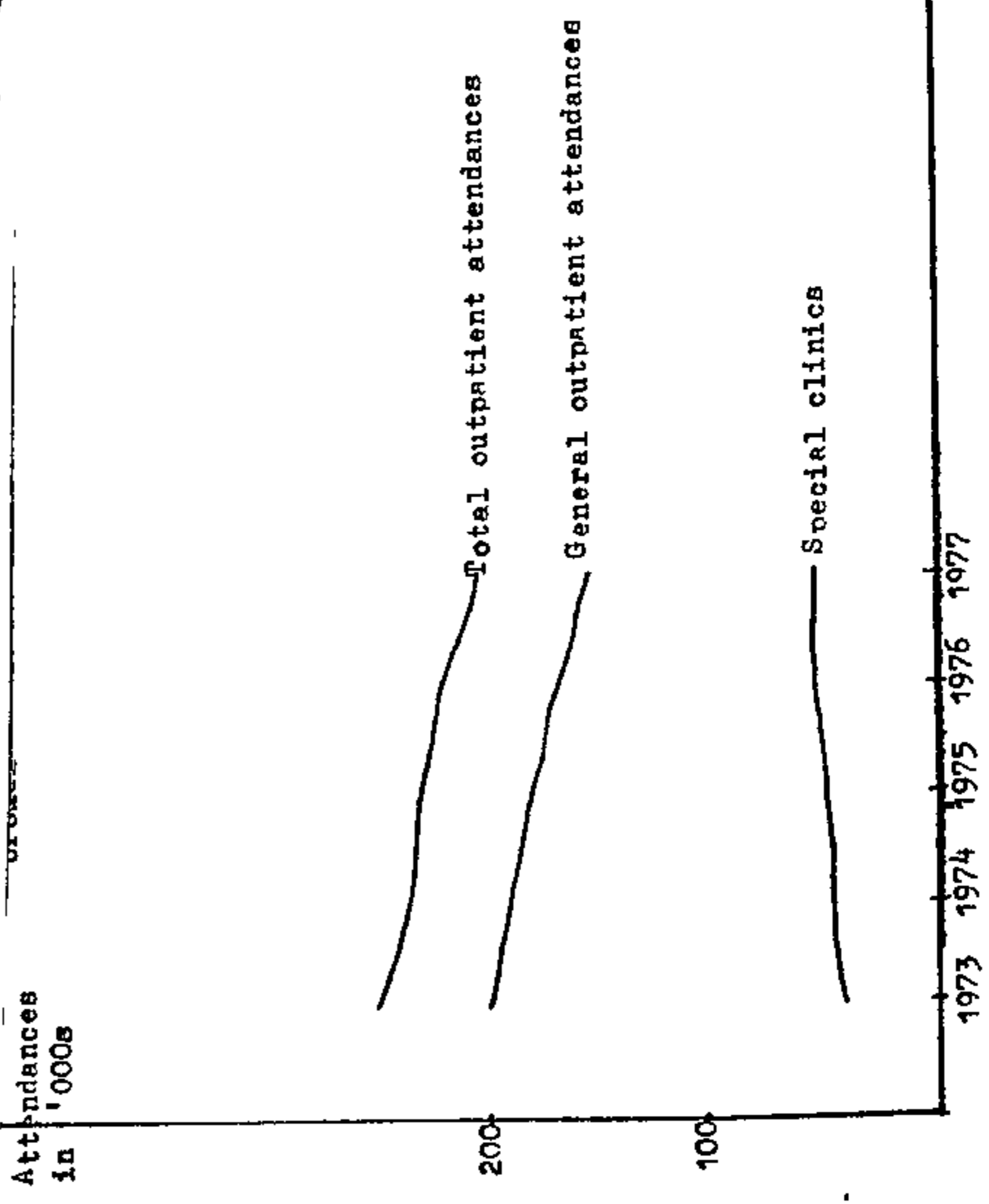
A spokesman for the office of the Commissioner of Child Welfare in Port Elizabeth said the school report it used contained no questions about boycotts

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the extra (boycott) questions on the Grahamstown form were added by the magistrate of Grahamstown

If it is established children are or were involved in boycott actions it may influence the payment of such grants, said the department

The present chief magistrate of Grahamstown Mr A van Zyl, who is also the local Commissioner for Child Welfare, said he did not know who devised the form, or who put in the boycott questions

The Cape Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P Engelbrecht, said "When this sort of thing happens I tend to hit the roof. Any emphasis like that only aggravates the situation"



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No R 803 16 April 1981

**THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT, 1979
(ACT 90 OF 1979)**

REGULATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTITUTION, DUTIES, POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE EXAMINATION BOARD AND COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS AND THE ISSUE OF DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES

The Minister of Education and Training has in terms of section 44 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto

**SCHEDULE
DEFINITIONS**

256

1 In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), shall have the meaning so assigned thereto, and—

“candidate” shall mean any person whose application to enter for a specific examination has been accepted by the Director-General in terms of regulation 13 (6),

“examination” shall mean an examination referred to in section 44 (1) (a) read with section 35 (5) of the Act,

“Examination Board” shall mean the Examination Board referred to in section 35 (3) (a) of the Act,

“full-time pupil” shall mean a pupil who attends a day-school established or registered in terms of the Act on a full-time basis

“invigilator” shall also mean a chief invigilator, and

“private candidate” shall mean any person who does not attend a day-school and who has entered for an examination

EXAMINATION BOARD

Constitution, period of office and meetings

2 (1) The Examination Board shall consist of—

(a) one representative of each of such universities and other tertiary education institutions as the Minister may determine, which representatives shall be nominated by the council or other governing body of the university or other tertiary education institution concerned,

(b) two representatives nominated by the Joint Matriculation Board referred to in section 15 of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act 61 of 1955),

(c) one representative nominated by the Council for Education and Training referred to in section 4 of the Act,

(d) one teacher employed at a school nominated by each of two teachers' associations recognised in terms of section 30 of the Act and determined by the Minister,

(e) one representative who shall be an inspector nominated by each of the inspectors' associations determined by the Minister,

(f) one senior education officer nominated by each of the governments of the national states or independent states with which the Government of the Republic has agreed on representation in the Examination Board

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

No R 803 16 April 1981

**DIE WET OP ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING, 1979
(WET 90 VAN 1979)**

REGULASIES IN VERBAND MET DIF SAMESTELLING, PLIGTE, BEVOEGDHEDE EN WERKSAMHEDE VAN DIF EKSAMENRAAD EN KOMITEES VAN DIE RAAD DIF AINHEM VAN EKSAMENS EN DIE UITREIKING VAN DIPLOMAS EN SERTIFFIKATE

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), die regulasies wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is, uitgevaardig

BYLAE

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1 In hierdie regulasies het enige uitdrukking waaraan daar in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), 'n betekenis geheg is, die betekenis wat aldus daaraan geheg is en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“eksamen” ’n eksamen bedoel in artikel 44 (1) (a) gelees met artikel 35 (5) van die Wet

“Eksamenraad” die Eksamenraad bedoel in artikel 35 (3) (a) van die Wet,

“heeltydse leerling” ’n leerling wat ’n dagskool wat kragtens die Wet ingestel of geregistreer is, op ’n heeltydse grondslag bywoon,

“kandidaat” ’n persoon wie se aansoek om inskrywing vir ’n bepaalde eksamen ingevolge regulasie 13 (6) deur die Direkteur-generaal aanvaar is

“opsiener” ook ’n hoofopsiener en
“private kandidaat” iemand wat nie ’n dagskool bywoon nie en as kandidaat vir ’n eksamen ingeskryf is

EKSAMENRAAD

Samestelling, ampstermyn en vergaderings

2 (1) Die Eksamenraad bestaan uit—

(a) een verteenwoordiger van elk van dié universiteite en ander tersiêre onderwysinrigtings, wat die Minister bepaal welke verteenwoordigers deur die raad of ’n ander beheerliggaam van die betrokke universiteit of ander tersiêre onderwysinrigting benoem word,

(b) twee verteenwoordigers benoem deur die Gemeenskaplike Matrikulasierraad bedoel in artikel 15 van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955 (Wet 61 van 1955),

(c) een verteenwoordiger benoem deur die Raad vir Onderwys en Opleiding bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet,

(d) een onderwyser in diens by ’n skool, benoem deur elk van twee onderwysersverenigings wat ingevolge artikel 30 van die Wet erken is en deur die Minister bepaal word,

(e) een verteenwoordiger, wat ’n inspekteur moet wees, benoem deur elk van die inspekteursverenigings wat deur die Minister bepaal word

(f) een senior onderwysbeamppte benoem deur elk van die regerings van die nasionale state of onafhanklike state met wie Regering van die Republiek onderling oor verteenwoordiging in die Eksamenraad ooreengekom het,

for full list see 88



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
STAATSKOERANT
 VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REGULATION GAZETTE No R 3184

REGULASIEKOFERANT No R 3184

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PRETORIA, 16 APRIL 1981

[No 7555

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

No R 819

16 April 1981

No R 819

16 April 1981

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT 1979
 (ACT, 90 OF 1979)

DIE WET OP ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING 1979
 (WET 90 VAN 1979)

REGULATIONS REGARDING—

REGULASIES BETREFFENDI—

- (A) DUTIES OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS,
- (B) THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A SALARY SUBSIDY WITH REGARD TO A TEACHING POST AT A STATE-AIDED SCHOOL MAY BE GRANTED AND
- (C) THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS

- (A) PLIGTE VAN PRINSIPALE EN ONDERWYSERS
- (B) DIE VOORWAARDES WAARONDER 'N SALARISSUBSIDIE TEN OPSIGTE VAN 'N ONDERWYSPOS BY 'N STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOOL TOLGEKEN KAN WORD, EN
- (C) DIE DIENSVOORWAARDES VAN ONDERWYSERS

The Minister of Education and Training has, in terms of section 44 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979) made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979) die regulasies wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is, uitgevaardig

SCHEDULE

BYLAE

DEFINITIONS

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1 In these regulations any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Education and Training Act 1979 (Act 90 of 1979) shall have the meaning so assigned thereto and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

1 In hierdie regulasies het enige uitdrukking waaraan daar in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), 'n betekenis geheg is, die betekenis wat aldus daaraan geheg is, en tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“circuit inspector” shall mean an officer in the Department who is in control of the education in an inspection circuit determined by the Minister in terms of section 2 (2) of the Act

“inspekteur” ’n kringinspekteur of ’n ander beamppte wat ingevolge artikel 33 (1) van die Wet gemagtig is om ’n inspeksie te hou of ’n ondersoek te doen met betrekking tot ’n aangeleentheid in daardie artikel bedoel en wat vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasies deur die Direkteur-generaal daartoe gemagtig is om ten opsigte van ’n bepaalde skool uitvoering aan sekere bepalings van hierdie regulasies te gee,

“cycle” in relation to sick leave shall mean a period of three years, reckoned from 1 January 1980, and each succeeding period of three years,

“kringspekteur” ’n beamppte in die Departement wat in beheer is van die onderwys in ’n inspeksiekring wat ingevolge artikel 2 (2) van die Wet deur die Minister bepaal is,

“day of rest” shall mean a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday,

“fixed establishment” shall mean the teaching posts which are necessary for the normal and regular teaching requirements and which are determined in terms of section 11, 12 and 13 of the Act for State schools, community schools and State-aided schools, respectively.

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C. Herald 18/4/81

School about-face on expelled boy

A MATRIC pupil at Bishop Lavis High School was this week officially accepted back at his school after angry community reaction to his expulsion last week.

After Frank, Jules, 13, was informed of his expulsion a mass meeting was called on Wednesday by the Bishop Lavis Action Committee (BLAC) at which parents and pupils called for his immediate unconditional reinstatement. Residents said he should

go to school on Thursday and if he was told to go home he should resist and insist on staying. If he was forcibly removed, the rest of the pupils would also leave the school in protest. On Thursday Frank went to school, but was not told to leave. On Monday this week he received a letter from the principal, Mr H. Petersen, informing him that his expulsion had been repealed and that he would be allowed back at school

for the rest of the year. In an earlier letter informing him of his expulsion, the principal gave several reasons for his expulsion. The principal claimed he refused to subordinate himself to the discipline and authority of the teachers about their duties. Frank also received a letter from the school committee, also signed by the principal, who is secretary of the school committee.

In both letters it is stated that he had been expelled in terms of Article 17 (6) (d) of the Act on the Coloured Persons Representative Council 1964 (Act No 49 of 1964). He could only appeal to the Secretary of Internal Affairs. According to the letter, expulsion did not stop him from going to another school. But which school would take me with such a transfer document? Frank said on Monday.

He said certain mistakes were also made on the transfer form. According to the transfer form I failed Standard 9, but I have not yet failed at school, he said. At the mass meeting it was decided to ask the principal and school committee to attend another meeting due to be held on Monday night. Mr Petersen refused to attend the meeting.

According to members of the BLAC he said he was not bound to report to the people of Bishop Lavis. The residents have also asked that the present school committee be disbanded because it was unrepresentative and its members were on the committee for personal gain. Most of the members do not have children at the school. Mr Petersen was not available for comment at the time of going to press.

economic power, security, a Black majority in an inferior economic and social position as against the White minority, and thirdly, political movements which have come into existence within the Black majority demanding their freedom.

That is the situation in which we all find ourselves and the crux of the dilemma of the survival crisis is simply to be found in the acceptance by the Governments of these three societies, as well as the world outside and the Black majorities, that the *status quo* as it is at the moment in these societies is untenable. That is accepted here in South Africa. With its new constitutional proposals the Government accepts that by implication it is accepted by the minority governments in Rhodesia and South West Africa. If the *status quo* is to be changed the dilemma lies in what the position of the White man will be. That is what the crisis is all about and I think there are two ways out of this dilemma. The White minority government can decide either to use force to maintain the *status quo* or to insist that any change be in a direction of its own choosing, or the minority may try to negotiate for a set-up in which it can play a role and in which there can be peace and consensus. Those are the only two alternatives. That is precisely the problem with which Rhodesia has been struggling for eleven years and that is also the problem they face in South West Africa. We in South Africa blandly believe that we can avoid that problem. We are not going to be able to avoid that dilemma and problem and that is why we in South Africa will have to decide which of the two alternatives we are going to choose.

For most people the communal gardens are of obvious benefit in providing a supplementary source of food. Some people are however, trying to make a full-time living from them, and most are to use them as a source of income.

In this section I wish to look at how the communal gardens function at the moment and what benefits they have for members, and especially the extent to which they can become a primary source of income for the family or even supplement peoples cash income rather than just their food. In looking at them as "primary projects" as opposed to supplementary projects one has to consider the same factors as with the same, for example lack of fertilizer and whether returns on labour can be worthwhile.

Another main topic in this section is on which people, in terms of wealth or need, join the gardens first, and on which make the most use of them.

13/4/81
Not told of teacher posts

CROSSROADS residents have expressed dissatisfaction about the employment of teachers for the new Crossroads higher primary school without their consultation.

On Friday night speakers at a meeting attended by about 100 people also voiced anger that new teachers had been employed and claimed that the teachers in the old Crossroads school would not be employed in the new school.

A member of the Crossroads Committee Ms Nomangesi Mbombosi said that the Department of Education and Training had employed teachers without the parents' knowledge. She said people in the New Crossroads township became aware that the school was open when teachers at the New Crossroads school distributed pamphlets in the township announcing that the school was open and inviting parents to send their children to school.

Outside visitors, Government significant, "progressive" and eventually

2. The garden area is allocated in the form of plots to individuals who work their own plots for their own benefit - no communal organisation. Membership is dependent on Zenzele fees being paid. Because the garden is only open to Zenzele members some people will not join. (They say Zenzele involves too many contributions towards other people's travels.)

3. As the garden was established in late 1977 production is as yet too low for marketing products to have been encouraged.

4.2.2 UNIT 2 COMMUNAL GARDEN

1. This garden is in a very fertile valley with abundant water. The valley is isolated. The communal garden was started in 1976, it is still modest in extent. (Apart from this garden and another, the other gardens are about 1000 to 1500 m² in size and are still in the process of being developed.)

2. This garden is more communally run than most. Because the garden is so big, it is large crops are grown. These are common but it also grows a variety of other crops. These are sold to the market. Vegetables are also grown on individual plots although members from the garden are to cultivate other people's plots. Seed comes from a central fund. Cash from vegetables sold at the market is pooled for capital improvements. However the total for the whole garden was only R40 for the summer months of 1977-1978.

3. Marketing. The way in which a limited market institute production is clearly shown here by the vegetables which women do not even bother to harvest, rotting in the fields.

4.2.3 INKONG COMMUNAL GARDEN

1. This garden is in N.H.'s home area and is one of the oldest surviving (1909) communal gardens in the Ukhahlamba district. It started with a very heavy Zenzele input. Initial membership was only open to Zenzele members but because it was so little used (in fact not used at all in 1974-1975) it was opened to everyone recently and since then there has been a slow growth of members.

The water supply is poor and the garden is very relative to the number of members so that only dry land crops are grown. These crops tend themselves to cultivation in large blocks.

2. Organisation. This garden is exceptional in that it is completely communally run and has been for 2 years. The members pool money to buy seeds, and all meant to work a certain number of days per month in work parties and

*sonkimo
2/4/67*

Appeal saves high school

256
[Signature]

By NORMAN NGALE
A PETITION signed by 474 students of Moruleng High School in Saulspoort near Rustenburg addressed to President L M Mangope has saved the school from closure by the Bophutha-Tswana Government

The government had ordered that the school be closed on April 30 after the Mankwe tribal authorities had complained of the deteriorating physical conditions of the school

Mr V T Sefora, MP for Mankwe Region, said on March 30 the Bakgatla tribe had received a letter from the government stating that because of complaints from the tribe, teachers and subsidies for the school would be withdrawn

A liaison officer attached

to the homeland's department, a Mr More, was rushed to the tribal meeting on Thursday with a letter acceding to pleas in the petition, according to Mr Sefora

"There was no legal or factual basis to allow the government to think of the withdrawal of teachers and subsidies at the school," Mr Sefora said

Mr Sefora said any group or tribe was entitled to complain if they thought there was reason to do so for it was their democratic right

He said since the tribe had lodged complaints the government had never investigated it and added, "the only way to establish the validity of any complaint is to investigate it"

Teachers in limbo

By LEN KALANE

THE future of eleven teachers who quit a Soweto school still has to be decided.

The teachers, who resigned from Daliwonga Secondary School in Dube, had a meeting with regional inspectors last week in Soweto. The meeting, however, failed to decide their fate.

The teachers have left the school and have placed themselves in other schools in Soweto. The inspectors meeting told the teachers to remain where they are until a final decision is reached on their future.

A spokesman for the Department of Training and Education said: "We are still looking into the matter."

The teachers resigned from Daliwonga

Soweto 21/4/81
a week ago after alleged dissatisfaction with the headmaster, Mr F X Mnguni. They left hundreds of students stranded.

One teacher said "Nothing concrete came out of the meeting with the inspectors. The whole issue has been suspended. Our future is still to be decided."

But the teachers are adamant that they are not returning to Daliwonga.

They said, "We have been insulted enough."

They complained that:

- o The headmaster undermines them,
- o He embarrasses them before students, and
- o He had repeatedly called them newcomers in the teaching field

Amo 23/4/01
SCHOOLS
(256)
'STABLE'

Education Reporter

ATTENDANCE at Cape Town's black high schools is stable and all pupils who are back at school have paid their examination entry fees, according to circuit inspector Mr P J Scheepers.

The senior secondary schools have an average attendance of 200 to 300, which represented about 30 percent of the total before the boycotts.

'Some schools are even better,' Mr Scheepers said.

Det urges schools to choose a language

July 6, 1981

256

SOWETO

By NORMAN NGALE

SCHOOL committees of higher primary schools were urged this week to urgently forward their choice of medium of instruction for their pupils to the Department of Education and Training.

Mr G Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the Det said this was in compliance with an article in Act 90 of 1979 which made provision for the first time for parents' right to choose a medium of instruction for their children.

The stipulated closing date for such choice to be handed to circuit inspectors was March 31 but Mr Engelbrecht said Det was still waiting for a response from those schools which received their circulars late.

Parents of pupils in Standard Three and Four have been requested to submit in writing their choice of vernacular,

English or Afrikaans

The choice has to be made at a meeting in conjunction with the principal of the school.

Mr Engelbrecht said it was important that the committees do so speedily to enable the department to prepare the text books for the schools in 1982 and to inform publishers.

This, he said will also enable principals to order text books for the following year in time.

The provision for parents to choose the medium of instruction for their children was introduced after the 1976 riots.

The riots which started in Soweto and spread to many parts of the country stemmed from protests among students who rejected Afrikaans as a medium of instructions at schools.

11

Farm schools 'are neglected'

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

Demand for the "cinderella" schools of black education — the farm schools — grows yearly, yet only 13 percent of the children who start in Sub A will reach standard 5.

Statistics recently released by the Department of Education and Training in its 1980 annual report show that 75 percent of all schools in white areas (excluding homelands) are "subsidised" schools — the majority of these farm schools

A total of 31 percent of black school children attends the farm schools most of which only go up to standard five or six. As a result, the dropout rate is phenomenally high among pupils, who range in age from six to 16

AUTOCRATIC

For the past century the rural education burden has fallen squarely on the shoulders of farmers who have exercised almost autocratic control over the educational future of thousands of children

Last year for the first time the Department of Education and Training instituted a favourable subsidy scheme — R2000 towards every farm school classroom with a limit of four classrooms a school and a school charges fee of R30 a year. A maintenance subsidy will come into operation for the first time this year

But educationists both black and white, see the farm school system as probably the most sorely neglected aspect of black education.

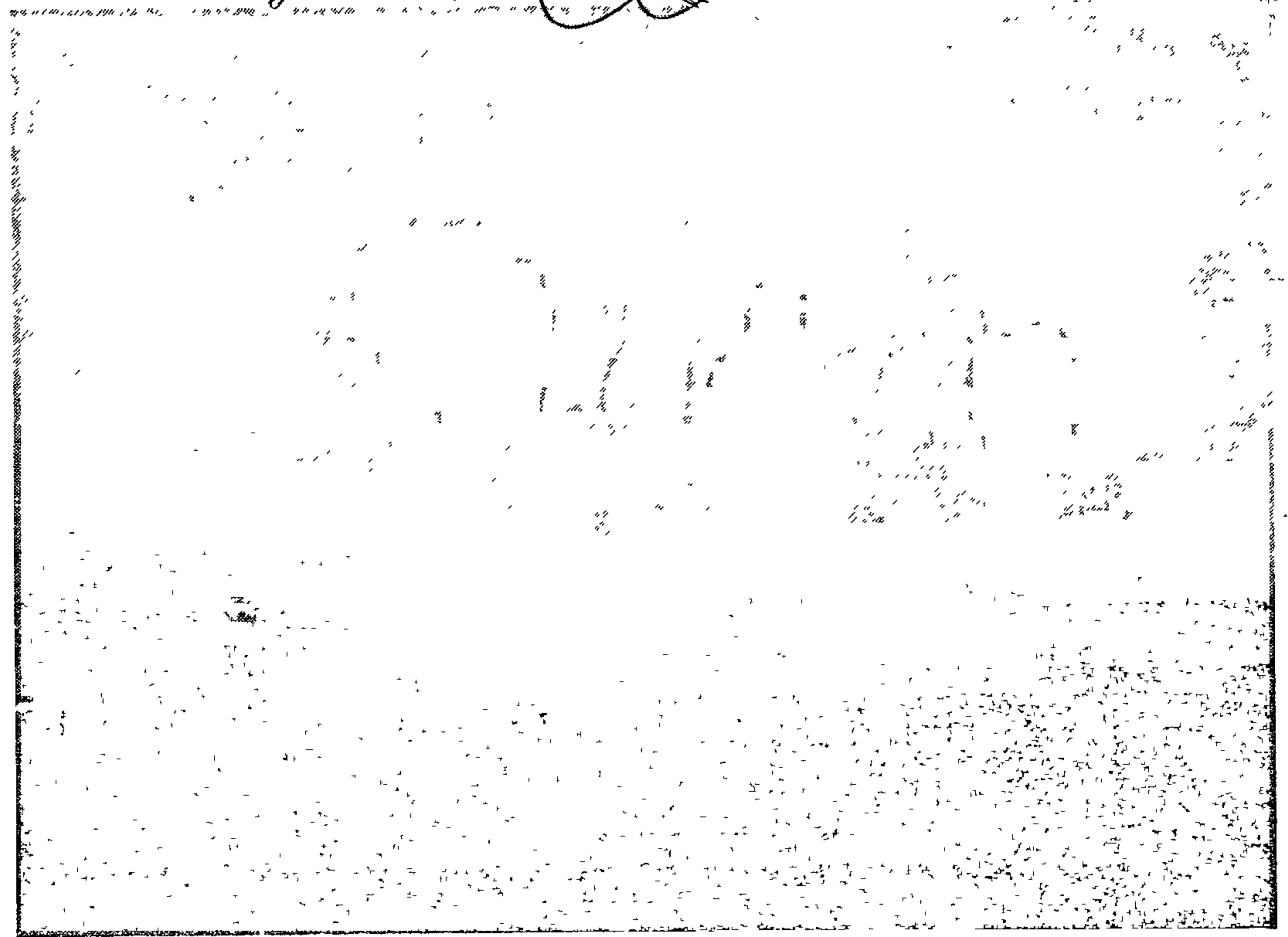
WORST

Dr Ken Hartshorne, educationist and ex-Director of Planning for the Department of Bantu Education, describes the farm schools as "probably the worst situation we have in South African education

"To my knowledge, there is only one high school on a farm in the whole of the Transvaal, which has the highest concentration of farm schools. Children do not have much opportunity for advancing beyond standard 5 or 6 and either filter into the cities or go to work as labourers"

The plight of the rural black child thirsting for a smattering of education has been sharply highlighted in the past, but Government legislation has remained steadfast

In the Muldersdrif area, potter Tim Morris and his wife Marlene run the Swartkops Combined



This youngster has found employment tending cattle. He is one of many who have had to abandon classes at farm schools to seek work, urged on by labourer parents who can no longer afford to support them.

School which goes up to standard 4 and caters for 250 children

TIED

"The Department of Education and Training is bending over backwards to accommodate and help us but it is tied by legislation," he said

Although the DET has some jurisdiction over what goes on inside the classroom and can provide the teachers, materials and subsidies, the school itself and its control remains in the hands of the individual farmer or smallholder

And there is room for only so many children. According to police statistics there is a black population of 21 000 in the Muldersdrif area, but only 700 children attend classes regularly

"This shows there are a hell of a lot of children who don't make it. There are also a great many pupils of 18 and 19 sitting in standard 4," said Mr Morris

Previous case studies have revealed that small children rise at 4 in the morning, sometimes earlier, to walk or jog up to 20 and 30 km to school. Usually they have had no breakfast, do not eat lunch, and have to walk the same distance home every night come rain or shine

Every year hundreds of children apply to the farm schools. Every year hundreds are turned away. "In my experience black children on the farms are better motivated, better behaved and more eager to learn than most white children I know," Mr Morris added

Yet only 13 of every 100 pupils who start a farm schooling go all the way to standard 5 or 6. Many are persuaded to find work by their labourer parents who cannot continue to support growing children on salaries ranging from R12 to R40 a month, or are sent to stay with relatives in the homelands

The pupil explosion in urban black high schools prevents rurally-educated pupils from finding accommodation when they make the transition from standard 6 to 7. The start of each successive school year is characterised by hundreds of pupils desperately searching for a place in a school

Private enterprise has taken little cognisance of the arid educational future of rural labourers

"The situation is diabolical," says Tim Morris. "The urban whites and northern suburbs liberals don't have a clue about what is going on. They are uninformed and unaware of the mass of black people living in and around Johannesburg"

OUTLAY

Marlene Morris has tried to raise funds for the construction of two extra classrooms which will cost about R28 000. Private firms have responded to her appeals apologetically but say they are

subsidising tertiary education heavily and cannot afford the outlay.

But one organisation recognised the desperate need more than five years ago and has helped to build more than eight farm schools throughout the country

The committee members of the Robert Niven Trust Fund, under the chairmanship of Ernest Niven, focussed their attention on the farm school issue in 1975 and decided to conduct a pilot scheme — the erection of one school in each province where the need was greatest.

"Our requirements are a high level of commitment from the white community where the school will be built, and some assurances from the farmer concerned," said Mr Niven

The trust has an enduring interest in the schools and, because of the initial success of the pilot programme, has decided to contribute the funds necessary for a fur-

ther four schools. Instead of blocking the cities to find better work prospects, the educated farm labourers will aspire to more highly skilled positions, earn more, and remain within the farming community and the family unit.

According to Mr Niven this is the new trend of thought among sociologists and academics who have studied the problem

In essence, the existence of the farm schools in South Africa rest solely on the social consciences of those supporting them

In a letter to The Star, Mrs Mary Bignaut wrote "The farm school system — resting as it does on the philanthropy of the farmer — simply cannot cope with burgeoning black populations, a generation of idle hitherto, potential criminals and terrorists is growing up 35 km from the country's major metropolitan area

"Urgent Government action is required"

It is not the business of the Press - headmaster

Four Tembisa teachers quit

FOUR TEACHERS have resigned from a Tembisa higher primary school and "it is not the business of the Press", the headmaster said.

The headmaster, Mr P Gwebu, of Thuthuka Primary school in Emangweni section, Tembisa, said that it is not unusual for teachers to resign from schools and he does not see where the Press comes into the matter.

Although Mr Gwebu said he did not wish to comment on the matter initially, when he got talking, he said that it was not true that six teachers had resigned but four

He said two of the teachers resigned because they had found posts nearer their homes. One resigned in 'black and white' and his resignation letter is with the inspectorate. Mr Gwebu said that he had a copy of the letter "but I won't show it to you, because I don't see where you people come in"

According to Mr Gwebu, the fourth teacher resigned because he had apparently been influenced by his 'friend', the third teacher, he had also written a letter, a copy of which is with the inspectorate.

Mr Gwebu refused to give the names of the teachers saying, "Go and ask whoever told you that teachers have resigned from my school to tell you

By SELLO RABOTHATA

who they are"

He said that if the teachers were to talk to the Press and anything was said about him, he would sue whoever was concerned. He said "If I were to phone the inspectorate and tell them that you are

here, they would want to know where you got permission to be here from"

Mr Gwebu confirmed that he is acting-principal at the school and when asked how long he has been acting, he said that he would have to sit down

and think as it is now a number of years

He said the four teachers had been replaced

SOWETAN could yesterday not establish the whereabouts of the teachers for a comment.

1/5/81
SOWETAN
1/5/81

TRAINING

256

No R 957

1 May 1981

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT 1979 (ACT 90 OF 1979) REGULATIONS REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION, DUTIES, POWERS, PRIVILEGES AND FUNCTIONS OF AND THE QUORUM FOR AND PROCEDURE AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND OTHER COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL AND THE PERIOD OF OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN VICE-CHAIRMAN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The Minister of Education and Training has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 44, read with section 4 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), made the regulations in the Schedule

SCHEDULE
DEFINITIONS

1 In these regulations unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Education and Training Act 1979 (Act 90 of 1979) shall have the meaning so assigned thereto and—

“chairman” shall mean the chairman of the Council

“committee” shall mean a committee referred to in regulation 9 (1)

“inspector” shall mean a circuit inspector or any other officer who is authorised in terms of section 33 (1) of the Act to hold an inspection or an inquiry in regard to a matter referred to in that section

OPLEIDING

No R 957

1 Mei 1981

DIE WET OP ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING, 1979 (WET 90 VAN 1979) REGULASIES BEIREF ENDE DIE SAMESTELLING, PLIGTE, BEVOEGDHED, VOORREGTE EN WERKSAAMHEID VAN EN DIE KWORUM VIR EN PROSEDURES OP VERGADERINGS VAN DIE RAAD VIR ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING, DIE UITVOERENDE KOMITEE EN ANDER KOMITEES VAN DIE RAAD EN DIE AMPSTERMYN VAN DIE VOORSITTER VICE-VOORSITTER EN ANDER LIDDE VAN DIE RAAD

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het kragtens artikel 44 gelees met artikel 4, van die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE
WOORDOMSKRYWING

1 In hierdie regulasies het enige uitdrukking waar aan daar in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979) 'n betekenis geheg is, die betekenis wat aldus daaraan geheg is, en tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“inspekteur” ’n kringinspekteur of ’n ander beampte wat ingevolge artikel 33 (1) van die Wet gemagtig is om ’n inspeksie te hou of ’n ondersoek te doen met betrekking tot ’n aangeleentheid in daardie artikel bedoel,

“komitee” ’n komitee vermeld in regulasie 9 (1),
“sekretaris” die sekretaris van die Raad,

"regional director" shall mean an officer in the Department who is in control of education in a region determined by the Minister in terms of section 2 (2) of the Act,

"secretary" shall mean the secretary of the Council

CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL

2 (1) The Council shall consist of—

(a) the chairmen of the committees referred to in regulation 9 (3)

(b) one inspector who shall be nominated from among their own members by the inspectors' associations as determined by the Minister

(c) one teacher who shall be nominated from among their own members by the teachers' associations recognised in terms of section 30 of the Act as determined by the Minister,

(d) not more than six persons from among the teaching staff nominated by the councils or governing bodies of the universities, technikons, training colleges and other tertiary educational institutions as determined by the Minister

(e) two persons nominated by such local government bodies as the Minister may determine who shall be members of such bodies and

(f) not more than seven persons to be nominated by such—

(i) cultural organisations,

(ii) ecclesiastical religious organisations,

(iii) professions (teaching profession excluded),

(iv) sport organisations

(v) groups or associations of persons engaged in commerce or industry

as the Minister may determine who shall be members of the said organisation, profession, group, or association

(2) The Minister shall appoint from amongst the persons referred to in subregulation (1) a person to be chairman and another person to be vice-chairman

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COUNCIL

3 (1) In addition to the duties of the Council contemplated in section 4 (2) of the Act, the Council shall have as its aim to investigate the education system continuously to make recommendations to the Minister regarding the broad principles of a sound education policy and to advise the Minister in regard to any other education matter in respect of which the Council may deem it necessary or expedient

(2) The Council may with the approval of the Minister co-opt any person to assist it in its deliberations or at the Minister's request grant permission for a person to attend the meetings of the Council. Provided that such a person shall not have the right to vote

PERIOD OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

4 (1) A member of the Council shall hold office for a period of five years

(2) Any person whose term of office as a member of the Council has expired shall be eligible for reappointment

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the term of office of any member of the Council referred to in—

(a) regulation 2 (1) (a) may at any time be terminated by the Minister,

"streekdirekteur" is beambte in die Departement wat in beheer is van onderwys in 'n streek wat ingevolge artikel 2 (2) van die Wet deur die Minister bepaal is, "voorsitter" die voorsitter van die Raad

SAMESTELLING VAN DIE RAAD

2 (1) Die Raad bestaan uit—

(a) die voorsitters van die komitees in regulasie 9 (3) bedoel,

(b) een inspekteur wat uit hul eie geledere benoem word deur die inspekteursverenigings wat die Minister bepaal,

(c) een onderwyser wat uit hul eie geledere benoem word deur die ingevolge artikel 30 van die Wet erkende onderwysersverenigings wat die Minister bepaal

(d) hoogstens ses persone benoem uit die doserende personeel deur die rade of beheerliggame van die universiteite, technikons, opleidingskolleges en ander tersiêre onderwysinstellings wat die Minister bepaal,

(e) twee persone wat deur die plaaslike owerheidsliggame wat die Minister bepaal, benoem word en lede van sodanige liggame is,

(f) hoogstens sewe persone wat deur die—

(i) kultuurorganisasies,

(ii) kerklik-godsdienstige organisasies,

(iii) professies (onderwysprofessie uitgesluit),

(iv) sportorganisasies,

(v) groepe of verenigings van persone wat in die handel of in 'n nywerheid betrokke is,

wat die Minister bepaal benoem word en lede van genoemde organisasies, professies, groepe of verenigings is

(2) Die Minister stel uit die persone in subregulasie (1) vermeld 'n persoon as voorsitter en 'n ander persoon as vise-voorsitter van die Raad aan

PLIGT EN BEVOEGDHEID VAN DIE RAAD

3 (1) Benewens die pligte van die Raad beoog in artikel 4 (2) van die Wet moet die Raad hom dit ten doel stel om die onderwysstelsel voortdurend te ondersoek en om voorstelle aan die Minister te maak oor die breek begunsels van 'n gesonde onderwysdoel en die Minister oor enige ander onderwysaangeleentheid ten opsigte waarvan die Raad dit nodig of dienstig ag, adviseer

(2) Die Raad kan met die goedkeuring van die Minister iemand koopteer om hom in sy beraadslaggings behulpzaam te wees of op versoek van die Minister toestemming verleen dat 'n persoon die Raad se vergaderings bywoon. Met dien verstande dat so 'n persoon nie die reg het om te stem nie

AMPSTERMYN VAN LEDE VAN DIE RAAD

4 (1) 'n Lid van die Raad beklee 'n amp vir 'n tydperk van vyf jaar

(2) Iemand wie se ampstermyn as lid van die Raad verstryk het kan weer aangestel word

(3) Ondanks die bepalinge van subregulasie (1) kan die ampstermyn van 'n lid van die Raad bedoel in—

(a) regulasie 2 (1) (a), te eniger tyd deur die Minister beëindig word,

(b) regulations 9 (2) (b) to (e) may at any time be terminated by the Minister after consultation with or at the request of the association, institution or body which nominated such member

QUORUM FOR AND PROCEDURE AT MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

12 The provisions of regulation 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a committee

MINUTES

13 The provisions of regulation 6 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a committee. Provided that a reference to the Minister and Director-General in regulation 6 (1) shall for this purpose be deemed to be a reference to the Council and secretary respectively

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF A COMMITTEE

14 (1) Each committee shall have an executive committee consisting of the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of that committee

(2) The functions of the executive committee of a committee shall be to assist the committee in the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers

(3) The executive committee shall meet once per quarter. Provided that meetings may with the prior approval of the Director-General be convened by the chairman of the committee at any time

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

15 (1) The Minister may, after consultation with or at the request of the Council, appoint a special committee which may include persons who are not members of the Council but who have special knowledge or experience of any aspect of education, to carry out such functions as may be determined by the Minister after consultation with the Council

(2) The chairman of a special committee shall be a member of the Council

(3) The terms of office of members of special committees may be terminated for the same reasons as those mentioned in regulation 4 (5) (a) to (f)

(b) regulasie 9 (2) (b) tot (e) te eniger tyd deur die Minister na oorlegpleging met of op versoek van die vereniging, instelling of liggaam wat sodanige lid benoem het, beëindig word

KWORUM VIR EN PROSEDURE OP VERGADERINGS VAN KOMITEES

12 Die bepalinge van regulasie 5 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n komitee

NOTULE

13 Die bepalinge van regulasie 6 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n komitee. Met dien verstande dat 'n verwysing in regulasie 6 (1) na die Minister en die Direkteur-generaal vir dié doel geag word 'n verwysing te wees na onderskeidelik die Raad en die sekretaris

UITVOERENDE KOMITEE VAN 'N KOMITEE

14 (1) Elke komitee het 'n uitvoerende komitee wat bestaan uit die voorsitter, die vise-voorsitter en die sekretaris van daardie komitee

(2) Die funksies van die uitvoerende komitee van 'n komitee is om die komitee behulpsaam te wees in die uitvoering van sy pligte en die uitoefening van sy bevoegdhede

(3) Die uitvoerende komitee van 'n komitee vergader een keer per kwartaal. Met dien verstande dat vergaderings te eniger tyd deur die voorsitter van die komitee met die voorafverkreë goedkeuring van die Direkteur-generaal bele kan word

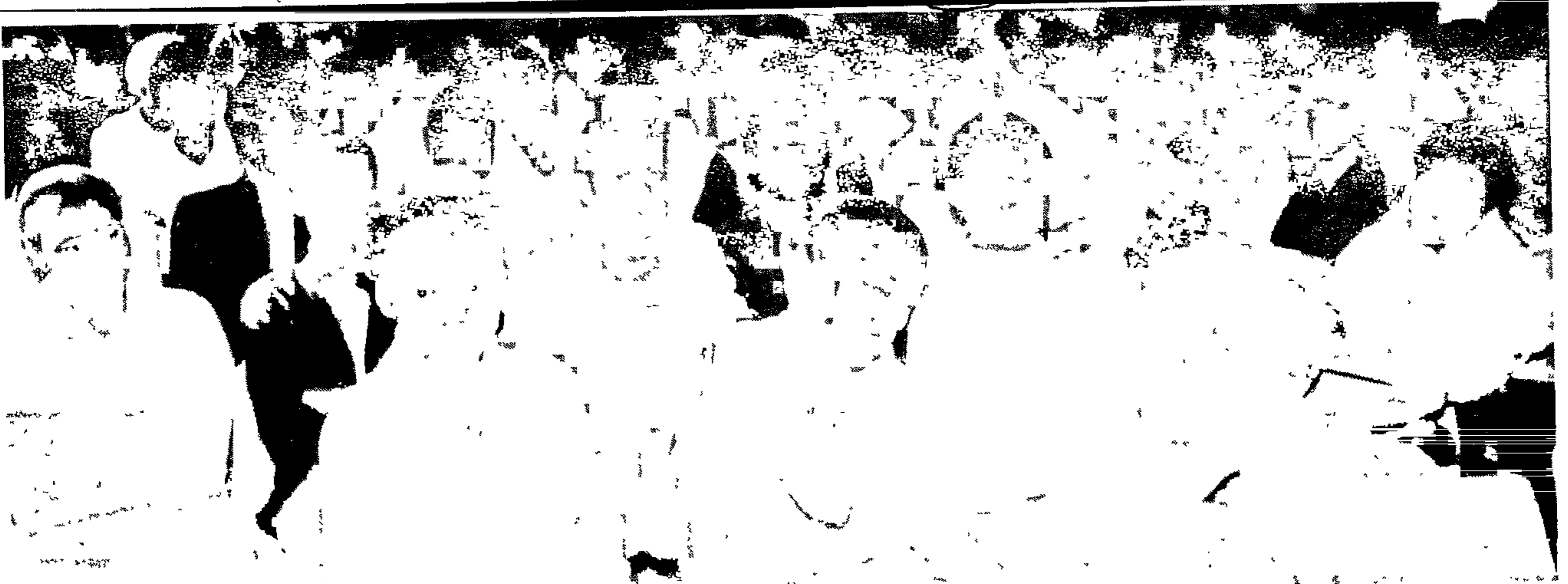
SPESIALE KOMITEES VAN DIE RAAD

15 (1) Die Minister kan na oorlegpleging met of op versoek van die Raad 'n spesiale komitee instel waarvan ander persone as lede van die Raad, maar wat besondere kennis of ondervinding van enige aspek van die onderwys het, lede mag wees, om die werksaamhede wat die Minister na oorlegpleging met die Raad bepaal, te verrig

(2) Die voorsitter van 'n spesiale komitee moet 'n lid van die Raad wees

(3) Die ampstermyn van lede van spesiale komitees kan om dieselfde redes as die in regulasie 4 (5) (a) tot (f) genoem beëindig word

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Local students at the start of a Biology class on Saturday in Pretoria at the SOWETAN/Putco school

Help for matric

Sowetan 4/5/81

AT LEAST 400 matric pupils enrolled for the first Sowetan-Putco Pretoria School when the school was launched at the weekend.

The school was made possible by a R20 000 donation by Putco, said Mr Joe Latakomo, Editor of the Sowetan, when he opened the school.

He said the school presented a great opportunity for matric pupils to improve their knowledge of their subjects.

"The fact that so many of you turned up here today shows your genuine desire to improve yourselves, and I hope you make full use of the tuition offered here," he said.

Mr Paul Nucci, area manager of Putco for Pretoria, also called on the matric pupils to make full use of the facility offered.

The school will run until November, and tuition will be offered in subjects such as physical science, mathematics, biology, English, Afrikaans, history and accountancy.



LEFT: Mr. Joe Latakomo, editor of the SOWETAN, addressing students at the opening of the new SOWETAN/Putco school in Pretoria at the weekend.

ABOVE: Hundreds of students turned up for the opening of the SOWETAN/Putco school in Pretoria at the weekend. Here a group is seen registering before lectures began.



5707 4156
**Blacks will need
300 000 teachers**

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

At least 300 000 new teachers will be needed to meet the needs of the black population by 2020 if educational parity between different population groups is to be achieved

On the eve of a week-long seminar in Johannesburg, Professor J P de Lange, chairman of the Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education, pointed to this fact as one of the many problems facing the HSRC committee

For this reason 200

representatives of 113 different interest groups had been asked to attend the seminar to discuss and put forward alternative solutions to the problems raised by the 18 HSRC work committees, said the professor

"Before the 18 reports of the work committees can be finalised the basic problems we have encountered must be brought out into the open with all the interested parties," Professor de Lange said

Those at the seminar represent all education

To Page 3, Col 1

5707 4156
**A need for
black teachers**

departments, teacher organisations, church bodies, unions, women's organisations and cultural groups Demographic, financial, functional issues (syllabuses) and educational principles will be under discussion until Friday when two sessions — on education management and education system planning will be held

Teachers who quit threaten to resign

Soweto
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5/5/81

TEN of the 11 Soweto school have quit a new transfer policy from the Department of Education

and Training.
One said: "It is because we are being tossed around by the inspectors. They are trying to victimise us."

He said they were also unhappy with the way their transfers were carried out. They got telegrams yesterday informing them that they have been transferred to different schools in Soweto.

Added the teacher: "I personally don't like the school they have transferred me to. They are trying to split us. Why can't they leave us where we are now? I'll definitely be resigning."

The teachers placed themselves at Orlando West High School and Selelekela Senior Secondary after resigning from Daliwonga Senior Secondary because of dissatisfaction with the principal. The teachers want to remain at the schools where they have placed themselves.

The teacher further said: "They told us to get ourselves places and we have done so. They are now removing us and trying to frustrate us. It's either I remain at Orlando West or I quit from the department."

And students at Daliwonga are reported to have staged a class boycott last week demanding that the teachers should come back.

The teachers said: "We don't mind getting back to Daliwonga. Let the principal apologise first."

Situation still tense at teachers' college

By LEN MASEKO

THE situation was still tense yesterday at the Soweto Teachers' Training College with students claiming a 'blacklisting of suspected ring leaders' by the college authorities.

The trouble began this week when students expressed dissatisfaction over administration at the college and said that mass meetings had been banned on the campus. The Constitutional Committee which acted as the students' representative council resigned last week because of disillusion with the authorities who they claimed were delaying the formation of a student body. They claimed that the authorities intended forming a puppet SRC which would operate along the lines of a constitution drafted by them (authorities).

A student said yesterday: 'We are playing a wait and see game as there has been no response from the authorities concerning our demands.'

The students have threatened to boycott elections for the puppet SRC which take place today. They say they want an SRC which will fall under the constitution they have drafted but which the authorities have rejected.

Lack of English textbooks 'holds black pupils back'

By Moira Levy
Children at at least 4 Soweto primary schools are being taught in English, but the only textbooks they have are in the vernacular

Although black children in standards 3 and 4 have been taught in English since the beginning of the year, and at some schools since last year, the De-

partment of Education and Training continues to provide only vernacular textbooks

"This is holding our children back," said a headmaster who did not want to be named

At most schools not even the teachers are provided with English textbooks and they have to buy the necessary books

using school funds.

Black primary schools were given the choice of teaching Standards 3 and 4 pupils in English or Afrikaans in March.

The school committees of at least 4 schools opted for English

"We felt it was better to start teaching the children in English as soon as possible," a headmaster said.

A spokesman for the DET, Mr G W White, blamed the headmasters of the schools involved.

TIME

"Although the school committees have chosen English as their medium of instruction we are still in the process of informing our head office. These teachers have just gone off on their own thing.

"English as a medium of instruction will only be implemented at the beginning of 1982, and even then it takes time to translate the textbooks. Publishers cannot do this over 3 or 4 months.

"Teachers who have already started teaching in English have tied a rope around the children's necks," Mr White said

Turfloop expands

SOVENGA - The Rector and vice chancellor of the University of the North (Turfloop), Professor P C Mokgokong says a development programme planned for the next decade will transform the physical appearance of the university.

Turning the first sod for the erection of the new R4-million natural sciences building on the campus on Tuesday, he said the new building would contain 34 laboratories including nine for research work, 25 offices, an instrument workshop and an electron microscope department.

Prof Mokgokong also announced that extensions to the university's library and human sciences building would follow in the near future.

Several new buildings were opened last year during the university's 21st anniversary celebrations.

Benoni School Boycott

STUDENTS at the Etwatwa High School in Wattville, Benoni, have been boycotting classrooms since Tuesday and are demanding the removal of their principal.

The students' committee have given the school committee until today to remove the principal, Mr O V Gule and replace him with a new principal or the students will take further steps.

A spokesman for the students' committee said yesterday "We do not want Mr Gule and we want him replaced with immediate effect. Mr Gule does not have the interest of the students at heart and we feel that he does not belong at Etwatwa."

The students have also instructed the teachers not to hold any lessons until further notice.

SOWETAN tried yesterday to trace the whereabouts of Mr Gule, without success.

256 8/5/81

en the lead Involvement has meant the construction of the first black technicon, the Mangosuthu Technical Institute in KwaZulu, the Soweto Teachers College, and the Lebowa Agricultural College — all by Anglo American Barlows has been responsible for the Lennox Sebe Technical Institute in the Ciskei, and the motor industry for KwaZakhele Technical School in Port Elizabeth The Urban Foundation has played a major role in mobilising private sector participation

Several black schools have been "adopted" by companies undertaking to supply educational aids and upgrade infrastructure Extending the concept, IBM recently launched a R2,3m Video Education Project in Soweto The scheme consists of video-tape instruction in the sciences and mathematics to senior schools And Shell has introduced a project to bolster Soweto teachers in science and maths

Direct private sector involvement with a fully controlled State education system, especially at primary and secondary levels, is an anomaly The State, after all, was responsible for the situation whereby 12 times more is spent on a white child's education than on a black's Furthermore, business participation in black education is hampered by a lack of incentives There are no tax benefits, and it is only on mining property that expenditure at the primary and secondary levels can be included as part of capital expenditure There are few black mine schools, and they do not go beyond the primary level

In contrast, foreign companies operating in SA, particularly US concerns, can write off their contributions to black lower-level education against tax

Another hurdle the private sector has to contend with is Pretoria's exclusive control of black education Private schools are generally not permitted for blacks An exception was recently made for the American Chamber of Commerce in SA, Amcham, which sponsored a high school in Soweto The R4m centre, Pace, has been granted private school status and is to be completely racially integrated at staff level

The growing involvement of business in black education should make Pretoria reconsider tax concessions for lower-level education at least Government has, after all, realised the need to jack up black education and stands to gain much in national productivity if significant inroads are made into the skills backlog

BLACK EDUCATION
FM 8/5/81
Setting the pace

The private sector's involvement in black education is being stepped up This goes beyond the in-service training schemes already established in industry The emphasis is now on providing for the development of formal education, since "a very great constraint is the lack of basic education," says Barlow Rand's Mike Rosholt Barlows and Anglo American have tak-



THE Urban Foundation's Transvaal region has committed R466 588 to the work of the Science Education Project which is designed to make learning of junior secondary school science more meaningful and stimulating.

The project, initiated by the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Continuing Education, will receive the grant over three years.

Kits of apparatus (above) are for use by groups of four to five pupils,

and workbooks which guide the pupils through 60 to 70 experiments during the school year, have been developed. It also follows the official core syllabi for the standards six and seven.

256 Soweto
~~NOT ESSENTIAL~~

The kits can be used in an ordinary classroom and a laboratory is not essential. The Science Education Project emphasises that children should do science and not simply hear about it.

Learning science this way enables teachers to pass on laboratory skills and scientific reasoning which will help pupils when they meet the demands of industry or university.

Teaching materials are available and the project has also produced a training film for teachers.

The project aims to help teachers of all races in all schools in Soweto, Lenasia, Riverlea, Durban, Transkei, Ciskei, Ka-Ngwane and at one school in Bophutha-Tswana.

2 schools for Tembisa

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

The Department of Education and Training is going to build two new schools in Tembisa, near Kempton park within the next 12 months, said Mr G Engelbrecht, Chief Public Relations Officer for DET.

He said "the two schools which will have 20 classrooms each are included in our new budget for 1981/82. The schools are Thutokwe Matla Secondary and the Thuthuka Higher Primary."

Mr Engelbrecht also said that the department was working against time to complete building additional classrooms and toilets at existing schools in Tembisa, which were supposed to be completed during the 1980/81 financial year.

He said "Out of the eleven projects planned for Tembisa, we have only started with seven of the projects. Some of the projects

have been completed and the rest will be completed within the next few months." Mr Engelbrecht said the seven projects which will cost R795 624 are

- Botumelo Secondary, four additional classrooms and 17 toilets
- Umfuyani higher primary school, four additional class rooms and one toilet.
- Thatang Higher primary, six additional classrooms and 14 toilets
- Umthambeka higher primary, nine toilets
- Ecaleni higher primary, eight additional classrooms and 13 toilets.
- Sedibeng higher primary, eight additional classrooms and 12 toilets and Tembisa secondary, 14 additional classrooms and electricity for the whole school

Mr Engelbrecht also said that progress on the building of new schools and additional classes in other East Rand townships will only be known at the end of next month

1981
MAY 1981
G.W.F. TAN 12/81

Benoni class boycott ends

13/5/81
Sowetan
240

By

MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE five-day classroom boycott at the Etwatwa High School in Wattville, Benoni, where students were demanding the removal of their principal, has ended.

The boycott started last Tuesday and ended on Monday. The students committee had given the school committee until last Friday, to remove the principal, Mr O B Gule, and replace him with a new principal.

They had also instructed the teachers not to hold any lessons until further notice.

A spokesman for the students committee said yesterday "We met the school

committee at the weekend and they promised to meet the regional director of the Department of Education in the Highveld region, Mr B A Scholtz.

"The school committee asked the students to go back to classes while they tackle the issue with the regional director."

A teacher at the school said yesterday that 80 percent of the students have reported back to class and that everything was back to normal.

He also said Mr Gule has not reported to school since last Tuesday. **SOVETAN** tried yesterday to trace Mr Gule, but without success.

Mr Scholtz was not available for comment.

CT 14/5/81 (256) 200

Education for all in 38 townships

Staff Reporter

COMPULSORY education for blacks now applied in 38 townships and involved 201 schools and 43 000 pupils, according to the Department of Education and Training

In an article in the new Civil Service magazine, *Publico*, published by the Commission for Administration, the department said compulsory education was the "single most effective way of bringing about equal education"

In the face of allegations that compulsory education was being introduced to perpetuate an inferior education, the following had to be borne in mind

- There were backlogs which the department was trying to eliminate as speedily as possible

- The same subject matter was contained in the syllabi of all education departments throughout the country

- The same standards applied and the same requirements had to be met by all candidates who entered for the Senior Certificate Examination

- Blacks were "fully involved" in decisions regarding their education through the Council for Education and Training. Members of subject committees were mainly black, the vast majority of inspectors were black and school committees were democratically elected by parents

Compulsory education automatically implies that the department accepts the

responsibility to provide a sufficient number of teachers, schools and facilities, free books and stationery, and undertakes to upgrade the general quality of classroom teaching.

"On the other hand the responsibility of ensuring that pupils enroll and attend school regularly, and for assisting the department to implement and carry through this programme, rests with the parents," according to the article

The pupil/teacher ratio had been lowered over the "last number of years" from 58:1 to 45:1 and a further reduction was continuing

Five thousand classrooms had been built since 1979, compared with 25 000 for the whole period till 1979

What is the situation in 1981?

WHAT KIND OF EDUCATION?

BLACK pupils had come to realise that their parents had no say in their education because they did not have the vote and did not participate in the country's decision-making process, says Professor Gerhard Cloete, head of the department of Theology at the University of the Western Cape.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Institute of Race Relations Cape Western Region this week, Professor Cloete said black pupils had come to realise the importance of education, but now questioned the quality and content of their education.

"Some people are saying that the boycott was simply a screen to hide the fact that blacks do not want education - this serves to endorse the Government's policy of delayed, compulsory education," he said.

"Black youths want education, but not education that dehumanizes them. It is because they love this country and all its people that they have drawn attention to the problems in education, Prof Cloete said.

He said "real reform" should start within the education system, but this could not be done simply by the scrapping of some offensive laws. People had to be educated to reform and live in peace and harmony.

Dr James Moulden, special assistant to the vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said a balance had to be struck between pragmatic education to suit the needs of technology and commerce and the Africanization of educational institutions.

Universities and schools had to play a more active role in "making up for inefficiencies and compensating for the disadvantages of the past". The time had come to explore concepts such as affirmative action.

The chairman of the Athlone Advice Office, Mrs Noelle Robb, said the office had conducted "well over 200" interviews with black people facing problems with influx control laws.

Most of these were from the women who wanted to live with their husbands, who qualified to live in Cape Town in terms of Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act.

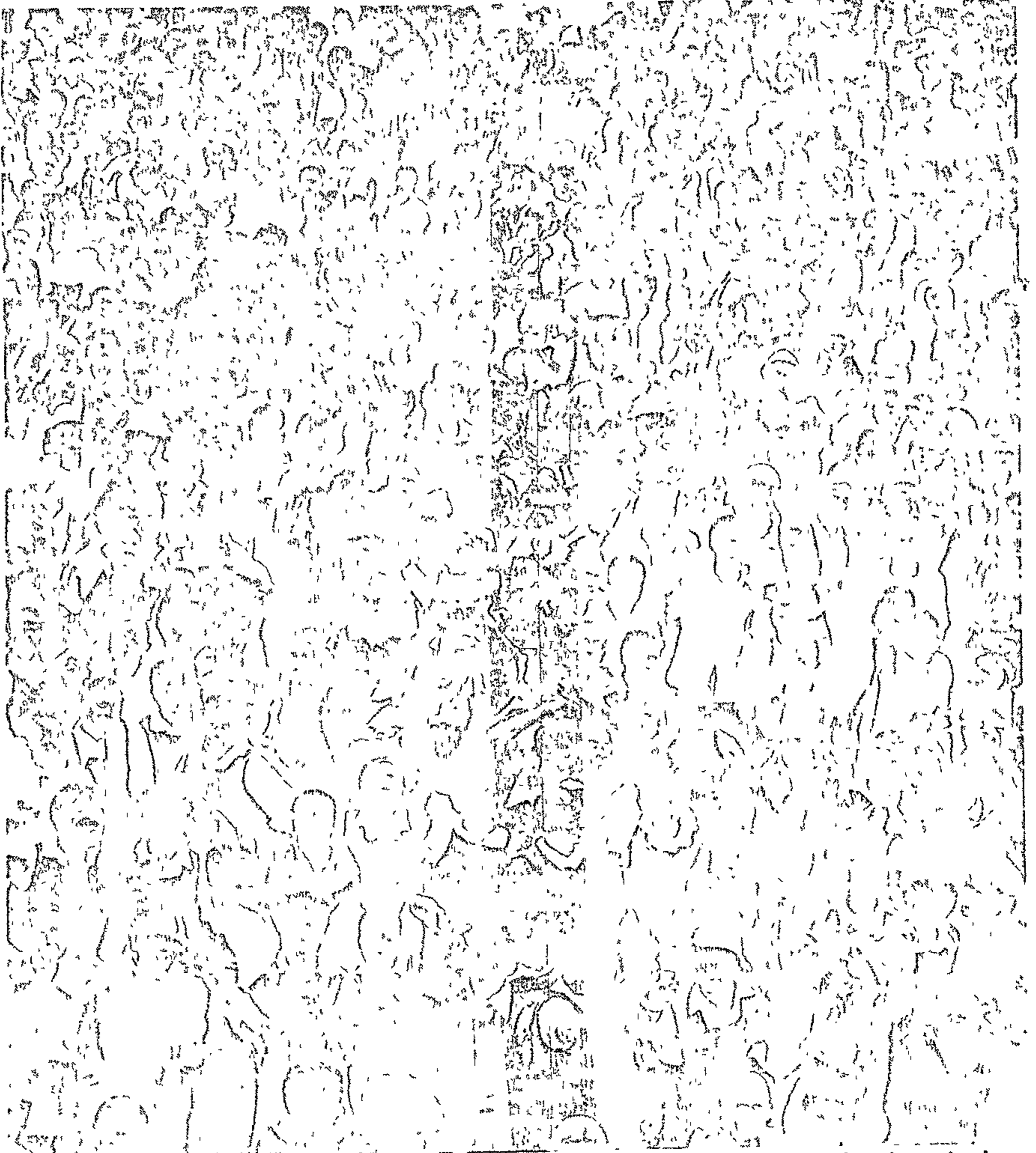
Presenting her report, Mrs Robb said attorneys appointed by the AAO had acted for 118 people in the past year, 81 of them from the Langa main barracks, which was extensively raided by inspectors of the Peninsula Administration Board during March.

In April they dealt with cases of women with babies and young children being sentenced to jail terms and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof later intervened "due to excellent Press publicity."

Mrs Robb said the AAO had also taken an interest in schools situation at Crossroads and New Crossroads in Nyanga East.

As yet, there were no new schools in New Crossroads and children still attended the Nivolo and Sizamile schools in the Phillipi Squatter township. These schools have not been paid since the end of last year.

As a result, one of the teachers was behind with her rent payments and faced imminent eviction. — SAPA



Some of the thousands of pupils demonstrating at Jabulani in 1976. Will they have to do so again?

Nine teachers resign after row with Det

Sowetan By LEN KALANE 19/5/81

NINE Soweto schoolteachers have handed in their resignations to the Department of Education and Training (Det)

The teachers now sit idle at their homes and are looking for work in industry

One said 'We've sent in resignations and it's final. We are simply fed up with the whole system. They treated us like small boys.'

The nine teachers were among the 11 who resigned from Dalwonga Senior Secondary School after grievances with the headmaster at the school. The teachers quit Dalwonga and asked to be transferred to other schools.

But one of the teachers said 'Nine of us have decided to call it quits altogether. The department is protecting the headmaster at Dalwonga. They seem not to be caring a hoot about us and we've now decided to leave.'

A spokesman at the regional office of the department in Johannesburg said he heard that some of the teachers have quit. He would not comment further but referred the matter to the regional director, Mr Jaap Strydom, who was not in.

SOWETAN could not get the department's head office in Pretoria to confirm.

According to the teachers, they have decided to resign because they are tired of being bullied around.

But one said 'We are still keen to get back to the teaching profession bearing in mind that there is a teacher shortage. We are disillusioned with the department because they failed to solve the problem at Dalwonga.'

Now parents of students at Dalwonga are reported to be up in arms over this teachers' issue and a parents meeting is planned for May 23 at the school.



The academic staff of the University of the North entering the university stadium for the graduation ceremony on Saturday

256 18/5/81 Rector plans change

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE rector of the University of the North (Turfloop), Professor Matsiri Mokgokong, committed himself at the weekend to improving the quality of education and training in the country

Prof Mokgokong was delivering his address during the graduation ceremony of the University of the North during which he was also installed as Vice-Chancellor and Rector of the university and the university for the first time in its history conferred doctoral degree, and three honours degrees on whites

Prof Mokgokong also revealed plans to change the face of the university to suit

the demands and nature of the society it serves

He said the demand for higher education and training was growing rapidly and he suggested that a policy of relevant regional research be adopted and that staff development programmes be offered. This university should establish its identity and credibility through research which is development-orientated and which is of didactical importance," he said

He plans to launch, on the basis of studies elsewhere in the world, a project called 'Plan University of the North 2000' to restructure the university to serve the community
Prof Mokgokong said 'Plan

University 2000' would need the support of everybody concerned with the future of the university and the future of the country

The society of today which will determine the future of our university rests on the principles of economic growth production and consumption of goods and services, rapid material progress and change," he said

The doctorate — the only doctor's degree in the university's graduation ceremony this year — was conferred on Mr Johann Lamprecht senior lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at Turfloop and former philosophy lecturer at the University of Zululand
The university conferred degrees and

diplomas on 338 graduands at the ceremony held at the university stadium on Saturday

Also present was Dr Cedric Phatudi, chief minister of Lebowa, and some of his cabinet ministers Mr Kenneth Mophi Chief Minister of QwaQwa, and cabinet ministers, and Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, chief minister of Gazankulu

Dr Hartzenberg said in his congratulatory message that Professor Mokgokong's appointment as vice-chancellor and rector placed the right man in the right post, at the right time. It also gave him a significant place in society, a place to which he had been commended on sense of responsibility to the community

256
18/5/81

256

Sowetan

15/5/87



Moroka Swallows star Alfred "KK" Lentsoane scored his greatest goal when a BA degree was conferred on him at the University of the North at the weekend. His mother Mrs Cecilia Lentsoane is on his left and his aunt, Mrs Bertha Lentsoane on the right.



It was two in one day for beautiful Mmale-sole Lulu Phatudi, daughter of the Rev E M Phatudi of Atteridgeville in Pretoria. Lulu (25) had a Bachelor of Arts degree conferred on her and at the same time received a diploma in University Education.

Generous donation for University of Zululand

Handwritten: J. C. M. M. (18/5/84)

Handwritten: 256

A leading insurance company has announced a donation of R50 000 to the University of Zululand (Ngoye).

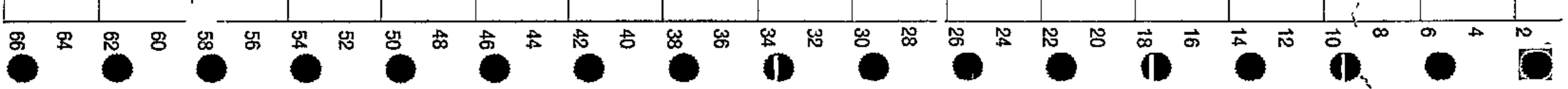
The first instalment of R10 000 will be handed to the rector of the University, Prof A C Nkabinde, at Umlazi, Durban, by the general manager of Old Mutual, Mr M J C van Greunen today

Already, arrangements have been made for R30 000 to be used for the installation of a Language Laboratory at the Vocational Training Centre run by the extra-mural campus of the University of Zululand at Umlazi

The balance of the money, R20 000, will be presented to the university during the next few years. The Language Laboratory at Umlazi will be officially opened later this year. At present there are about 345 students enrolled at the Umlazi campus

The insurance company last year donated R50 000 to the University of Fort Hare. The first instalment of R10 000 was handed to them in December. The money is being used for the newly established Academic Development Centre

UJCT



Pretoria parents say no to Afrikaans

By NORMAN
NGALE

PARENTS of Mamelodi and Atteridgeville primary school pupils have unanimously chosen English as the medium of instruction for their children from 1982.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr P Zuma vice-chairman of the Mamelodi School Committee Council (MSCCC), and Mr S Bapele, chairman of the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Principals' Council.

The choice was made in compliance with a circular from the Department of Education and Training that

parents, through school committees and in conjunction with principals should have a final say in the choice of medium.

Parents of pupils in Standard three and four were requested to submit in writing their choice of Venacular, English or Afrikaans. This was in compliance with the law which made a provision for the first time for parents to have the right to choose medium of instruction for their children.

In making this choice, parents of the two townships have favourably responded to their children's call in 1976 that

Afrikaans be substituted by English as a medium of instruction.

Mr G Engelbrecht, Det liaison officer of Det, had earlier urged parents to make their choices speedily to enable principals to order the textbooks for the following year in time.

Mr P G H Felstead, regional director of Det in Pretoria said yesterday that his office had received responses from Mamelodi and Atteridgeville and was still awaiting that of Soshanguve parents.

The provision for parents to choose a medium of instruction was introduced in the Det

Act after the 1976 riots.

During these riots, students in the higher primary schools had joined those in the secondary schools in boycotting classes to protest against the use of Afrikaans as medium of instruction.

The Pretoria parents choice is an indication that English could be the favoured choice with most communities.

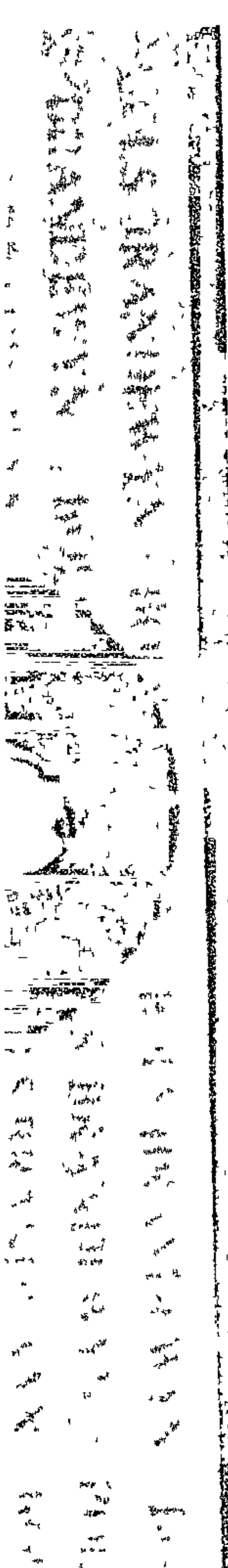
The Det liaison officer yesterday could not furnish the general response to the circular as letters from various school committees were still trickling in while others had not been received.

Mr G Engelbrecht... Det liaison officer

Friendships form around Bols Brandy.

Role of army is disputed

By CHARLES NOGALE
A SENIOR official of the West Rand Administration Board yesterday



Thugs set fire to school

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

A CLASSROOM was completely destroyed and another partly damaged when thugs broke into the Baikage-tse Higher Primary School in Daveyton at the weekend and set fire to two classrooms.

The principal of the school, Mr A M Lekenno said yesterday that dam-

age was estimated at over R1000

The Daveyton police spokesman said yesterday that police were still investigating and no arrest has been made

The spokesman further said I cannot say at this moment what was the motive behind the burning of the school as we are still investigating

Mr Lekenno said that he was asleep at his home on

Sunday morning when people came to report to him that the school was on fire

I believe the thugs gained entrance through the windows," he said

He added that the fire was put out by the Benoni Fire Department

Mr Lekenno said furniture in one classroom and exercise and textbooks were completely destroyed and furniture in the other classroom was partly damaged

South African 1975/5/1
256

Tabel 2 Persentas arbeidsma

Be patient, Det asks

By NORMAN NGALE

PARENTS of Standard Eight pupils who expect a refund from the Department of Education and Training after paying increased examination fees were asked yesterday to be patient.

Mr G J Rousseau, director-general of Det said the refunding of these fees would take some time

Det earlier this year withdrew the 100 percent hikes of examination fees which were supposed to be R16,00 and decided to keep the fees at the original R8,00 per candidate

At the time, many students had already paid the increased amounts

while others had just paid the usual R8,00

On withdrawing the increase, Mr Rousseau had said Det did so after a plea from the African Teachers Association of South Africa (Atasa) not to hike the fees

Mr Rousseau said that principals who received R16,00 from candidates were not in a position to refund the R8,00 before they had received the money back from the department

"The co-operation of parents and candidates in exercising patience in this matter will be appreciated," Mr Rousseau said.

He said a circular giving full details in regard to the processing of the refund had been forwarded to all principals of the schools with Standard eight

24/8/81
Sowetan
256

| Jaar | Blankes | |
|---------|---------|-----|
| | Getal | % |
| 1954/55 | 523 | 0,1 |
| 1959/60 | 725 | 0,1 |
| 1963/64 | 1711 | 1,4 |
| 1968/69 | 2202 | 1,8 |
| 1972/73 | 2139 | 1,7 |

| soens- | | Totaal |
|--------|--------|--------|
| % | Getal | |
| 0,7 | 168539 | |
| 0,1 | 147085 | |
| 0,9 | 146868 | |
| 0,2 | 176712 | |
| 0,1 | 152219 | |

* Kleurlinge plus
Bron: Landbou sens

| Jaar | Seisoenswerknemers | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-----|------------|-----|--------|-----|---------|------|--------|
| | Blankes | | Kleurlinge | | Asiate | | Bantoes | | Totaal |
| | Getal | % | Getal | % | Getal | % | Getal | % | Getal |
| 1954/55 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1959/60 | 43 | 0,1 | 83 | 0,1 | 674 | 1,1 | 62768 | 98,7 | 63568 |
| 1963/64 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1968/69 | 62 | 0,1 | 18 | 0,0 | 1449 | 1,4 | 98935 | 98,5 | 100464 |
| 1972/73 | 31 | 0,0 | 19 | 0,0 | 266 | 0,3 | 81755 | 99,7 | 82071 |

Bron: Landbou sensus

School council formed

By NORMAN NGALE
 THE Atteridgeville/Sauls-
 ville Federal Council of
 School Committees
 (Asfese) was launched at a
 meeting held in the
 township this week.

Mr Z Z Mashao, the
 convenor, announced this
 yesterday and hailed the
 formation of the council as
 a great step ahead for the
 education in the commu-
 nity.

The council whose
 executive is to be elected
 shortly, becomes an
 umbrella body to co-
 ordinate more than 20
 primary and secondary

schools in Atteridgeville.
 The council became the
 second of this nature in
 Pretoria. A similar council
 — Mamelodi school
 committee chairmen
 council — was formed in
 November last year.

Mr Mashao said the
 formation of the council
 was prompted by a request
 by the Department of
 Education and Training
 earlier that the committees
 choose a medium of
 instruction for their
 primary children. Atter-
 idgeville and Mamelodi
 parents chose English as
 the medium.

2/73 nasameeg
 saseenheid n
 ant per 1000
 emde periode
 is van meer
 el het op sy
 e verwaagte in-
 id-Afrikaanse

in die Republiek
 konstant gebly,
 geringe styging
 hektaar landbou-
 nagenoeg konstan-
 intensiewe boerd-
 beurt weer n neu
 vloed van megan-
 Landbou.

Die samestelling van die arbeidsmag volgens ras, op Blanke plase

Opsomming

6.

Uit die studie blyk dit dat die sosiale faktore n betekenis-
 volle invloed gehad het op die beskikbaarheid van kleurling-
 plaasarbeid. Hierdie faktore sluit in: aantal vakansiedae
 per jaar, aantal Saterdag wat arbeiders werk per jaar en
 aantal werksure per dag. Berekende en laasgenoemde veral
 toon n besonderere hoë peil van betekenisvolheid.
 Die vraag of arbeiders vergoed word volgens n bonusstelsel,
 het ook n betekenisvolle invloed gehad op arbeidstekort maar
 wel in n negatiewe verband, met ander woorde, boere wat vergoed
 het volgens n bonusstelsel was meer geneigd om arbeidstekorte
 te ondervind. Die verklaring hiervoor kan moontlik gesoek word
 in die feit dat daar moontlik n substitusie verhouding tussen
 bonus en ander voordele bestaan. Met ander woorde bonus word
 nie betaal om vir produktiwiteit te vergoed nie, maar om te
 kompenseer vir ander voordele.
 Weeklikse loon en belegging in behuising het geen wesenlike
 invloed gehad op die beskikbaarheid van kleurlingplaasarbeiders
 nie.

scap

5.3 Gevolgtrekkinge en aanbevelings

Met die "t" waardes onder beskouing is dit egter duidelik
 dat veranderlikes X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 en X_6 n beduidende invloed
 gehad het op die afhanklike veranderlike naamlik, arbeids-
 tekort terwyl veranderlikes soos georganiseerde vermaak,
 behuising en loon geen invloed gehad het nie.

10. Wyndham, C.H. in press

11. Illion, I. Limits to Medicine Penguin Books 1977

12. Morley, D. Paediatric Priorities in the Developing World

Public servants strike

THE revenue section of the Soshanguve administration offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development grounded to a standstill yesterday when 13 clerks downed tools.

Four of them were later charged under the Public Service Commission Act for insubordination, according to Mr A Boon, chief commissioner of the township.

The clerks were suspended from duty pending the hearing of their case

256 (102) Surin 22/5/81

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1. Herner, J.O. and D.V. The Health Strategy Care C.S. Osby and Co. 1973.
- Fuller, J. et al New England Journal of Medicine 286 13
- Levesey, Practitioner 213 1276
- Scanlin, B.V. Journal of Medical Education 49 4
2. Shenkin, B.N. on cit.
3. Hospital and Nursing Year Book of Southern Africa 1976
4. Snyman 1976 South African Medical Journal 1028
5. Snyman Commission 1962
(Report of Inquiry into high cost of medical services and medicines) page 64.
6. Workshop on the Future of General Practice, August 1977
University of Witwatersrand, Division of Continuing medical education
7. Minister of Health, The Hon. Dr S. van der Merwe
quoted in "The Star" 5.8.78
8. Searle 1973 South African Medical Journal 512
9. Wyndham, C.H. and Irwig, L. in press

BREAKTHROUGH FOR TURFLOOP STUDENTS

1979-80
SUN
1979-80



Mr Mojalefa Mogane, Turfloop SRC president.

said
Outlining the difference between the current constitution and the constitution with the amendments, he pointed out that whereas the old SRC could call six mass meetings a year on its own and four with the approval of the rector, the amendment reduced the number of meetings from ten to four — with the rector's approval necessary for all, the SRC could not obtain fresh mandates from the students on any issue without the rector approval of a meeting.

The old SRC had its own funds which it could use as it deemed fit while the amendment stipulated that all SRC funds would be deposited with the accounts section of the administration and requests to be made with the authorities from time to time if the SRC wanted to use the funds.

The amendment compelled the SRC to pass resolutions to the rector for approval while the rector must only be informed about resolutions. This would have curbed the SRC from issuing Press statements.

The authorities wanted only those students who had been promoted to a second year course or further to vote or be voted for, while in the past all students who have completed a semester could vote and be voted for.

Committees which fell under the direct control of

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE University Council of Turfloop has rescinded a 1979 decision to amend the constitution of the university's Students Representative Council — a move that left Turfloop without an SRC for the past two years.

The authorities have confirmed they have allowed the SRC to operate on their old constitution without the amendments which were proposed in 1979.

The decision is seen by students and the man now heading the SRC as a victory that may be followed by the re-registration of the students who were either expelled at the height of the 1979 dispute over the SRC constitution or refused re-admission last year.

The SRC was scrapped in 1979 when students rejected its constitution after it had been amended by the university administration with the insertion of certain clauses which students said rendered the student body a "castrated" and "toothless" body.

The students decided at a series of mass meetings that year that they would rather function without an SRC than accept the amendments. But poor conditions, apathy, disunity among students and the power the authorities had over the students prompted them to continue fighting for the reinstatement of the SRC and the withdrawal of the amendments.

And this year the

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And this year the

I used the questionnaire mainly to avoid subjective generalisation and to be able to get hold of economic information and factom out how the p... run. Because there are so few people in projects and I could not int... many who are not involved, I was not aiming at a scientific collation o... but rather at using the questionnaire as a way of stimulat... conversation and as a way of stimulat... done in Xhosa).

Mr Mojalefa Mogane (25), a third-year Bachelor of Arts student, and the man who has pioneered the struggle for a relevant SRC at the university, said the reinstatement of the SRC could help unite the students.

Students had already lost hope that we could ever bring back the SRC, but I

had always been confident that we will get wonderful results one day. Since 1979 I decided to involve myself in the struggle for an SRC because I thought our ideals, our plight and the dissatisfactions prevalent in the campus would never be solved or realised by the authorities.

The students have now elected me to lead them and I have in return promised never to let them down. They have seen me — with the help of my executive — struggling through thick and thin to get them an autonomous SRC, and I think it was because of this that they automatically elected me president," he

the SRC were given autonomy by the amendment. This meant the SRC could no longer control sports policy in the campus. This now means that the university soccer team now needs SRC permission to play in the National Professional Soccer League.

assants or farmers. From migrants. The difference is between the general population e.g. those who own land and those who do not. This is the wealth of the country. This is the difference between the general population e.g. those who own land and those who do not. This is the wealth of the country.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No R 1143 29 May 1981
THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT, 1979
(ACT 90 OF 1979)

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO, THE CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF PUPILS AT, AND THE SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION OF PUPILS FROM, OR THE IMPOSITION OR INFLECTION OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS UPON, PUPILS AT STATE SCHOOLS COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS AND ANY HOSTEL ATTACHED TO SUCH SCHOOLS

The Minister of Education and Training has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 44 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto

SCHEDULE DEFINITIONS

1 In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), except the expression "school", shall have the meaning so assigned thereto, and—

"circuit inspector" shall mean any officer of the Department in control of education in any inspection circuit determined by the Minister in terms of section 2 (2) of the Act,

"controlling body" shall, in the case of a State school or a community school, mean the governing council of such a school established by the Minister in terms of section 7 of the Act and in the case of a State-aided school or a private school the governing body,

"expulsion" shall mean the permanent expulsion of a pupil from school,

"school" shall mean any school as defined in section 1 of the Act, excluding colleges for teacher training, night schools and centres for the education of adults,

"suspension" shall mean the temporary expulsion of a pupil from school

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

2 (1) No person shall be admitted as a pupil to any school by the principal unless—

(a) application for his admission has been made to the principal of the school by or on behalf of his parent or legal guardian,

(b) he is a Black Provided that where circumstances render this necessary, persons who are not Blacks may be admitted with the approval of the Minister on such conditions as he may deem fit. Provided further that where any such person is already enrolled at a school on the date of commencement of these regulations, it shall be deemed that the Minister's approval therefor has been obtained in terms of these regulations,

(c) the necessary classroom accommodation is available

(d) the principle is satisfied—

(i) that such a person does not suffer from any contagious disease and that his state of health is such that it will not be detrimental to the instruction of other pupils, and

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

No R 1143 29 Mei 1981
DIE WET OP ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING, 1979
(WET 90 VAN 1979)

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE TOELATING VAN LEERLINGE TOT, DIE BEHEER OOR EN BEHANDELING VAN LEERLINGE AAN EN DIE SKORSING EN UITSETTING VAN LEERLINGE UIT, OF DIE OPLEGGING OF TOEDIENING VAN ANDER STRAWWE AAN, LEERLINGE VAN STAATSKOLE, GEMEENSKAPSKOLE EN STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOLE, EN ENIGE KOSHUISE VERBONDE AAN SODANIGE SKOLE

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), die regulasies wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is, uitgevaardig

256

BYLAE WOORDOMSKRYWING

1 In hierdie regulasies het enige uitdrukking waarvan daar in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), 'n betekenis geheg is, uitgesonderd die uitdrukking "skool", die betekenis wat aldus daaraan geheg is, en tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"beheerliggaam" in die geval van 'n Staatskool of 'n gemeenskapskool, die beheerraad deur die Minister kragtens artikel 7 van die Wet vir so 'n skool ingestel, en in die geval van 'n Staatsondersteunde skool of 'n private skool, die bestuursliggaam,

"kringinspekteur" 'n beampte in die Departement wat in beheer is van die onderwys in 'n inspeksiering mat ingevolge artikel 2 (2) van die Wet deur die Minister bepaal is.

"skool" 'n skool soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet, uitgesonderd kolleges vir die opleiding van onderwysers, aandskole en sentrums vir die onderwys van volwassenes,

"skorsing" die tydelike uitsetting van 'n leerling uit 'n skool,

"uitsetting" die permanente uitsetting van 'n leerling uit 'n skool

TOELATINGSVEREISTES

2 (1) Niemand word deur die prinsipaal as leerling tot 'n skool toegelaat nie, tensy—

(a) aansoek om sy toelating by die prinsipaal van die skool deur of namens sy ouer of wettige voog gedoen is,

(b) hy 'n Swarte is Met dien verstande dat waar omstandighede dit noodsaak, persone wat nie Swartes is nie, met die goedkeuring van die Minister toegelaat kan word op sodanige voorwaardes as wat hy goed ag Met dien verstande voorts dat waar sodanige persoon reeds by 'n skool ingeskryf is op die datum waarop hierdie regulasies van krag word, daar geag word dat die Minister se goedkeuring ingevolge hierdie regulasies daarvoor verkry is,

(c) die nodige klaskamerakkommodasie beskikbaar is,

(d) die prinsipaal oortuig is—

(i) dat sodanige persoon nie aan 'n aansteeklike siekte ly nie en dat sy gesondheidstoestand sodanig is dat dit nie aan die onderrig van ander leerlinge afbreuk sal doen nie en

Jw Jul test see gg

Department replies to education charges

For 3/1/81 (256)

THE Department of Education and Training appreciates the opportunity it has been given to comment on letters on black education published in Extra-Forum in the Rand Daily Mail. Extra edition, copies of which were addressed to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenberg.

The department wishes to comment on some of the letters and in particular on some misconceptions and erroneous assumptions.

Most of the letters published deal with one or more of the following inferiority of black education, the question of one department of education, compulsory education, free books and stationery, school funds and school uniforms.

1. INFERIOR EDUCATION

This department has never concealed the fact that there are considerable backlogs in, for example, buildings and suitably qualified teachers.

However, the present situation in black education must be seen in historical perspective. Black education in South Africa has a very short history in comparison with white education which has its roots in Europe and therefore goes back many centuries.

No one can deny that vast changes have taken place and considerable progress has been made since the State took over the responsibility for black education.

To put matters in proper perspective it is necessary to give a brief summary of the situation in 1953, a situation often referred to as "ideal".

a) The period before 1953 was a period of divided control, since education for blacks was in the hands of various mission societies, while the four provincial education departments had completely separate sections for "Native Education". Different syllabuses and different textbooks were used in schools for blacks. The per capita expenditure also differed considerably with only R13 a year being spent on every black child. This so-called "ideal" state was inherited by this department and this amount, incidentally, formed the basis for this department's budget for nearly 17 years.

b) The education of blacks before 1953 was limited to the "elite" or the select few, while the masses were totally ignored. This is proved by the fact that when this department



Mr G J Rousseau, director general of Education and Training, replies to letters written by black readers of the Rand Daily Mail on the subject of black education in Extra-Forum recently.

1 The school population increased from 1-million in 1955 to 5 250 000 this year and a full programme to wipe out illiteracy completely is operative.

2 The number of full-time matriculants increased from 750 in 1955 to 43 700 in 1980 — an increase of 6 400%. The pass rate has likewise increased from 19% in 1955 to 76% in 1979.

3 The enrolment in secondary schools throughout the country was 35 000 in 1955. This number (Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana included) has increased to about 658 000 in 1979 — an increase of 1 700% over a period of 25 years. In 1955 only three out of every 100 pupils were in secondary school as opposed to 13 out of every 100 in 1979. The percentage of Sub A pupils who reach Std 10 increased from 0,6% in 1967 to 2,6% in 1977 and to 9% in 1980.

4 The increase in the number of matriculants has enabled the department to increase the minimum entrance qualification for teacher training firstly to Std 8 and as from 1959 also to Std 10. As from 1981 certain colleges accept only Std 10 as entrance qualification for all courses, while the duration of training is being extended to three and four years. These principles will be extended to all colleges as soon as possible. Continuous attention is also being given to the upgrading of teachers' academic and professional qualifications through the adult education programme, cash grants, in-service training courses and further training opportunities for teachers in service.

5 The number of black students attending a university increased from 491 in 1960 to 7 825 in 1980. To this must be added the 11 491 black students

by 1985. From April 1979 to March 1982 no fewer than 7 595 new classrooms will have been erected as opposed to only 25 000 classrooms built in all the years up to 1979. This compares 232 new schools and 3 632 additional classrooms at existing schools. To this must be added several hundred new libraries, laboratories and centres for practical subjects, the upgrading of older schools and the extension of teacher training facilities and facilities for technical education.

2. EQUAL EDUCATION AND ONE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

I wish to state very clearly that the Department of Education and Training cherishes the same educational principles and ideals as any other education department, namely to provide the best possible education to every child according to his needs, abilities and aptitudes.

The following recent statements serve to illustrate the Government's policy on education for blacks.

On May 16, 1979 Mr T N H Janson, the then-Minister of Education and Training, clearly stated in Parliament that the Government aimed to have equal education facilities for black and white in South Africa and that it wanted to introduce free and compulsory education for all black children as soon as possible (Hansard No 14 of 1979, Column 6566).

On June 12 1979 he also said in Parliament "It remains an important standpoint of the Government that every child who would like to attend school on a voluntary basis should have the opportunity to do so. In this connection I want to say that a large part of the public seems to be under the misapprehension that the remark

made by Dr Verwoerd (in 1954) caused a ceiling to be imposed on the level to which the black child is able to progress in this country. I want to emphasise that reading and re-reading the statement of Dr Verwoerd makes it abundantly clear that no ceiling was imposed or envisaged on the development of black children" (Hansard No 18 or 1979, Column 4469).

On May 23 1980 Dr Hartzenberg, the present Minister of Education and Training, reiterated in the House of Assembly that "the Government intends to provide black people with the best possible education. We are aiming at an absolutely equal standard of education for everyone" (Standing Committee 3 — 1980, Column 289).

On May 5 1980 Mr P W Botha, Prime Minister, said in a Press statement: "The Government pledges itself to the goal of equal education for all population groups but emphasises that the historical backlog cannot be overcome overnight. My Government and I are prepared to accept a programme whereby the goal of equality for all population groups can be attained as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means."

On June 13 1980 the Prime Minister announced in Parliament the launching of a coordinated and scientific investigation by the Human Sciences Research Council into all aspects of education. One of the instructions is to submit a programme according to which equal education for all population groups can be achieved (Hansard No 17 of 1980, Column 9118).

The department's intentions are also clearly reflected in the Education and Training Act (Act No 90 of 1979). This Act, which was hailed by all, including teachers' associations, as a major step forward, provides the framework for equal education in every respect.

Since the acceptance of this Act the Department has made considerable progress with, for example, the introduction of free and compulsory education which is already a reality in 202 schools in 38 areas and will be extended vertically and horizontally every year.

It is also worth noting that the conditions of service of black teachers are now identical to those of any other population group and that all black teachers in promotion posts and with qualifications in cate-

gory C and above already earn the same salaries as their white colleagues. It is expected that this principle will be extended also to include post-level I during 1982, subject to the financial climate in the country.

On educational standards and syllabuses, I wish to state that all education departments have followed the same core syllabuses since 1967 and that the standards expected in the matriculation examinations are determined by the Joint Matriculation Board. Black matriculants write the examination of either the Department of National Education or the Joint Matriculation Board. The Department of Education and Training merely acts as agent in administering the examination on behalf of the Department of National Education.

Many people seem to believe in the fallacy that the establishment of one education department would solve all problems overnight. Again, the task of this department must be seen against the background of historical backlogs which it inherited in 1953 (such as buildings, unqualified teachers, school population, etc.), as well as against the background of different levels of development and differences in cultural, language, developmental and socio-economic needs of the different population groups in the country. The universally accepted principle of mother-tongue instruction during the first four years is of paramount importance, especially since education is the most important vehicle for conveying, preserving and developing culture and language. The fact that education for blacks is the responsibility of an autonomous Government department with its own ministry and a separate budget is in no way the cause of the present position in education for blacks but rather constitutes concerted and honest efforts to make specific provision for the elimination of backlogs, for cultural and language differences and for a general speeding up of the rate of development and progress of the black peoples, specifically with a view to closing and ultimately eliminating gaps in education, socio-economic standards and general development.

3. COMPU L S O R Y EDUCATION

For many years various organisations and persons have strongly pleaded for the intro-

duction of compulsory education, but the department has never been prepared to introduce a "cosmetic" meaningless form of compulsory education for the sake of political gain. On the contrary, a specific preparatory programme was launched a number of years ago. This included the following:

- Lowering of the pupil/teacher ratio,
- Lowering of the admission age,
- Introduction of compulsory attendance in lower primary classes,
- Phasing out of double sessions,
- Provision for pre-primary education,
- Provision of free textbooks to all pupils,
- Upgrading of primary education,
- Stepping up of teacher training,
- Building programmes aimed at eliminating backlogs, and
- The development of technical training.

I wish to deny emphatically that compulsory education has been introduced to continue an inferior education or that it is being used to curb boycotts.

There are specific regulations which enable the department to deal with boycotts. It is also significant that the department did not introduce compulsory education in areas where there were boycotts.

The department is, however, convinced that the introduction of free and compulsory education will be the single most important step towards equal education. Pupils will receive education from an early age and complete their schooling earlier with a view to further training and education. The drop-out rate will be reduced considerably. Homogeneous class groups will improve the quality of classroom teaching. Remedial teaching for pupils with learning problems and special school readiness programmes are part and parcel of compulsory education. Pupils receive free tuition, books and stationery.

It is also important to note that the department introduces compulsory education only after school committees have been given all the relevant information and after the parents, through school committees, have given the department a mandate to go ahead. Compulsory education will also be extended to higher

classes and other areas from year to year.

4. FREE EDUCATION

There seems to be general confusion about the term "free education". Since 1955 the department has supplied free readers and textbooks at primary level and since 1979 all pupils up to Std 10 also receive free textbooks. All tuition is free and the department also provides school buildings and pays teachers' salaries. In areas where compulsory education has been introduced the pupils also receive free stationery. The provision of free prescribed books and stationery would already have been extended to all pupils had it not been for the prohibitive losses of textbooks experienced so far.

5. SCHOOL FUNDS AND SCHOOL UNIFORMS

As with all other education departments, school fund contributions are used mainly for buying additional teaching aids, library books and sports equipment and for the development of sports facilities at schools. Although the department regards a school fund as essential, contributions to such a fund are not compulsory and any decisions about such a fund, the amount parents are expected to pay and the ways in which such funds are used are the responsibility of the parents themselves, through their representatives on school committees and governing bodies.

Although there are sound educational and financial reasons for the introduction of a school uniform, the wearing of school uniforms is not compulsory and any decisions in this regard are left to the school committees in consultation with parents and teachers.

I trust that the perspectives offered above and the progress outlined will serve to convince your readers that existing discrepancies and differences in the educational setup in South Africa are not the result of a different department of education for blacks, that the Government is firmly committed to eliminating all backlogs and resultant inequalities as soon as possible and that it is equally firmly committed to providing the best possible education for every child according to his needs, abilities and aptitudes, regardless of race or colour. G J ROUSSEAU, Director-General, Department of Education and Training, Private Bag X212, Pretoria, 0001.

RDM
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(256)

took over, there were only 675 pupils in matric out of a school population of 1 million. Only 19% of these pupils passed. Furthermore, the incidence of illiteracy among this generation was extremely high.

Some 20 000 teachers of the "system" before 1953 are still in the employ of this department with only a Std 6 or Std 8 academic qualification and a basic professional qualification.

d) The Native Education (Eiselen) Commission of 1949-1951 raised the following main points of criticism against the system prevalent in 1951:

- i) Native education is not an integral part of a socio-economic development plan.
- ii) In itself native education does not possess any organic unity, but is divided into a perplexing number of divergent activities and is not planned.
- iii) Native education is managed without the active participation of the Native nation, neither on a local nor on a wider basis.
- iv) The financing of native education takes place in a manner that has a minimum of educational influence on the native community, making planning virtually impossible.

Among others, the following changes have taken place since 1953:

whites and the University of South Africa. During all the years before 1956 only 1 426 degrees were awarded to blacks. From 1956 to 1979 no fewer than 8 263 degrees were awarded.

6 The percentage of children of school-going age (7-16 years) actually at school increased from 36,7% in 1951 to 75,2% in 1975, while quite a number of pupils between these ages had some form of education, i.e. they attended school for at least some years. In 1980, 22,2% of the black population were at school, which, incidentally, is the highest figure in Africa.

7 The Department of Education and Training has also reached the stage where it offers a comprehensive and fully differentiated education programme.

This encompasses school readiness programmes and pre-primary education; provision for scholastically and mentally retarded children, an upgrading programme for primary education and ample provision for technical education, teacher training and tertiary education.

Technical education in particular is being developed at an astounding tempo. The technical education programme includes a unique system of technical orientation starting at primary school level, academic technical high schools, technical colleges for trade training, and advanced technical education (Technikon training).

To provide for the demand for technicians and technologists and to supplement the existing facilities for advanced technical education, the department is at present building a Technikon for 5 000 students at an estimated cost of almost R80 million. The Technikon already enrolled its first students in January 1980.

Two-year and three-year courses for artisan training (motor mechanics, electricians, fitters and turners, etc.) are already offered at the New Brighton Technical College in Port Elizabeth, the George Tabor Technical College in Soweto and at 22 colleges in the national states.

The department plans to build another 25 technical colleges over the next six years. Ten have already started functioning in temporary accommodation this year. Most of these offer commercial courses as well as block release courses for employees in trade direction. Trade theory syllabuses for the National Technical Certificate, used throughout South Africa, have been in use at these colleges since 1978. Certificates attained are therefore nationally recognised.

8 Perhaps the most concrete evidence of the Government's intention to introduce equal education is found in the increase in this Department's budget from only R27-million in 1972 to R249 300 000 in 1980/81. Also the national states and independent states budget for their own educational needs. During the past two years this department's budget was increased by 26% and 39% respectively as against an average increase of only 14% and 17% respectively for all other State departments.

These increases have also enabled the department to embark on a massive building programme to wipe out backlogs.

Black teachers do twice as much...

3/6/81

SURK

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Own Correspondent

The average size of a black teacher's class is 48 children while that of a white class is less than 19.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics show there are 3.7-million black children in primary and secondary schools with only 76 596 teachers compared with 967 509 white pupils with 51 269 teachers.

Statistics also show a net loss in the number of

teachers at South Africa's 16 665 schools since last year.

About 400 teachers were lost this year — 223 in black schools, 175 in coloured schools and 10 in white schools.

There was also a slight drop in the number of students at universities, technikons and teacher training colleges.

Boys outnumbered girls in white primary and secondary schools.

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Unpaid
teachers
may seek
new loan

Education Reporter

AN Urban Foundation spokesman has accused the Department of Education and Training of 'gross incompetence and immorality' in its treatment of Crossroads teachers, who have not been paid since January.

The Noxolo and Sizamile schools were registered with the department in January. None of the teachers was paid until April and the Urban Foundation gave them loans for March and April.

At the end of April, most of the teachers were paid. But five, including principal Mrs. Adelaide Mene, were not paid and applied to the Urban Foundation for loans, education projects manager Mr. Len Smith said.

The five teachers have still not been paid and there was talk of applying for another loan.

BACKLOG

The chief circuit inspector Mr. P. S. Scheepers blamed a backlog in Pretoria for the six-month delay.

Mr. Smith said: 'It is gross incompetence. Does the Government not see the immorality of what they are doing by employing people and then not paying them?'

'We feel morally obliged to help these people out but by doing so we are keeping the Government of the book.'

He said the foundation had contacted Mr. Philip Engelbrecht, the regional director of Education and Training, in an attempt to put pressure on Pretoria to get payment speeded up.

Call
for
action
in black
education

256
WM
8/6/61

Mercury Reporter

FINANCE, a shortage of teachers, a common education system, the opening of tertiary institutions to all race groups, and the need for vocational training are areas requiring urgent action in the black education system

Addressing a symposium, 'Education for Peace', at the weekend, Mrs Thelma Henderson, wife of the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, also said the per capita expenditure gap should be closed across the board and a substantial increase in the budget for all education was a prime need

'I personally would like to see the introduction of tax-free grants and loans from the private sector for this purpose,' she said

The critical shortage of suitably qualified teachers could be solved by improving existing teaching conditions in order to entice those who had left back into the profession, she said

Mrs Henderson called for a common system of education for all pupils

Boycotts

'There is no reason why the Government cannot afford to be generous and start setting right the wrongs which have repressed black education for at least the past 50 years,' she said

The symposium, attended by women from movements from all over the country advocating peaceful change, was held at the University of Natal in Durban

Speaking on the recent school boycotts which have crippled schools throughout the country at various times in the past few years, Miss Tandi Gwela of Cape Town said the decision on whether to continue using boycotts as a means of negotiating with the authorities would rest with the authorities themselves

'All the pupils and students want is what most white schoolchildren take for granted — free and compulsory education, workable classrooms, sports facilities, heating in cold winter months, decent teachers and a syllabus relevant to their needs,' she said

Mines to Upgrade Schooling

STAFF 8/1/81

(256)

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

An ambitious R2.5-million project aimed at upgrading the education of more than 5 000 black primary schoolchildren has been launched by Rand Mines.

The group has 29 primary and pre-primary schools on mines throughout the country with 115 teachers and more than 4 000 pupils.

The move to upgrade black schooling on the mines and "to provide the best education the company can," was made by Rand Mines chairman Mr A C Petersen, and has already been on the drawing board for 14 months.

Co-ordinating the project is education officer Mrs Debbie McWilliams, who believes that

in five years time — the duration of the project — they will provide their children with an education comparable with the best white primary schools in the country.

Although the school still comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Training, the mining house is entitled to supplement teachers' salaries, build additional schooling facilities such as libraries and media centres, and contribute towards the stock of educational material.

The department provides the textbooks, desks and equipment, but more often than not there is a shortage of supplies and schools in outlying areas may have to wait long periods before receiving

the "tools" for their education.

Plans for the immediate future include two schools for new mines, the reconstruction of three primary schools, 12 pre-primary schools and classrooms and an expenditure of about R50 000 on new educational material.

To prepare the teachers, Rand Mines has introduced teacher training courses and holiday seminars to assist teachers to come to grips with unfamiliar teaching aids and learn new teaching methods.

Teacher wages are also to be increased in line with the Rand Mines company scales.

The aim of "Operation Upgrade" is to have schools fitted out with

full stocks of educational material, with adequate toilet facilities and playing fields and with well-equipped libraries.

Mrs I Williams believes that if other companies followed the Rand Mines lead "we could effectively improve the education of tens of thousands of black children in South Africa."

The Department of Education and Training has responded enthusiastically to the scheme and sees it as a means of improving teaching standards.

The plan at present covers only the schooling of primary schoolchildren as high school children whose parents work on the mines are bussed to the nearest Government schools.

"We are considering high schools but this is dependent on Government permission. We are planning high schools in certain of our areas but we will have to wait and see what happens," Mrs Williams said.

The only high school, private property in the Transvaal is on the Hall Brothers estate in Nelspruit.

A bonus for Rand Mines in the scheme is the probability that many of the children educated on the mines will return there to work for the company, so the group is looking towards its future manpower requirements in addition to improving the lot of thousands of children.

The results of the actions of people like these, that is in undermining the economic self-sufficiency and political power of black groups and ensuring their incorporation in the new white dominated society should not be confused with their liberal protestations.

People on "good terms" with Africans were often called in to facilitate the signing of concessions which were generally of a pretty brutal nature. Chiefs like Mzilikazi who had seen what white presence meant

Mines upgrade black schools

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE
RAND Mines has begun a black school upgrading project which will cost the company R2 500 000 over the next five years and will involve more than 5 000 pupils at primary schools on mines throughout South Africa.

The company believes it will eventually provide the children of its black staff with a standard of education equal to that received by white primary pupils in South Africa. The main thrust of the Rand Mines programme is to upgrade the standard of teaching on the mines, which have 29 primary and pre-primary schools throughout the country.

There are 115 teachers employed at these schools, at present dealing with about 4 000 pupils. The company will also bring the salaries of black teachers at schools on its properties in line with mine employees' salaries, by supplementing the wages paid to them by the Government.

The scheme is the brainchild of the Rand Mines chairman, Mr A C Petersen, who has directed that children of married black employees resident on the group's mines be given the best pre-primary and primary education the company can provide.

The pilot scheme is spearheaded by Mrs Debbie McWilliams, who said yesterday aimed to "add another dimension to the company's pledge to improve the quality of life of its black employees".

She added "If this type of scheme were taken up by similar companies in South Africa we could effectively improve the education of tens of thousands of black children.

"This applies to all mining houses, or all companies with places where married blacks live in communities as labour pools - for example sugar estates."

Mrs McWilliams told the Rand Daily Mail "The company recognises both the professionalism of the teachers and their roles in the mining communities. Therefore their salaries are to be increased at company expense in line with its wage scales.

"The Department of Education pays standard Government

men in many places, the most famous being Pondoland and Witzieshoek (in Basotho Qwa Qwa). On four different occasions old women said to me that malnutrition and the incidences of "swollen children" had only become common since the "Trust". Various people said that since they were only given ten pounds⁴⁵ to move their houses, they had to sell their oxen to be able to re-establish themselves in the new villages, and so have nothing to plough with.

9.2.2. Exploitation by local people.

In just about all the "community projects" I had experience of, the mass of people were very sceptical about whom the project would actually benefit. They often gave as a reason

for non-participation that such thick clique only. This is apparently a general phenomenon. "Once a confidential relationship with the sanitation project would not benefit rather serve the local large landowners. People obviously have good reason for Umlambo, where a clinic project is many people would not get involved because of an organisation that wages and we will supplement these wages to bring them level with other mine employees. "About R500 000 will be spent on educational materials over the next five years, but as the numbers of pupils at the schools grow, so the budget will be increased accordingly. "We are now spending substantially more on each pupil than is the Government."

People often cited examples of projects where the rich only benefited as their reason for not getting involved in projects. "The usual defect of rural works programmes is that the deficit-farmer and landless-labourer families, as in settlement schemes, have to provide most of the (cheap, off-season) labour, and become increasingly reluctant to do so as they find that the benefits are steered towards the bigger and more powerful farmers. This arises from both the political power and the size of holdings belonging to these larger farmers; thus a road to market is of greatest benefit to those who sell most to market."⁴⁹

People concerned with various projects involving a new way of life and re-organisation of the productive forces, have often stressed that a psychological and emotional commitment is a necessary ingredient for the success of the project.⁵⁰

Principal will stay

By MZIKAYISI F DOM

THE Department of Education and Training has ruled that the principal of Etwatwa High School of Wattville will not be transferred. Students have demanded that Mr O B Gule be moved to another school and to demonstrate their anger they staged a five-day boycott last month.

Students complained that Mr Gule does not have our interest at heart and we feel that he does not belong and represent Etwatwa.

Mr B A Scholtz, the regional director of Det in the Highveld region yesterday said 'Mr Gule will not be removed from Etwatwa. Only the Minister of the Department of Education and Training has the power to remove or demote the teacher or a principal.'

He added that the students did not have genuine reasons for wanting Mr Gule to go.

Schooling for mine children

AN ambitious R2,5-million project aimed at upgrading the education of more than 5 000 black primary schoolchildren has been launched by Rand Mines. ^{1/16/68} ~~256~~ ~~256~~ Sowetan

Although the schools still come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Training, the mining house is entitled to supplement teachers' salaries, construct additional schooling facilities such as libraries and media centres and contribute towards the stock of educational materials.

The department does provide the textbooks, desks and equipment, but more often than not there is a shortage of supplies and schools in outlying areas may have to wait long periods before receiving the "tools for their education".

Plans in the pipeline for the immediate future are two new schools for the mines, the reconstruction of three primary schools, 12 pre-primary schools and classrooms and an expenditure of about R50 000 on new educational materials.

In order to prepare the teachers, Rand Mines have introduced teacher training courses and holiday seminars to assist teachers to come to grips with unfamiliar teaching aids and learn new teaching methods.

Teachers wages are also to be increased in line with the Rand Mines company scales.

The group has a total of 29 primary and pre-primary schools located on mines throughout South Africa, with 115 teachers catering for the needs of more than 4 000 pupils.

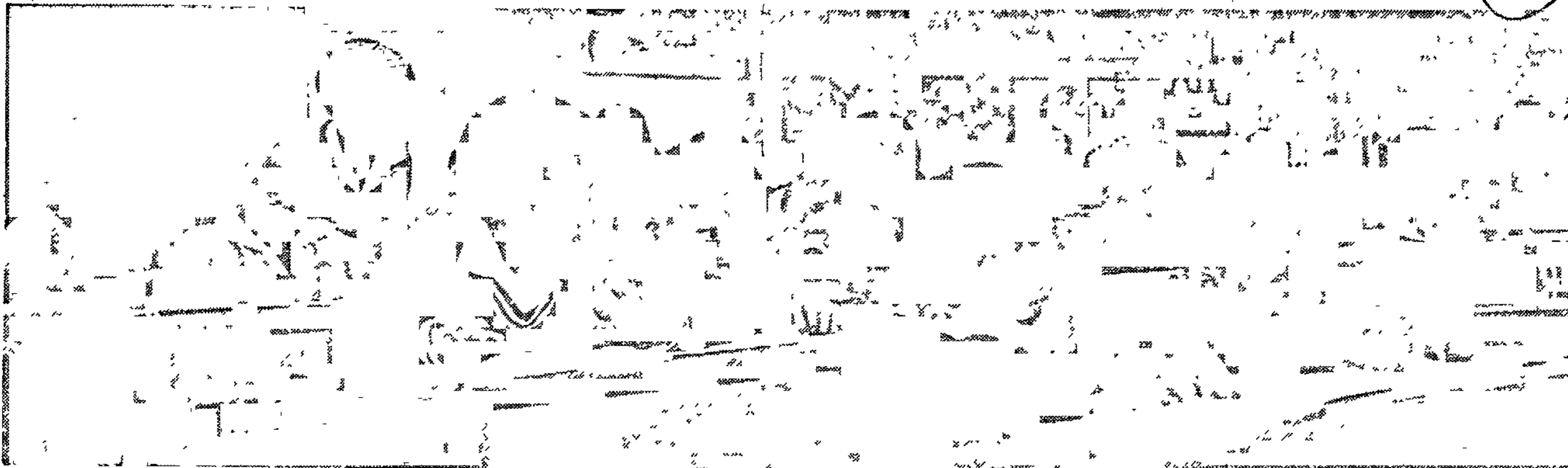
The move to upgrade black schooling on the mines and to "provide the best education the company can" was made by Rand Mines chairman Mr A C Petersen, and has already been on the drawing board for the past 14 months.

Education Officer of the project, Mrs McWilliams believes that if other companies followed the Rand Mines "We could effectively improve the education of thousands of black children in South Africa".

The plan, at present only covers the schooling of primary schoolchildren, high schoolchildren whose parents work on the mines are bussed to the nearest Government schools.

"We are considering high schooling but this is dependent on Government permission. We are planning high schools in certain of our areas but we will have to wait and see what happens," Mrs McWilliams said.

It's the super school



The junior class at Ekuphakameni. It is well equipped, not overcrowded and the teacher is well paid and well trained.

Report and pictures by Bob Davis

The school has enough desks, teaching aids and classrooms. The teachers are well paid and are kept up to date with developments in the world of education.

It is called the Ekuphakameni (the sky is the limit) Primary School and is run by a mining house for the children of its black employees at the Blyvooruitzicht goldmine.

The good news is that there are 24 others like it on the various mines of the Rand Mines group and that the grand total in the mining industry is 60, the bad news is that hundreds of thousands of black children have to be satisfied with much less because the department of Education and Training cannot provide comparable facilities.

Headmaster Mr Livingstone Hashe of Ekuphakameni is a man with a broad smile because he gets whatever he asks for in respect of equipment, classrooms and teachers.

Rand Mines has budgeted R1 600 000 for its black schools for the next five years "but," says the group's education co-ordinator, Debbie McWilliams, "the budget is like elastic pants — it stretches."

A veteran teacher, daughter of a mining family ("I grew up on the goldmines") with a postgraduate degree from UCT, Mrs McWilliams has breathed life into an already enlightened education policy.

"She gives us whatever we ask for," teachers

at the school said.

But apart from providing equipment, the group also ensures upgrading of the teaching staff by means of regular seminars.

Mr Hashe said, "I am a better teacher now than I was when I first came to this school in 1958, not only because of the experience but also because I have attended courses on many subjects."

Mr Hashe's wife, Martha, who teaches grades one and two at the school attributes her own proficiency to special training in regard to teaching six and seven-year-olds.

"I have learned how to teach by participation with the children and the aids have helped me to identify weak students who need additional attention," she said.

"A pre-school class is being started at Ekuphakameni, the first of six such classes at the group's schools.

Headmaster Mr Hashe has also asked for and is getting two more classrooms and a library.

"We are also building two more schools," Mrs McWilliams said.

A policy of improving the quality of life of all its employees was the motivating factor behind the provision of black education at Rand Mines-owned mines.

Although Rand Mines leads the field in respect of providing for black education for the children



A new pre-school teacher at the school, Mrs Martha Ditejane, discusses a project with education co-ordinator Debbie McWilliams.

of employees, other mining houses have adopted the same policy and the budget totals several million rand.

The Chamber of Mines said the commitment to black education was a continuing one and not a new departure.

The Chamber noted that in all 260 teachers were in the employ of mines and that enrolment was 13 000 children at primary school level.

While none of the mines had built a high school as yet, transport was provided for pupils to the nearest centre.

In addition to making provision at school level, the mining industry allocated increasing amounts each year for bursaries to a variety of educational institutions and for the subvention of teachers' salaries, the Chamber noted.

But what of the children of non-mining black families living in the vicinity of mines where schools have been established?

"We blink and admit them although we really shouldn't," a mining official admitted.

And Mrs McWilliams had a word of sympathy for teachers from ordinary Department of Education and Training schools.

"We were at a seminar discussing teaching aids," she recalled, "and among the teachers there were some from other black schools."

"I asked one of the other teachers for her opinion and she said, 'I cannot offer an opinion on these beautiful teaching aids, we don't even have enough desks at the school where I teach.'"

ARTS

Headmaster Mr Livingstone Hashe of the Ekuphakameni Primary School is a man with a smile. He has six classrooms, six teachers and the school is soon to have a library of its own.

Group invests R2,5-m in black schools

Education Reporter

THE Barlow Rand group has taken the escalating education problem at black schools into its own hands with a project in which R2,5-million will be poured into the

group's private schools in the next five years.

Public relations officer, Mr Kevin Murray, said the project, which was launched at the beginning of the year, was unusual in South Africa.

'Although other companies, such as Anglo and AECI have contributed to specific education projects this is the first time that a uniform policy on education on such a large scale has been launched,' Mr Murray said.

The scheme, which will eventually involve more than 5 000 primary school pupils, is being spear-headed by Rand Mines education officer Mrs Debbie McWilliams.

All black schools have to be registered with the Department of Education and Training and must follow departmental syllabuses. They are subject to scrutiny by local government inspectors. However, a company can improve educational facilities at its own expense.

According to Mrs McWilliams emphasis will be laid on the quality of teaching and seminars will be held during the school holidays to help teachers to improve their skills. In-service training has already begun.

'If this type of scheme were taken up by similar companies we could improve the education of tens of thousands of black children,' Mrs McWilliams said.

The company will subsidise salaries paid by the department to bring them level with other mine employees.

Scandal

At the moment ... to consume

FM 19/6/81 (50) (256)



EDUCATION

The political dimension

"So it did not die down in Soweto because the children were fighting for more than not learning Afrikaans or not having this special Bantu education thing. They were fighting because of their parents' unrest which came over them like a fever too," — Elsa Joubert, *The Long Journey of Poppie Nonqena*

Education is seen by blacks as expressive of a political and economic system which has had little regard for the basic human needs of large sectors of the population. So not only education is on trial — apartheid itself is on trial, and those who toil under its weight are black.

However dignified, the crux of the education crisis is simply 'separateness, and the inequality that it incorporates. Therefore, any solution which, while recognising the needs of education does not relate directly to the essential need for much wider change in SA's society, will be a solution tainted by false reformism.

If wider change necessitates political and constitutional change, then it must be made. This is the only real hope of effective long-term solutions to the dilemma facing education. But, because the likelihood of radical movement away from present government policy is negligible, educationists and blacks have to discuss solutions within the present political constraints.

Traditionally, Pretoria has had difficulty in deciding between what is education-

ally necessary for the development of the economy and what is politically possible. Separate development is not compatible with the type of education economic growth demands.

Involvement in education is also a risky business for Pretoria. The very process of education sets free forces which conflict with its complex ideology. In seeking to control these forces it creates further tensions — some of a particularly violent nature.

The danger contained in shrill warnings of five years of pupil unrest — and the horrifying number of children killed — has stirred Pretoria and we can therefore expect to see the application of increased financial resources, compulsory education, the reduction of black class sizes and the provision of adequate physical facilities.

But, however important these steps may be, they cannot compensate for the gross historical neglect — demonstrated in the staggering manpower shortage in SA now — or the political and socio-economic dissatisfaction felt by the majority of blacks.

The cry now is for one education system. Given the non-negotiability of the Group Areas Act for example, this means finding a way of alleviating the problems without substantial political change. Demands for equal per capita expenditure on all children, equal school facilities and equal teacher salaries have been made

repeatedly by educationists and blacks alike and have often been presented by leaders of the black community as major political issues in their own right. Thus far Pretoria has been slow to respond to these demands, and only small gains have been registered.

Yet, alongside this cry the voice of black consciousness emphatically rejects education reform of any sort that does not include serious political change.

Tamasanqa Kambule, mathematics lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand and ex-headmaster of Orlando High says: "By the time Pretoria thinks of one education system for all people with equal opportunities, blacks will want equal legislature — one man one vote. So many things are wrong, that when one change is granted, blacks will ask for more. School children are fast developing a political consciousness."

Kambule is supported by members of black consciousness movements and spokesmen from the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) who say: "Compulsory education is a trick, a bone we are given to suck. If the bone is removed we will ask for meat, so it will not be removed. You cannot talk of higher education when people are struggling to find work. There is no possibility of this type of system being reformed as long as the political situation has not changed. A unified system will bring uniformity of indoctrination. Apartheid is the real problem. Black people are not happy with gestures when oppression and exploitation exist. Black education is gutter education."

Pretoria discards black consciousness aspirations as being representative of a minority group. This is not so. The movement cannot be statistically measured but there is no doubt it voices common black sentiments. (FM February 6) Feelings lie skin deep, waiting for the opportunity of expression in whatever form.

If equal opportunity in education depends to some extent on the ability of blacks to make use of it, then the question of the average black child's social and economic background must be raised. A young black child goes to a school with poor facilities and poor teachers, he comes from a poor home and is probably the only one in the family with any length of school experience. His home is overcrowded, he shares a room with brothers who are labourers, there is little encouragement from his parents for education, his homework is done by candlelight because there is no electricity, there are no books in the house and no one is able to

Riots ... the children are fighting for more than not learning

can only supply the necessary wheat 1 year later.

contd. 6i) Therefore $S_{\text{wheat}}^{t+1} = f(P_t)$

The supply of wheat in period $t+1$ is a function of the price in the previous period.

$$S_{1978} = f(P_{1977})$$

Because farmers base their planned output for the year on the prices of the previous year, any change in price, ~~with~~ effect during the year, will effect demand but not supply, because the crops would already have been planted.

help with homework problems. For him to be able to take full advantage of equal opportunities is dubious although his chance of matriculating will obviously be improved. Nothing could be worse than the present system.

Although there is need for a serious initiative to break the legacy of Bantu Education, Indian Education and coloured Education as yet, no clear structural plans have been made by Pretoria. P. W. Botha's statement that it is government policy to provide equal education for all is not sufficient to convince blacks that it is not more political rhetoric to subdue an inflammable situation.

Within the last 18 months two opportunities for dealing constructively with the issue have been lost. Firstly although the 1979 Education and Training Act which replaced the notorious Bantu Education Act of 1953 as the instrument of control and administration of black education will facilitate many practical and material improvements it did not really come to grips with the separateness of black education. In fact it merely perpetuated the tradition of whites making the decisions for blacks.

Secondly, when Botha decided to reduce the number of State departments to achieve greater co-ordination and efficiency in the civil service the Department of Education and Training was retained as a distinct separate organisation responsible for black education. The decision was made on essentially political and ideological grounds and the emphasis placed on *continued black separation* rather than on education and the co-ordination of the national effort in the development of human resources. This may well have been a disastrous choice, as the continuing unrest in coloured and black schools suggests.

Blacks now want action. The importance of clearly defined short- medium- and long-term strategies for change cannot be more strongly emphasised. Those blacks who are willing to take part in changes must be able to see clearly that they are taking place. Time is important not only because of the extreme pressures

that exist but because the effects of compulsory education, for example will only be felt by the end of the century.

Pretoria is content to wait for the outcome of the HSRC investigation into education. Many educationists — although agreeing that only political change will truly solve education problems — are also patiently waiting. The hope is that the investigation will at least produce the basic principles on which reform can begin. And, because hope springs eternal the point that its findings can only guide Pretoria's thinking — not determine its policy — is quietly dismissed. It is a scientific investigation, and as such its proposals may or may not be applied. The measure of acceptability will inevitably depend on how closely political issues are confronted. And Pretoria has the final say.

Yet, it is difficult to find reason for hope. In an interview with the *F.M.*, Dr Ferdie Hartzenburg, Minister of Education and Training said it is a dream to think of one department of education in SA — yet educationists feel that if there is to be any prospect for hope it must come out of a unitary system. The absolute minimum changes that will meet with the approval of blacks are parity of investment in education, official representation for all race groups at the highest planning level where policy decisions are made, and equal opportunity for all in the education process.

Although implying the disappearance of existing separate education departments it would be naive to think that this alone will necessarily bring about fundamental change, or fully satisfy blacks in the long term. Again it is a question of politics and the fear that one system will revert to racial segregation where decentralisation occurs.

Reform can only be effective if the officials, whose job it is to carry out its practical application fully understand it and are *willing* to implement it. If not reform decisions taken at higher levels will automatically be executed in the pre-established forms — as, for example, in

the Department of Co-operation and Development. There is a very real possibility that this will happen so substantiating the maxim that the more things change the more they remain the same.

Economic conditions, and what percentage of gross national product (GNP) Pretoria spends on education will largely determine the tempo of change. This of course depends on other spending priorities such as Defence. If Pretoria ignores the importance of education as a critical factor in making this type of decision the charge of hypocrisy will be made over and over again.

And if there is any integrity in education planning Pretoria must spend at least 6% of GNP on education immediately, with clear indications of moving up to 8% in the future. The contribution of 4.07% of GNP in 1978/1979 is inadequate, and well below world averages. The US which is contracting its education system spends between 6% and 7% of GNP and developing countries such as Zambia may spend as much as 13% of GNP on education.

Solutions can be found which will reduce the financial burden but they require one education system and the disappearance of constitutional hinderances such as the Group Areas Act. Better use could then be made of existing school buildings by sharing facilities instead of erecting new ones wherever overcrowding occurs and critical problem areas could be attended to by drawing from a national pool. This applies particularly in the case of teacher shortages.

Many solutions put forward by educationists would be unacceptable for white parents now, but may equally become the only alternatives if bloodshed and violence are to be prevented. Not only is apartheid synonymous with oppression it is expensive.

Although the final question is one of politics, Pretoria will have the chance to make amends after the HSRC investigation submits its report. However should Pretoria choose to waste this chance it will guarantee no peaceful future for SA.

CHURCHILL'S observation, "there are lies, damned lies and statistics", is worth bearing in mind when assessing the figures given by Mr Rousseau, in his reply (RDY, June 3) to letters about black education.*

Since his department is the only source of such data we have to accept his figures. But many of the comparisons which he draws are misleading and the picture is more distorted by those he neglects to draw at all.

He also misrepresents the history of Bantu education since the war. He glosses over the implementation of the system in terms of Christian National Education policy, from which blacks have rightly concluded that Bantu Education has from the outset been intended as schooling for servitude.

He implies that there has been a cumulative improvement under the Nationalists. In fact much of the backlog he mentions was not inherited but created by the policy of Bantu education. After its inception in 1953, there was a massive deterioration in the quality of black education, which was only arrested by a change of financial policy in the early 70s.

A further change in policy lately has allowed a rapid improvement in the education for urban blacks. Mr Rousseau is understandably proud of this. In fact it is mainly a monument to the deaths since 1976 of hundreds of young blacks, about which Mr Rousseau is mysteriously silent.

My final objection is that he neglects the issue of political control whatever the material improvements, blacks still have no say over the educational policy for their children.

These are severe criticisms, so I shall substantiate them in some detail. Firstly, Mr Rousseau's historical account needs to be corrected. The Bantu Education policy began with an influential cause in the Christian National Education (CNE) Manifesto, instigated by the Broederbond and published in 1948.

The manifesto recommended that the Afrikaners' own commitment to ethnic distinctiveness, especially in respect of mother-tongue instruction, be applied to black education.

But it went further: education for blacks was not to be financed at white expense, and it was to be organised on the basis of "trusteeship", not equality and segregation.

The CNE precepts have guided Bantu Education ever since, and entirely justify the belief of black parents and children that their system is kept separate so that it can be kept inferior, and is aimed at ensuring their subordination.

The Manifesto was elaborated by the Eiselen Commission report in 1951. Dr W M Eiselen, a Broeder, accepted black evidence to his commission that centralised control of black education was needed, as Mr Rousseau records. But he does not record that Dr Eiselen dismissed the blacks' unanimous recommendation that their education fall under the same government department as white education, and that there be no differentiation.

Instead, Dr Eiselen proposed that it should foster rural Bantu culture, be oriented to manual and agricultural skills, and fall under the Department of Native Affairs, the better to be tied to the development and administration of the reserves.

In other words, Bantu Education was to function, like any education system, as an instrument of socialisation and allocation. But its explicit goal was to socialise blacks into a culture they felt they were increasingly leaving behind. And its motivation was to allocate them to the bottom end of the labour market, as unskilled and semi-skilled labour for whites — on the farms, in the factories, and, as cheap migrant labour from the reserves, in the mines.

The CNE principles and Dr Eiselen's major recommendations were in turn implemented by the 1953 Bantu Education Act. The Act itself is surprisingly vague basically, it gave the Minister of Native Affairs power to do or undo, by decree, anything concerning black education.

To comprehend the Act's impact, we need to see what Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, declared he was going to do with his powers and how he carried out his declaration with devastating effect. He made his general inter-

'Rousseau's distorted picture of black education'

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19/6/81

In the debate over black education, MARK ORKIN, senior lecturer in sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, replies to a recent letter to the 'Mail' on the subject by Mr G J Rousseau, Director-General of Education and Training.

tion quite clear in 1953. "When I have control of Native education, I will reform it so that natives will be taught from childhood that we are increasingly leaving behind. And its motivation was to allocate them to the bottom end of the labour market, as unskilled and semi-skilled labour for whites — on the farms, in the factories, and, as cheap migrant labour from the reserves, in the mines.

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tion is largely an ideologically more explicit version of the previous, discriminatory while policy towards black education, re-introduced by the Nationalists to control the threat to their voters of rising black skills, and to help keep a black labour force on their farms, until they penetrated the economy's industrial sectors.

Dr Verwoerd's adoption of the arrangement had the expected effect. In 1953, as Mr Rousseau remarks, the situation was hardly ideal. The Government's spending on a white school child was seven times higher than for a black child but Mr Rousseau fails to note that by 1971 the ratio had deteriorated to 20 to one, because the pegged amount plus African taxes was increasing more slowly than school admissions.

Dr Verwoerd's other measures were as effective. During the Fifties and Sixties the State tapered off subsidies to mission schools, applied the Group Areas Act and took control of their syllabi. It thereby reduced the number of State-aided mission schools for Africans from 5 000 to less than 500 between 1953 and 1971.

Even so, with the schools it took over and others it built during this period, it still managed to increase black enrolments. The percentage of the black population in school increased from 10% in 1955 to 18% in 1971. But much of this improvement in quantity amounted to a decrease in quality. It involved double sessions, which applied to 80% of children in the grades by 1971, and a worsening of pupil-teacher ratios from 45:1 to nearly 60:1. The situation was exacerbated by discriminatory salaries and poorly equipped and over-crowded working conditions.

Despite Dr Eiselen's warning that schooling a child for less than four years was pointless, about half of black children were having to drop out before the end of Standard Two. And the proportion was slow to improve. This tremendous wastage guaranteed, as Dr Verwoerd wanted, that "there is no place for blacks) in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour".

So the "historical backlogs" of which Mr Rousseau complains were as much Dr Verwoerd's as the missionaries' making. In the decade since the unpepping of funds, and especially since recent attempts to appease urban blacks, there have been notable improvements. Double sessions are being phased out. The percentage of the black population in school has risen, as Mr Rousseau points out, to 22%. The proportion of black pupils in secondary school has nearly quadrupled. And the Government no longer charges parents half the capital cost of secondary schools in the urban areas.

But black students will have read the boast by the Minister of Agriculture before the General Election, that 1991 expenditure per child in school is still 12 times higher for whites than for blacks. This ratio is less discriminatory than in 1971, but still worse than before Bantu Education began in 1953. So they will not be impressed by Mr Rousseau's refusal to draw similar contrasts between white and black, nor by the curious basis of some of his comparisons.

For example, it is misleading just to tell us that between 1965 and 1981 the total black school enrolment has increased five-fold. The black population has roughly doubled in that time. So the increase in the percentage of the population in school is worth noting, but not nearly so spectacular.

Who does he think he is fooling when he says his departmental budget has increased nine-fold in nine years? So has the price of a litre of milk soared. It is sheer propaganda not to correct for inflation.

What is involved in producing valid comparisons? Consider school enrolments. We have seen that about 22% of the black population is in school. The percentage for whites is the same. But is it valid to compare them? Do they jointly imply that the Prime Minister's goal of "equal education for all populations groups" has already been achieved? Not quite.

The two population groups have different "shapes": whites are dying later and have had a lower birth rate than blacks. Young people form a smaller part of the

white group than of the black. So we must not compare the respective school enrolments to the size of the whole group, but to the part of the group that is actually of school-going age.

Until census figures are available, one has to use projections for the 1980 population. One finds that approximately 91% of whites of the school-going age-range are in school, while the figure for blacks is at most 72% — a rather less happy result.

And what about high school enrolment? When one similarly relates high school pupils to the number in the corresponding age-range, one finds that 86% of white adolescents are in high school, as against only 34% for blacks. It turns out that Mr Rousseau's statistics conceal important details.

Mr Rousseau does give one set of figures that are valid. They concern pupils' survival in school through to matric. The percentage of sub-A pupils who reach standard 10 increased from 0.6% in 1967 to 9% in 1980.

We could curiously note that the white survival rate is nearer 60%. But the startling improvement in the black figures is surely worth applauding. Until a question comes to mind. If the flow of black matriculants can be increased so quickly, when it suits the whites for the manpower reasons, how has the Government dared to keep the taps closed for so long?

The obvious answer is that blacks are, if only statutorily, powerless. In the educational arena there are school boards involving black parents, but their jurisdiction is limited to routine administrative matters. In the political arena, the Government still thinks that it can quell black student resentment with "quints".

So until circumstances occur in which blacks get a genuine say in their destiny, and their children get a racially integrated, unified national education, Mr Rousseau will have to reconcile himself to remaining unappreciated for his achievements — such as they are —

O R K I N,
Johannesburg

* Black readers commented on black education in Extra-Forum earlier this year.

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

VI

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

IV

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No reply from DET on schools

THE Department of Education and Training has been accused of not responding to a memorandum complaining of high school fees and uniforms in the area cent by the Thokoza Progressive Association in April.

Mr P Lekoloane chairman of the association said that if they did not get a response by the end of the week they would directly approach the Minister of Education and Training Dr F Hartzenberg.

Mr Lekoloane said Our children in lower primary schools are made to pay school fees of up to R10 and those in higher primary schools pay about R15. We demand that children in lower primary schools pay R1.40 and those in higher primary schools R2.50.

The association also demands that there should be one school uniform in Thokoza.

Black traders in the township should also be allowed to sell school text books instead of children buying books in town.

Mr H J Botha Acting Public Relations officer for the DET said yesterday. No such memorandum has reached the Department's offices in Pretoria.

USA considers aid to SA blacks in the educational field

WASHINGTON — The United States Government is actively considering whether to start a major multi-million rand programme to help educate black South Africans.

The plan represents a bid to revolutionise the world's mainly punitive attack on apartheid by setting the example for a switch to the Reagan policy of constructive engagement.

Success of the black education idea depends on two factors:

- Whether political and budgetary constraints in America itself allow it
- Whether the South African Government is prepared to give its blessing

A State Department

educational field

The official comment. The Reagan administration is considering and is favourably disposed towards the initiation of a major educational assistance programme for black South Africans.

US officials believe that negative pressure against apartheid has come little over the years to convince Pretoria that its race policies are wrong.

Now the State Department is debating whether the time is right for what

24/2
25/7
25/8

one specialist in the office calls a "positive initiative on the same order of magnitude as the (arranged) programme in the context of constructive engagement."

Mr. Duggan said the Reagan administration believed that South Africa even with the best intentions on black education would be having pressed for a rapidly growing number of rapidly growing number of young black people without significantly.

The United States already operates educational training and

assistance programme for South Africa and has budgeted at present \$5-million a year.

One of the major questions facing American policymakers is how much to open at on the South African economy, a world war — or would allow — and how interested the South African private sector might be.

The answer to this would help determine whether the focus of a major American programme would be inside South Africa or whether it would involve a

grant loan in the number of scholarships for blacks at US institutions.

Another question involves what efforts to offer formal university education, vocational training, curriculum development, educational TV schemes, teacher training, budding programmes at college level or a combination of these possibilities.

One difficulty in setting up a major programme of this sort involves political acceptability within the United States where there is opposition to the Reagan policy of constructive engagement and where American blacks themselves want better educational facilities.

TWENTY-EIGHT years ago he was working for a small firm manufacturing pipe organs. Today, as the Transvaal's Member of the Executive Council for education, he is "chairman of the board" of a huge organisation with over 1 000 "branches", 42 000 employees and a R400-million budget.

Mr Fanie Schoeman has been in his 11th floor office in Pretoria's Provincial Building for only a month — hardly enough time to get used to the view — but he has lost no time in pinpointing the master solution to most of the problems he knows lie ahead money, and lots of it.

Last week Mr Schoeman spoke to the Rand Daily Mail about his new job, but fell short of stating firm policy in some areas pending the outcome of the mammoth Human Sciences Research Council probe into education and imminent talks with the Minister of National Education.

Although he is first and foremost a politician — and, as leader of the National Party in the council, a powerful one — his background is in business, and the hard-nosed strategies of cost-benefit he will bring to bear on the Transvaal Education Department will be welcomed by those who see it as a particularly stodgy bureaucracy.

Born in Lydenburg in the Eastern Transvaal, Mr Schoeman started work at a Pretoria bank after matriculating in 1947.

While studying part-time at the University of Pretoria — where he graduated with a BCom in 1951 and an MCom in business administration two years later — he joined what was then the only company in South Africa manufacturing pipe organs, acquiring a majority shareholding. Today he runs it as one of two successful businesses. The other is a construction firm.

Mr Schoeman's political career began with his election to the Pretoria City Council in 1967 and the Provincial Council, as member for Waterkloof, in 1970.

In 1974 he was elected chairman of the council's sessional committee on public accounts, the unofficial chief spokesman on finance.

After the first, predictable question — "how do you feel about your new job?" — and the inevitable answer — "it's a challenge and an opportunity" — we touched on more serious issues: the Transvaal's education crisis, the future of whites-only teachers' training colleges and the future of free schooling.

The big problem is money, says Mr Schoeman.

He feels the Transvaal, which has over 55% of South Africa's white pupils and the country's fastest growth rate, is getting a raw deal.

"What we most definitely need more of is money. We are being hampered at the moment by a shortage of money."

"At the moment most of the problems I have to deal with could easily be solved, if we had the money."

Perhaps it is a pipe dream, but I would like to see to all reasonable requests. For the time being,

Can a man who makes pipe organs also squeeze sweet melodies out of the 'tone deaf' TED?

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Mr Schoeman "My first duty is not to interfere in day-to-day education — in that area I am a layman"

Picture ROBERT MAGWAZA

Mr Fanie Schoeman, the new MEC for education in the Transvaal, hasn't had much time to formulate clear policy, yet already he is convinced that money — and lots of it — is the answer to the problems of white education. MARTIN FEINSTEIN reports.

you've got to explain to many people why their school-grounds can't be developed this year, why they have to wait for a hall."

He hopes the HSRC investigation, headed by Professor J P de Lange and due to be handed to the Cabinet in about a month, will recommend that the province get more powers to raise money.

"The De Lange report, which will have very important implications for the teaching profession and the relationship between province and central Government, could have one of two results — the powers in education will either be centralised or decentralised, and I expect the latter."

"I would like to see a dispensation where we have more powers to obtain the money we need to get on with the job at the rate we are

developing in the Transvaal, the present subsidy formula is insufficient."

In 1971, 55% of the provincial budget was raised by the province, now the figure is only 17%, mainly from motor, hunting and fishing licences.

Does this mean the end of free education for whites?

"We will first have to await the outcome of the De Lange inquiry. I think they are most definitely going to make recommendations in this regard."

"I get the feeling that we will move in the direction of the State providing a smaller, basic amount, and that communities will be called upon to contribute what they want, in addition."

"I think that would be a sound approach. The State will carry on the responsibility to provide for those who can't afford education, and

tax those who can really afford it."

But, says Mr Schoeman, communities must be defined so as to prevent "elitism", where wealthy suburbs pour money into their own schools, leaving poor areas to stumble along on Government grants.

I asked what chance there was of teachers' colleges opening their doors to black students, as the Johannesburg College of Education has done, even within the confines of the permit system.

"I don't think so," he replied.

"I think JCE is a specific circumstance, where they provide certain courses on behalf of the University of the Witwatersrand."

"Our approach is to provide and supply facilities for the various national groups."

I'm not fussy about small details, but generally

we must try to provide for various groups on a differential basis."

Encouragingly, Mr Schoeman wants "as much contact as possible" with organisations such as the Transvaal Teachers' Association and the Transvaal Onderwysersvereniging.

"My problem at the moment, of course, is that we are preparing for the council session in August and September and it is going to take up virtually all our time."

Then, in late September, there is the Administrator's Conference in Bloemfontein, which means teaching unions will have to wait three months before they can hold in-depth talks with Mr Schoeman.

"I've already visited some of the senior officials of the department, and gradually the opportunities will be created to meet the organised profession — most definitely, as soon as the time is available."

"I would like to listen to them to find out whether they do have problems, where the problems lie and what they regard as the solutions."

He will also meet them at the six annual symposia — one for each region of the Transvaal — organised by the TED.

What about the shortage of teachers in key subjects such as science and maths?

"You must realise that this sort of person is also scarce in the private sector, not only in the teaching profession, and it is the case all over the world. I don't think anybody in particular can be blamed for this."

"In-service training is more or less the best we can do. The department and all its officials are aware of these needs and problems, and what can be done has been done."

Although Mr Schoeman is adamant that there is no education crisis — "things are going well" — he admits that "we do have our problems."

"We have a manpower problem and we have a financial problem, (a wishful clap of the hands). I wish we had double the amount available."

"But we aren't in a crisis, that I can tell you," he said, citing as evidence the fact that over 60% of Std Six pupils now reach matric, as against 18% in 1948.

This week Mr Schoeman will be sitting down for talks with the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Crisis or no crisis, teachers are hoping their agenda will include the very real problems of poor pay, the unpopular quota system, the shortage of English-speaking teachers and ways to streamline a department that has a reputation for insensitivity.

And in August, Mr Schoeman expects a full-scale attack from the Progressive Federal Party in the council, aimed at both his education policies and the budget to which he is now putting the finishing touches.

"I think it's going to create some fireworks — at least I hope so. The council mustn't be too dull."

- 23. Venter, J D Die Drinkpatroon van Kleurlinge in Kaapland en Natal, Nasionale Buro vir Opvoedkundige en Maatskaplike Navorsing, Navorsingsreeks no. 19, 1965.
- 24. Verslag van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Aangeleenthede Rakende die Kleurlingbevolkingsgroep, Die Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, 1974.
- 25. Williams, R J Biochemical individuality and cellular nutrition in Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 20, 1959.

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By MZIKAYISI EDOM

THE Wattville Community Council has been called upon to request an urgent meeting with the Department of Education and Training to discuss the acute shortage of schools in the area.

This call was made yesterday by Mr N Mlokoti, a member of the Wattville Council

He said "Only eight schools serve a population of 20000. This has resulted in many children loitering around schools."

He added "Fifteen

Wattville is in dire need of schools - CC

years have lapsed without schools being built in this area"

Mr Mlokoti called for the abolition of the platoon system. He said that temporary structures such as the ones put up for coloured and Indian schools should be erected to accommodate Form II to Form V pupils

"Vandalism at all schools is horrifying. Doors and windows are smashed in the absence of security measures. School premises are used at night as gambling dens, dagga joints and illicit sexual nooks. In fact, a corpse or two have been found on school premises", Mr Mlokoti said

Prestige black schools for E Cape

By BILL GARDINER

TWO new black high schools at a total cost of almost R6 million had been earmarked for Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J. P. Engelbrecht, said in Port Elizabeth today.

Three similar schools have already been built at Mabopane East, Imbali and Fort Beaufort.

In an interview, Mr Engelbrecht said the schools — the Kwezi Lomso High School in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, and the Nombulelo High School at Makana's Kop — would be prestige institutions.

Each school — planned to accommodate about 1 000 pupils — would include 30 classrooms, a library, hall, four laboratories, three multi-purpose rooms, an administration block, a staff room and about eight hectares of sports fields.

The schools, which will cost almost R3 million each, will be completed in 1983.

In addition to the new schools being built, many existing schools in the regions have been upgraded or have been earmarked for improvements.

In Port Elizabeth, Newell, Cowan and Kwazakelê high schools now have new classrooms, libraries, laboratories and administration blocks.

According to the circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G. W. Merbold, a total of R8 million has been budgeted for black schools in the Albany, Bathurst and Alexandria districts.

Apart from the new school at Makana's Kop, other Grahamstown schools in the circuit were getting new classrooms, administration blocks and toilets.

Mr Merbold said the Department of Education and Training had really "got down to business" since its establishment in 1979.

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

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Soweto schools: plans for a shift of emphasis

Star 2/7/81 (256)

More emphasis is to be placed on technical and commercial subjects in Soweto schools next year, according to the area's education chief, Mr Jaap Strydom.

"Eleven of our 56 secondary schools are to be changed to comprehensive schools which will have technical, commercial,

scientific and general streams," Mr Strydom said.

"This will mean thousands of children will have the opportunity to do technical subjects at school. It will change the picture of education in Soweto entirely."

This significant step was part of a programme to make education relevant, Mr Strydom said. At

present 140 Soweto teachers were being retrained at Molapo Technical Centre in Soweto and they would teach at the new comprehensive schools.

"It is impossible to build enough fully technical schools — so the alternative is to turn secondary schools into comprehensives to create bigger and more relevant options," he said.

"I believe other education departments will have to follow this pattern soon."

To keep up with the demand for technical education at least 100 teachers a year will be trained over the next 10 years in technical subjects for Soweto schools.

At present about 1300 students are receiving technical training at apprentice level or at technical high schools in Soweto. This number will increase when new premises for a second technical high school (in Diepkloof) and a technical college (in Dobsonville) are built.

Mr Strydom is aware of criticism from the private sector that black schools are not producing the people needed in the market place.

"That is why we have such a concentrated training programme for teachers," he said. "Besides the technical training we have set a deadline of the end of next year for every teacher in Soweto to have matric as a minimum qualification."

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III : No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

C W von Düring

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Sash warns against tough controls

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Black Sash has warned that tough controls on black schools gazetted by the Government in May could turn thousands of young adults on to the streets and arouse bitter resentment in the black community.

The new regulations give education officials sweeping powers to expel pupils, close schools and bar enrolment by pupils above certain age limits.

The Black Sash condemned the measures as "the response of authority to the events of 1980 — a heavy-handed response to a situation which we were assured involved only 1% of black schools and 3% of black pupils."

The regulations, gazetted by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, restrict the admission of Standard 9 or 10 pupils over the age of 20, Standard 6, 7 or 8 pupils over the age of 18 and primary school pupils over the age of 16.

They will no longer be enrolled at schools or be permitted to continue classes without the permission of the Director-General of Education and Training.

The Black Sash said 16 000 black pupils over the age of 17 were still in Standard 5 last year — according to figures released by the department itself.

The consequences of the new legislation would be "disastrous" unless it was coupled with a massive programme of technical and adult education, the Black Sash said.

It appeared that the government was contemplating an "immediate and drastic reduction" in the number of black secondary school pupils, or the introduction of another permit system "which can only arouse bitter resentment."

"It is well known that, owing to financial stringency and lack of facilities, black children often start school very late and/or suffer interruptions in their education, so that many pupils in the secondary standards are in fact young adults," the Black Sash said.

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The new regulations also provide for the summary expulsion of any pupil who "incites or instigates or procures a fellow student to violate any regulation or instruction made, in terms of the Act"

Expulsion also awaits any pupil who instigates or takes part in a boycott of classes, protest march, sit-in or "any riotous action"

Schools face closure if "in the opinion of the circuit inspector" the majority of pupils boycott classes and do not return by a prescribed date. School unrest would not be ended by stifling dissent, the Black Sash said.

Few aspects of the local scene had been more encouraging in recent months than the increasing support in "influential quarters" for educational reforms, it said.

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

(Continued)

SURVEYING
QUANTITY

CT 9/7/81 (256) (5)

Normal attendance at schools

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 60 percent to 70 percent of the estimated 23 000 black pupils in the Peninsula have reported to schools for the new term, according to Mr P J Scheepers, circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training

Attendance on Monday, the first day of the new term, was 50 percent to 60 percent Attendance at the four black

high schools and 31 primary schools in the Peninsula normally averages 80 percent

Mr Scheepers said that more pupils were expected to report to schools in due course There were no signs of a boycott and he was "completely satisfied" with the attendance

"The situation is completely normal," he said

School controls will cause more trouble — Sash

CT 9/7/81 (256) (56)
Staff Reporter

THE Black Sash has warned that tough controls on black schools gazetted by the government recently could turn thousands of young adults on to the streets and arouse bitter resentment in the black community.

The new regulations give education officials sweeping powers to expel pupils, close schools and bar enrolment by pupils above certain age limits.

The Western Cape Region of the Black Sash condemned the measures as "the response of authority to the events of 1980 — a heavy-handed response to a situation which we were assured involved only 1 percent of black schools and 3 percent of black pupils".

The regulations, gazetted by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, restrict the admission of Std 9 or 10 pupils over the age of 20, Std 6, 7 or 8 pupils over the age of 18 and primary school pupils over the age of 16.

In terms of the regulations these pupils will no longer be enrolled at schools or be permitted to continue classes without the permission of the Director-General of Education and Training.

'Mind boggles'

The Black Sash said that 16 000 black pupils over the age of 17 were still in Std 5 last year — according to figures released by the department.

"The mind boggles at the social consequences countrywide of turning thousands of young people on to the streets in a period of severe unemployment."

The consequences of the new legislation would be "disastrous" unless coupled with a massive adult-education programme.

It appeared that the government was contemplating an "immediate and drastic reduction" in the number of black secondary school pupils, or the introduction of another permit system "which can only arouse bitter resentment".

"It is well known that,

owing to financial stringency and lack of facilities, black children often start school very late and/or suffer interruptions in their education, so that many pupils in the senior secondary standards are in fact young adults.

"But this undesirable state of affairs would be phased out naturally by the policy of compulsory education to which the government is now committed."

The new regulations also provide for the summary expulsion of any pupil who "incites or instigates or procures a fellow student to violate any regulation or instruction made in terms of the Act".

Expulsion also awaits any pupil who instigates or takes part in a boycott of classes, protest, march, sit-in or "any riotous action".

The regulations also provide for the banning from school premises of absent pupils who fail to return to classes by a specified date.

Schools now face closure if "in the opinion of the circuit inspector" the majority of pupils boycott classes and do not return by a prescribed date. These powers may be delegated by a circuit inspector, with the approval of the Director-General, to any of his officials.

"Marches, sit-ins and the 'boycott of functions' are classified with riotous behaviour."

The Black Sash said few aspects of the local scene had been more encouraging in recent months than the increasing support in "influential quarters" for educational reforms.

Industrial leaders had said more skilled workers were needed to maintain economic growth, pointing out that lack of basic education made many people untrainable and therefore unemployable. The Human Sciences Research Council had been commissioned to investigate educational policy, and administration Afrikaner academics had called for "open" universities, colleges and technikons and the government had pledged itself to the goal of equal educational opportunities.

Sash Warning on Schools 'misleading'

CT 10/7/81

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training has dismissed as "unfounded and misleading" a warning by the Black Sash that new regulations for black schools could turn thousands of young adults on to the streets.

"It is obvious that the Black Sash has joined the ranks of the unenlightened few who grasp at every straw in attempts to denigrate steps taken by the department to improve education for blacks," the department said in a statement released yesterday.

The criticism was "utterly irresponsible or politically motivated," the statement said.

"These regulations are merely a consolidation and improvement of

previous regulations and amendments with the addition of further age restrictions."

On Wednesday the Cape Western Region of the Black-Sash condemned the new controls as "the response of authority to the events of 1980—a heavy-handed response to a situation which we were assured involved only one percent of black schools and three percent of black pupils."

The regulations restrict the admission of Standard 9 or 10 scholars over the age of 20, Standard 6, 7 or 8 scholars over the age of 18 and primary school pupils over 16.

The department's statement said the regulations had been reviewed "because of the department's con-

cern for the future of such pupils and because the department sees it as its responsibility to protect the interest of every child who is desirous to receive education."

Other education departments had similar regulations, the statement issued by Mr G J Rousseau, director-general of the department, said.

"It is an irrefutable fact that the quality of classroom teaching is seriously and adversely influenced by a wide age distribution in a particular class."

"The department is doing everything in its power to establish homogeneous class groups, as is the case in other education departments, in an effort to improve the quality of education."

The Black Sash was apparently

"blissfully unaware" of progress made in the fields of technical and adult education. There were 29 technical colleges for blacks and a further 14 would be erected by 1987. In addition the department had 16 technical orientation centres and was planning the erection of another 26 over the next five years. Almost 500 adult education centres throughout the country gave tuition to about 65 000 "adults" in courses ranging from literacy to matric.

"The allegation that the government was contemplating an immediate and drastic reduction in the number of black secondary school pupils is absurd in the extreme. Already in 1967 the emphasis in the department's planning shifted to secondary education."

School subsidy given

Sowetan 13/7/81
not forced
to register

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

THE Department of Education and Training will build 561 new school class rooms and 26 centres by the end of this year at a cost of more than R10 m in Duduza, Nigel on the East Rand

This announcement was made yesterday by Dr F. Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training when he officially opened the M O Sebone Senior Secondary School in Duduza

Dr Hartzenberg said during the past 25 years, since the separate Department of Education was established to cater for the specific needs of the black community in this country, there has been phenomenal growth and progress made at all levels

He added "During the same 25 years period, the number of schools for black pupils increased from 5 800 in 1955 to nearly 15 000. Similarly, the number of teachers in service at these schools advanced from 22 000 in 1955 to about 103 500 at the end of last year"

Dr Hartzenberg further said equal education did not involve responsibilities on the part of the State and the Department of Education and Training only

He said "More than anything else, equal education for all the children of all national groups implies that the school, whether for black or white children, will strive to satisfy the standards that are set to meet the educational requirements of the communities concerned"

The M O Sebone Senior Secondary school was made possible through the concern and generosity of the world's largest manufacturer of agricultural equipment, John Deere

A donation of R400 000 by the John Deere Foundation in the United States of America to the Urban Foundation for the construction of a high school for black students in Duduza, was prompted by the lack of high school facilities in the area

The school, which was opened in January this year, has a staff of 15 teachers including the principal. There are 710 pupils accommodated in 16 classes.

SOWETO'S institutions offering nursery school education may register then with the Department of Education and Training, (DET), if they so wish, Mr A Lubbe, DET's chief educational planner of schools, said yesterday

Mr Lubbe was addressing a meeting of parents and nursery school principals at Charwelo Community Centre in Moroka North called to explain the requirements needed for registration such institutions according to the Education and Training Act of 1979

He assured the meeting that his department's aim to have the schools registered was to help them mainly with educational programmes. As for the running of the schools, they would still be left in the hands of the present governing bodies, he said

DET is not going to compel anybody to register. That we are going to leave to the parents of the children at these schools to decide for themselves," Mr Lubbe said

He said an institution would be considered for registration as a nursery school only if it could be identified clearly as such and also followed an approved programme

He also said such a school may be registered if there was a creche (place of care) on the same site or in the same building and if the nursery section was in a separate building or rooms. Another condition would be that there should be a separate playground

These registered schools Mr Lubbe said will be subject to inspections and statistics of finance will have to be supplied when required by the departments, as well as progress reports for individual children

"Because these schools will be subsidised by DET, persons responsible for the education programmes will have to be suitably qualified and the number of children not to exceed 140 with a staff of six," Mr Lubbe said

The meeting was also told that those people who were already serving in these schools but had no qualifications, would be given in-service training

Mention was also made that those schools which had registered, may after a year withdraw their registrations if they felt dissatisfied. They would still get the present subsidy they were receiving but not the one from DET which was meant for educational programmes

Students stone school

STUDENTS at Vosloorus Junior Secondary yesterday stoned and smashed windows of the school after protesting against what they called excessive corporal punishment.

And in a separate incident in Soweto police rushed to Emadwaleni High School in Mzimhlope when about 1600 students boycotted classes protesting the arrest of a colleague.

Students at Vosloorus refused to go into classes in the morning demanding a repeal of the "excessive corporal punishment" and an end to poor class attendance by teachers during school periods.

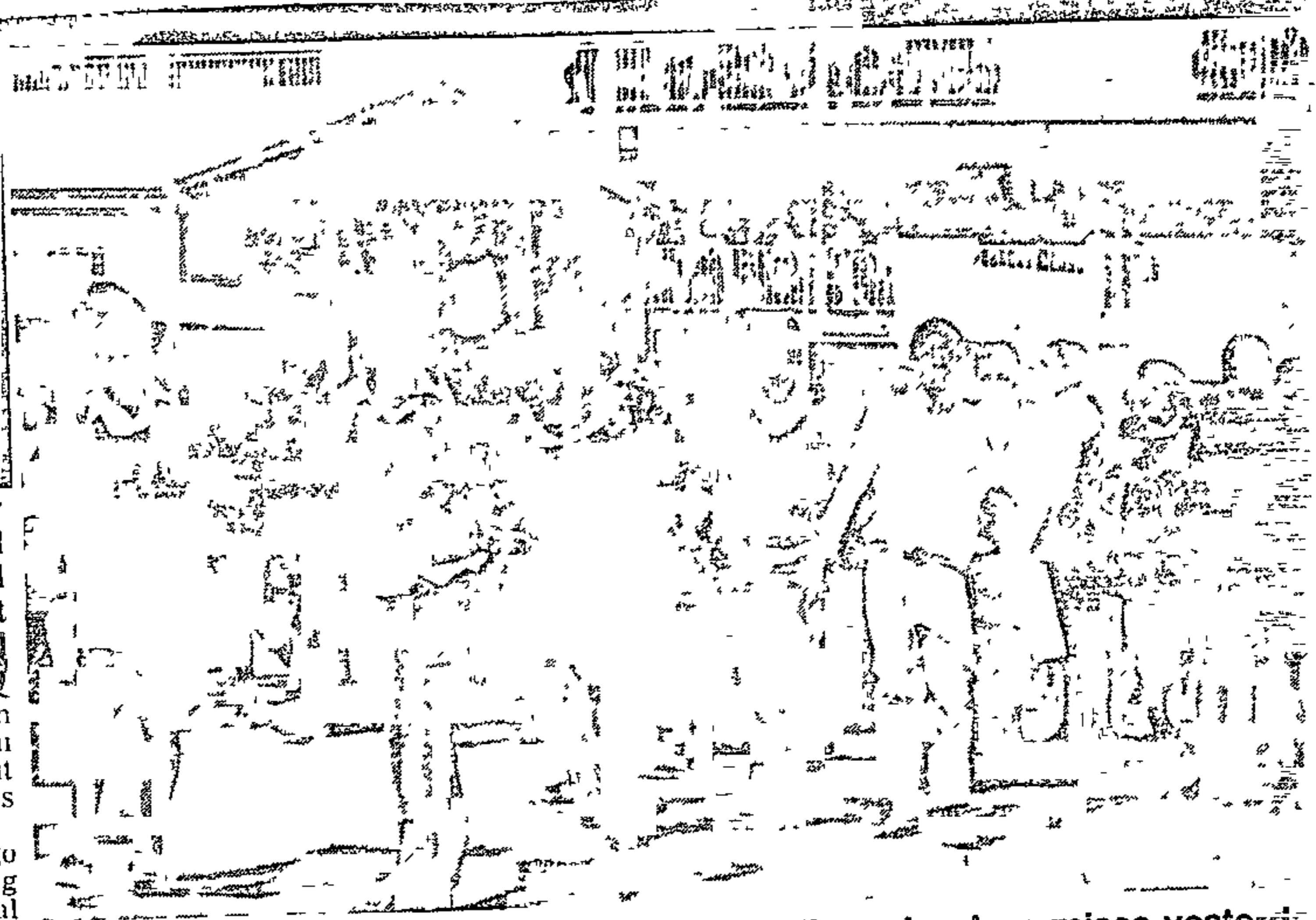
Violence erupted later when the angry students attacked the school building stoning all the windows on one side of the school block before leaving the school grounds for home. They claim they had been complaining about corporal punishment and the absence of teachers during lessons and nothing had been done.

In Soweto the entire school refused to go into classrooms in the morning demanding the release of their chief prefect Patrick Mienyane after putting up placards on the fence at the gate of the school.

Police were on the scene minutes later but left after the school's authorities had asked them to stay away. But two policemen who did not completely go away were seen seated inside their car parked across the rail line some kilometres away.

Although students said the boycott would continue until their colleague is released, an official related this and said the students' representatives had agreed that the boycott be ended today and all would go back to class.

Mienyane was arrested on June 21 in Soweto during a bus stoning incident.



EMADWALENI HIGH: Students leaving the school premises yesterday.

Excessive corporal punishment

Staff to meet riot students

BY MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE PRINCIPAL and staff at the Vosloorus Junior Secondary school will hold a meeting before tomorrow to discuss students' grievances leading to the stoning and smashing of windows at the school on Tuesday, headmaster, Mr Solly Chivoli said yesterday

Students stoned and smashed the windows after protesting against what they call "excessive corporal punishment"

When SOWETAN reporters went to the school yesterday, every thing was back to normal

The students refused to go into classes on Tuesday morning demanding a repeal of the excessive corporal punishment and an end to poor class attendnace by teachers during school periods

Mr Chivoli said "The students should not have gone to the extent of breaking windows if they

had anything they were not happy about

"The first thing they should have done was to consult me and inform. They have put the school to a lot of expense because now we have to repair all the windows with money we could have used to do something better for them"

Mr Chivoli said he promised the students at assembly yesterday morning that he was going to look into their grievances and would call a staff meeting to discuss and iron out complaints

Students interviewed by

SOWETAN said they decided to go back to class after the principal had assured them he was going to look into their grievances. They warned that if their grievances were not resolved by next week, they would "take further steps"

Violence erupted at the school when the angry students attacked the school building, stoned all the windows on one side of the block, including the principal's office, before leaving for home

The students claimed they had been complaining about corporal punishment and the absence of teachers during lessons and nothing had been done

Sowetan

16/7/81

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whereas in Botswana, which has no clinic, 47% had visited a clinic. This confirms what other workers have found - that if medical services are readily available, they are used.

Summary.

It would seem, then, that certain characteristics distinguish the care-group members from the general population. In contrast to the community, most care-group members have many of the items considered necessary for good health, and are aware of the benefits of using clean water.

5. CONTACT BETWEEN CARE-GROUPS AND GENERAL POPULATION.

In analyzing the impact that the care-group had upon the general population, we divided each village into two groups: those who had had contact with the care-group (the experimental group) and those who had not (the control group). Each care-group member visits about

No end to school boycott
Swejan 16/7/81

THE class boycott at the Emadwalem High School in Soweto continued yesterday with the regional office of the Department of Education and Training desperately trying to convince the students to end the strike.

Although police are not intervening after being asked by the school authorities to stay out of the picture, they were observing the situation yesterday from their cars parked nearby.

The students went out on strike on Tuesday this week demanding that a colleague, Patrick Mfenyane, who was arrested by police last month be released.

Mfenyane is a chief prefect at the school and the authorities say police told them he was arrested after a bus stoning incident on June 21.

Students are refusing to go to classes, saying the boycott will continue until their colleague is freed.

Mr Gerald Engelbrecht, liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday the regional office was trying to solve the matter with the students.
See Page 5

6.1 Health Possessions, Villages Combined.

| Contact | % | No Contact | % |
|--------------|----|------------|---|
| soap | 92 | 84 | |
| washcloth | 47 | 32 | |
| pit latrine* | 26 | 14 | |

*Pit latrines significantly different at 10% level, X² test.

In the table we show the effect of contact upon the acquisition of soap, washcloths and pit latrines in the two villages. In all of these, contact had a positive effect upon the proportion of people possessing these items, there being a non-significant increase in the proportion of people possessing washcloths and soap, while a significant number who have had contact possess a pit-latrine. It

was noticed that there was an increase in the number of washcloths owned by families after the introduction of the care-groups, this effect being independent of contact. We have insufficient data to determine whether or not this was due to a ripple-like effect through the community, arising out of the establishment of the care-groups.

6.2 Knowledge of Trachoma.

| Contact | % | No Contact | % |
|---------------------------------|----|------------|---|
| no knowledge of trachoma | 23 | 59 | |
| knows something about trachoma* | 77 | 41 | |

* Significant at 1% level, X² test.

This table shows that contact with the care-group resulted in a significant increase in the villagers' knowledge of trachoma.

Analysis shows that in fact the care-group dispersed 33% of those whom they had contact with. This is only significant if we (p < 0.005, X² test) must be seen in the context that 70% of those questioned reported that one or more of their children had had trachoma. So although the figure of 33% only seems to indicate an instance of rose over-prescription, the high incidence of trachoma would seem to justify this.

As another preventative measure, the care-groups engaged in a re-education of the populace towards the concept of trachoma. It should be noted that many of the populace regarded trachoma in early childhood which is usually characterized by a slight conjunctivitis from the eyes and is known as mawoni, to be a healthy state in a child's development.

It was found that whereas the general populace, who had no contact, were evenly divided as to whether mawoni was beneficial or not, 63% of those who had had contact were of the opinion that mawoni

Matric pupils warn of explosion

By MANDLA NDLAZI

SOME of Musi High's 144 angry matric pupils yesterday listed grievances against the head of their school

In an interview with the **SOWETAN**, the pupils listed 12 grievances "Unrest at schools is sparked by several issues and we warn, this will explode"

- Grievances listed by some of these pupils were that.
- Since the beginning of the year they have had no science teacher, no Southern Sotho teacher, no Tswana teacher, and no history master
- We are forced to write "cycle tests" on every subject twice a week
- We are moved from one class room to the other because there is

no permanent matric class room

- A black teacher who specialised in mathematics has been replaced by a white who has difficulty in teaching the subject
- There is a black teacher among the staff able to teach history, but the principal fears this man will teach politics
- It is evident some white teachers were here on "honeymoon"
- Our parents are not given agendas for the parent/teacher meetings
- Some white teachers should be on pension
- We do not know who is the principal, as four white teachers claim to be
- We are angry with some teachers calling us potential terrorists, thugs, instigators of tsotisi
- Some white teachers have baaskap mentality, and

Attend to our grievances or else
The school's principal, Mr A R Redmead said he was not going to be "pressured" by the pupils, and he was "tired of such threats"

Mr Redmead said he had in the past three years endeavoured to give the pupils the best tuition "But if they want to listen to other voices on how to revolutionise their education, its up to them," he said

The Regional Director, Mr Jaap Strydom, was not available for comment. **SOWETAN** was told he is on holiday abroad. An attempt to reach his deputy, Mr O Terblanche, was also unsuccessful

In reply to some of the pupil's grievances Mr Redmead agreed there was a teacher shortage at his school "We are trying to fill up this gap in a manner that will satisfy all sections of the school" he ex-

plained

He said "tsotisi" was a remark made to a schoolboy to remind him he was not properly dressed. This was often said when a boy came to school wearing "takkes"

Mr Redmead said he was not a "racist" who called the youth at his school "terrorists". He explained, "I respect my pupils and wish they could do the same towards me. But if they feel bad about me I'd be happy to resign"

He said he had done his best in recruiting fully qualified teachers. He had also tried to improve the place to make it conducive to learning

Mr Redmead said there was a total of 144 first and second year matriculants. Of this number, 96 were doing the final year and were divided into two class rooms

Handwritten notes:
Sowetan
20/7/81
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Anti-
Sawela
politico
20/7/81
pamphlet
21/8/81
angers
25/8/81
teachers

MAMELODI teachers have been issued with a circular from a school inspector attached to the Pretoria East Circuit preventing them from active participation in local civic affairs

The circular, which carried a number of instructions relating to a teacher's conduct bears the signature of Mr JS Lekala a Mamelodi ward inspector of the Department of Education and Training

The circular states "Teachers are to keep away from politics, civic-matters and participation in community council elections by discrediting opposition parties or making statements in the press, public meetings"

Mr Lekala quoted Governments gazette No 7555 which contained the Education and Training Act 90 of 1979 on the duties of principals and teachers.

As regards participation in politics and civic matters by teachers, the Act states "A teacher shall not use his position of office to promote or prejudice the interest of a political party"

This means that the teacher can only participate in political or civic activities in his personal capacity and not as an employee of the DET

The circular — the second from the local inspectors office — has angered several teachers who claim they are being treated like children

Earlier this year the teachers in the community were given a circular carrying a code of conduct during school hours within school premises

The form enabled the inspector, through principals, to monitor the teacher's manner of dress, late coming, dodging of classes, and insubordination

The form which DET later confirmed to have come from the ward inspector had stated "You are kicking bread out of your own mouth"

EMBARASSMENT

Mr Bernard Ndlazi, president of the Vulamehlo-Vukani People's Party yesterday said Mr Lekala's letter had caused much embarrassment to the community of Mamelodi

He said teachers were regarded highly in the community as educated people and that Mr Lekala should have just referred them to the Act without having written a circular

Mr G Engelbrecht, chief liaison officer of DET said yesterday that the letter circulated by Mr Lekala was a synopsis which only offered summaries of what the Act contained

He confirmed that the teachers, according to the Act, were not barred from becoming members of political or civic groups but that they were prevented from standing for elections without the Minister of DET's special permission

Vosloorus pupils out again over punishing

FOR the second time students at Vosloorus Junior Secondary School protested against what they called "excessive corporal punishment" and refused to go to classes

One teacher said "The students refused to go to classes yesterday morning and at about 10 am left the school grounds for home"

She also said that the staff meeting which was supposed to be held last week had not yet taken place

Minister moots 'progress'

Sawetlan 22/7/81
THE GOVERNMENT is making progress in its move towards equal education for all races, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg said yesterday.

Dr Hartzenberg was addressing about 800 students, parents and educationists at the official opening of the Tokelo Secondary School in Evaton.

The narrowing of the gap in salaries of black and white teachers, he said, was another factor which showed the government's seriousness towards equality in education.

From April 1 this year there has been parity in salaries of black and white principals, assistant principals and heads of departments in cases where their qualifications fell under categories C or higher, (that is matric plus three years teaching experience).

321 *256*
At the same time there has been parity in salaries of black and white circuit inspectors and officials in high positions. It is expected that parity will be reached in cases of normal teachers. Mr Hartzenberg said.

Four years ago black teachers earned only 58% of their white colleagues' salaries. This, he said, had been raised to 80%. The claim we heard frequently that the shortage of qualified teachers was due to disparity in salaries does not hold any longer. The salaries gap between black and white has been narrowed within a short period, he said.

It is the government's announced intention (beleied) that there should be equality in education for all racial groups in South Africa. This included privileges like sick leave, study leave, pension fund, loans for housing and housing subsidies, he added.

Pupils receive books shortly before exams

E. Post 22/7/87 Post Reporter (258)

MATRIC pupils at the Loyiso Secondary School in Zwile received 297 prescribed literature books yesterday — just three months before they will have to write examinations.

The books were bought by the African Books Committee from donations sent to the fund set up for this purpose.

The plight of thousands of black scholars was highlighted two months ago when the ABC and the Evening Post launched a joint appeal to raise funds to buy urgently needed books.

While textbooks in all subjects are supplied free to the pupils, this does not apply to prescribed books. As the students learn three languages, parents have to foot the bill for at least nine

books, which are often very expensive.

Eighty matric pupils at Loyiso Secondary School are still without their Afrikaans poetry book — it costs R5,25

A spokesman for the ABC, Mrs Bobby Melunsky, said there was not enough money left to supply these books

But the matric pupils at the school are lucky compared with those in Standard 9. They need more than 1 300 books.

The principal of the school, Mr D Vinqi, said the books delivered yesterday would be a great help to the teachers of the matric classes.

“It has been very frustrating for us to teach a class where only three pupils have the setwork book being studied,” he said

MON 23-7-87

Science: black schools suffer

Mail Reporter

SCIENCE teaching in black schools was unsuccessful, an article in a leading science journal said yesterday.

The article, in the South African Journal of Science, was written by Miss Mariana Hewson.

There were many problems facing science teaching in black schools. Pupils and the black society were concerned and calling for improvements, she wrote.

A single educational system for all pupils regardless of col-

our was not only desirable, but essential.

However, she doubted that introducing more books, better teaching aids and programmes for black schools would solve the problem of why so many students failed science.

"What is needed first is more research into the intellectual backgrounds of the children of this land," she said.

This research could help shape a science curriculum which could facilitate many more students' learning about the subject.

An editorial in the journal attacked the Government's education policies, blaming them for the shortage of skilled manpower in most professions.

"The simple view that building more classrooms and recruiting more teachers by improving salaries will bring the necessary cure will obviously not do," the editorial said.

The present concern over the manpower shortage may make the Government rethink future education funding and teachers' pay.

"Any nation that so neglects its schools is on a sure road to mediocrity," the editorial said.

DRAMATIC ART

in 1981.
n.
et alternately in
best marks in an
graduate student
e in Classics

ach

Latin I
For the best student in
Doutlier Prize

CLASSICS

J L Stubbs
Afrikaners en Nederlanders II.
For the best student in
Tafelberg Uitgewers Prize

E W Fagan
in the Department.
For the best student(s)
Nederlands Embassy Prize

Miss S W Smuts
en Nederlanders I.
student in Afrikaners
For books to the best
Nasionale Pers Prize

AFRIKAANS en
NEDERLANDS

FACULTY OF ARTS

=====
PRIZES

Pupils return

to class

Severin
20/7/87/1256

LESSONS at the trouble-
torn Vosloorus Junior
Secondary school in
Boksburg, where more
than 1000 students have
been boycotting classes,
were back to normal
yesterday.

Most of the students at the
school have returned to
classes and teachers
have resumed lessons.

Students have been
boycotting classes since
last Tuesday after
protesting against what
they call excessive
corporal punishment

Students refused to go to
classes demanding a
repeal of the excessive
corporal punishment and
an end to poor class
attendance by teachers
during school periods.

Later, during the day they
stoned and smashed
windows on one block of
the building including the
principal's office before
leaving the school
grounds for home

Earlier this week, police
had to be called after the
students took to the
streets and marched to
Ilunge Junior Secondary
school to seek support for
the boycott. No incidents
were reported during the
march and nobody was
arrested

The spokesman for the
Department of Education
and Training said
yesterday that the
department was still
investigating students'
grievances which led to
the boycotting of classes

Rev claims education 'best'

BLACK people in South Africa should be very happy because they have the best education in the world said the director of the control department of Education and Training, the Rev J A Greyling

At the official opening of twelve additional classes at the Thembaletu School, Zone 10 Meadowlands, Mr Greyling told parents, teachers and education officials that Bantu Education was in no way inferior to any other system of education

Soweto
By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA 29/7/81

"Only the buildings and the equipment are inferior, otherwise Bantu Education is as good as any type of education. In fact those people who say Bantu Education is inferior are those who do not understand it because it is too complex for them," he said. "When some people do not understand things they always say they are inferior," he chided.

Mr Greyling, who was guest speaker, and was accompanied by the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Johannesburg region, Mr J G

Strydom said when Bantu Education was introduced in 1948 "some teachers did not understand it and had to be trained further.

Mr Greyling said there was improvement in the training of teachers. He said teachers salaries were also improving.

"If anyone says there is no improvement he must either be deaf or he does not understand at all.

"Now it is only for the people of Soweto to improve themselves. If you go outside Johannesburg, people always say they do not want the people of Soweto," he said.

He praised Mr Strydom for being the best regional director of all the areas and closed his speech by saying that the pupils should make use of the books and other things given to them — all in Afrikaans.

Public Sector - Govt. - B.E.D.

1 August 1981 — 13 Nov. 1981

New black university for Pretoria

SEARCH
256
11/8/57

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

In a swift start to the business of the session, Government Ministers yesterday gave notice of 26 new Bills to be introduced in Parliament on Monday

The Bills include one to establish a university for blacks near Pretoria

It will be called Vista University.

The Bill will be introduced by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg

The Bill will provide for the university's administration and for the control and regulation of its activities

It is understood the university might not have only one campus

Faculties might be situated in different places

The University will not be connected with the Medunsa medical school for blacks near Pretoria

The idea is for the university to serve all black people, specifically those in urban areas, according to official spokesmen

The establishment of the university has been under consideration for a considerable time

It appears the Department of Education and Training is eager to start building as soon as possible

Cost details are not available at this stage

The Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, will introduce a Bill to control unit trusts

The Bill proposes consolidating laws on control, carrying on and management of certain trust schemes, among other things

Mr Horwood will also introduce a Participation Bond Bill to consolidate laws on the rights of holders of participation in certain mortgage bonds

Many of the Bills are merely amending Bills, dealing with road safety, aviation, road transport, waterways, mountain catchment areas, agricultural credit, the Aliens Act and acts providing pensions for Indian and coloured council members.

A Bill is to be introduced to repeal the Training Centres for Coloured Cadets Act of 1967.

The Minister of National Education will introduce a Bill to amend the South African Teachers Council for Whites Act

The Bill proposes prohibiting any person not registered under the Act from pretending to be registered, and extending the prohibition to teach

Post Reporter

THE good attendance at black schools now was "a golden opportunity" for the authorities to provide as many facilities as possible for the pupils, the Anglican Archbishop of Algoa, the Ven James Haya, said.

As chairman of the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee, Archbishop Haya mediated in the long Eastern Cape boycott which ended shortly after schools officially re-opened at the beginning of the year.

In an interview, he said it seemed most children of schoolgoing age were back at their desks.

Now "all eyes and ears were opened in the hope of hearing something constructive" from the Government about equal education.

The boycott, which involved about 50 000 schoolchildren in the East Cape alone, ended conditionally on January 22. It had lasted seven months. One condition was that the

Government must bring about "meaningful changes" in education.

Some schools had been upgraded and this was "most encouraging", said Archbishop Haya. These improvements should continue so that schools would not feel neglected.

But this was not enough. A training college for blacks in Port Elizabeth was "a priority". Once pupils finished school, many were keen to go to college but had difficulty getting into technicians situated in the homelands.

Asked about the six months of tranquillity at the schools, the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev A Hendrickse, said he did not want to anticipate the findings of a Govern-

ment commissioner appointed to look into the question of education.

Dr Le was adamant that a school boycott served no purpose.

About 2 000 of the 50 000 involved in last year's boycott had been in St David 10 Teachers felt the harm done to them and the economy was irreparable, he said.

Most principals at African, Indian and coloured schools in Port Elizabeth report that their charges are doing their utmost to make up the ground they lost last year.

Mr T J Panday, of the Woodrope High School, said "everything was stable" and had been throughout 1981. Mr

H F Venter, of the Gelarrade Senior-Secondary School, said attendance was about the same as before the boycott. His 1 063 pupils were looking forward to their final examinations in November.

Mr M M Venter, principal of the Newell High School, said attendance was "normal". There were 850 pupils now compared with 1 100 pupils before the boycott. While many had dropped out altogether others were at school elsewhere.

Of the 850 pupils who were at the Ndzondelo Junior Secondary School last year, only 520 had returned in January, according to the principal, Mr F M Maguire.

The regional director of Education and Training, Mr J P Engelbrecht, described the school attendance as "normal".

He said four black schools in Port Elizabeth were being upgraded at a cost of nearly R17 million. Four new schools were being built in Cuthbert, Queenstown, Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth, the last two at a cost of R3 million each.

The upgrading and adding of classrooms at four schools in and nearby Uitenhage had also begun. The cost will be more than R850 000.

The crucial meeting on January 22, at which the decision to call off the seven-month boycott was made, was at

Both organisations ran into trouble with the Security Police.

Recently the Port Elizabeth branch of Cosas called for the unconditional release of its president, Mr Wanku Zenzile, who was detained under security legislation on June 20. He is now being held in Pretoria under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Cosas has described the detention as a "hostile act" against a democratically-elected student leader. Attempts to ascertain precisely how many Eastern Cape student leaders were still being detained were unsuccessful.

Asked the question, a Security Police spokesman said "That's a tall order. You'll have to contact Helen Surman".

Good Pupil Attendance Gives State Constructive Change

EVENING POST MONDAY AUGUST 3 1981

| MONDAY | |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| 8 | Introduction Modern Drama |
| 9 | Beckett, Ione (IB) |
| 11 | 'Troilus and Criseyde' (N) |
| 1 | William Blake |
| 7 | Contemporary American Poet (JH) |

9 TSB ...
 5 HHA ...
 5 BLW ...
 5 MC ...

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Principal Teachers Resign

THE PRINCIPAL of the Junior Secondary School, Mr Solly Chivoli, and about five teachers have resigned as a result of the recent class boycott by students. A member of the school

committee who did not want his name disclosed said yesterday. I was with the school principal at the weekend and he told me that he was resigning because his life was in danger. He also mentioned that five teachers at his

school were also resigning. Mr Prensuar, the Boksburg Circuit Inspector of the Department of Education and Training said yesterday. Nothing has reached my ears at the moment about the resignation of the principal and

teachers, but I will investigate the whole thing as soon as I can. Students started boycotting classes three weeks ago against what they call excessive corporal punishment. They refused to go to classes demanding a

repeal of the excessive corporal punishment and an end to poor class attendance by teachers during school periods. Most of the students have since gone back to class and teachers have resumed the lessons.

Soweto principals make children pay for water

PARENTS claim that children at some Soweto schools are being made to pay for water for their homes and to buy paper, beer bottles, bricks and coal.

Yesterday when Mr. G. C. White, the secretary at the regional office of the Department of Education and Training, was told of this, he said: "This is an absolute racket. School funds are supposed to buy cleaning material, polish and especially toilet-paper, toilet newspaper, bricks, the toilets."

But as far as water, bricks, coal and empty beer bottles are concerned it is a racket.

"Parents with such complaints should report to the circuit offices of the schools. If

By **BOHLE YEMMA**

Parents are complaining that their children are being made to pay for water for their homes and to buy paper, beer bottles, bricks and coal.

Mr. White said the parents should complain to the circuit office of the school by paper with a receipt and a book at the departmental offices.

He said: "There is a departmental instruction and parents should demand receipts from principals. If they do not the children have paid for

If a principal refuses to issue such a receipt the parent should make a complaint to the department and the principal is

not to be taken for trouble.

This week some parents complained to the principals that their children were being made to pay for water for their homes and to buy paper, beer bottles, bricks and coal. Mr. White said that the parents should complain to the circuit office of the school by paper with a receipt and a book at the departmental offices.

He said: "There is a departmental instruction and parents should demand receipts from principals. If they do not the children have paid for

Before children are asked to make these donations the principals discuss the matter and get permission from the school's controlling bodies."

The principal said he did not know how school-funds were used.

New Bill for black varsity

THE ASSEMBLY — A Bill providing for the establishment of a university for blacks near Pretoria has been introduced in Parliament (256)

The university is to be known as "Vista University" and will, in terms of the Bill, also be able to conduct its activities at other places which the council with the approval of the minister, may determine

The Vista University Bill also provides for the appointment of a chancellor and a rector — Sapa

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|--|--|
| | FRIDAY | | |
| and (KMCC) Legend | LECTURE | | |
| JMC) and (KMCC) Legend | | | |

Lack of facilities frustrates East Cape black schools

SCIENCE laboratories without electricity or gas, school buildings without floors or ceilings and pupils without prescribed literature books are just some of the problems that black teachers and pupils face in the Eastern Cape.

The fact was highlighted in a speech to the Provincial Council by the Progressive Federal Party's Walmer representative, Mrs Molly Blackburn.

Asked about school problems, the chairman of the school committee of the Newell High School, the Rev G Molese, said that the school had two science laboratories — but no electricity.

And most experiments required electricity. Stoves were lined up in the corridor outside the domestic science room.

How do children learn domestic science under such conditions? "Well, they are just taught theory at the moment," Mr Molese said.

The Archdeacon of Algoa, the Rev James Haya, said there were many black schools without electricity but there were so many problems that he would not even place this at the top of the list.

"There are school buildings which have not been completed — in some cases there are no floors or ceilings," he said.

The principal of the Kwazakele High School, Mr D N

Gehlshana, said his main problem was the grave shortage of prescribed literature books particularly in Standards 8 and 9. Some of the prescribed books were found to be out of print, he said.

Mrs Blackburn has said that with "only the minimal basic planning" the costly equipment the Government installed at the beginning of the year could have resulted in at least this year's science students being given a "fair deal".

Money was spent on enlarging schools and building laboratories but many teachers told her that they had "cupboards crammed full of new test tubes, glass beakers and other equipment" which because of the unfinished state of their laboratories they could not use.

- 16 G3I Saul Bellow
- 16 MMC Modern British Drama
- 15 IEG Contemporary British Poetry
- 14 MMC Twentieth Century English Poetry
- 14 RK&NF The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson
- 13 EJB Modern Poetry Eliot & Lawrence

| | | | |
|-------|---|---------|--|
| | MONDAY | | |
| 11 15 | 8. Introduction to Modern Drama (TJB) 9. Beckett, Ionesco (JB) 12. 'Troilus and Criseyde' (NHF) | LECTURE | |
| 2.15 | 1. William Blake (JM) 7 Contemporary American Poetry (JMC) | | |
| 3 15 | | | |

- 8 KM Language and Medieval Options
- 7 JB Beckett, Ionesco
- 7 IJB Introduction to Modern Drama
- 7 JMC Contemporary American Poetry
- 6 IEG The Nineteenth Century American Novel
- 6 JMC Melville
- 6 BSL Tennyson and Browning
- 5 VHH George Eliot and Her Age
- 5 MIB Victorian Poetry
- 5 JM William Blake

Teaching aids help Soweto schools

com 10/1/78 256

THE number of high school pupils in Soweto has risen from 15 000 to 52 000 since 1978, and this had made it difficult for the Department of Training and Development, the Regional Director responsible for Soweto, Mr Jaap Strydom, said last night in the Springbok Radio programme Top Level.

Commenting on the recently introduced programme of video-assisted lessons in the three basic science subjects — mathematics, biology and physical science — Mr Strydom said many of the teachers in black schools were, although professionally qualified, under-qualified academically.

Therefore any teaching aid such as the one sponsored by IBM for the past two years, was of great assistance.

Mr Strydom said it had been easy to introduce in Soweto because the majority of the secondary schools were electrified. The teachers and the pupils had reacted enthusiastically, with many of the teachers using the programme to update their own knowledge.

But, Mr Strydom stressed, the video aids were not designed to replace the teacher as it was merely a teaching aid. He said the future for such a programme was unlimited once all concerned became accustomed to it.

The deputy chief of public relations with the department, Mr Job Schoeman, said the teaching aid would have a beneficial effect on the standard of education in the future, and would also help teachers to keep abreast of the latest developments in their field.

Mr Schoeman said mathematics, biology and physical science had been chosen because it was these fields that could give a wider range of employment opportunities to students. But the programme could be broadened to include other subjects once the experiment was proved a success. — Sapa

'Racist' Bill under attack

THE second reading of a Bill to establish a university for blacks near Pretoria met with strong opposition in Parliament yesterday.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pine-lands) said that, after the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, promised to remove all reference to race from the statute books, the next Minister to rise wanted to introduce a racial measure.

Committee

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said the Bill would be referred to a select committee after the second reading.

Dr Boraine said that, with the second reading, the principle of the Bill was approved and the select committee could only work out the details.

The Bill was being introduced when the De Lange Commission's report on education had recently been delivered to the Minister of National Education Sapa.

Anger as failed students sacked

By J. S. MOJAPelo

A ROW is brewing over more than 300 students at the University of the North (Turfloop) and the University of Zululand (Ngoye) who were sacked for the rest of the year because they failed June examinations.

They are affected by the "semester system" of examinations applied at both universities — which means failed June semester students do not qualify for the second term and must re-apply for admission next year to start again.

In Pretoria, angry parents and others met last night to plan approaches to the universities for a full explanation.

First-years 14/8/81

And the General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said he would speak to the rector of Turfloop, Professor P. C. Mokgong, about the expulsions.

A Turfloop spokesman said yesterday nearly 200 students, mostly first-years, were affected.

"They cannot go on to the second semester until they have passed the first semester. And the students cannot be accommodated on campus for the rest of the year," he said.

A spokesman for Ngoye said 118 students were affected.

Students who fail to gain the required number of credits to go on in any semester have to resume studies six months later by repeating the courses they failed.

Expulsion

The semester courses they failed are not offered during the second term.

Turfloop students affected said they were only informed of their expulsion when they returned at the start of the new term.

Last night's parents' meeting was convened by Dr Nachaape Mokone, an Atteridgeville doctor, whose BSc student daughter was among those kicked out.

A Vereeniging teacher, Mr P. L. Madisha, whose daughter was also sent home, said he was organising a parents' meeting in the Vaal region on the issue.

Mr Stanley Kweyama, a Pretoria parent whose daughter was told to leave Ngoye, where she was doing the first year of a BSc degree, said the new system was unfair to first-year students.

Adjusting

He argued that the first-year fail-rate was a universal problem. Recently-matriculated students were still adjusting to the university environment when they wrote their first semester examinations in June.

It was unfair to expel students on the basis of academic performance between February and June.

Prof Mokgong said yesterday that students who obtained less than a 40% mark were not allowed to proceed to the second semester.

Record number of Blacks could qualify to teach

Mail Reporter

A RECORD number of trainee teachers will write their final examinations in November this year, according to figures released by the Department of Education and Training

A total of 11 367 candidates throughout the country, including the homelands, will sit for their final examinations — 1373 candidates more than last year.

According to the department's deputy chief liaison officer, Mr J A Schoeman, 7 824 candidates will write the Primary Teachers Certificate (PTC) examination.

Unqualified

Mr Schoeman said 658 candidates would sit for a specialisation course in the Primary Teachers Certificate (SPTC). This is a one-year teacher training course for unqualified teachers with teaching experience.

A total of 337 candidates will write the Junior Primary Teachers Certificate (JPTC) examination.

And 1672 candidates without degree courses will sit for the Junior Secondary Teachers Certificate (JSTC) examination.

A further 608 candidates who had degree courses will write the examination. Mr Schoeman said these were candidates who were studying for degrees through the University of South Africa.

A total of 87 candidates will write the Senior Secondary Teachers Certificate (SSTC) examination.

Homecraft

Another 13 candidates will write the SSTC examinations in senior home economics. Mr Schoeman said these were candidates who had homecraft courses in the JPTC.

Fifty one candidates would sit for a diploma in special education, a course designed for those who specialise in teaching the deaf, blind or cripples.

Mr Schoeman said 100 candidates would write a one-year specialisation course examination, a course for those who specialised in subjects such as homecraft, woodwork, arts or trades.

Seventeen candidates have enrolled for the Pre-primary Teachers Certificate, a one-year course which was introduced last year for the teaching of five-year-old children who were not yet attending school.

Another East Rand youth shot dead

PUPILS BOYCOTT SCHOOL

Sawela 18/8/81
257

STUDENTS at the Illinge Secondary School in Vosloorus yesterday refused to go into classes following the death of another student who was shot during confrontation between police and about 800 youths at the weekend.

The student, Richard Phoko, of 1162 Mofokeng Street was shot dead after the funeral of another student, Veli Samson Nkosi

Nkosi was shot by a policeman after he was reportedly found driving a car without a licence

After the funeral at the weekend, about 800 youths marched to the house of the policeman who shot Nkosi, where they found about 20 policemen guarding the house

During the confrontation that ensued, Phoko was shot dead, and two other people, one of them a policeman, were injured

The two were admitted to the Natal-spruit Hospital. Another student, Mangisa Mahlangu, of 1633 Dladla Street, was reported to have been shot in the arm and subsequently detained. However, this could not be confirmed

A spokesman for the East Rand police yesterday confirmed that

SOWETAN REPORTERS

Richard had been shot by police

"According to information I received, the youth was shot dead during a battle between the students and the police. Police had used teargas and had to shoot in self defence when about 800 school kids attacked them with stones," he said

Police

Richard's mother, Mrs Lester Phoko, told the SOWETAN yesterday that the information was that Richard was shot when police charged a group of youths. When the youths scattered she said, a policeman chased Richard and shot him

Mr Moses Mochadibane said that while the students had gathered outside the house of the policeman who shot Veli last weekend, police arrived. The students scattered, and in the confusion that followed, shots were heard

Yesterday a tense atmosphere hung over the township. The students held a meeting, and refused to go to classes at Illinge, where Richard was a Form Four student

MOTHER: Mrs Lester Phoko.

Black varsity plans a serious mistake — prof

256

from (1/2/81)

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE Government's plan to establish a new black university near Pretoria is "a very serious mistake," says the principal of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor J D du Plessis.

Prof Du Plessis said, in a statement issued by the university's Press office, that while another conveniently located campus might be needed for urban blacks, "it is a major mistake to start a new univer-

sity, without offering existing universities in the area an opportunity to fill the need"

"Had this been done, then more black students could have been accommodated in a wider range of disciplines, without significant inconvenience and with great benefit to both black and white student populations," Prof Du Plessis said

"By the same token it is a major mistake to establish a new university without granting it full autonomy, with the right

to practise an open admission policy if it so desires"

Prof Du Plessis called on the Government to reconsider its decision to build the university and also to release the full reports of the Viljoen-Retief and De Lange commissions of inquiry into education in SA.

"South Africa needs a fully autonomous, nonracial, tertiary education system in a single department of national education — our country will not achieve its full potential without such a policy," he said

Students end boycott

Sawitza 21/8/81 (256)

MZIKAYISE EDOM

STUDENTS at Illinge High School in Vosloorus, Boksburg, have ended their two-day class boycott. The protest followed the death of a student who was shot during confrontation between police and about 800 youths at the weekend.

Everything was back to normal at the school yesterday but the atmosphere in the township was still tense with police still patrolling the streets.

The students decided to go back to classes after their attempt to march to the local police station on Tuesday failed. The march was planned in protest against the killing of a fellow student, Richard Phoko, who was shot dead by police at the weekend.

More than 1000 pupils from Illinge and Vosloorus Junior Secondary School had planned to take part in Tuesday's protest

march, but they dispersed after being warned by police that the march was illegal.

Phoko, of 1162 Mofokeng Street was shot dead after the funeral of another student, Veli Samsu Nkosi.

Nkosi was shot by a policeman after he was reportedly found driving a car without a licence. After the funeral at the weekend, about 800 youths marched to the house of the policeman who shot Nkosi, where they found about 20 policemen guarding the house.

During the confrontation that ensued, Phoko was shot dead and two other people, one a policeman, were injured.

Phoko will be buried on Saturday at the local cemetery. A funeral service starting at 11 am will be held at the local Roman Catholic Church and the cortege will leave for the local cemetery at 1 pm.

EJ STEINENFRIEDMAN

LAZARUS to that black workers for almost jobs were being severed from period by the state of black education which had lost hundreds of thousands of black adults who had the basic learning package necessary to acquire job skills.

The state of black education had thus become a major obstacle to progress and growth in South Africa. These were some of the points made by Dr. Ken King, former, an educationist and former senior official of the Department of Education, Education in an article in the latest issue of Africa's American Journal, Orange, which was released yesterday.

POOR black education obstacle to progress

He found, among other things, that the per capita Government spending on white and on black education was roughly equal. This was not the case in the past. In the past, the amount of the solution to the present crisis in black education was political and social for a number of years. In this regard, King said that the state of black education in South Africa was a major obstacle to progress and growth in the country.

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could have reached an other conclusion.

The majority of teachers was not a low cost and black education faced the crisis of trust and credibility. This was the fact that was separate from the education of

Employers would therefore have to accept an employment and training system that would be more than a mere training program for black workers.

King said that the state of black education in South Africa was a major obstacle to progress and growth in the country. He found that the per capita Government spending on white and on black education was roughly equal. This was not the case in the past. In the past, the amount of the solution to the present crisis in black education was political and social for a number of years. In this regard, King said that the state of black education in South Africa was a major obstacle to progress and growth in the country.

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still to be tabled, would reject this proposal by recommending that campuses be open to all races

Vista University is perhaps an extravagant attempt to avoid this necessity. There are already 19 universities in SA and each homeland is scheduled to have its own "autonomous" campus. The Transkei and Bophuthatswana universities are already in existence, while satellite campuses of the University of the North (Turfloop) have been set up in Venda and QwaQwa. Vista will thus be the 22nd university — giving SA one of the highest university-student ratios in the entire world.

It is not clear how the Vista campuses, which are expected to be established in various centres, will cope with providing technically skilled manpower. Permitting blacks to enrol at institutions like Wits, UCT and others is seen as the most logical answer.

The image of inferior black education is likely to rub off on Vista. So, probably, will the chronic unrest which has marked black campuses and caused a sluggish production of graduates.

UNIVERSITIES ~~SA~~

An ideological vista

FM 23/8/81 (256)
The proposed establishment of an urban black university indicates confusion between Pretoria's ideological need to control black students through tribal colleges and the urgent economic necessity of training black manpower.

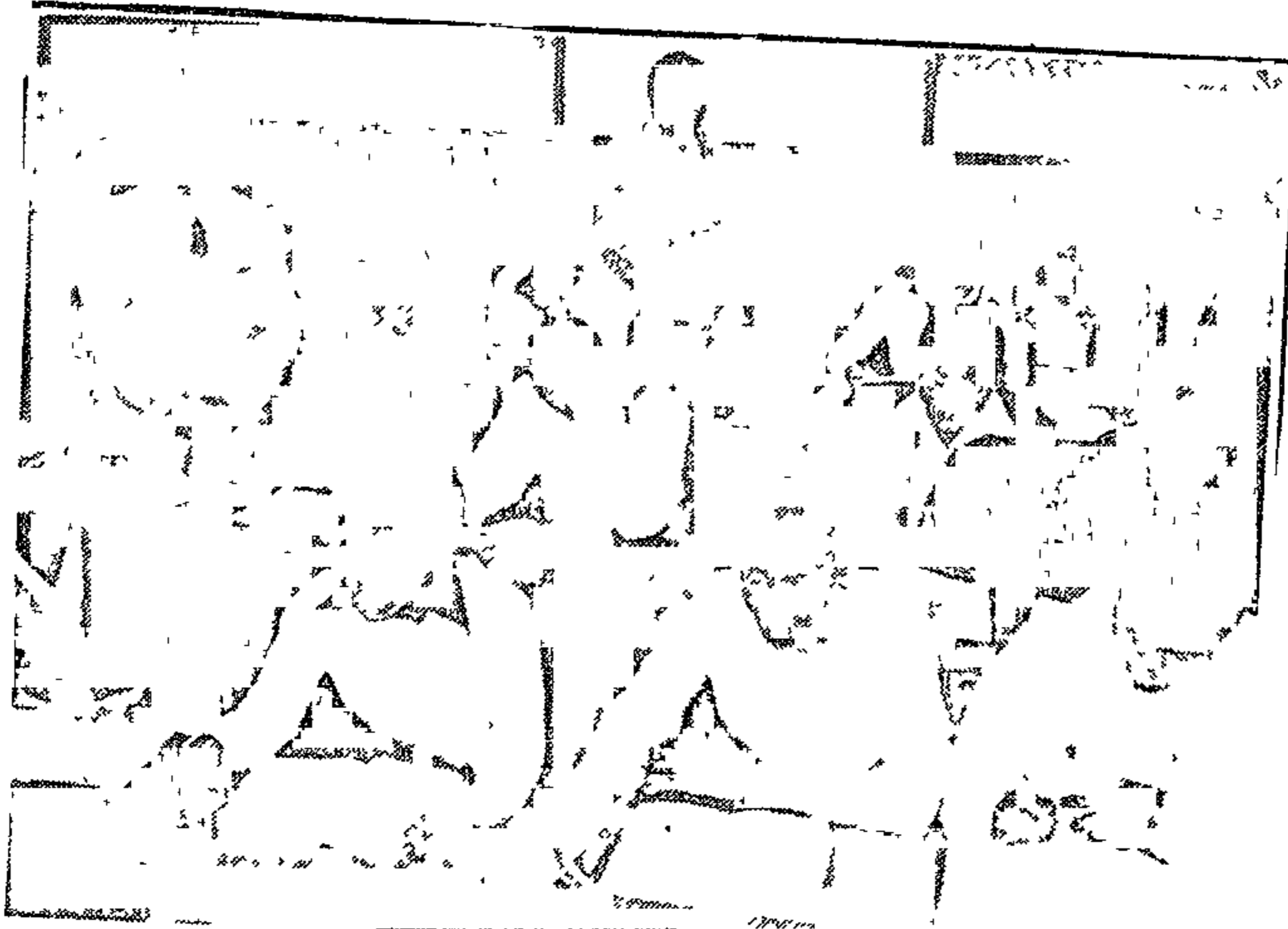
According to Mark Orkin, who lectures in sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, the Vista University Bill, now going through Parliament, is a last ditch attempt by verkramples in the Department of Education and Training to maintain their increasingly tenuous grip on black students.

Pretoria is not prepared to abandon the Extension of University Education Act, 1959, despite hopes that the De Lange committee would recommend it. This Act limits black admission to white campuses except with the permission of the Minister. The anticipated increased numbers of black students and the economics of black campuses, together with the involvement of black students in controversies on white campuses, is the probable reason for the hurried move to start an urban black university.

The Department of Education and Training (Det), which is expanding black education, estimates that in 1984 the number of black matriculants will pass the number of whites.

Over the last five years there has been a 300% plus increase in black matriculations — from 9 000 to 30 000. Student numbers on black campuses rose from 4 000 to 7 800 (a 95% increase). The Det trend also tallies with projections by two universities. Wits expects that about 70% of its students could be black in 20 years — government policy allowing Unisa reckons that in the same period 'non-white' students could make up to 60% of its expected 120 000 enrolment.

Already black campuses are being stretched to take in extra students and new residential facilities will entail more capital expenditure. As a result, Pretoria seems to have reversed its policy on tertiary education in the "homelands". Although it was known the Viljoen-Retief committee was looking into the possibility of an urban campus, many expected that the De Lange committee, whose report is



SOME of the stranded pupils receive tuition from voluntary Indian teachers in Orient Hall because the Department of Education and Training would not allow them to write supplementary examinations

Voluntary teachers help stranded matriculation pupils

African Affairs Reporter
VOLUNTARY teachers in Durban are helping more than 164 African matric pupils who were refused permission by the Department of Education and Training to write supplementary examinations in March this year following a delay by the department to release exam results

The entire Umbumbulu circuit, involving four high schools, did not receive the results in time and were late to register for supplementary examinations. The circuit inspectors and school principals waited for three months to get the results.

When the results eventually came those pupils who had failed certain subjects were too late to register for the supplementary examination. Representations were made without success to the department to allow them write

The Mercury was told by the department the examination scripts had come too late. They had been

sent by a goods train instead of a passenger train. When the scripts eventually came a special marking panel had been appointed by the department to mark the scripts.

Mr Dan Makhanya, community leader in the district, visited Pretoria to plead with the department

to allow pupils to write the supplementary examinations but officials told him it was not their fault.

Mr Makhanya then set up classes for the stranded pupils. Several Indian teachers volunteered to assist the pupils because all the high schools were already full.

NM 3/18/81

258

256

Black persons: trades

Plans 5 Q C 298
 206 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
 Minister of Education and Training

- (1) What facilities and courses are available for the training of Black persons (a) as (i) welders, (ii) electricians, (iii) carpenters, (iv) motor mechanics and (v) blasters and (b) in other trades, 2/9/81
- (2) how many Black persons were enrolled for each such course in 1979 and 1980, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) and (2) Pre-employment training towards obtaining the National Technical Certificate I to III is offered at 18 technical colleges and institutes in the Republic of South Africa

| Trade | At how many colleges/ institutes offered | Number of Students | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|------|
| | | 1979 | 1980 |
| Welders | 12 | 299 | 297 |
| Electricians | 10 | 294 | 306 |
| Carpenters | 13 | 303 | 281 |
| Motor mechanics | 14 | 458 | 412 |
| Blasters | — | — | — |
| Bricklayers | 13 | 422 | 377 |
| Painters and Glaziers | 7 | 74 | 63 |
| Leather Workers | 2 | 32 | 36 |
| Plumbers | 12 | 220 | 245 |
| Tailors | 3 | 113 | 62 |
| Upholsterers and Motor Trimmers | 6 | 130 | 112 |
| Motor-body repairmen | 9 | 256 | 210 |
| Watchmakers | 1 | 38 | 39 |
| Fitters | 1 | 12 | 18 |

2/9/81 Sowetan

Tucking into profits

By LEN MASEKO

256

A GROUP of tuckshop owners catering for Soweto schoolchildren are complaining of discrepancies in rent - in some of 200 percent - charged by principals for their small businesses

The tuckshop owners, whose businesses cost between R600 and R1 000 to put up, said rent charged by principals varied from R10 to R30. Those paying between R20 and R30 said the rent was "too much" and cut into their profits.

One of the owners, who has tuckshops in three schools, said she paid a rent of between R20 and R30 in each school. She said one principal charged her R10 more if his school hosted schoolchildren from outside Johannesburg.

"I want to know why the rent for tuckshop owners differs while we occupy the same size of land and deal in the same business. The Department of Education and Training should do something about this because we are losing. The rent charged by these principals is slicing into our profits, especially if you consider the size of our businesses," she said.

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Fort Hare boycott claim

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FORT HARE University authorities yesterday blamed outside political activists and criminal elements for the trouble that flared on the campus on Monday.

after pamphlets were distributed on the campus calling for a food strike

This followed a meeting of all students on Sunday evening where complaints over the quality of poor food were aired

On Monday several hundred students attacked several buildings with stones and broke windows. Among the buildings were the administration block, the student centre and the kitchen in which they tipped food onto the floor

Because the situation was getting out of hand Mr Holliday said, police - some of them in camouflage uniforms with dogs - were called to protect life

and property as well as to stop hooliganism and criminal elements among a few students

He said he could not understand the student's complaint of low grade food because the university's food was supplied by a nationwide institution that also caters for all other universities in South Africa

Mr Holliday added that yesterday they had 80 per cent attendance at lectures and said he hoped everything would be back to normal when they reopened next week Wednesday (September 9). The university closes today for a short holiday

If

The authorities also believe that the real reason behind the more than 60 per cent of students who boycotted lectures was not grievances over meals but something else, unrelated to the university

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In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr Norman Holliday, chief public relations officer of the university, said the student's stay away started

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the

tax authorities may challenge the different prices to different countries.

Domestic Tax Authorities

Often a firm in a fairly low tax domestic country, will sell goods to subsidiaries in high tax countries, at a low price. In the United States, the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) is on the guard against this type of practice, because they do not want to lose taxable revenue. They state that all export prices must include domestic research and development expenses.

The domestic tax authorities also keep an eye on low transfer prices for the specific purpose of financing a foreign subsidiary at the expense of domestic profits.

R10m for E Cape African schools ^{Ev Port} _{2/19/81} (256)

By MOKONE MOLETE

THE Department of Education and Training spent R3 million in upgrading African schools in the Port Elizabeth area last year, according to its regional director, Mr P Engelbrecht

A further R10 million will be spent in the present financial year to build more schools and upgrade others in the Eastern Cape.

Some of the schools, such as the Daniels Primary School in Zwide and the nearby, Ndzondelêlo, Secondary School, were damaged by vandals.

Four new schools are being built and nine others are undergoing a major facelift, according to Mr Engelbrecht

The new schools include the Cathcart Primary, being built at an estimated cost of R650 000, and the Kwezi Lomso Secondary school in Zwide, which will cost about R2,9 million

In Grahamstown, the Nombulelo Secondary school is being built at a cost of about R2,8 million

A new laboratory was built at Cowan High last year, while the old one was upgraded. Also, 14 new classes and new toilets for the pupils were built

At Daniels Primary, where doors and window panes were stolen by looters last year, six additional classes, a new administration block, toilets and fencing were provided

The eight schools upgraded year were include the New Brighton Cowan High School, where improvements costing almost R500 000 were made, and Zwide's Loyiso High School, which was upgraded at a cost of R505 000

No. R. 161, 1981

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP TECHNIKONS (ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING), 1981 (WET 27 VAN 1981)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 31 van die Wet op Technikons (Onderwys en Opleiding), 1981 (Wet 27 van 1981), bepaal ek hierby dat genoemde Wet op 1 Januarie 1982 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Warmbad, op hede die Negentiende dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. HARTZENBERG.

No. R. 161, 1981

COMING INTO OPERATION OF THE TECHNIKONS (EDUCATION AND TRAINING) ACT, 1981 (ACT 27 OF 1981)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 31 of the Technikons (Education and Training) Act, 1981 (Act 27 of 1981), I hereby determine that the said Act shall come into operation on 1 January 1982.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Warmbaths this Nineteenth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council

F. HARTZENBERG

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Living education

Education Alive has a course which helps one to understand and be able to apply what one reads and even to communicate effectively about the subjects. This is the purpose of studying.

Mrs Nomvuyo Mdladlamba, director of the Education Alive centre in Soweto has much to say about the problems of studying.

"When you cannot study you become miserable or become physically ill. Eventually you decide becoming educated is not really important thus we get a society which no longer wants to study, becomes unproductive," said Mrs Mdladlamba.

How can we change the fast declining rate of society? Psychologists state we should use both sides of the brain. The computer technicians state we should be linked to a central brain which thinks for us. Sociologists state we must change the environment. The gerologists state we must extract only the super human genes to make a superior race.

"In this modern day world we are led to believe that solutions to problems are all



BY BOITUMELO MAKHEMA

difficult in that it is impossible for the individual to solve them without the help of authority."

Education Alive taught people simple methods of sorting out the problems in study and effectively handle them, Mrs Mdladlamba said.

"Our approach to study needs no expensive equipment and needs only about 40 hours to learn and can be used in schools at home and in industry. It has no limit to its use by the pre-schoolers and school students, the matriculant, the university student, parents, teachers and in fact anyone who has the desire to improve his study conditions."

Mrs Mdladlamba stated the three barriers to successful study as lack of memory, understanding and concentration.

256
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2/19/81

SOWETAN, N

She added that when a student was confronted by these barriers he or she resorted to cramming or developing a photographic mind or decided it is a waste of time and dropped out.

She explained that Education Alive taught one how to study and overcome these problems.

"The results are magnificent. The student develops confidence so that what he or she studies seems practical and to that extent is tangible," said Mrs Mdladlamba.

"Teachers have to communicate more effectively and be able to relate the lessons to one another," said Mrs Mdladlamba.

"To use punishment as a means of making students understand is an exercise in futility. More time too is consumed during the course of punishment and little might be left for constructive work," she said.

Teachers and students can consult her at the offices at Delbree House, corner Delver and Bree Streets or phone 23-1014

EDUCATION ALIVE: Mrs Nomvuyo Mdladlamba.

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year by year) overcome profits (losses) of disposal on the cost method (being realised gains). The equity method thus more fully reflects the intention of the investor.

9. Section 288 of the Companies Act places a duty on directors to draft consolidated annual financial statements.

Govt believes it will meet teaching needs

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY --

The government believed it would be able to meet the future need for qualified black teachers, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said last night

He was replying to calls by the Opposition for a dramatic increase in the amount of money spent on black education, and particularly on teacher training

Dr Hartzenberg said that teacher training colleges in South Africa were already producing 7 000 black teachers a year and those in the three independent homelands were producing another 3 000

Without resignations or retirements, this would just about meet the estimated needs of the year 2000. However, great improvements

had already been made in producing qualified teachers and there would be further improvements as the years went by. This in itself would just about meet the estimated black teacher needs

He believed also that the black population would not increase as fast in the next 20 years as it had over the past 20 years

Teacher training, he said, was priority number one in his department, followed by technical training and then secondary education

Pointing to the progress that had been made in the first few years, he said that while there were more black Sub A pupils than the total number of white school children today, a few years ago the total number of black school children in all standards was equivalent to the number of black Sub A pupils today

Handwritten notes:
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Research discloses illiteracy

Staff Reporter

FEWER than half the black pupils coming out of the South African education system last year are classified as literate in terms of a study by the Research Unit for Education System Planning at the University of the Orange Free State

School-leavers who did not pass Sub A are classified as illiterate and numbered 125 287, while there were 180 676 in the semi-literate group — those who obtained Standard 2. The literate group, which includes pupils with Standard 3 to 5, numbered 133 931, those with junior secondary were 105 729 while senior secondary figures stood at 39 516 and teachers at 6 010

The study found that considerably more black pupils were in school in the black homelands than in the remaining part of the Republic, and in all areas the relative decrease in pupil numbers per standard was far less for girls than for boys

School 'outflow'

The ratio of black pupils in the higher standards to those in the primary standards was small, indicating, according to the compilers, an outflow at all school levels and a flow of black manpower into the economy of the country

Total enrolment of black pupils last year was nearly five million compared with white enrolment of just over one million, coloured 760 167, and Indian 220 220. The study predicts total black pupil enrolment could be more than 6.3-million in 1985, resulting in a significant rise in the outflow of skilled manpower

In the past decade the increase in black enrolment was about seven percent a year

Black enrolment in the sub-standards was dominated by boys, but from Standard 2 to 9 girls greatly outnumbered boys. Many more boys than girls, however, obtained a Standard 10 qualification

Undertaken in the spirit of the Manpower 2000 project, the study is intended to improve employment prospects in Southern Africa

Education protects

THREE major educational projects involving the University of Fort Hare, the Ciskei Department of Agriculture and the University of Port Elizabeth will be sponsored by a leading oil company.

It was announced this week that Mobil Oil Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd., would again finance the Chair of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development at the University of Fort Hare (R10 000) as well as the Ciskei Agricultural Cartographic Development project (R12 500).

In addition, the University of Port Elizabeth will receive a R10 000 grant for their extra-curricular programme

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depreciation as an item not involving the flow of funds

and will thus have to adjust equity accounted earnings.

The source of funds is the equity accounted earnings from

operations, while the matching application is the same

amount considered to be re-invested by the investee.

Where an associated company incurs losses, the investor's

share therein is considered to be an application and the

matching source is the disinvestment by the investee, i.e.

a write down in the carrying value. The reader should note

that in the interests of annual financial statement articu-

lation:

"The amount to be included in the funds flow from operations ought to agree with the amount included in the profit and loss statement of the entity applying the equity method." (21).

6. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES.

Reference to the expanded fundamental objective of corporate reports immediately highlights that the equity method is deficient in certain respects. This inadequacy has been given recognition in the S.S.A.P. 1 and was re-affirmed in E.D. 25, which states:

"More detailed information about associated companies tangible and intangible assets and liabilities should be given if the interests of the associated company are material in the context of the investor group accounts." (22).

Govt probe into irregularities at PE centre

Ev Post 17/9/81 (256)

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Education and Training has been advised by the Advocate General to tighten up control measures at its institutions after an investigation into irregularities at an unnamed Port Elizabeth institution.

The Advocate General, in his report to Parliament, said that in February last year a complaint was received in regard to alleged irregularities at a technical centre at Port Elizabeth under the control of the Department of Education and Training.

As a result two investigations were made by the department concerned and on that basis the Advocate General found:

- A considerable number of unauthorised kilometres had been travelled in a Government vehicle
- The principal had complete control over the purchase of material for all the fields of training and workshops at the

centre, and no record was kept of materials used by pupils

- Although no definite findings could be made that consumable material was misappropriated, the defective book-keeping and lack of control led to the principal and teachers being seriously tempted to misuse State property

- The principal bought large amounts of blackwood and yellowwood although the pupils only used meranti and pine. The principal claimed he had bought the wood with his own money to manufacture furniture for sale to the public for his own benefit.

- The furniture was apparently manufactured in the State workshops and no payment was made to the State for the use of planing, sawing and welding machines or electricity

- Tools which were to be written off or destroyed had been sold to staff at very low prices without the approval of the Treasury when they should have been sold at an auction

SA's black education 'irrelevant'

CT 19/9/81
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Industrial Reporter

ONE of South Africa's top businessmen yesterday criticized Bantu education as being "almost totally irrelevant" and said even very poor black states were doing at least as well as the Republic to improve their peoples' learning.

The chairman of Anglo American Corporation's gold and uranium division, Mr D A. Etheredge, told a dedication ceremony at the Cape Technikon that a 10-to-one ratio in the gap between spending on white and black education in South Africa had remained about the same in the past 10 years and appeared to be continuing.

Spending on whites last year was R640 a head compared with R68 for blacks in the so-called white areas.

"It is quite impossible to justify this overseas, even to our friends. The world understands that there is friction when different races live side by side, when there are rich and poor in the same country, and where there are deep-seated religious differences.

"But not even our friends can understand a system in which the state consciously spends vastly more on the education of a minority of children whose only difference is in the colour of skin. This is our greatest shame, something we cannot excuse.

Unjust disparity

"The least we must do is be conscious of the unjust disparity and move as rapidly as possible to a more equitable situation."

Mr Etheredge said bearing in mind white views on post-independence Africa, it should be noted that the contribution of white colonizers to education was minimal and that most black governments had not taken over a firm base on which to build a country.

There had, however, been

some significant achievements since independence. Zambia, which had 103 graduates at independence in 1964, was now producing 500 a year.

Primary-school enrolment had increased by 150 percent since independence while secondary schools had 5.5 times as many pupils. More than 1 000 schools had been built.

Although technical education for blacks did not exist in Zambia in 1964, there were 243 black engineering graduates by last year, probably more than in South Africa, he said.

Poor country

Lesotho, one of the poorest countries in the world, spent 20 percent of its budget on education compared with about 13.5 percent in South Africa and Zambia, and 46 percent of primary school children went on to secondary school.

Zimbabwe was still a mirror image of South Africa with *per capita* expenditure on white education being 11 times that on blacks, only 8 percent of the budget was devoted to education in 1977/78 and 9 percent in 1979/80. Pupil-teacher ratios were better than in South Africa.

This situation was "entirely unacceptable to the Mugabe government and one must assume that drastic action is being taken to change it."

"There is no-one, repeat no-one, in the white community of South Africa who can escape some responsibility for the unhappy state of education in this country," he said.

TUESDAY, 22 S

Western Cape: Blacks employed by
Education and Training/statutory bodies

110rs 3 Qc 453 2/9/81 (256)
395 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Education and Training.

(a) How many Blacks are employed in
the Western Cape by (i) his Department
and (ii) statutory bodies for which he is
responsible and (b) what is the estimated
average figure in respect of each such
category for the preceding period of 10
years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
TRAINING

(a) (i) Statistics are not kept according
to geographical areas but accord-
ing to regions. The requested
information is therefore not
readily available. Information
concerning Black teachers in the
employ of the Department in the
various regions is contained fully
in my Department's 1980
Annual Report.

(ii) None

(b) Falls away

Hans 3 Ntambanana (256)
QC 467-8 23/7/81
8 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Education and Training

- (1) Whether his Department plans to build a secondary school at Ntambanana, if so, (a) when will such school be built, (b) where will it be situated and (c) for how many secondary school pupils will it make provision,
- (2) whether the (a) community concerned and (b) Mandlazini school committee was consulted in regard to the siting of such school, if not, why not, if so, with what result,
- (3) whether any transport will be provided for pupils to the proposed site,
- (4) whether there are any plans for the existing secondary school at Mandlazini, if so, what plans?

5 SEPTEMBER 1981

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND TRAINING

- (1) No, my Department does not erect schools in trust areas, but a secondary school for the residential area concerned is being planned by the Department of Co-operation and Development that coincides with the establishment of a new township.
 - (a) There will shortly be commenced with the erection of the school and the school should be completed at the end of 1982.
 - (b) In the Mandlazini tribal area near the Mambuka Primary School
 - (c) Initially 640
- (2)(a) and (b) Yes A tribal meeting was convened by the chief concerned to which all four the school committees concerned were invited to decide on the siting of the new secondary school. The Mandlazini School Committee, however, boycotted this meeting—as the PFP does. During the meeting a decision was taken in favour of the siting of the school as under (1)(b)
- (3) No A bus service exists already
- (4) There is not an approved secondary school at Mandlazini

Hand for teachers.

TWO large Pretoria factories situated near Mamelodi have jointly decided to subsidise salaries of the science and mathematic teachers at Mamelodi High School.

This week the two teachers were presented with the first cheques which will in future be added to their salary cheques received from the Department of Education and Training.

Spokesman for the two factories Sigma Motor Corporation and Norristan Laboratories said the aim of the subsidy was to prevent the teachers from quitting their profession at the school for the private sector.

The spokesman said it was common knowledge that science and maths teachers were endangered species in the teaching profession as they were swallowed by the private sector.

He said the two firms decided on the subsidy to keep the two teachers' services at the school which they regarded as a reservoir for future labour force.

The two companies, jointly with Silverton Engineering are presently running adult classes at junior and senior certificate levels for their employees.

How 9 Examination entry fees (236)
OC 7 317-551 30/9/81
Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Internal Affairs

- (1) Whether the examination entry fees for Coloured (a) matriculation and (b) Standard 8 pupils were increased recently, if so, (i) what is the total amount expected to accrue from these increases and (ii) what considerations were taken into account in increasing such fees,
- (2) whether any representations were made to him in connection with such increases, if so, (a) by whom, (b) when and (c) what was the nature of such representations,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes
 - (i) R318 186.
 - (ii) The implementation of complete parity in the remuneration of moderators, examiners, sub-examiners and invigilators and the general rise in costs during the last five years necessitated a revision in accor-

dance with Treasury instructions. The introduction of uniform fees for all education departments also compelled the Department to introduce the higher fees.

(2) Yes

- (a) The Leader of the Labour Party of South Africa and the Secretary of UTASA (Union of Teachers' Association of South Africa)
- (b) 15 April 1981 and 24 April 1981, respectively
- (c) Requests that the examination fee for the Senior Certificate examination not to be increased by 100%

(3) Yes. In accordance with Treasury instructions the tariffs and fees must be reviewed at least once every five years. Examination fees for the Senior and Junior Certificate examinations for Coloureds have recently been increased, as representations for uniform remuneration tariffs in respect of moderators, examiners, sub-examiners and invigilators have been submitted over the past few years. Dissatisfaction has originated because some education departments paid the moderators and examiners higher tariffs, and problems to find suitable persons for Education for Coloureds arose. The Department of National Education was assigned to investigate the possibility of the introduction of uniform tariffs. The Committee of Education Heads made recommendations and the Treasury approved uniform remuneration tariffs and examination fees for all departments. Unrest started at the Senior Secondary School, Uitenhage on 13 April 1981 and the increased examination fees for matriculants were advanced as the reason therefor. The Rev H J Hendrickse, Leader of the Labour Party of South Africa

directed a telegraphic request to me on 15 April 1981 that the examination fees for matriculants should not be increased with as much as 100%. A telegram with the same request was directed by UTASA to me on 24 April 1981.

The component Coloured Affairs of my Department could not, after thorough consideration and in consultation with other education departments, see its way clear to present a case to the Treasury and the Cabinet that there be diverted from the uniform examination fees that have been introduced. It must be mentioned that the other education departments did not receive representations for the revision of the increased examination fees. The Treasury has also already indicated that examinations must be self-supporting and in the light of the increased expenses a concession could not be supported.

The increased examination fees have been announced in the Education Bulletin and principals of education institutions have been informed by circular letter to collect the examination fees.

1915 Riebeeck East: Coloured school
Q 5-5-6 30/9/81 (253)
15 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Internal Affairs.

- (1) Whether the Coloured school at Riebeeck East was inspected recently by an inspector of education of his Department, if so,
- (2) whether such inspector submitted a report on the state of the school buildings and facilities, if so, what was the purport of his report,
- (3) whether such report differed from the previous report on this school, if so,
(a) to what extent and (b) in what respects?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes, the buildings of this state-aided school are in an unsatisfactory condition, toilet facilities are inadequate and there is a shortage of accommodation

(3) Yes—

- (a) and (b) only the shortage of suitable classroom accommodation which existed at the time of the previous inspection, was brought to notice. This was due to the grouping of two classes in the same small hall

24 new schools handed over RDM 7.10.81

By STAN HLOPHE

TWENTY-four black schools, built at a cost of R14-million, were handed over to the East and West Rand Administration boards yesterday

Thirteen schools — 11 junior secondary and two higher primary — were built in Soweto during the past 30 months

Five primary schools — three lower and two higher — and a junior secondary school were built on the rest of the West Rand Six schools — five junior secondary and a lower primary — were built in Kwa Thema

A spokesman for the company that built the schools said yesterday that the first school, with a capacity for 1 000 pupils, was handed over nine months ago

Mr. Peter Vos, manager of the company's industrialised building division, said "The savings in escalation of building costs — due to the short programme — have been very significant, representing the cost of almost three complete schools"

The schools were all designed to match those erected for white pupils in every respect

Facilities include woodwork and needlework rooms, fully equipped science laboratories, libraries, home economics rooms with both gas and electric cooking facilities, sick rooms, caretakers' houses and general and senior staff rooms

For written reply

7/10/81
438 Mr. P R C ROGERS asked the
Minister of Education and Training:

256

(1) What are the latest statistics for Blacks in respect of school-going children in each standard from Standard A to Standard 10 for the districts of Albany, Bathurst, King William's Town, Komga, Stutterheim, Cathcart, Queenstown, Tarkastad, Hofmeyr, Sterkstroom, Molteno, Indwe, Wodehouse, Venterstad, Alwal North, Albert, Lady Grey, Barkly East, Maclear and Elliot, respectively.

(2) whether such statistics reflect an annual increase or decrease in respect of each such standard in each such district, if so, what in each case is the extent of the increase or decrease (a) numerically and (b) percentagewise?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) and (2) The requested information is not readily available. As statistics are not kept according to districts, but according to regions, the collection and processing of the information as requested will be too time and labour consuming and will involve unnecessary costs.

'There's nothing behind those new school walls'

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

TOP BLACK educationist and former Orlando High school head Mr Tamsanqa Kambule has lashed out at the Department of Education and Training (DET) for improving school structures whilst "neglecting the quality of education."

Mr Kambule was reacting to a Press statement issued by contractors Murray and Roberts who claim that they had built 24 new schools in the township "which are designed to match those erected for white pupils in every respect"

Mr Kambule accused

DET of "creating a front to make people believe that there was a change in the quality of education in the country. There is nothing behind those walls

"Children are failing in their thousands," while the quality of education was going down daily, he said.

"The situation is even worse than before 1976. I have seen it with my own eyes in the Saturday classes that I conduct at the university," he said

Mr Kambule said more than half a million children emerge from school unable to read or write each year.

"We are not impressed," said Mr Kambule. He said black people did not want

"quantity in education, what we want is quality. We want the type of education that will make us favourable for opportunities in front of us"



KAMBULE: Thousands of children failing.

NO MA: Zobwa (7) and Zandile (9) separated for six weeks

Inspector yes, inspector no

9/10/81
256
256
By Mzikayise Edom
THE Department of Education and Training circuit inspector in Boksburg, Mr C J Pienaar, has denied that he received any memorandum from the Tembisa Principal's council complaining of overcrowding in schools.

A spokesman for the council said that they submitted a memorandum to Mr Pienaar two weeks back and they received his letter early this week whereby he stated that he had received the memorandum and he was still busy studying the grievances.

The memorandum was drawn up by the council a few weeks back, after it had unanimously resolved that educational problems of the township should be brought to the notice of the Department.

Mr Pienaar said yesterday "It is the first time I hear of such a memo. As far as I know, I received no memo from the Tembisa's Principals council and as such I cannot comment on something I do not know." Part of the memo reads "Overcrowding

in schools because of lack of accommodation in 1981 has made us to believe that proper planning is necessary to avoid a repetition of a similar crisis next year.

"At the end of 1980, we said that the existing number of schools would not be enough to meet the needs of the growing school population in Tembisa. Unfortunately the matter did not receive the attention it deserved," the memo continued.

The council's spokesman said "It is surprising that Mr Pienaar says that he has not received our memo, whereas he has written us a letter stating that he has received our memo and that he was still busy studying and investigating our grievance."

Black pupils to receive technical training next year

over 16/16/81

258

Because of the serious shortage of skilled manpower the Department of Education and Training would introduce technical subjects into the curricula for black schools from 1982, Dr Ferdie Hartenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said yesterday.

Speaking at the official opening of extensions to the Soweto Teachers' Training College, he said there was a greater need to put emphasis on technical education now more than ever before.

"With the serious shortage of skilled manpower and particularly because there are more opportunities for all people, irrespective of colour, in the technical sphere, the time has come for my department to lay greater emphasis on technical education at school level," he said.

He said there was a need to encourage the brighter child to undertake technical studies so the serious shortage of engineers, architects and highly qualified technicians could be alleviated.

A three-year primary teachers' diploma course would be introduced from next January. This would enable teachers to teach at both lower and higher primary levels.

There would also be a secondary teachers' diploma with university courses, a secondary teachers' diploma without university courses and a pre-primary teachers' diploma.

Phase 1 of the building programme at the college had cost R1,25-million.

Samuel 16/10/87 (258)

DET announces plans to boost East Rand education

By MZIKAYISE EDOM
THE Department of Education and Training is planning the erection of five new schools, 92 additional classrooms at existing schools, three administrative blocks and 45 toilet blocks at existing schools for the East Rand in the 1982/83 financial year.

This was announced by Dr F Hartzenberg, Minister of DET, when he visited the St Anthony's State Adult Education Centre in Reiger Park, Boks-

burg, on Wednesday

Dr Hartzenberg also said that all two-year teachers' training courses for pre-Standard 10 students will be phased out in teachers' training colleges under the control of the Department of Education and Training as from next year

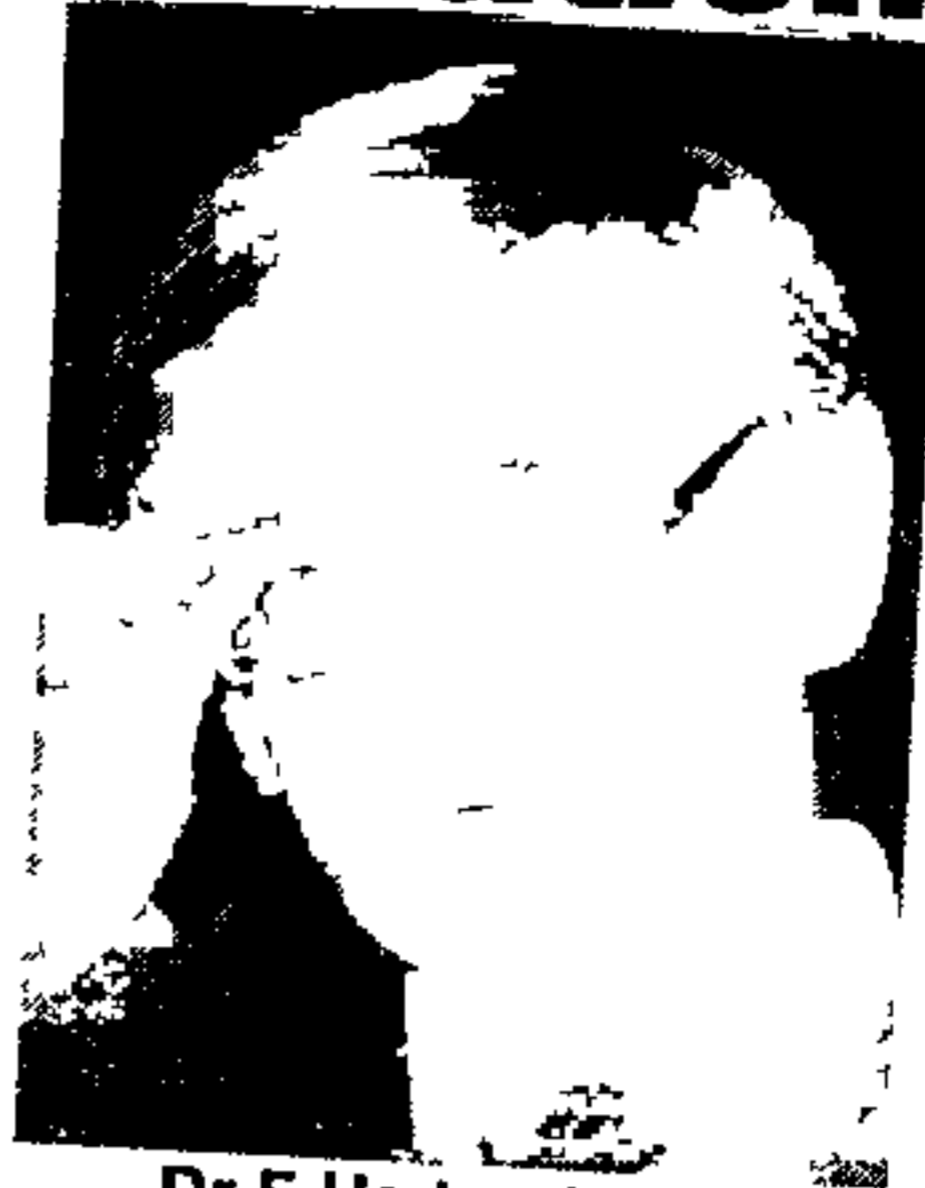
He said new three-year post-Standard 10 teachers' training courses will be introduced as from next year. They are

- The Secondary Teachers Diploma course, with university courses,
- The Secondary Teachers Diploma course without university courses,
- The Primary Teachers Diploma course (junior work),
- The Primary Teachers Diploma course (senior work),
- The Pre-Primary teaching Diploma courses (senior)
- The Technical Teachers Diploma course

Dr Hartzenberg said that only matriculants will be allowed to enrol as full time students at St Anthony's

Referring to DET's building plans, Dr Hartzenberg specifically announced the erection of

Three new secondary schools of 30 classrooms each in Katlehong, Tembisa and KwaThema; two new primary schools of 22 classrooms each in Vosloorus and Tembisa, 66 additional classrooms at existing secondary schools in Katlehong, Tembisa, Daveyton, Tsakane and Thokoza, 26 additional



Dr F Hartzenberg

classrooms at existing primary schools in Thokoza and one library, eight laboratories, two centres (woodwork and home-craft), three administrative blocks and 45 toilet blocks at existing schools

Dr Hartzenberg could not say how much the whole project would cost as they were still busy with next year's financial programme, but he said "Realising the need for more schools and classrooms in the East Rand, I announced the launching of an inexpensive building programme for this year in February, 1980. This programme involved at the time the erection of 571 new classrooms, including six new secondary schools and three new primary schools"

He said that he could report that to date, 211 classrooms had been completed and it is expected that the rest will be ready by early next year

R1,8m adds up to a boost for teachers

NEW buildings costing R1 800 000 which double accommodation for students were opened at the Soweto Teachers' College yesterday by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

The money for the extensions was provided by the Government. Anglo American Corporation spent R1 250 000 building the college originally and sponsored the landscaping and sports fields.

The extensions opened yesterday were 14 new lecture rooms, three laboratories, one typing room, a centre for blackboard work, additional offices and storerooms.

Dr Hartzenberg told over 500 school principals and inspectors at the opening "it had become clear at the opening of the college in 1978 that the available accommodation was not sufficient, and thought was given to extending the existing facilities.

"It was decided to go ahead with the building, whereby accommodation for 300 students would be doubled to provide training for 600 students beginning from next year.

"I am positive these college buildings compare favourably with the best in the Republic," he said.

New courses

Dr Hartzenberg also dealt with plans to extend courses for teachers.

He said his department planned to replace the two-year Primary Teachers' Certificate course with a three-year Primary Teachers' Diploma course from the beginning of next year.

By SOPHIE TEMA

However, it was decided to give students who enrolled for first year Primary Teachers' Certificate in 1981 the opportunity of qualifying for the new diploma course, provided they were prepared to remain at the college an extra year.

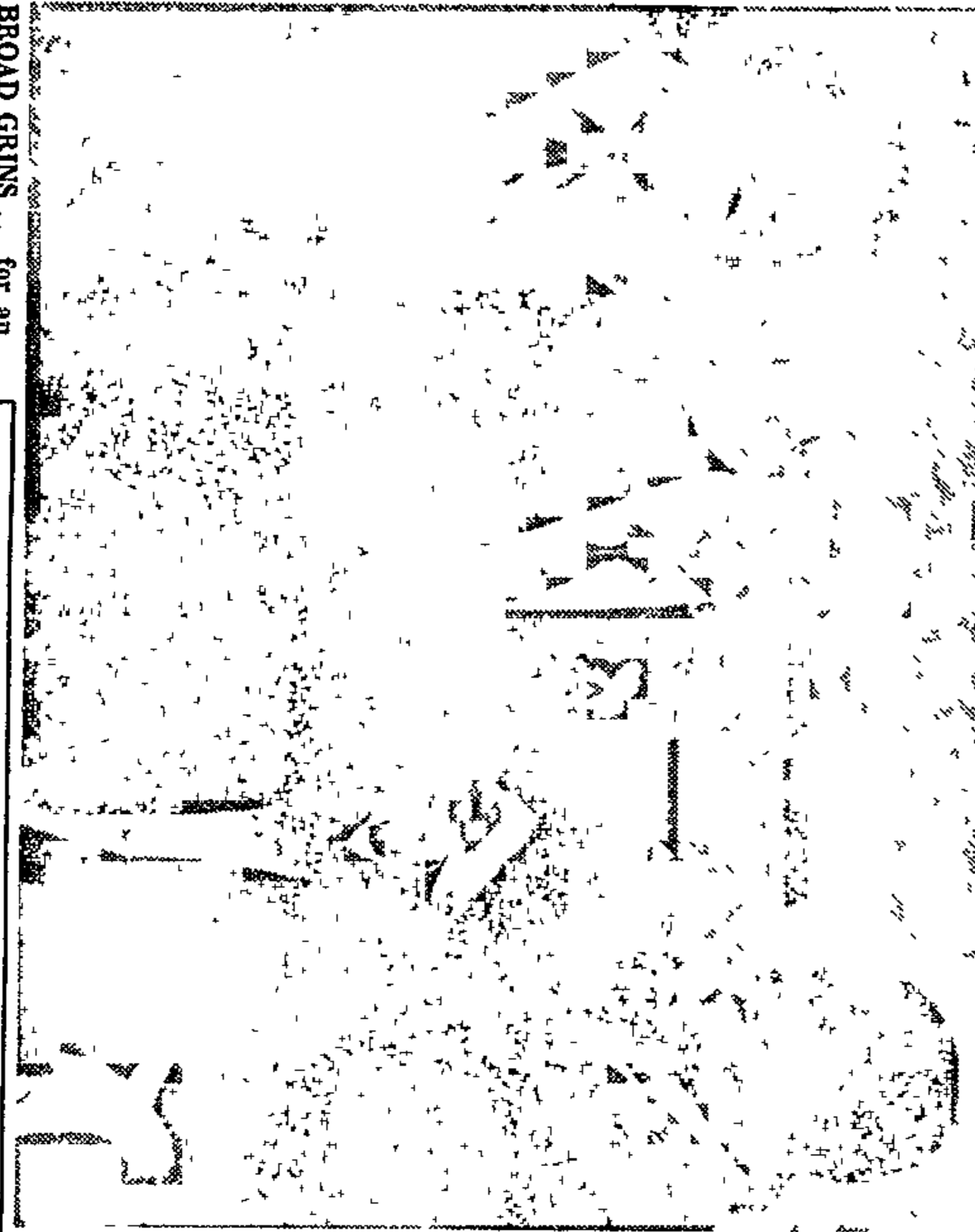
"At the end of the third year successful students will be awarded a diploma instead of a certificate."

The Primary Teachers' Diploma course would enable graduates to teach at both lower and higher primary level.

The following new courses will be introduced from January 1982:

- A Secondary Teachers' Diploma with university courses,
- The Secondary Teachers' Diploma without university courses, and
- A Pre-Primary Teachers' Diploma

This means that all the courses offered at the college from next year will take at least three years.



BROAD GRINS ... for an expansive occasion. Chattering at the opening of the Soweto Teachers' College extensions are, from left, Mr S K Maseke, circuit inspector, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, and Mr H H Dlamenze, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association of SA. Picture: ROBERT TSABALALA

New UCT language degrees

TWO masters degree courses, which will be the first of their type in South Africa, will be introduced by the University of Cape Town next year.

The courses are aimed at stopping the deterioration of language use in schools and to improve levels of communication, the university said yesterday.

"The emphasis in the courses will be on teaching a second language in South Africa and, especially, on the language problems of disadvantaged communities," the UCT said.

Both degrees could be taken either part-time or full-time — Sapa

Pouche without making appointments, making it difficult for ha-

it was the most reliable con-

The Government and private sector organisations such as Assoccom had warned against the exploitation of consumers

Boraine call for action on black education

CT 17/10/87 256

Staff Reporter

A FAR higher percentage of the gross domestic product should be allocated to education, especially black education, Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, said yesterday

Addressing the national conference of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants in Johannesburg, Dr Boraine said the priorities demanded for black education had to be met with "the utmost urgency"

If this was not done, the

combination of population growth, urbanization, industrialization and rising expectations would create an irresistible force which could lead to a "virtual breakdown in our society"

By the end of the eighties, the number of blacks with matric would exceed the number of whites with matric. In 2000, there would be 53 399 white matriculants and 186 000 black matriculants

The country could not afford the duplication of separate facilities for the different race groups, he said

SNAP

MUM!

CHILDREN MARCH ON THE CHIEF AS MOTHERS MAKE THEIR PROTEST

S. Tribune
18/10/81
256
50

Tribune Reporter

THE mothers of Mambuko and their children marched in protest against a decision of their tribal authority this week — and won an uneasy truce in their battle over the siting of a secondary school for their area

On Monday about 100 women marched on the offices of commissioner Carel de Bruyn to tell him they were angry about the decision of their chief, Mphangwa Mthiyane to site a secondary school near his kraal. At the same time, but unknown to their parents, about the same number of school children marched to the chief's kraal to give him the same message

Both groups demanded that the school be sited more centrally in the area, about 25 kilometres from Empangeni

The fight between the chief and his people, who were moved from Richards Bay to the Nambanana district in 1975, has been raging for at least two years with the Department of Co-operation and Development caught in the cross-fire. According to Mr de Bruyn, the department is bound by the decision of the tribal authority.

However, after meeting the chief on Wednesday, Mr de Bruyn told the Sunday Tribune the school would not be built until the dispute had

been settled. He could not give any details but said an attempt was being made to site the school to everyone's satisfaction.

These moves follow representation by the Mandlazini combined Schools Parents committee to Chief Mthiyane, the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Education and Training to site the school half way between themselves and the Chief's kraal

They argue that their school serves more pupils than any of the other three primary schools in the area which is more densely populated than other areas. For these children to get to the site where the chief wants the school would involve a 12-kilometre, two-and-a-half-hour walk across a river and through a deserted stretch of land which, they claim, harbours criminals

About two weeks ago the women noticed that the site preferred by the chief had been levelled and building materials deposited there. The women decided to see the chief

"About 54 women went to his kraal. He would not listen to us and chased us away. He said the children must go to the school near his kraal," said Mrs Victoria Magubane, mother of three. "That's when we decided to see the commissioner"

On Monday, the others caught a bus to Empangeni and marched on the commissioner's offices

He told them the site had been chosen by the tribal authority. The Mandlazini School Committee had not attended the meeting when the site was chosen.

The women told him they had not been informed of the meeting

Mr de Bruyn then said he would meet with the chief on Wednesday "and see if I can do something for you".

While they were talking, their children left their desks and marched to the chief's kraal.

Erab ignores plea

Sowetan 20/10/87 (256)
PLEAS to the East Rand Administration Board to repair blocked toilets at Setsing Higher Primary School in Thokoza, Alberton, have fallen on deaf ears.

For six months the 800 students and teachers have had to use toilets from nearby houses or use the veld to relieve themselves.

A teacher at the school, who did not want his name disclosed, told **The SOWETAN** they had reported the matter to Erab on many occasions, but nothing had been done.

A spokesman for Erab said yesterday, "Since the Department of Education and Training took over the control of all schools in the East Rand, they are the people responsible for the maintenance of all schools."

He added they would only repair the blocked toilets if DET approached them and on condition that the DET was prepared to pay for parts and labour to repair the toilets.

The teacher told **The SOWETAN** that if the toilets were not repaired, he feared a disease would break out because of the

meat and smell from the blocked toilets.
Mr C J Pienaar, circuit inspector of DET in Boksburg, was yesterday not available for comment.

ERAB RELENTS ON TOILETS

By MZIKAYISE EDM
EAST RAND Administra-
tion Board has, after all,
promised to repair the
blocked toilets at Satsing
Higher Primary School in
Thokoza, Alberton, which
have been out of order for
the past six months

More than 800 students

and teachers have been
using toilets at nearby
houses and the veld to
relieve themselves

Earlier this week Erab
told SOWETAN that it was
not responsible for repair-
ing the school toilets. A
spokesman for Erab said it
was the responsibility of
DET to repair the toilets

Claims about black schools denied

CV Post
23/10/87

(256)

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

THE Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdié Hartzenberg, today denied claims by the Press and the public that the standard of education for blacks was inferior.

Speaking at the Iqhayiya Technical College in New Brighton, Dr Hartzenberg said excellent results achieved by pupils at Iqhayiya served as proof that schools for blacks did produce pupils capable of training for well-paid jobs in industries.

Dr Hartzenberg, who officially opened the college, built at a cost of R1,6 million, said it stood to reason that the results achieved by pupils at the college would not have been possible if the standard of education for blacks was as inferior as was often stated by the public and in the Press.

These students not only followed the same syllabi prescribed for all other race groups, but also wrote exactly the same examinations which were marked by the same examiners.

He said 15 out of 16 students obtained the N1 certificate in November 1980 and the college obtained a 100% pass in the N2 examination. In April 1981, the college obtained a 100% pass in the N1, N2 and N3 examinations.

In the constantly expanding South African economy, the need for skilled people was enormous and would continue to grow.

Dr Hartzenberg said it was essential that more technical colleges be established as quickly as possible. In 1980 only one other college like Iqhayiya was controlled by his department.

He said 1981 had seen the establishment of 11 additional technical colleges at Lamontville, Daveyton, Sebokeng, Soweto, Kimberley, Witbank, Cape Town, Mamelodi, KwaThema, Welkom and Bloemfontein.

Relief for Tembisa

SAVE TOWN SCHOOLS
250

THE Department of Education and Training (DET) has announced the building of two new schools and 32 classrooms and existing schools, in Tembisa near Kempton Park, to alleviate the shortage of schools in the area.

— Mr. B. A. Scholtz, the DET regional director in the highveld region, said yesterday the project will be completed before the end of March next year, if all went according to plan.

A few weeks ago, the Tembisa Principal's Council submitted a memorandum to the department complaining of overcrowding in schools and

the need for more to be erected.

The memorandum was drawn up by the council after it had resolved that the educational problem in the township should be brought to the notice of the department.

Mr. Scholtz said: "The department is aware of the shortage of schools in Tembisa and we are still busy with

plans concerning the building of more schools in the area and other townships in the East Rand."

He said the Department was to build a 30 classroomed high school, a new 22 classroomed primary school and 28 additional classrooms at existing schools in Tembisa before the end of March next year.

First TTC on East Rand

QUESTIONS
5/11/84
(254)

THE FIRST Teacher Training College in the East Rand will be opened early next year in Reiger Park, Boksburg, and the Department of Education and Training is appealing to candidates to apply for admission before the end of the year.

The college will cater for all East Rand residents including the Eastern Transvaal. The department will be using the St Anthony's Education Centre which is owned by the Roman Catholic Church until a proper training college is erected in one of the East Rand townships in the near future. The department will offer the new three-year post-matric secondary Teacher's Diploma at St Anthony's and the initial enrolment at this college will be 180. This number will be increased to 360 in 1983 and 540 in 1984.

The opening of St Anthony's as a teacher training college will mean that teachers will be trained at nine different colleges under the control of DET.

Mr D A Scholtz, DET Regional Director for the Highveld Region said yesterday. Candidates with matric qualifications can obtain application forms from the offices of circuit inspectors in Alberton, Boksburg, Benoni, Springs and Middleburg or from any secondary or high school on the East Rand.

First preference will be given to East Rand residents. The following courses will be offered: natural science, maths and physical science and biology, Commercial subjects and cultural subjects like history, geography, biblical studies and languages.

The department has appointed Mr B G Lubbe as director of the college. At present, Mr Lubbe is a circuit inspector in Lichtenburg in the Western Transvaal. He is former principal of the Tsie Teacher Training College

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Witziesshoek and the first principal of the Teacher Training College in Kroonstad.

Soweto students caught copying papers

MATRIC EXAM LEAK

SOWETAN
6/11/81
256



NOT AVAILABLE: Jaap Strydom.

A MASSIVE leak of examination papers for the current matric has taken place in Soweto.

The SOWETAN established yesterday that the economics examination written on Tuesday was being sold on the sly before students sat for the paper.

One of the culprits, a student at Bhukhulani Commercial High School in Zondi, confessed that he got hold of a paper minutes before sitting for the examination.

The student said that the principal of the school, Mr C Breytenbach, had even surprised a boy student copying from a prepared paper during the examination.

The surprised student revealed several other accomplices, who were all questioned by the principal but were allowed to continue writing

Said the student. "Days before the examination we heard about the leak. We were told that somebody in Dube was selling examination papers and we set out to look for him

By CHARLES MOGALE

"We tried several addresses but still could not find him. But on Tuesday morning, just minutes before we were about to write, one of our colleagues who was with us on the hunt, approached us with a copy of the paper. We quickly went through the paper and prepared answers before we sat for the examination."

Confiscated

During the examination, he said, the principal entered the examination room and walked straight up to one student who had also seen the leaked paper. The principal is said to have confiscated a sheet of paper from which the student was copying prepared answers. When the

student was questioned, he revealed fellow students who had also seen the leaked paper.

The students were all questioned about the paper, but allowed to sit for the examination.

Three other students at the school said they knew about the leaked paper, but refused to talk about it. All said they knew about the student who was apprehended.

The principal, Mr Breytenbach, declined to comment. He referred The SOWETAN to the inspectorate, who could not be contacted.

"I gave them all the information I have," he said. "They are the people to comment on such issues. I am not in a position to say one word about what you are asking me."

The public relations officer of the Department of Education and

Training, Mr G Engelbrecht, was not available for comment. Phoned at his office, he was said to have left already, and when phoned at home, he was said to be at the airport.

Department of Education and Training official Mr Jaap Strydom was yesterday not available for comment.

Six more exam papers selling 'like hot cakes'

LEAK SPREADS

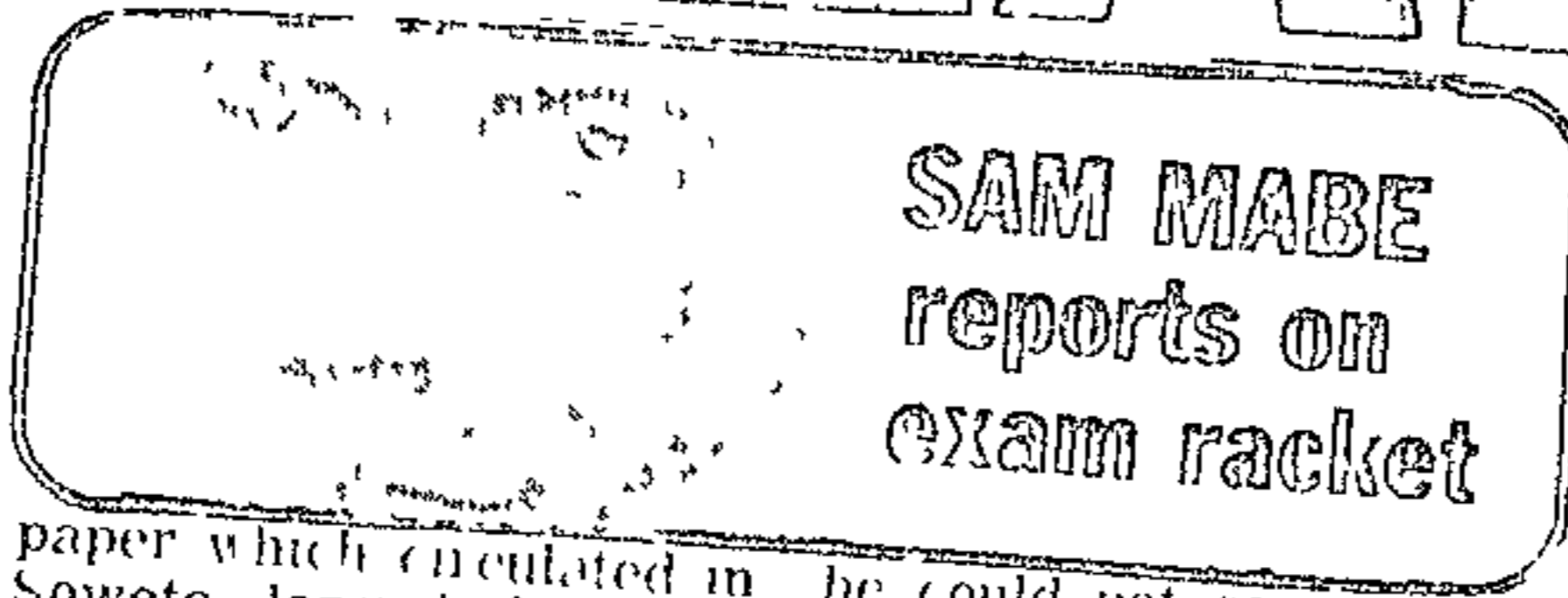
Sowetan 9/11/78
256

SIX MORE matric examination papers are known to have leaked out and are said to be "selling like hot cakes" on the Reef.

This was disclosed to The SOWETAN by a high school principal, whose condition for the disclosure was that his name should not be published.

He said English, Afrikaans, biology, history, mathematics and physical science papers were selling at R50 a piece in the Pretoria, Johannesburg and Germiston areas.

This brings the total number of papers known to have leaked out to seven, following last week's discovery of an economics



SAM MABE reports on exam racket

paper which circulated in Soweto long before the candidates sat for the exam.

The principal said there was a likelihood that some vernacular papers were also in circulation in the Pretoria area.

Mr Gerard Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday that his department was aware of the possibility of the exam papers leak and that the matter was under investigation.

He said that until the investigation is completed

he could not comment on the possibility of the whole examination being reset.

The leak, believed to be the biggest to have hit the department, could dent the credibility of this year's matric passes, unless the department decides to reset the exam.

If that were to be done, the snag would be time. With only less than three weeks before the last paper is written, resetting, printing and distributing the question papers may not be completed before the end of this year.

This could also delay the

results which the department hoped would be out before Christmas to give the candidates enough time to make plans for next year.

In 1978 a leak was uncovered by a principal at a school in Groblersdal. This resulted in new precautionary measures being employed by the department to avoid further leaks.

The principal said candidates who paid R20 for each question paper were in turn making huge profits for themselves by making photocopies and reselling each question for R5.

My fear about this racket is that we cannot be proud enough to boast about the type of passes we will produce from our matriculants because we will not be able to know who passed fraudulently or not.

And this will of course result in people going to university with very good symbols but failing disgracefully on their first year.

But nothing can stop any candidate from making use of such papers.

Matric Papers Available

Teacher training

fuurore

BY NORMAN NGALE

PRINCIPAL of the Transvaal Teachers Training College in Soshanguvu Mr J B Bingle voiced concern about the reluctance of black matriculants to study for primary teachers' courses.

Only three students have enrolled for classes next year while the college has the capacity for 130 students in the course.

Mr Bingle said the black students falsely regarded teaching at primary schools as inferior. His concern was corroborated by Mr G P. Lubbecht chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training.

He said with the upgraded tuition for teachers primary teachers enrolling next year for the new three-year diploma courses would fall under the same salary structure as their counterparts in secondary schools.

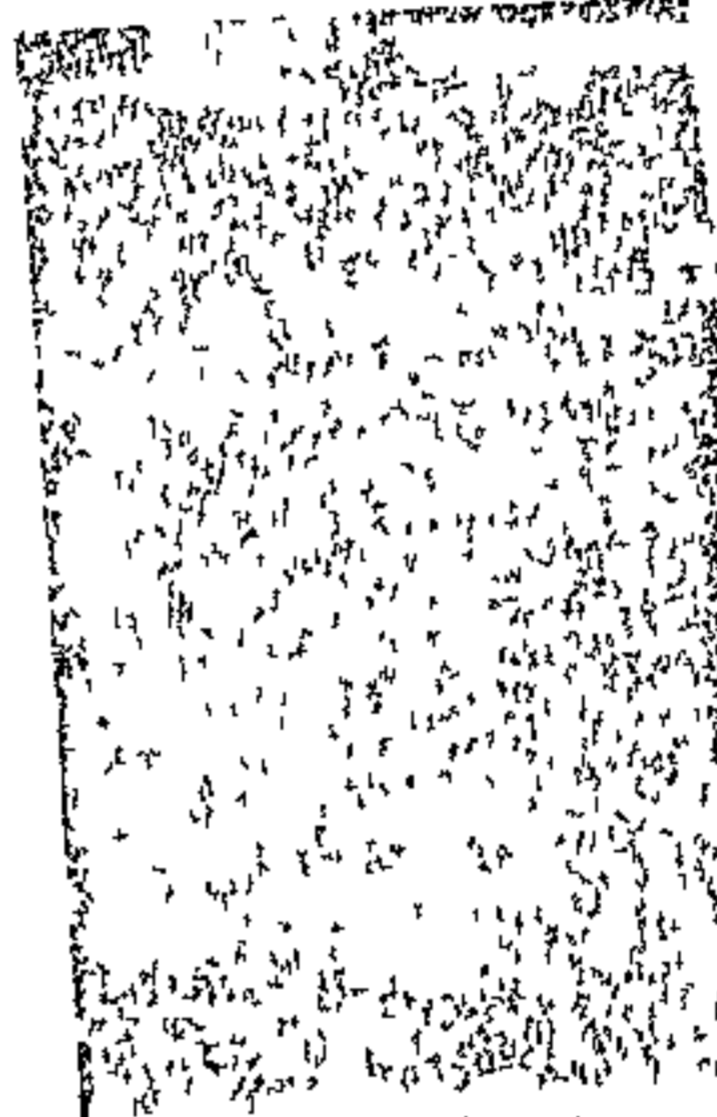
We hope the community will be responsible and realise the importance of the upgrade of the quality of education and ensure that our schools adequately prepare students for the new diploma courses.

Mr Bingle revealed only the work that all two courses of this college would be phased out with effect from next year and that enrolment qualifications for one course there would be a matter.

The primary teachers certificate, junior secondary teachers certificate and other senior secondary teachers certificates with departmental would all be substituted by three-year diploma courses.

This means the college will offer primary teachers diploma, secondary teachers diploma (without university course) and secondary teachers diploma (with university courses).

Those including university courses would attend lectures at the University of South Africa while being lectured at the college. The



College last year produced 70 percent passes from 369 students who had enrolled for first-year courses with Umsa.

Housecraft supplementary certificate offered to teachers already in the field has been completely phased out of the college.

The college will instead offer a secondary teachers diploma (housecraft) - a three-year course to prepare teachers who wish to specialise in housecraft. Matriculants raw from school can enroll for the course, according to Mr Bingle.

He added he had sent circular letters to all principals of secondary schools throughout the Transvaal informing them of the desirability to encourage matriculants to enroll for improved primary teachers courses and was surprised at the lack of interest.

9/1/81
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We're fixing it up - DET

256 SOWETO 9/11/81

THE SYLLABI for all education departments in this country were the same and the standard expected from the student, the Director General of the Department of Education and Training said in Soweto last week.

Mr G J Strydom was addressing more than 100 people during the official opening of the new R150 000 primary school in Mapetla.

He said the quality of education depended on

By LEN MASEKO

what was taking place in the classroom and whether the teacher was doing a good job or not. The department was rebriefing teach-

ers and had organised various upgrading programmes, he said

Mr Strydom added "Differentiated education, by implication, caters for the needs of the individual child according to aptitude and interest. Unfortunately the total development of a child is influenced, if not determined, by factors and conditions prevailing outside the classroom and also

before formal education starts.

"Education has to accept that certain children come to school environmentally retarded, and try to compensate for this."

He said the department had spent about R21-million over the past two-and-a-half years on the provision of new facilities in Soweto. These included, he said, the construction of 13 new secondary schools, the addition of 172 classrooms to existing high schools and 11 centres for woodwork lessons.

Mr Strydom thanked the companies — African Oxygen Limited and BOC International — for financing the building of the school. The school will have 11 teachers and about 500 pupils.

Mr H H Dlamlenze, secretary of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, said the quality of education depended on whether the teachers were qualified and whether they were dedicated to their profession. Therefore, he said, the responsibility of improving the quality of education rested upon the teachers.

Guests who attended the glittering occasion included Mr John Knoetze, Wrab's chairman, Mr Don Mmes, chairman of the Dobsonville Community Council, Mr Richard Maponya, a prominent businessman, and representatives from leading companies.

Warning on stolen papers

10/11/81 SOWETAN 250

THE Department of Education and Training will not conduct a witchhunt for students with stolen exam papers, but has warned that it is a criminal offence to use such papers.

This was said yesterday by Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the department, following The SOWETAN'S exposé of a racket in which exam papers were leaked to the black market and were selling for R50 each before the exam was written

Mr Engelbrecht said his department saw the leak in a very serious light and had launched an intensive investigation to find out where the leak may have occurred

ILLEGAL

He said it was important for students to know that it was illegal for them to be in possession of exam papers before they were given to

By SAM MABE

them officially at the time of writing the examination

"Exam papers remain the property of the department until they are officially handed over to the candidates in the exam room on the day of the exam, but definitely not before.

"We will not go witch-hunting for those who have such papers but those who make use of them should be warned that they make themselves liable for prosecution

REAL CULPRITS

"The real culprits who will definitely get into trouble with the law are those who stole the papers and those who are distributing them," said Mr

Engelbrecht

He added that after the 1978 leak, tight security measures were taken to ensure that no papers were stolen before the examination day

"We avoid using the post and instead delivered the papers by road transport to ensure that no papers landed in unauthorised hands. But with so many people working for the department, it's difficult to say whether the leak was at head office or at regional and/or circuit offices

AUTHENTIC

"Another thing we want to find out is whether the papers in circulation are authentic 1981 exam papers

"We have had instances in the past where bogus exam papers were sold under the pretext that they were of the current exam," Mr Engelbrecht said. "Papers known to be in circulation at the moment are those of English, Afrikaans, History, Mathematics, Physical Science, economics and Biology.

Leaks: Pupils face probe after exams

BY ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

MASS questioning and possible arrests in the examination paper scandal will start soon after matric examinations are complete, said Soweto CID Chief Colonel Steve Lerm.

Colonel Lerm said he had names of several people but he would not like to start questioning

the students while they were still writing examinations

"It will be unfair to innocent students if we just barge into the examination room and start questioning suspects," he said "We will wait until examinations are over and then we will start with our investigations"

Soweto and Pretoria police are co-operating in the investigations Several

students have been caught with question papers since the matric exams started last month

It started with a Soweto student at Bokolwane Commercial School who was found to have obtained an economics question paper. The youth confessed that he had bought the paper and said he was not the only one

More students were found in other schools with

mostly biology, Afrikaans, history and geography papers. Stories of mysterious people selling papers at R50 each started to spread every day.

A Soweto student was questioned by Soweto detectives and released

The "leak" is said to have spread to Natal. Hundreds of Indian matric students bought exam papers which are said to have been selling like "a newspaper" in Durban streets a day before examinations started

13/11/81
Soweto
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Age limit in effect soon

SOWETAN REPORTER 256

THE Government will in future enforce regulations gazetted last year barring pupils above certain ages from attending day-schools.

The director-general of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, told The SOWETAN this week that the regulations would go into operation as soon as they are published by the Government.

The regulations state that

- No person older than 16 years shall without the permission of the director-general be admitted to or continue to attend any primary school
- People older than 20 years shall without the permission of the director-general not be admitted to or continue to attend any Standards Nine or Ten classes, and
- No person older than 18 years shall without the permission of the director-general be admitted to or continue to attend any Standard Six, Seven or Eight class

Mr Rousseau stressed that the regulations were similar to those followed in other education departments including the Department of National Education and that the director-general could give permission for pupils whose age exceeded the

limits to attend a day-school.

He said the regulations were to be implemented in such a way that, in general no pupil who is already at school and whose school programme had not been interrupted would be refused admission.

Mr Rousseau said it should be remembered that any person of 16 years and older might enrol at any one of the many adult education centres to continue his studies "in the company of peers."

He also announced that schools under the Department of Education and Training, would close on November 27 for the Christmas season; for pupils, and December 2, for teachers. They re-open for next year's first term on January 13, for pupils, and January 11 for teachers.

He said information on the number of schools to be built next year could not be released until the 1982/83 budget of the department had been approved by Parliament.

He said also that information on the pupil-teacher ratio expected at schools for next year would only be available in November next year. The present ratio is 43 to 1 after falling steadily from 58 to 1 in 1968