

# EDUCATION - GENERAL

26 MAY 1980 — 31 MAY 1980

# Police let detainee see dying father

STAR 26/5/80

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By Yussuf Nazeer

Security police allowed a detained doctor to spend just under an hour under guard, with his dying father at the weekend.

Johannesburg security police brought Dr Yusuf Veriava (37), detained under Section 10 of the Internal security Act to see his father Mr Mohammed Veriava (61) at the Johannesburg Hospital, where he is fighting for his life.

Mr Veriava's kidneys have collapsed and he has developed jaundice with liver complications, along with pneumonia.

His family has been constantly at his bedside.

Three security policemen escorted Dr Veriava to the hospital. After seeing his father in a semi-coma, he was taken away again.

His distressed mother, Mrs Fatima Veriava (53), today called on the security police to "show some sympathy" and release her son from detention so he could join the family vigil at her husband's bedside.

Dr Veriava was detained by security police on May 2 after speaking to parents at the Trinity High School in Lenasia.

He was a member of the Parents' Action Committee during the school boycotts.

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# UCT

# Call to <sup>(50)</sup> revise <sup>DM</sup> school <sup>26/5/80</sup> system

## Staff Reporter

A NATIONWIDE revision of the educational system is urgently required, Professor D J du Plessis, vice chancellor and principal of the University of Witwatersrand, said on Saturday.

Professor Du Plessis was addressing a diploma ceremony at the Pretoria Technikon. He also called for greater pooling of resources between technikons and universities.

He proposed the establishment of an education foundation and the declaration of an education year to begin normalising the differences in education between the races of South Africa.

"It will be expensive, but not nearly as expensive as the inevitable consequences of not granting to blacks the same opportunity of education as that available to whites," he said.

He said education is the basis of a community and is the fundamental requirement for any solution of the problems facing South Africa.

"The limits should not be imposed by others no matter how clever and wise they consider themselves to be."

He said a large part of the South African population still firmly believed black education was planned to keep them in an inferior position.

"The resultant bitterness will have an inevitably unfavourable outcome unless it is convincingly demonstrated that this is not the underlying motive of the national education policy at present.

"We whites have received from our predecessors the greatest of all human privileges, to be able to develop our intellects to the level of our capability. It is now our duty to grant this privilege to our fellow South Africans," he said.

# Better education key to change, says prof

50 RDM 26/5/80

## Staff Reporters

A STRONG plea for improved education was issued at the weekend by the head of the department of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Medical University of South Africa, Professor E T Mokgokong.

He made it during his speech at the University of South Africa graduation ceremony in Pretoria, where 131 degrees were conferred.

Prof Mokgokong pointed to the great economic growth in South Africa in recent years.

"This growth has in turn exposed the need for increasing the training of skilled workers — especially black workers. Vocational education has been emphasised almost to the total exclusion of the so-called liberal education.

"Facilities appear to be mushrooming more rapidly in

this sphere of education than in the other. There is no doubt that vocational training is necessary for the maintenance of a good economy."

Prof Mokgokong said that for social change to occur, active leadership was required and for this to be achieved there should be improvement in education.

There was a dangerous tendency in South Africa today to regard leadership as a product of common sense and courage.

"When selecting a leader, many of our people look for a man who has demonstrated the ability to influence people and get things done."

Dynamic change was taking place in South Africa's black community.

Questions are being asked at all levels of society in regard to change and these need answers.

"The community thus needs

guidance now, more so than at any stage in the history of our country. Enlightened leadership appears to be the overriding answer," Prof Mokgokong said.

During the ceremony, Captain Musingi Ioas Baloyi became the first South African black to be awarded a degree in police science.

Capt Baloyi, 45, said that since Standard Six all his education had been "sweating it out" by correspondence.

He is stationed at Givani.

The President of Zimbabwe, the Rev Canaan Banana, was awarded a Bachelor of Theology degree in his absence.

Two doctorates in education were awarded. The recipients were a former SABC radio announcer, Mr Mogobo Nekaneng, and a senior university lecturer, Mr Selby Simeon Ripinga.

# Danger in Govt 'intolerance'

ADM 26/5/80.

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50 50

By PATRICK LAURENCE

AN INTOLERANT and uncompromising response to the series of boycotts and strikes would merely exacerbate the situation, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, warned yesterday.

Dr Slabbert, who has a sociologist's perspective on conflict from his days as a professor of sociology, was commenting on the steady escalation of protest against "inferior" education and of industrial unrest. He called for the immediate re-opening of the University of Fort Hare as a priority move to defuse tensions.

The simmering discontent came to a head at the weekend when protesting coloured pupils and students were baton-charged in Cape Town and anti-Inkatha students teargassed and baton-charged at the University of Zululand.

Seventy-six students were arrested in Cape Town after they attempted to disrupt shopping in the city centre. Fifteen students who attempted to bar stick-wielding Inkatha members from entering the University of Zululand were arrested.

Dr Slabbert said situations where a number of "diverse issues" were causing unrest usually called for restraint, as uncompromising action by the authorities served to unite the separate issues into "a single overriding issue of protest".

Referring to police action, Dr Slabbert said: "So far the police have been relatively restrained com-



DR SLABBERT

... 'restraint is needed'

pared to 1976. But everything must not depend on the police. What is wanted is positive government initiative."

On the commitment by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to equal education for all, Dr Slabbert said: "What the people want are deeds to match words."

Dr Slabbert listed three steps which would help to defuse the situation:

- Fort Hare should be reopened and negotiations started with the student leaders;

- Workers in the strike-hit meat industry in the Western Cape should be given the right to elect their own representatives to the workers' committee, and

- The Government should talk to pupils about their grievances and abandon its "paternalist attitude of refusing to talk to schoolchildren."

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday declined to comment on the general situation — or on the view of some police officers that it is being steadily stoked up with the aim of bringing it to the "boil" by June 16.

Mr Le Grange said: "I have the full background to what is going on. But I don't think it is the opportune moment to comment on such broad issues."

The veteran black leader and member of the Soweto Committee of 10, Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo, said yesterday there was no way in which the situation could be defused as long as the root cause of discontent remained untouched.

On the education front, boycotting coloured pupils and students have an ultimatum to return to normal class today or face unspecified action, which may include closure of schools and expulsions of students at the University of the Western Cape.

In Pinetown, near Durban, fears have been expressed that the strike by more than 3 000 textile workers could reach dangerous levels because of the refusal to allow the striking workers to meet at one place to discuss their grievances.

- In Johannesburg, the Reverend John Thorne, a former Secretary General of the South Africa Council of Churches, was detained at the weekend, according to members of his family.

# The Argus

26/05/80 MAY 26 1980

## Means and ends

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BOYCOTTING pupils have won wide backing and sympathy for the disciplined and dignified manner of their classroom boycott. But they could lose support by demonstrations such as were mounted in Peninsula supermarkets on Saturday.

For in pursuing their own objectives as they saw them they interfered with the rights of others. They created a situation in which the police were obliged to act to protect these rights and to keep the public order.

Moreover, they exposed themselves to charges of vandalism and looting. If the student protesters are resolved to act with restraint and honesty in such demonstrations, they can be sure there will be others who will exploit the occasion for dubious ends.

There can be no doubting the justice of the students' fight for equal education and the removal of racial discrimination. This is recognised even by a Government which is the natural suc-

cessor of the most inventive practitioners of racial segregation to walk the earth.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has committed his regime to equality in education and he has held out the hope of a single educational authority for all the races.

This was in response to pressure from the schools boycotters. The Prime Minister can fairly ask that he be given a chance to show he means business.

In the long run, the Government will have to come to terms with the political realities that lie at the root of the children's protest. The coloured people cannot be anything but full citizens, in every sense of the word. The time for this cannot be far off. But the justice of the coloured people's struggle, the inevitability of the outcome, does not necessarily confer moral indemnity on every means taken in pursuance of the goal.

\* **Unruly  
protests  
displease  
coloured  
adults**

by HUGH ROBERTON

THERE appears to be wide support in the coloured community for 'economic protest' — but not for the sort of unruly action taken by some pupils in supermarkets on Saturday.

The disruption of shops by pupils pulling merchandise off shelves and filling trolleys with perishable goods they had no intention of buying was condemned as being undisciplined behaviour, bordering on hooliganism.

But, as coloured leaders disclosed today, there has been talk for some time of a strong demonstration of 'black buying-power' and 'labour power' to press the business community into taking a clearer stand on social and political issues.

**'DISCIPLINED'**

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said: 'I think what the students are trying to do will only get broad support in the community if it is disciplined, ordered and responsible. What happened on Saturday is not the sort of thing I would endorse.'

'But I think it should be made clear that we have been thinking and talking for a long time about what we can do to get the private sector to become more involved in the movement for social change, including education.'

'We have been discussing a "buy black" campaign, a campaign to indicate the seriousness of feelings in the black community. I think there has already been an indication of our buying power and our labour power, and these are things we can

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

26/05/80 ARGUS

**Police break up meeting**

**BATONS,  
TEARGAS  
USED  
AT UWVC**

**POLICE** today used teargas and batons to break up a meeting in the cafeteria at the University of the Western Cape.

The students were holding the meeting in defiance of a decision taken by the Rector, Professor R E van der Ross, last week not to allow further meetings on the campus.

According to a lecturer who attended the meeting, the police fired teargas canisters close to the building.

As the students emerged they were baton-charged by a detachment of riot police which had patrolled the campus since early today.

The District Commandant of Bellville, Colonel H O Ecksteen, said more than 1000 students attended an 'illegal gathering' outside the cafeteria.

They were singing and when warned to disperse threw stones at the police. Sixteen canisters of teargas were fired into the crowd and then police baton-charged the students.

No injuries have been reported to the police.

There was a stayaway at a number of coloured high schools in Cape Town today and others reported low attendances as parents, fearing pupil demonstrations, kept their children at home.

**Police watch**

Principals at schools where there was a stayaway said it was panned as a show of defiance of the expulsion threat issued to boycotting pupils by the secretary of Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills, last week.

At one Cape Town school only three pupils turned up, and at a Kensington school there were a few stragglers, according to the principal.

With Cape Town rife with rumours of a march on the city and demonstrations in some suburbs, police, some of them in camouflage uniforms, kept a watch on all stations in black and coloured areas.

Schoolchildren in uniform were not allowed to board trains and many other young people were told by policemen to return home.

Angry parents in the Wittehome/Wynberg area telephoned The Argus to complain about police harassment of their children.

The chief inspector of schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said he had received similar reports.

**Check**

He said the Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, had checked with the police and later schoolchildren on their way to their respective schools were allowed to catch trains.

Dr Quint said he believed there was a stayaway at a number of schools and at some areas parents were keeping their children at home.

According to a spokesman for pupils, a planned 'mass rally' in central Cape Town was called off by the Committee of 81, the representative pupil and student body which has been spearheading the protest campaign in the Western Cape.

It was called off after representations by parents following Saturday's demonstrations in the Golden Acre complex which were broken up by a police baton charge.

Plainclothes and uniformed police patrolled the Golden Acre complex and station concourse today even though the planned mass march on Cape Town was called off.

Pairs and small groups of policemen could be seen on all levels of the complex which formed the focal point of Saturday's demonstration.

**Blacks**

Very few pupils were reported to be attending classes at the major high schools in Cape Town's black townships today.

At Langa High School there were only about 40 students. Most pupils stayed away from Fezeka and I D Mkiye high schools in Guguletu as well.

● Demonstrators warned—Page 4.

**V d Ross  
says he  
called  
police**

THE rector of the University of the Western Cape, Dr R E van der Ross, said today that he had asked police to 'remove intimidation of students by other students'.

Police baton charged students in the cafeteria and threw teargas to disperse a crowd of protesters.

Professor van der Ross said he thought it was 'unfortunate' that the police action was interpreted by students as a form of intimidation.

He said the situation had arisen where many students were being prevented from exercising their right to study by other students.

**REQUESTS**

'I have received many requests from parents and students to restore the situation so that studies can continue. I have a responsibility to those students to enable them to continue their studies,' said Professor van der Ross.

'The boycott has continued for five weeks. I called in the police so that we could give effect to the wishes of students and enforce the decision of the council that things return to normal.'

Professor van der Ross said he asked the police to leave the campus after he had negotiated an agreement with students at which a senior police officer was present.

26/05/60 ARMS

# Police warn demos of firm action

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, today warned of firm police action against intimidation or defiance of the authority of the State.

Referring to the coloured schools boycott and incidents in Cape Town on Saturday when police clashed with pupils, he said: 'People who, through underground methods, want to have the schools situation develop into a political confrontation with the Government must realise that it is a question of so far and not further.'

## 'PREPARED'

'We are thoroughly prepared for any eventuality in the centre of Cape Town or elsewhere in the Peninsula.'

Mr le Grange would not give details of precautions the police had taken, but said they were aware of rumours that further disruption was being planned in the Peninsula today.

People who wanted to be wilful would get into trouble, he said.

He thought events on Saturday were to some extent connected with the visit of the Lions rugby team.

Mr le Grange said law and order would be maintained. The Government could not allow the authority of the State to be challenged in a way that created the impression that this could not be done.

While the Government had gone out of its way in an effort to defuse the situation, this should not

be regarded as weakness. Firm action would in future be taken.

The Government was prepared to consult if some positive aim could be achieved, but for the rest the time of talking was over.

The Minister said this was his viewpoint, and the police would in future act according to this. He had the strong support of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in this regard.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on civil liberties, said today she was very concerned about the detentions over the weekend.

'The Government is taking the usual way out. It believes that if it detains leaders of a protest movement, that will be the end of the matter.'

She believed the situation was aggravated by detentions. There were others who would replace those who had been detained.



# Boycott

## at black *Argus* high <sup>27/5/80</sup> <sup>(50)</sup> ~~(320)~~ schools <sup>(280)</sup>

THERE was a total boycott of classes at nigh schools in Cape Town's three African townships today, according to principals and teachers at the schools.

At I D Mkize and Fezeka High School in Guguletu, Langa High School in Langa and Sizameale Secondary School in Nyanga, pupils stayed away from schools.

Pupils attended lower and higher primary schools in the townships, but according to one Guguletu principal, lessons were not being given.

'We received a directive yesterday from the high school students that no lessons should be taught in the schools,' the principal said.

He said the decision was taken at a meeting of high school students earlier this week.

● The boycott flared up at Indian and coloured schools on the Rand and at two secondary schools at Thaba Nchu, in the Free State.

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# Expulsion

## threat

## withdrawn

Argus  
27/5/80 (27/5)  
(50) 27

THE Government has withdrawn a threat to expel pupils at coloured schools if they continued to boycott classes.

Principals said today they were informed by the Administration of Coloured Affairs yesterday not to use the 'expulsion measure' against pupils who refuse to attend lessons.

This was confirmed by Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector of schools in the Wynberg region.

'There was some initial misunderstanding but everything has been sorted out now,' he said.

### DISCIPLINE

The expulsion warning was issued by the secretary of Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills last week at a meeting of principals and school committee chairmen.

Mr Mills told the meeting that unless discipline was maintained at schools pupils who refused lessons had to be expelled.

He told the meeting that if pupils resisted or returned to schools after they had been expelled the 'Government will be called in to remove them.'

Principals described the Government's initial expulsion threat and now the 'about turn' as 'amazing bungling.'

### PUPILS' DEMO

One principal said his school had been about to return to normal with the pupils attending classes when the expulsion warning was issued.

'Now they have decided to boycott again and Saturday's demonstrations by pupils and the present tension are a direct result of that expulsion threat,' he said.

'We told Mr Mills we could not enforce it and that he must take all responsibility.'

Schools reported low attendances again today and one principal described it as a 'stay-at-home' campaign.

Principals said the stayaway was obviously in defiance of the expulsion threat and that it appeared as if the pupils were continuing the boycott indefinitely.

The committee of 81, which has been spearheading the boycott action in the Western Cape, decided yesterday to split into regions because of alleged police harassment.

The committee's meeting in Wynberg yesterday was stopped after 45 minutes because of police surveillance.

### OUT IN FORCE

The police were out in force in central Cape Town and along suburban stations again today, apparently to prevent pupils from entering the city to stage demonstrations.

Dr Quint said pupils who were bona fide commuters were, however, allowed to board trains to their respective schools.

(50) NDM 27/5/80.  
**Hartzenberg increases  
farm school subsidies**

**THE ASSEMBLY.** — The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, has announced substantial increases in subsidies for farm schools.

The old subsidy of R1 000 for the first classroom and R500 for the second has been increased to R2 000 for each of the first four classrooms.

It had also been decided that an amount of R30 would be paid to the farmer for managing the farm school, he said in reply to the debate on his vote.

The Minister said accusations that the Government was subsidising hovels which were being used for farm schools were false. Certain standards for the schools had been laid down and had to be met.

“There are 4 600 farm schools in South Africa, an indication of the attitude of farmers despite the low subsidies of the past.” — Sapa.

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THOUSANDS of children throughout the country continued a boycott of lectures and University of the North students continued their sit-in.

The boycott goes on despite widespread weekend arrests and threats by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, that police would act tough on any defiance of authority.

Thousands of school children continued boycotting lessons at most coloured high schools on the Reef and in the Indian township of Lenasia.

At Bosmont High School parents held a meeting with pupils and the principal and tried to persuade the children to start with their lessons. They also persuaded a small group of policemen outside the building to move away.

According to a parent, however, the pupils were adamant that they would remain in class but would not continue with their lessons.

Pupils were in classrooms at most other coloured schools but were not working at their lessons. At Westbury High School they were milling about and shouting through windows, but later left their classrooms and returned home.

At least 1 000 pupils from Lenasia High School

# Student boycotts defy warnings

decided to boycott classes again yesterday in solidarity with black pupils throughout the country. Police patrolled the area but kept a low profile.

## DETAINED

The present boycotts also focus on the closure of Fort Hare University. In Natal about 17 students have been detained after Saturday's disturbances at the University of Zululand.

Some buildings belonging to the university were burnt.

At the University of the Western Cape police used teargas to disperse a meeting of students.

And in the coloured and black townships of the Eastern Cape, police clamped down at the weekend detaining 25 people, mostly students.

This follows a stern warning early last week by the divisional inspector, Brigadier A F B

Verwey, that police were aware of "elements" at work in Port Elizabeth African townships trying to incite similar unrest to that in the 1976 riots. Disclosing the number of detentions yesterday, the commander of the Port Elizabeth Security Branch, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said the detentions were connected to school boycotts and other subversive activities.

All 25 people were being held under the General Law Amendment Act. They were coloureds and Africans from Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown.

Police yesterday used teargas and batons to break up a meeting at the University of the Western Cape, in the cafeteria.

The students were holding the meeting in defiance of a decision taken by the rector, Professor R E van der Koss, last

week not to allow any further meetings on the campus.

According to a UWC lecturer who attended the meeting the police fired teargas canisters into the building.

As the students emerged they were baton-charged by a detachment of riot police which patrolled the campus since early yesterday. The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw has confirmed that the police had taken action at the university.

Meanwhile residents of the Peninsula's black townships have elected a committee of 15 to present pupils' grievances and a petition calling for the release of five Port Hare students to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The students were detained on Sunday morning after they had arrived home from the university.

Students from Fort Hare university, who were at yesterday's meeting in Gugulethu where the committee of 16 was elected, declined to name the detained students.

The committee was elected at a meeting attended by about 2 000 Gugulethu, Nyanga, Langa and Crossroads residents. People were asked to sign the petition.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange yesterday warned of tough police action against intimidation or defiance of the authority of the State.

Referring to the coloured schools boycott and accidents in Cape Town on Saturday when police clashed with pupils, Mr le Grange said: "People who, through underground methods, want to have the schools situation develop into a political confrontation with the Government must realise that it is a question of so far and

not further.

"We are thoroughly prepared for any eventuality in the centre of Cape Town or elsewhere in the Peninsula."

In Bloemfontein, members of the community council and residents of the black townships met yesterday for discussion of last week's unrest.

They appealed to residents, especially parents, to co-operate in ending vandalism in the townships.

The council has also issued pamphlets appealing to rioters to stop the unrest.

Police last night reported a quiet weekend.

At the request of the community council, the Administration Board launched a clean-up operation at 2 am on Saturday. Bulldozers were brought in to clear the streets.

In another development, Chief Gatsha Buthezi's credibility took a major blow when students in Kwamashu continued their boycott of classes. Chief Buthezi threatened a few days ago that if students continued the boycott beyond the end of last week, he would close down the classes. The students have defied him and parents have been assaulting students found wandering the streets.



*Ample*

INDEX

**Chamber head  
appeals to pupils**

*Cape Times 28/5/80* Staff Reporter *(30)*

PAGES

- (1) Editori
- (2) Cover A
- (3) Steyn's
- (4) Closing
- (5) Black C
- (6) Die Afr
- (7) Juluka
- (8) A Commu
- (9) The Urb
- (10) South Af
- (11) Oopgesprek - Natie Ferreira
- (12) Encounters with Apartheid:

THE outgoing president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr R M Friedlander, yesterday appealed to boycotting students and pupils to give the government "a reasonable opportunity" to resolve their grievances.

The student protests, he told the chamber's annual meeting, had enjoyed a large measure of public sympathy, which would be dissipated if the students continued to act as they had over the past weekend.

But Mr Friedlander accused the government of dragging its feet over the removal of discriminatory restrictions. The chamber, he said, had been given to understand that key legislation would be introduced during the current session of Parliament.

However, it was now only to be prepared during the Parliamentary recess, which meant it would not come before Parliament until next year, with a possibility of further delay before it came into effect.

Further militating against the integration of blacks, which was necessary for a single dynamic and efficient economy, were statutory provisions preventing blacks from being employed in managerial or supervisory positions in white urban areas, Mr Friedlander said.

The coloured labour preference policy applied by the government to the Western Cape also conflicted with the interests of private enterprise and it was greatly regretted that the government had reportedly rejected calls to have it scrapped.

There had also been a failure to give practical effect to the implementation of the government's stated policy of relaxing import control, while recently introduced foreign exchange control procedures appeared to be contrary to the De Kock Commission recommendations, which called for less control.

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No bar at Pretoria Bar

Four short articles

# Government withdraws expulsion threat

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THE Government has  
withdrawn a threat  
to pupils at coloured  
schools that they will  
be expelled if they  
continued their boy-  
cott of classes.

Some principals said  
yesterday they were in-  
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This was confirmed by  
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"There was some ini-  
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### DISCIPLINE

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### DEFIANCE

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# 60 may be held in Cape

# SA-wide

# detentions

CAPE TIMES  
28/5/80

329 50 54 557 258 275

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Scores of people were detained yesterday as police tried to contain an intensification of the series of boycotts and protests by black, coloured and Indian pupils and students at schools and universities across the country.

The detentions came after a warning by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who said: "People endeavouring to achieve confrontation with the government will get what they are looking for. We are not going to play around any more."

The Cape Times was told by the police directorate that four telexes requesting information on detentions over the past three days would be answered today.

The Cape Times has sent the directorate a list of 60 people believed to have been detained by the police in the Western Cape in the past three days.

Two new elements in the situation were apparent yesterday:

Western Cape, the rector, Professor Richard van der Ross, was pelted with eggs and tomatoes when he tried to persuade students to return to classes. Addressing a special meeting, he urged the students to "use their minds against the system".

He was accused by students of failing them as a "father".

A petrol bomb was thrown at a police van yesterday in Elsie's River, where police carried out a baton charge on stone-throwing high school pupils. Police said there had been stonings in Elsie's River and Brigadier J F Rossouw, Divisional Commissioner for the Western Province, said a petrol bomb had been thrown at a police van.

ained, included the Professor of Afrikaans and Netherlands, Professor Jakes Gerwell.

The others were Mrs Edna van Harte, a student affairs officer; Mr Dennis Adonis, director of development at the university; Mr Jan Persens, a mathematics lecturer; Mr Jimmy Ellis, a sociology lecturer, and two of his fellow sociologists, Mrs Lila Adams and Mr Basil Kivedo.

Professor Gerwell was detained in a pre-dawn swoop. His wife Phoebe described the attitude of the police who detained him as "cool and professional."

At the University of the

dents' Organization and a community worker for the Roman Catholic Church, was detained, according to a church spokesman.

In Durban, the president and vice-president of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Natal medical school, Mr Vijay Ramluckan and Mr Trevor Smith were detained.

At the University of Durban-Westville four students were reportedly detained.

In Maritzburg, Mr A Chetty, a member of the Maritzburg

To page 2

More reports, pages 2, 3  
Picture, page 2

Some of the detainees, who included lecturers, teachers and pupils, were held under the preventive detention clause of the Internal Security Act. Its theoretical purpose is to isolate potential agitators from the community.

The boycott started to spread to schools in the largely-rural black "homelands". The police Directorate of Public Relations reported yesterday that about 2 000 students in Qwa Qwa had joined the education boycott.

In Cape Town, seven staff members of the University of the Western Cape were de-

Police also dispersed a group of students in Langa.

However, there was peace and quiet in the City centre of Cape Town yesterday.

People detained in Johannesburg included Mr Mily Richards, a prominent member of the Labour Party; Mr Achmet Dangor, a youth leader of the Labour Party; Mr Bernard Beck, a school teacher; Miss Ethel Agulhas, a student; Solly Ismail and Hurum Krull, school pupils; and Mr Murthie Naidoo, a clerk.

In Pretoria, Mr Moses Chikane, a former member of the banned South African Stu-

P. T. D



# Britain

CAPE TIMES  
hears 28/5/80

## Suzman

Own Correspondent 278

LONDON. — Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, told listeners to the BBC yesterday that the situation in South Africa at present needed "very cool handling by the police".

Interviewed on the radio programme "Today", Mrs Suzman said: "The police must be able to keep it very cool indeed so as not to lead to any explosion of rage among black people which could lead to a very serious situation."

Explaining the background to the schools boycott, Mrs Suzman said: "The whole thing is symptomatic of a deep-founded resentment at race discrimination and at what they think is inferior education — which it is."

The grievances had not been set right although the government had made promises of change and had in fact greatly increased the amount available for black housing and for education.

"But all this takes time to be seen to be done, and the young people are very impatient.

Mrs Suzman said black youths simply were not prepared to have the same submissive attitude that their parents had.

# Police act as boycott spreads to Qwa Qwa

CAPE TIMES 28/5/80

(50)  
~~(256)~~  
117

PRETORIA. — About 2 000 pupils and students in the Qwa Qwa homeland joined in the education boycott yesterday, according to a statement by the Police Public Relations Directorate.

Summing up the country-wide situation, the statement said pupils from the Dinare Junior Secondary School in Witziesshoek marched on the Lere-la-Tshepe Teachers' Training College.

The college students joined them and they continued to

other schools until their ranks had swelled to 2 000. At that stage police with batons intervened and broke up the procession. One policeman was slightly injured when he was struck by a stone.

In Wellington about 40 coloured pupils boarded a train for Cape Town, but did not buy tickets for the journey. They left the train at the next station and gathered there. Police arrived and after requests for the pupils to disperse, batons were used. No one was injured. — Sapa

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# 16 more <sup>(50)</sup> detained <sup>(28)</sup> in E Cape <sup>(27)</sup>

CAPE TIMES 28/5/80  
Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police were called to disperse crowds of pupils at three Eastern Cape schools yesterday and a further 16 people have been detained in connection with the continuing boycott by black pupils.

Police had to act yesterday at the John Walton High School in Uitenhage and in Fort Beaufort, where pupils from Lawson Secondary school and Tinis Higher Primary School joined forces and threatened to stage a protest march.

Brigadier E S J Van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape, said in both cases the pupils dispersed quietly after police spoke to them. There was no violence.

The pupils at the two Fort Beaufort schools concerned went home after the police arrived.

Brigadier Van Niekerk said a further 16 people were detained on Monday night bringing the total number of students, pupils and adults being held in connection with the black pupil boycott to 42.

They were being detained in terms of section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which allows for 14 days detention.

Cold weather drove many boycotting pupils in the black townships of Port Elizabeth indoors yesterday. At some schools pupils gathered in the school halls singing freedom songs.

Five coloured educational institutions in Port Elizabeth, including Dower Teachers training college, boycotted classes yesterday. There was a partial boycott by an Indian High School in Port Elizabeth.

Also affected were 20 black schools in Port Elizabeth, one in Somerset East, one in Grahamstown, two in Uitenhage, and two coloured schools in Uitenhage.

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# UCT

# UNREST GOES ON IN ALL PARTS OF SA

Argus

28/5/80

~~275~~

~~287~~

(50)

COUNTRYWIDE unrest at schools, colleges, universities and factories continued today following a massive Security Police clampdown since the weekend.

The Argus Johannesburg correspondent reported that the number of arrests and detentions throughout the country since the start of the boycotts six weeks ago totalled 1 200.

Many of these, however, were released after court appearances, having been detained under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

## 'Tense'

The Divisional Commissioner of the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, today described the situation as 'calm but tense.'

He said police were worried about a 'rough element' who were using the schools' boycott to create chaos.

Brigadier Rossouw said he had received reports of a 50 percent attendance at Peninsula high schools.

Some principals said, however, that attendance at their schools was as low as 20 percent.

## Confused

They described the situation as 'utterly confused' following a denial by the Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills, that the Government had withdrawn a threat to expel pupils who continued with the class boycott.

Several Peninsula principals interviewed yesterday said they had been told by inspectors at regional meetings that they need not implement the expulsion threat made

by Mr Mills at a meeting of principals and school committee chairmen last week.

This was confirmed by the chief inspector of schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint.

One principal said: 'From now on I'll run my school as I see fit.'

'Any attempt by us to expel any pupil will most certainly lead to violence and we'll have parents on our necks,' he said.

They said Mr Mills's latest denial could only worsen an 'already bad situation'.

When Mr Mills was approached by The Argus last week he confirmed the expulsion threat.

## UWC

At the University of the Western Cape students were holding a mass meeting today in defiance of warnings from the Rector, Professor R E van der Ross, that he would call in the police if more meetings were held.

However, the students — about 2 000 — soon split up into small groups and today the campus was still quiet.

One student told The Argus he had seen a number of police vans parked near the campus.

Later the students regrouped to discuss alternative accommodation for hostel students in case the authorities decide to close down UWC.

Unrest in the black townships has spread to primary schools. Ordinary lessons have been sus-

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

## Bill could herald secret arrests

### Political Staff

SECRET arrests and detentions under the Terrorism Act will become possible in terms of the Police Amendment Bill now before Parliament.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed in the debate on the Bill in the Senate yesterday that the measure outlawed unauthorised publication of names of people arrested or detained in terms of the Terrorism Act.

He gave the assurance that family and next of kin of people detained would be informed, but he believed it was not in anyone's interest to allow newspapers to freely publish names and details.

### MARCHES

Arrests at protest marches such as those of churchmen in Johannesburg this week are understood not to be covered by the ban because the arrests were not made under the Terrorism Act.

Nor have any people held in connection with the school boycott been arrested under the Terrorism Act, as far as can be established.

The Minister said yesterday the ban on publishing details of police action against 'terrorists' could include detention and arrests.

He denied the measure was a limitation on Press freedom.

The Bill was carried through all stages in the Senate yesterday with the approval of the NRP, the majority opposition party in the chamber.

It now faces stiff opposition from the official

## Police chase youths

GROUPS of youths were dispersed by baton-wielding policemen in Halt Road, Elsies River, this afternoon.

A large crowd, which gathered near the Elsies River Primary School, threw stones at the policemen when they chased the youths.

The area was tense, with small groups of people gathering on street corners.

Several arrests were made and about three police vans patrolled Halt Road, one of the busiest thoroughfares in the area.

Stones were thrown at a police vehicle and a car driven by a white woman had its rear window

# 'Give State

Aggs 28/4/80  
a chance'

# on schools

THE outgoing president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has appealed to schools boycotters to give the authorities the chance to implement intended changes to the education system.

Mr R M Friedlander told the annual meeting of the chamber yesterday he found the statement by the Prime Minister of his intention to call for an in-depth investigation into a unitary system of education 'most encouraging'.

In his appeal, he said the boycotters had 'made their point and their protests have enjoyed a large measure of responsible public sympathy which must dissipate if they continue to act as they did over the past weekend.'

On the subject of District Six he said: 'The chamber believes that if it is not possible to open the area as a whole to everybody at least part of District Six, which lies south-east of Tennant Road, should be open and one hopes that even at this late stage the matter can still be reconsidered.'

He said the failure to accept the positive and practical proposals suggested by the City Engineer for the relocation of the Technikon was coupled with the deep bitterness felt by the coloured community.

## TRAGEDY

'I believe that this has done a disservice to an institution which has rendered wonderful service to the community in general and commerce and industry, in particular, and it is a tragedy that this institution finds itself in the centre of this emotional and controversial issue,' Mr Friedlander said.

On the boycott issue, Mr Friedlander said the 'standardisation of syllabuses and examination procedures, the elimination of differences in teachers' salaries, improved school facilities and the upgrading of teacher training, coupled with further opening up of universities and tertiary educational institutions should go a long way towards resolving the issues which were mainly the cause of the regrettable boycotting of classes by pupils and teachers.'

<sup>Argus</sup>  
~~924~~ (50)  
**Pupils told  
to carry  
28/5/80  
on boycott**

THE Committee of SI has called on pupils to continue the boycott until further notice.

In a statement issued to The Argus today the committee said contrary to rumours the student body was still active and fully in control of the schools boycott.

Police have been detaining scores of students, teachers, lecturers and sympathisers in the community in an attempt to crush the student action.

The student body, however, is now stronger and more united in the wake of this present crisis.

The statement said pupils would not be intimidated by the 'show of kracdadigheid' on the part of the authorities, but instead their commitment to achieve their goals had been strengthened.

● See Page 9

UCT

# Scores held in bid to curb demos

RDM 26/5/80

~~50~~ 50

## POLITICAL STAFF

SCORES of people were detained yesterday as police attempted to contain an intensification of the series of boycotts and protests by blacks, coloureds and Indians at schools and universities throughout the country.

The detentions came as a prelude to a tough warning by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who said: "People endeavouring to achieve confrontation with the Government will get what they are looking for. We are not going to play around any more."

Two new elements in the situation were apparent yesterday:

- Some of the detainees, who included lecturers, teachers and pupils, were held under the preventive detention clause of the Internal Security Act. Its theoretical purpose is to isolate potential agitators from the community.

- The boycott started to spread to schools in the largely rural homelands.

In Cape Town seven staff members of the University of the Western Cape were detained, including the respected professor of Afrikaans and Nederlands, Professor Jakes Gerwel.

Prof Gerwel delivered the Fairbairn Memorial Lecture at the congress of the Southern African Society of Journalists in Johannesburg at the weekend.

He was detained in a pre-dawn swoop, according to his wife, Phoebe.

Those detained in Johannesburg include Mr Mily Richards, a prominent member of the Labour Party, and Mr Achmet Dangor, a youth leader of the Labour Party.

In Pretoria Mr Moses

Police, said a further 16 people had been detained on Monday night, bringing the total to 42.

Mr Duncan Innes, a former Nusas president, who had come to South Africa from his home in Britain because of his mother's death, has not been seen by his father, Mr George Innes, since Monday.

Mr Innes said yesterday his son might be with

friends, but if he did not attend his mother's memorial service today, he would have to conclude that he had been detained.

The national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, yesterday condemned the detentions as "futile and

counter-productive".

"What the Government appears to be unable to realise is that the present series of protests are not 'leaders' protests' but 'people's protests'," he said.

In the first clear sign that the boycott was spreading beyond the main urban cen-

tres, 2 000 high school pupils in the Qwaqwa homeland yesterday staged a protest march which was broken up by police.

In Transkei, police cordoned off St John's High School as pupils gathered in dining halls.

At the University of the

North, near Pietersburg, students "loitering" near the university campus were baton-charged by police. The university authorities had earlier give the students an ultimatum to return to lectures or leave the campus.

School boycotts in three key centres — Johannesburg (but not Soweto), Cape Town and Port Elizabeth — continued yesterday.

What is causing the ferment? Editorial comment — Page 12

# 300 pupils dispersed at station

Cape Times 28/5/80 (256) (30) (AF)

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 300 pupils marching to Langa High School yesterday morning were intercepted and dispersed by police at Nyanga station.

Some of the pupils then took buses to the meeting in spite of a boycott of the bus service, which was decided on by pupils on Monday.

The meeting took place without incident, but afterwards police dispersed groups of children on their way home. Re-

ports from the townships said several pupils had been arrested, but the police could not confirm this.

There was a total boycott of classes at high schools in the African townships yesterday.

Pupils attended at the lower and higher primary schools, but no lessons were given following orders by the high school pupils.

Police last night patrolled the townships, which were relatively quiet.



OF POSITION-FILE  
 POSITION-FILE.

*C. Finnan 24/5/80*  
**Teachers  
 to meet**

*(50)* Staff Reporter *(JP)*

THE Teachers Action Committee, formed during the widespread schools boycott, will hold a meeting in Athlone today to make "some very weighty decisions".

The meeting will start at 3.30 pm in the Catholic Church hall, Lawrence Road, Athlone, and all teachers and principals from primary and secondary schools have been asked to attend.

A spokesman for the committee said 250 notices had been sent out.

RCE-TOTAL.

T-CASCADE

E-CORR-SYL-SPACE OF SOURCE-LINE.  
 AL-SPACE OF SOURCE-LINE.

# 2 youths killed, 6 wounded

By YAZEED FAKIER

**POLICE** shotgun fire killed two youths yesterday in the most serious incident in the country-wide schools unrest which began nearly two months ago.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said the police opened fire on the youths after a police patrol had been stoned.

Late last night, Mr Le Grange's office disclosed that six people had also been injured in the shooting. Five had been discharged and one was still in hospital in a satisfactory condition.

One of the dead youths was a Std 5 pupil, Bernard Fortuin, 15, who, according to his mother, was going on an errand when he was gunned down.

There was confusion last night about the identity of the other dead youth. One witness was adamant that he was a worker on his way home and not a pupil caught up in the stone-throwing incident.

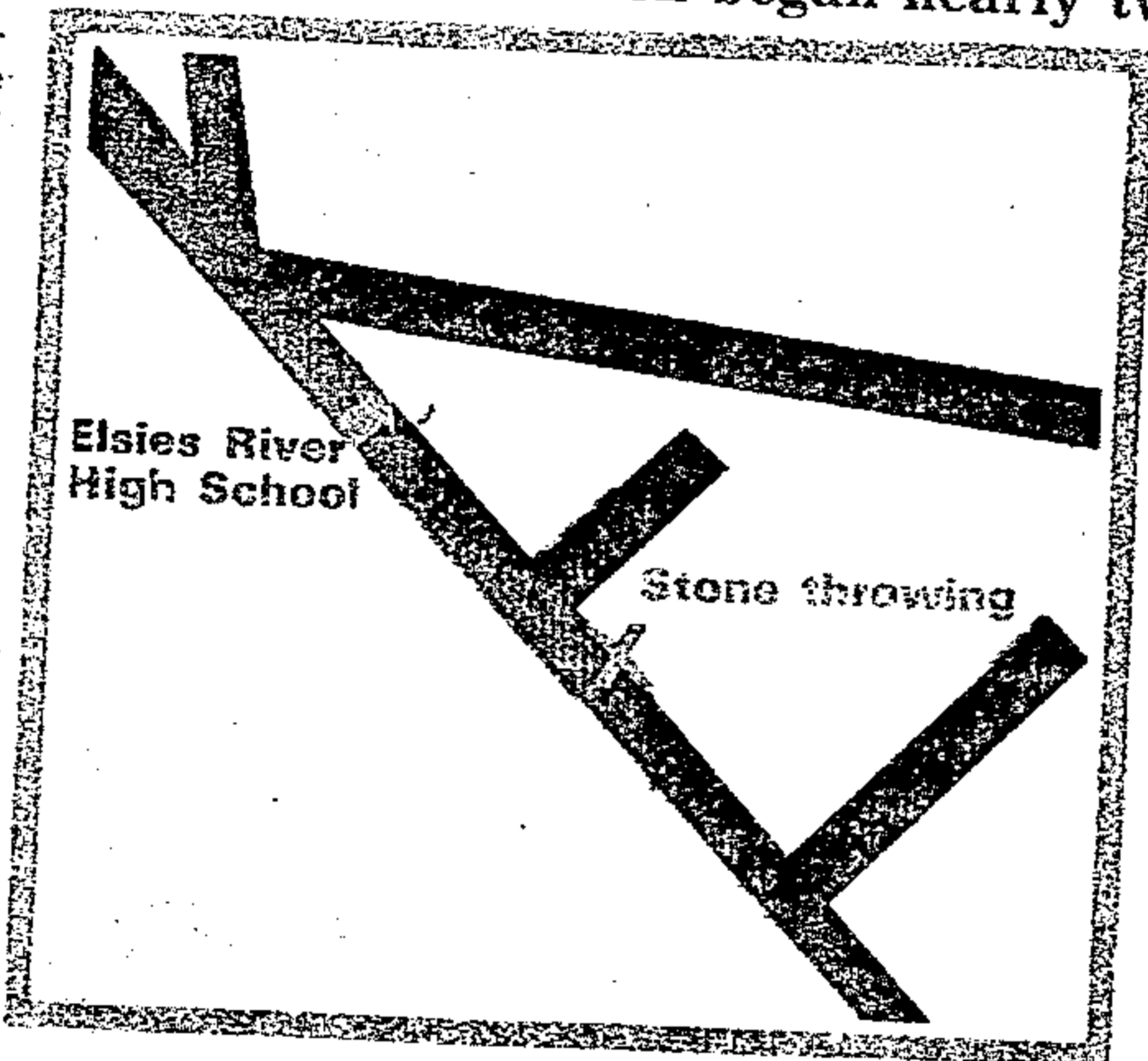
## Names

The injured are believed to be: Johan Wyngaart, 15 (shot in the left cheek); Jennifer de Vee, 15 (shot in the shoulder and back); Elton Ockhuis, Charles Fourie, William Baptist, Ntoto Nkasa and Charles Gosch.

This is one more than the number stated last night by the office of Mr Le Grange.

The injured were taken to Tygerberg Hospital under police guard and treated.

Weeping uncontrollably, the dead pupil's mother, Mrs Elizabeth Fortuin, said she had sent



The X indicates the spot where two youths were shot dead yesterday in Halt Road, Elsie's River.

her son to a shop in Halt Road to buy batteries.

"He was not even part of the pupils who were throwing stones. He was only on his way to the shop to buy something for me," she said.

Bernard was one of five children.

A witness, Mr P Present, who is a member of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk in Halt Road, Elsie's River, said he

was driving down Halt Road in the direction of Voortrekker Road when he saw a blue kombi being stoned.

## Shot at crowd

"The kombi stood dead still in the road and two riot policemen, both armed with shotguns, shot at the crowd. While the people were running away, one little boy, who was just standing and looking at the policemen, was shot dead," Mr Present said.

Another boy was also shot dead on the spot, he said.

Mr Present said the men got into the kombi and drove off, leaving the children lying on the pavement. Several riot police vans also passed the two bodies, but did not stop to help.

Another witness, who did not want to be named, yesterday gave the Cape Times a detailed version of the events that led to the deaths of the two people.

He said that about 400 pupils from Elsie's River High School had lined the pavements of Halt Road, stoning white motorists. The stoning started soon after midday.

Baton-wielding riot policemen arrived and dispersed the pupils. About 1 pm, the pupils again gathered and resumed the stone-throwing and a charge by riot police again sent them scattering. This was the pattern for the following hour-and-a-half.

At 2.30 pm a blue private kombi, with only a white driver and passenger visible, drove down Halt Road past the pupils. The kombi was stoned and stopped opposite the house of

the witness.

Two policemen in camouflage uniform suddenly appeared from the back of the kombi and started blasting indiscriminately into the crowd, the witness said. Two boys, one of them identified as Bernard Fortuin, were killed.

## Mother beaten

The policemen then went to the boys and did not allow anyone to come near them. "The mother was trying to get to her son, but she was beaten and pushed away."

While Bernard was lying on the ground, one policeman heard shouting: "Laat the donner brek!" ("Let him die!").

Another Elsie's River resident, also a witness, said that when he tried to approach Bernard Fortuin to try to help, he was beaten away by riot police.

The Cape Times was told that Bernard had been shot in the jugular vein and in the chest and back.

An angry relative of one of the injured, who did not want to be named, said: "The police acted too quickly. They should have shot into the air, but instead they shot into the crowd."

On Tuesday, pupils from high schools in Elsie's River and Valhalla Park gathered in the grounds of Elsie's River High School. They sang freedom songs and then marched to Halt Road, where passing motorists were stoned.

Riot police arrived later and baton-charged the pupils, who dispersed.

University of Cape Town sources said last night that all staff at the UCT Shawco centre in Halt Road, Elsie's River, had been evacuated.

Police could not give further details on the shootings last night, saying that the minister's statement was the only comment that would be issued.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, when asked for the names of the dead and injured, said: "The minister must have had a reason for not releasing the names."

The spokesman referred the Cape Times to Mr Le Grange, who could not then be contacted.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, said he could not comment further on Mr Le Grange's statement, even when it was put to him that there were reports that three people had died and that seven were injured.

Mrs Elizabeth Fortuin, mother of the dead pupil, said she had sent

C. Times  
29/5/80

29/5/80



Mrs Elizabeth Fortuin weeps over the death of her son Bernard, 15, who was shot dead by police in Halt Road, Elsie's River, yesterday. Bernard, a standard five pupil, was one of two youths shot dead when police opened fire on a stone-throwing crowd.

Picture: Alvin Andrews

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY MAY 29 1980

29/05/80 Argus

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24

# UWC Staff deplore detentions

MORE than 150 University of the Western Cape staff members today expressed their abhorrence of 'the apparently irresponsible use of security legislation' against their seven colleagues detained by Security Police earlier this week.

Professor J J F Durand, of the university's theology department, today said the letter, like yesterday's petition to the Government, had also been signed by a number of professors and senior staff members following a general staff meeting on the campus yesterday.

Late yesterday, the petition, bearing 227 signatures and calling for the immediate release of the seven, was delivered to

the office of the Prime Minister.

The seven are: Professor Jakes Gerwel, Mrs Lila (Patel) Adams, Mr Basil Kivedo, Mr Jimmy Ellis, Mr Dennis Adonis, Mr Jan Persens and Mrs Edna van Harte.

Today's letter deplored the detention of the seven — all of them, unambiguously as they have been in their rejection of injustice, have throughout conducted themselves in a peaceful and rational manner and have been major factors in maintaining peace at the university.

All seven were highly respected in the university and the wider community, the letter said, and it was highly ironic that

such people should be removed from society.

Only a few months ago, Professor Gerwel was promoted to the chair of Afrikaans-Nederlands at the university, with the full approval of the Cabinet Minister concerned.

Now this academic of impeccable reputation has been detained without any reasons.

Mrs van Harte was honoured two weeks ago with the Papillon Rising Star Award in acknowledgement of her services to the community, and in recognition of her dedication, commitment, and extensive personal achievement.

Two weeks later she is in prison, Mr Ellis, another de-

tainee, returned at the weekend after spending some weeks in the USA on a leadership exchange programme. He has been out of the country for most of the unsettled period.

'Now he, too, is in prison. Fundamentally, we

question the rationale for the detention of our colleagues, and abhor the apparently irresponsible use of security legislation against them.

'We call on the Government to release them immediately,' the letter said.

UWC petition to PM — Page 23.

# TROUBLE

29/05/80 ARCUS

# AREAS

# CALM

# BUT

# TENSE

THE situation in the troubled Cape Flats area was calm but tense today following a night of stone-throwing and arson after the police had opened fire on a crowd in Elsie's River yesterday, killing two youths and wounding seven others.

Police reported today that many cars had been damaged by the stones. A bus had numerous windows broken when it was stopped during an incident in Halt Road, the scene of yesterday's trouble.

One of the technicians, who was armed, jumped out and fired on a crowd opposite Norwood Primary School.

A schoolgirl, believed to be Jennifer de Vee, 15, was wounded in the thigh and side.

## Schools

The administrative offices and storeroom of Duncker and Louw, a furniture manufacturer in 8th Avenue, Elsie's River, was damaged by fire last night.

Damage is estimated at thousands of rands. A fire brigade spokesman said arson was suspected.

In Bellville an explosion which caused a fire damaged a building, but the police do not associate this with the unrest.

Passengers in the buses and cars have been injured in the many incidents reported.

A passenger in one of the buses, Mr S Jacobs, was badly injured when a stone hit him on the head. He was taken to the Elsie's River police station unconscious and then later to hospital.

## Fired

Yesterday afternoon, in Halt Road, Elsie's River, police shot two youths dead and three people were injured by shotgun fire.

About half an hour after the shooting, a vehicle belonging to Escom was stoned by the angry crowd.

Attendance at Peninsula schools has dropped tremendously over the past few days, according to one principal. He said his school had a 45 percent attendance today.

'No teaching is taking place. The thing that is uppermost in the children's minds is the shooting of their colleagues in Elsie's River.

'They are very agitated and the situation is volatile,' he said.

Several parents have expressed their concern about the safety of their children.

An Ottery mother, who did not want to be named, said if the children boycotted buses next week, they would be forced to walk to school.

The Union of Teachers' Association of South Africa (UTASA) has also expressed a concern about the safety of the children.

The statement said the police must exercise care and constraint in the execution of their duties. 'But similarly the time has come for students to con-

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

See Pages 3, 6 and 23.

# Elsie's <sup>STAR</sup> River shocks the House Debating Points

Graham Linscott



South Africa's agony was mirrored in the House of Assembly yesterday as news of the Elsie's River shootings filtered in — ironically enough, during debate of the Coloured Relations portfolio.

It is not clear when the news first came through but while Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) was launching the Opposition, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, was sitting beside the Prime Minister, the two speaking urgently.

Mr le Grange left and later the Prime Minister went across to Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Relations, where there was an animated discussion before Mr Botha also strode out of the debating chamber.

The Prime Minister returned, to be followed later by Mr le Grange, and soon the news was out by way of a terse Press statement.

Two schoolchildren were dead. And anybody seeking to disrupt the country no doubt registered this as a gain.

The sense of shock was palpable. Mr le Grange's Press statement expressed his regret and pointed out that the police have orders to use firearms only as a last resort.

Mr Daan van der Merwe (Nat Rissik), expressed deepest sympathy at the incident.

Mr Eglin, speaking a second time, associated himself with Mr le Grange's regret, expressed his sympathy for the bereaved families and said he appreciated the humanitarian and constructive approach of the Minister.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, deplored the incident,

called for and demanded that if it turned out the police used violence exceeding their instructions, there should be a full inquiry.

The Coloured Relations debate was a heated and emotional one, examining as it did the Nationalist track record over 32 years, right up to the current impasse.

About the only consensus was that Elsie's River is a very serious business indeed.

A remarkable (and depressing) feature of several Nationalist speeches was the bland, almost fatalistic, tendency to dismiss the student unrest as the work of agitators. It was almost as if

student agitators were something as inevitable as winter flu. You can take a couple of aspirins but otherwise you can't really counter it, you have to just ride it out.

Take Mr Abraham de Jager (Nat Kimberley North) who seemed to think he had hit on something new when he said the demonstrations were just a smokescreen for political demands and quoted copiously from the sloganeering of the Committee of 81.

They said they wanted to destroy not the symbols of oppression but the system of oppression, he proclaimed indignantly. Hmm, yes. Take a couple of aspirins.

29/05/80 ARMS

# Boycotts may delay exam dates

50 275 275

JOHANNESBURG. — The Department of Education and Training is contemplating postponing the half-yearly schools examinations in trouble-torn areas.

The public relations officer for the department, Mr G Engelbrecht, said today that requests had already come in to postpone the examinations to August.

The areas which would be affected are Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth and East London.

A similar move is expected from the Department of Coloured Affairs, which has been hit by country-wide school boycotts by coloured and Indians students and pupils.

● Eleven KwaMashu pupils, allegedly ring-leaders of the schools' boycott there, were interviewed by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in caucus today.

The Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the House that the children had been 'brain-washed' by certain people into believing that the KwaZulu Government was an agent of apartheid and discrimination, when in fact the converse was true.

He said the youngsters had been handed over to the KwaZulu Police Force so that they could be spoken to.

● The wave of Security Police detentions throughout South Africa has continued.

In the Uitenhage area, police early today detained eight people, seven of them pupils.

The seven were Asharav Koardia, Elton Harris and Zaaied Achmat of Uitenhage High School and Morgan Forbes, Neil Sardi-daan, Clive Brown and Sidney Langbooi at John Walton High School.

The other person was Mr Danny Netnou, a trainee teacher.

Further detentions are believed to have been made in the Western Cape. Names have not been released.

● Police were out in greater numbers at coloured and Indian schools on the Reef today.

Lenasia students said that if the Government released all detainees they would be willing to negotiate on ending the boycott.

Police detained a teacher and a student from a coloured school in Eldorado Park late last night.

A Laudium High School student, Ahmed Cächalia, 18, was yesterday detained by security police.

Also detained was Mrs Saéeda Hassen, a 35-year-old housewife from Laudium, Pretoria.

Police confirmed the detention of a Post newspaper reporter, Mr Malose Matsemela, 23, under the General Law Amendment Act.

● Police have confirmed that seven men were arrested in Naial yesterday in connection with the strikes at the Frametex factory and incidents of stoning.

A police spokesman said four had been detained in connection with the strikes and the others for alleged stoning.

● At Ulundi, pupils at Ohlanga School are reported to have packed their bags and left the grounds in a further development of the Kwa-Mashu schools boycott.

● All pupils of Haythorne coloured high school in Maritzburg boycotted classes today for the second day.

● Police described the township situation in the Eastern Cape today as tense after threats of protest marches by boycotting pupils and the arrest of 275 pupils who started marching in Uitenhage yesterday.

The 275, all black, have been released on a warning while police investigate possible charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

A security police spokesman said that the number of detentions in connection with the boycott in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown remained at 43. They are mostly pupils and Fort Hare students.

● A further three pupils have been arrested in Bloemfontein's black townships, which were today reasonably quiet after a week of unrest.

Attendance at most schools was poor, and some schools had no attendance at all.

However, attendance at the Dr Blok senior secondary school in Bloemfontein's coloured township Heidedal was about 90 per cent today.

The principal, Mr Percy Murison, said the large majority of his pupils had seen positive proof that their grievances were being attended to.

29/05/80 ARMS

# Education moves for coloured

## Parliamentary Staff

GOVERNMENT spokesmen announced a series of proposed new improvements in coloured educational facilities when the schools boycott and grievances in the coloured community were discussed in the Assembly yesterday.

There were also Government promises of more improvements to come and of steps to speed up the removal of backlog in coloured education.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, announced that:

- Approval had been obtained from the Treasury to increase the special grant for books from R1,4-million to R2,1-million, which meant the backlog in book supply would be wiped out by the end of this year;

- The school building programme would be stepped up further to eliminate the classroom backlog;

- Schools would in future be built on the lines of township development, with all facilities such as halls and sports fields included in initial projects;

- The procedure for financing repairs to damaged schools would be speeded up so that the entire backlog on repairs could be wiped out by the end of this year.

The Deputy Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S.F. Kotze, announced that:

- A technical training centre for coloured adults would be established in the Cape Peninsula from January 1 next year to provide training in various fields such as electronics, fitting and turning, welding and body work;

- The coloured Technikon in the Peninsula would receive autonomy, new Technikons would be

## QUOTES

'IF the Government wants to save something from the wreck of coloured-Government relations, it should be prepared to eat humble pie and to reopen negotiations with coloured leaders on the principle of fully elected political structures.' — Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea point).

★  
'IT IS extremely mean and unfair to use a community for your political objectives.' — Mr P J Badenhorst (NP, Oudtshoorn).

★  
'I HOPE it will be possible for the Prime Minister to find ways and means of bringing about a reconciliation with coloured leaders. It is necessary that the initiative comes from the Government.' — Mr G N Oldfield (NRP, Umbilo).

★  
'THE Government cannot say it did not know of the grievances of the coloured people. That excuse has gone forever.' — Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands).

built on the Witwatersrand and at Bellville, and the existing Technikon in Port Elizabeth would be renovated and extended;

- An agricultural college for coloureds would be established at Upington in the north-western Cape to train farmers and farm managers.

Mr Kotze also announced that a series of regional conferences of coloured relations committees would be held in the next few weeks to discuss such matters as the schools boycott and other problems.

The first of these conferences in which white and coloured people would participate was to be held in Parow today.

Mr Kotze said the work of the coloured relations

committees had grown considerably in the last five years. Today more than 2 000 coloured and white people served in these committees in various parts of the country.

'There is a tremendous reservoir of goodwill which must be further developed,' Mr Kotze said.

Mr Steyn, who was speaking during the budget debate on his portfolio, said the Government was doing everything possible to remove grievances among coloured people.

But there were also agitators 'who want to destroy South Africa in the interest of their global strategy.'

The 'hand of communism' was clearly noticeable in propaganda material behind the schools boycott.



29/05/80  
Unrest <sup>Accus</sup>  
blamed on  
universities

Tygerberg Bureau

EVENTS in coloured schools did not revolve round books and broken windows, but the entire system, it was political, Mr A J Arendse, Director of Coloured Education, said today.

He was speaking at a conference of Western Cape community relations committees at Parow attended by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, and the Deputy Minister, Mr Pen Kotze.

Mr Arendse, who was not speaking in an official capacity, said whites feared the progress being made by coloured people and coloured people distrusted white people for historical reasons.

Elements other than children were behind events at coloured schools.

'Universities — and our own university — are behind these things. Books and window panes were only a starting point, even though some honestly wanted only books and window panes,' he said.

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# Steyn: Govt to step up pace on school projects

*S. Times 29/5/80*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government is to take steps which will remove most of the points of grievance in coloured education by the end of the year, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, announced here.

“As a result of the boycotts we have decided to step up the pace on some projects we were planning for correcting legitimate grievances,” he said during the committee stage debate on his vote.

He announced that:

● Approval had been obtained from the Treasury yesterday to increase the special grant for books from R1,4-million to R2,1-million, which would wipe out the backlog in book supply by the end of this year.

● The school building programme was to be stepped up considerably in order to wipe out the classroom backlog and in addition to build school halls at each existing school.

● New schools would in future be delivered complete with

halls and sport facilities by the Department of Public Works,

● Headmasters would be entitled to immediately order repairs of up to R300 from private contractors without prior approval and that repairs of up to R30 000 would be processed with sufficient speed

that the department expected to complete the entire backlog on the repairs to damaged schools by the end of this year.

“We did not need boycotts to tell us what needed doing,” Mr Steyn said. “We have a conscience and also an understanding of what is required.”

“These plans are all part of the government’s policy and we would have implemented them in any case. As a result of the boycotts we decided to stimulate certain projects.”

The situation that had developed in coloured education was not the making of the National Party government. It was an historical heritage with a long history of discrimination.

Coloured education had been neglected in the past “because we all accepted that it needn’t be of the same standard as that of whites.

“This is no longer an argument today and we are committed to see that equal standard education for all becomes a reality.

“Anyone trying to deny that there are reasons for grievances in coloured education today would be denying reality. We recognize these legitimate grievances. The prime minister recognises them and has committed himself and this government to remove them as far and as fast as possible.”

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# Boycotters warned of a crackdown

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## Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, indicated yesterday that the police have instructions to crack down on what are seen as political demonstrations aimed at challenging State authority.

"People endeavouring to achieve confrontation with the Government by unconstitutional means must just accept that they will get what they are looking for," he said.

"We are not going to play around with these people any more."

Mr Le Grange stressed in an interview that he was willing to talk to "responsible" people who had the interests of the coloured community or coloured schoolchildren at heart.

But he also emphasised that "very strong action" would be taken against those exploiting coloured peoples' grievances for their own political ends.

"I am talking to politically motivated people now, not to schoolchildren who may be bona fide involved in school matters. I am talking to people who are using schoolchildren and their parents for their own purposes."

He said the police were well informed about plans being made and were well prepared to handle any situation.

"If anybody thinks we are going to allow any monkey business from them, they are in for a big surprise. We are not going to take any monkey business from anybody, whether in the city of Cape Town or in any suburban area."

There was no question of the Government talking to agitators or others misusing issues for political purposes. The Government had tried to defuse the situation, but willingness to cooperate should not be seen as weakness. Firm action would be taken against intimidation or challenges to the State.

"People must obey law and order or take their medicine. Anyone who challenges the authority of the State must understand it will not be tolerated."

"These people must follow their legal and constitutional channels to talk to the Government. If they do not, I will see that law and order is maintained," Mr Le Grange said.

# Appeal by committee

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29/10/80

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THE Committee of 81 of this committee, the representing the boycott statement said. Pledging support for the meat and bus boycotts, due to start next Monday, the committee said the decision to boycott had been taken 'in the light of the new strategy of the community which entails complete non-violence and an intensification of the mobilisation of the broader community.'

'This includes refraining from any stone-throwing. Any form of violence on the part of the students will be against the decision

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P ZES 14 : 81-153  
L GENERAL  
S COMPARATIVE, PHONETICS  
A FIVAZ, D. AND RAIZALFF, J.  
J 1969  
T SHONA LANGUAGE LESSONS, NEW EDITION.  
P SALISBURY, WORD OF LIFE PUBLICATIONS, 1A, 169P.  
C DATA ON TONAL STRUCTURE PP 154-68.  
L SHONA  
S GRAMMAR, TONE  
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P JOHANNESBURG, DEPT. OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES, UNIVER.  
1, 245P.  
C PH.D. THESIS  
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S GRAMMAR, PHONETICS  
A FORTUNE, G.  
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T THE MORPHOLOGY OF CENTRAL SHONA, WITH PREFATORY  
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S PHONETICS  
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P LONDON, LONGMANS, XV, 443P.

# Police out in force at Reef schools after Cape deaths

▶▶ From page 1

Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, said in a statement last night.

A member of the public had also had to defend himself with a firearm against the stonethrowers, Mr le Grange said.

Several cases of stonethrowing and arson were reported last night.

Mr le Grange expressed his regret at the shooting.

The boycott has now spread to black schools in kwaMashu, East London, Queenstown and King William's Town.

Pupils at Ohlange School in Durban have packed their bags and left the grounds in a further development of the kwaMashu boycott.

This was disclosed by the kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

A security police spokesman said today the

number of detentions in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown, remained at 43, mostly pupils and Fort Hare students, all held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Police reported that attempts were being made today by pupils to organise more protest marches.

All 1 000 pupils of Haythorne Coloured High School in Maritzburg boycotted classes today for the second day running.

The Department of Training and Education is contemplating postponing the half-yearly examinations in boycott areas.

Mr G Engelbrecht, public relations officer for the department, said today that requests to postpone the exams had already come in.

The areas affected by the move would be Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth and East London.

A similar move is expected from the Department of Coloured Affairs.

# Police out in strength at Reef schools

Police were out in greater numbers at coloured and Indian schools on the Reef today after the shooting yesterday of two coloured youths in the Cape.

But the number of boycotters present at schools was lower as parents kept their children at home.

At all coloured schools in Johannesburg police watched the children and in Coronationville they ordered pupils to stay in their classrooms.

At other schools the pupils gathered in the school grounds and talked with teachers.

Lenasia students said that if the Government released all detainees they would be willing to negotiate an ending of the boycott.

They said the boycotts and tension were being aggravated by the continuing detentions.

Another Indian pupil was arrested in Pretoria yesterday.

Police detained a teacher and a student from a coloured school in Eldorado Park late last night.

On the East Rand coloured and Indian pupils staged a large stayaway from schools, and no incidents or confrontations were reported.

Appeals for calm have followed the shooting of the two youths yesterday as fears grow of more countrywide unrest at schools, universities and factories.

Police were responsible for the shooting during an alleged stonethrowing incident at Elsie's River yesterday afternoon the

To Page 3, Col 2

# Wide-ranging measures to uplift coloured education

STAR 29/5/80 (50)

## Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Government spokesmen announced a series of proposed new improvements in coloured educational facilities when the schools boycott and grievances in the coloured community were discussed yesterday.

There were also Government promises of more improvements to come and of steps to speed up the removal of backlogs in coloured education.

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work.

- The coloured technikon in the Peninsula would receive autonomy; new technikon would be built on the Witwatersrand and at Bellville, and the existing technikon in Port Elizabeth would be renovated and extended.

- An agricultural college for coloureds would be established at Uppington.

Mr Kotze also announced that a series of regional conferences of coloured relations committees would be held in the next few weeks to discuss such matters as the schools boycott and other problems.

The first of these conferences, at which white and coloured people would participate, was to be held in Parow today.

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Mr Colin Eglin

# Investigate grievances — Wiley

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** —  
The leader of the South African  
Party, Mr John Wiley of  
Simonstown, yesterday ap-  
pealed to the minister of  
Coloured Relations to appoint a  
small urban commission to  
investigate the grievances of  
coloured schoolchildren in the  
Cape Peninsula.

Speaking in committee on the  
coloured relations vote, he said  
the rector of the University of  
the Western Cape, Professor  
Richard van der Ross, could  
preside over such a commis-  
sion. He could be assisted by  
the Director of Coloured Edu-  
cation, Mr A J Arendse.

"I think this will be a posi-  
tive step that will be welcomed  
by the coloured people. I think  
it will also help to defuse the  
situation, especially if the  
people I have mentioned are  
appointed."

One of the main grievances  
of leading coloured people was  
the fact that they did not have  
the vote in their own country,  
while it was granted to im-  
migrants after a few years.

He felt coloured people  
should indulge in self-examina-  
tion, no matter what wrongs  
had been done to them in the  
past. There were many affluent  
coloured people in South Africa  
today, which had not been the  
case before. This was due to  
the efforts of the white man.

There were, however, a large  
number of coloured people who  
were thoroughly irresponsible.

"The coloured people must  
realise that whites have a  
tremendous sympathy for  
them. But we will lose all our  
sympathy if coloured children  
and their parents allow them-  
selves to be used by those who  
seek the mutual subversion of  
the coloured and white peoples.

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS

Govt 'trying its best' to improve education  
*50* *29/5/80*

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government was doing every-  
thing in its power — at great cost — to correct wrongs in the  
coloured education system in the short-term, Mr Nic Treurnicht  
(NP Piketberg) said yesterday.

The authorities were doing their best to improve the supply of  
textbooks and to repair school buildings, he said during debate on  
the coloured relations budget vote.

Problems to be solved in the medium- and long-term were the  
improvement of the standard of education of coloured teachers.

Coloured teachers should not be seen as inferior, because there  
were many whites who had been taught by teachers with inad-  
equate qualifications. Some pupils of white teachers without even  
matric, had later achieved illustrious careers.

Coloureds should not only make demands but also take advan-  
tage of their opportunities, Mr Treurnicht said. Law and order  
and peace in society were prerequisites for progress. — Sapa

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being somebody in a world where whites make you feel a nobody is  
at the very root of being conscious of your blackness. And this,  
incidentally, has not only to do with my black skin, but with my  
existential realm of knowing that I am oppressed and discriminated  
against.

Many observers

^ make a case against apartheid in South Africa by pointing to the  
effects and the damage it has inflicted on blacks. There are deep  
feelings of inferiority, which to a large extent are still evident  
in many a black person. The rulers of this land have

damaged the personality of the black person - created feelings  
of doubt, impair<sup>ed</sup> self-esteem, imposed self-hatred and produced  
general ineffectiveness. The <sup>black consciousness movement</sup> (BCM) vows to remove all the conditions  
which reinforce this sense of racial inferiority in the black person  
and mutilate his mind and spirit.

Blacks are now refusing to accept their inferior and stigmatised  
status. They are forced upon their own abilities and resources  
and the BCM directs the oppressed towards an attitude of self-reliance.  
They must become a closer knit people, conscious of their own struggle  
as a people. This philosophy tries to conquer the myth of black  
inferiority by saying 'I am somebody' and 'Yes, I can'.

A white man cannot experience my suffering. We cannot leave the  
fight for our liberation in the hands of the white man only.)

Here black consciousness is not an end in itself but a means  
towards the attainment of a just and open society where every person,  
irrespective of colour or creed, will have access to economic, political  
and social rights.

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# Complete stayaway at schools

THERE was a complete stayaway at most Peninsula black and coloured schools and more people were detained by the Security Police as tension continued in the troubled Cape Flats areas today. Several incidents in the area today, a man was hit in the back by police and many people were injured

by stone-throwing youths, mainly in the Elsie's River and Ravensmead areas. A 22-year-old man, who according to his family is a barrier guard for the railways, is in custody after being shot by two detectives. General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of

Police, said the two detainees came to the rescue of an eight-month pregnant woman whose car was stoned in De la Rey Road, Ravensmead. The woman, Mrs S Engelbrecht of Mossel Street, Parow, suffered shock and was taken by

Shopkeepers at the Ravensmead shopping complex said the police were called in earlier after 'ruffians' started to loot shops and throw stones at passing cars. Roads were blocked off with tree stumps, debris

and burning tyres in different incidents during the day. Detachments of riot police went to several places in an attempt to disperse crowds that had gathered. The situation at the Ravensmead shopping complex was reported to be outlet today.

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

307 05/80 AR Yus  
**Stayaway**  
(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile, several Peninsula principals reported a complete stayaway from schools today. The stayaway is believed to be widespread and is in sympathy with the two people who were shot in Elsie's River earlier this week.

This was confirmed by the chief inspector for the Wynberg area, Dr Frank Quint.

Dr Quint said the Administration of Coloured Affairs had not decided on a course of action concerning the boycott but were going 'full steam ahead' with the implementation of their school building programmes.

Professor R E van der Ross, Rector of the University of the Western Cape, said today that he had been instructed by the executive committee of the university to 'take up the question of the release of detainees at the appropriate level.'

He said he could not at the moment say to whom this representation for the release of his staff would be made.

● In Port Elizabeth, the number of educational institutions affected by boycotts reached 50. Security Police detained another six pupils and released one today.

The latest detentions were confirmed by the Assistant-Commander of the Security Police, Major H Snyman, and it brings the total number of people being held in the Eastern Cape since the weekend to 48.

Although police have declined to disclose the identities of those detained, they said they were mainly black and coloured pupils from Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown.

In addition about five Fort Hare University students were being held.

Meanwhile, the boycott continued today and police described the situation as 'tense.'

20/05/80 ARMS  
**Leaders:**

**Outcry** (50)

**mounts**

By Hugh Robertson

THE outcry over the continued detention of widely respected coloured leaders mounted today with a prominent Stellenbosch academic joining the protest by coloured educationists, community leaders and politicians.

They warned the Government that the detentions were adding to the present unrest and would eventually make more difficult a reconciliation between races.

Dr Andre du Toit, senior lecturer of political philosophy at Stellenbosch University, said in a letter today to the Burger, official Cape mouthpiece of the National Party, that the detention of three leaders personally known to him was 'a flagrant injustice' and 'a political blunder.'

The three leaders were Dr Jakes Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans-Nederlands at the University of the Western Cape, Mr Rommel Roberts, the social worker who led the successful campaign last year against higher bus fares, and Mr Otto van Noie, a secondary school teacher in Stellenbosch.

If the authorities are concerned about the schools unrest, and if they

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

**Outcry** (225) (229) (225) 20/05/80 ARMS

(Continued from Page 1)

are serious about discovering causes and objectives, then they could do nothing better than talk long and deep with people like Jakes, Rommel and Otto,' Dr du Toit said.

'I am aware that they have serious objections to many forms of "talking" and "consultation" which the authorities attempt from time to time, but I have no doubt that each would be prepared to make a contribution to a real, penetrating dialogue and common reflection on our increasingly critical situation.

'Instead of creating circumstances for such a meeting on a level of equality and mutual respect — irrespective of differences — it is now the midnight knock on the door, the prison van, the cold cell, the hours of interrogation.'

Dr du Toit added: 'How can this be understood other than as absolute disdain not only for these people, but also for communities in which they hold positions of trust? With a fearful and heavy heart, I cannot do otherwise than ask: If a common future is our serious intention, can we afford this sort of action? Are we really serious about a common future?'

The past president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks, joined the protest today and demanded an immediate release of detainees.

So did the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa, which said in a statement that the present unrest had its origins in coloured grievances and thus could not be ended by the detention of coloured leaders.

Yesterday, 218 staff members of the University of the Western Cape signed a letter which was delivered to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in which they said the detentions were adding to the unrest and had caused deep resentment in the coloured community.

A similar warning was given by the national executive of the Labour Party, which called yesterday for the release of the detainees. Their demand was supported by Mr Solly Essop, an independent politician who has often supported dialogue between the Government and the coloured community.

# Inkatha

## holds

N. McROCKY

30/5/80

## boycott

## 'leaders'

Mercury Reporter  
ULUNDI—The arrival of 11 pupils from Kwa Mashu, said to have been leaders of school boycotts in the township, caused a flurry of excitement here yesterday.

The pupils had been rounded up on Wednesday night after allegedly holding a meeting in connection with the boycott and were taken to the KwaZulu capital by Inkatha members of the Kwa Mashu community.

They were held in Inkatha offices and subsequently taken before a caucus meeting of the Assembly.

Later they were handed over to the KwaZulu Police Force. A police spokesman said last night that the pupils had been returned to Kwa Mashu.

In a statement in the Assembly, Chief Minister Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, alleged that the leader of the group

was a pupil named Petros Ntuli who had acquired the nickname of 'Jehova' during the recent troubles in the township.

His father had complained to members of Inkatha that he was unhappy because Petros was reluctant to go to school.

The Chief Minister said he had spoken to the pupils concerned in a reasonable way and had indicated that, when the meeting was held at Kwa Mashu on May 18, it had been his intention to speak to them in a friendly manner.

'I told the young people that I was aware certain people in Durban were trying to brainwash them and trying to state that Inkatha and the Assembly were not with them,' he added.

Young people had never accomplished a liberation struggle on their own.

30/05/80  
**Protest**  
ARMS  
**march**  
50  
27  
**by UWC**  
27  
**students**

**Lions**  
**booed**  
**at UCT**

ABOUT 400 University of the Western Cape students, displaying placards, and chanting and singing freedom songs, today staged a protest march through the Administration block on the campus.

Earlier the students held a half-hour sit-in protest in front of the block.

After a meeting in the cafeteria the students marched to a lecture hall where at the request of the students, lecturers were discussing whether or not to 'down tools'.

#### NO DECISION

The meeting ended without a decision because all the staff were not present.

The university's Personnel Association, which represents all the staff — both academic and administrative, later held a meeting to decide whether or not to continue lectures.

It was expected that the association would release a statement later today.

BETWEEN two and three hundred students at the University of Cape Town today gathered around two members of the Lions rugby side who were practising on the campus and asked them to leave the university.

A student who did not want to be named said an announcement was made in the Student's Union that the Lions were on campus.

Students rushed to the sportsfield where Tony Ward and Ollie Campbell were practising and heckled them with jibes such as 'Down a Lion and feel satisfied.'

A spokesman then explained why the students objected to the team's presence in the country and also spoke about the current student unrest.

The players were booed as they walked off the field.

The president of the UCT Rugby Club, Mr M C Marais, said the students had shown 'rank bad manners'. Their behaviour had been 'foreign to club feelings and policy.'

'I'm quite sure that the students were not rugby players. The incident is very embarrassing.'

He had not known about the Lions players practising, he said.

# One day stayaway at UWC

C. T. 30/5/80 Staff Reporter (50) (57) (257) (27)

STUDENTS at the University of the Western Cape are to stay away from the university for one day in sympathy with the parents of the two people who were shot dead on Wednesday.

At a meeting on the campus attended by more than 400 students yesterday, it was resolved that the stayaway would also be in sympathy with the families of the seven UWC lecturers arrested by police on Tuesday.

The day would still be decided on.

The two people, one of them 15-year-old Bernard Fortuin, were killed after police opened fire on a crowd of stone-throwers.

HUPLAND \* F X A

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7				4	67.05	4	67.05
8				4	75.80	4	75.80
9	BALLEEY MISS J A			4	75.85	4	75.85
10	BEHRENDEN MISS S	1045	303.	4	90.30	4	90.30
11	BENSON MISS R	1050	361.	4	61.90	4	61.90
12	BIELE MISS D L	1055	248.	4	63.40	3	63.40
13	BISHOP R J	1060	190.	3	53.67	4	25.25
14	BUTTS C J C	1065	101.	3	81.00	4	81.00
15	COOPER MISS M	1070	324.	4	75.90	3	52.60
16	CUNNINGHAM	1073	158.	2	24.00	4	6.00
17	COLLIER MISS D A	1075	24.	1	.00	4	.00
18	CORRIE MISS M A C	1080	.0.	0	.00	4	.00
19	CURTIS MISS D A	1085	290.	4	74.65	4	74.65
20	DAVIES MISS R S	1095	241.	4	60.25	4	60.25
21	DODDS P F	1100	121.	2	60.50	4	36.25
22	ELLWOOD R S	1105	234.	4	58.45	4	58.45
23	EMBEAY D A	1110	322.	4	80.45	4	80.45
24	ESSAARD MISS S B	1115	188.	4	46.60	4	46.60
25	FISHER C D	1120	137.	2	68.50	4	34.25
26	FIVEASH A S	1130	305.	4	76.30	4	76.30
27	GEIGER H	1135	307.	4	76.80	4	76.80
28	GEIGER MISS M	1140	270.	4	67.55	4	67.55
29	GURNEY MISS M L	1145	303.	4	75.85	4	75.85
30	HARNERAR MISS R H	1150	346.	4	85.10	4	85.10
31	HARDEKAR MISS Z	1155	232.	4	58.10	4	58.10
32	HART MISS A R	1160	341.	4	85.15	4	85.15
33	HARPER MISS R D	1165	137.	3	62.67	4	46.85
34	HEDDINGS	1170	145.	4	36.35	4	36.35
35	HEDDINGS MISS S L	1175	325.	4	81.15	4	81.15
36	ISAACS MISS R	1180	208.	4	51.90	4	51.90
37	JOHNSON MISS L	1190	292.	4	73.05	4	73.05
38	KATZ MISS M R	1195	206.	3	68.53	3	68.53
39	JONES MISS L J	1195	236.	3	76.20	4	59.35
40	KATZOFF MISS B	1200	237.	4	59.35	4	59.35
41	KNAE MISS S	1202	229.	3	76.20	3	76.20
42	KHAY MISS S	1203	.0.	0	.00	3	.00
43	KRIPE R M	1205	225.	4	56.15	4	56.15
44	KRUGER F T	1210	267.	4	66.80	4	66.80
45	LATIGAN MISS S A M	1215	219.	4	54.75	4	54.75
46	LONDALL L M	1220	121.	3	40.33	4	30.25
47	MATHERS MISS T A	1225	238.	4	59.40	4	59.40
48	MARGOLIS MISS C	1230	242.	3	60.53	4	60.53
49	MIDDELMAN H J	1235	228.	4	57.10	4	57.10
50	MURPHY P E G	1240	290.	4	72.45	4	72.45
51	OSMAN MISS F	1245	208.	4	52.10	4	52.10
52	PEREZ MISS J A	1250	313.	4	78.20	4	78.20
53	PLAATJES MISS N	1255	349.	4	87.30	4	87.30
54	PRINS MISS M A	1260	290.	4	72.50	4	72.50
55	ROOS MISS J W	1265	301.	4	75.10	4	75.10
56	ROOY MISS J A	1270	324.	4	81.10	4	81.10
57	REID MISS S L	1275	285.	4	71.20	4	71.20
58	ROOPE C R M	1280	175.	4	44.50	4	44.50
59	ROBERTSON MISS A C	1285	222.	4	55.60	4	55.60
60	SCHNEIDERER C H	1290	345.	4	86.15	4	86.15

30/05/80 ARGUS



# No intention to close UWC

THERE is, at this stage, no intention to close the troubled campus of the University of the Western Cape — but, in the words of the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, 'anything can happen.'

In an interview today he said there was no truth in the rumour that university authorities had already agreed in principle

to take this step if 'order' was not restored.

He estimated that at least 60 percent of students wanted to continue attending classes — in spite of their sympathy for the causes underlying the present unrest — and the university owed it to them to keep open. Many had made great sacrifices to attend.

He said his controversial decision earlier this week to bring police on to the campus was made in order to 'end intimidation, so that students could be free to decide for themselves whether to attend classes or not.'

There had been cases where students were 'chased from classes,' but at Tuesday's mass meeting in the amphitheatre he

had been given an assurance that classes would not be disrupted.

'So far the students have kept their word, and I have kept mine,' he said.

Other forms of pressure were, however, being put on students in that many were, for example, approached on campus or outside the grounds and advised not to attend classes.

'But we can't control that sort of thing, and it is a matter for the individual students to decide for themselves.'

Meetings could now only be held with Dr van der Ross's permission, and the organisers of or speakers at unauthorised meetings would — if they were identified — be subject to ordinary disciplinary measures.

JUST

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# Boycott

# pupils

# go on rampage

STAR  
30/5/60

50  
22  
22

Boycotting students in Indian and coloured areas of Johannesburg went on the rampage at three schools today, damaging property and threatening teaching staff.

Pupils at a Lenasia high school stormed the principal's office, seized examination papers and tore them up.

Hundreds of chanting students at M H Joosub High School also tore down posters and broke windows with stones.

A staff member who was with the principal in his office was hit by a stone thrown through a window.

Police were called to the school and dispersed the pupils without making any arrests, said witnesses.

At the Lenasia High School pupils yesterday burnt circulars which were supposed to have been sent to parents warning them that their children would be expelled from schools if they did not return to classes.

### WIRES CUT

At Trinity High School, pupils cut telephone wires and staged a demonstration before marching out of the school grounds.

Police baton-charged pupils at the Noordgesig coloured school after earlier today chasing them out of the school grounds.

The children stood around in groups singing and chanting for some time before the police moved in to disperse them.

In Cape Town arsonists were responsible for a large fire in Elsie's River early today in which two businesses and a house were extensively damaged.

During the past 24 hours, a man was shot in the back by police and many people injured by stone-throwing youths, mainly in the Elsie's River and Ravensmead area.

### CUSTODY

A 22-year-old man, who

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290	00	29	136
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430	00	43	150
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450	00	45	152
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470	00	47	154
480	00	48	155
490	00	49	156
500	00	50	157
510	00	51	158
520	00	52	159
530	00	53	160
540	00	54	161
550	00	55	162
560	00	56	163
570	00	57	164
580	00	58	165
590	00	59	166
600	00	60	167
610	00	61	168
620	00	62	169

a barrier guard for the Railways, is in custody after he was shot by two detectives.

General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of Police, said the two detectives went to the rescue of an eight-month pregnant woman whose car was stoned by youths in De la Rey Road, Ravensmead.

The woman, Mrs S Engelbrecht, of Mossel Street, Parow, was taken to Tygerberg Hospital, suffering from shock.

At 6.20 this morning, a number of unknown people are believed to have set alight tyres in a business premises in Halt Road the trouble area of Elsie's River.

Elsie's Tyre Service was destroyed by the blaze. An adjoining shop of undertakers was also destroyed.

Boycotts by school pupils, university students and workers continued throughout the country today.

Police and soldiers were called in to the Untata Technical College this morning, after unrest by pupils.

Road blocks were positioned to cordon off the college and cars passing near the trouble spot were diverted by police.

The pupils are demanding that Afrikaans and Bantu education at the college be scrapped.

A complete stayaway at most Peninsula schools and further detentions by the Security Police added to the tension in the troubled Cape Flats areas today.



# Scholars told:

## 'Don't alienate your support'

C. T. 30/5/80 (50) (257) (275) (329)

THE Labour Party said yesterday it advised all young people "to guard against methods of protest that could lose them the support of the total oppressed community."

In a statement the party condemned the "current spate of arrests and detentions of students, community leaders, members of the clergy, teachers and members of the Labour Party" and called for the immediate release of all those detained and arrested and the withdrawal of charges against them.

"This show of *kragdadigheid* on the part of the government is proof of their unwillingness once again to face up to the real issues involved.

"The government's attitude therefore can only lead to an aggravation of the present crisis and the intensification of protest."

The statement said the "real solution" was to bring together all South Africans "on the basis of equality around the negotiating table."

• A statement released yesterday by the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa expressed deep distress at the widespread detention of educators, pupils, clerics and community workers, and resentment of detention without trial.

### Imprisoning leaders no solution

"When it is considered that the present crisis in the community has come about as a result of dissatisfaction with the education system, it cannot be accepted that the solution lies in the imprisonment of leadership.

"The police must exercise care and restraint in the execution of their duties, but similarly the time has come for students to consider carefully whether their actions have not reached a state where they are becoming counter-productive," the statement said.

• The Combined Mitchell's Plain Ratepayers' Association (Compray) yesterday issued a statement deploring the detention "of our esteemed colleagues, Theresa Solomon and Johnny Issel," and calling for their release.

• The Rev Abel Hendricks, past-president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa and chairman of the church's Cape District, said yesterday it was imperative that the government show by its actions that it would rapidly change the political system "to create a more just and righteous society in which Christian reconciliation can take place."

• In Johannesburg the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday condemned the shooting in Elsie's River.

"We all acknowledge that the police face many difficulties when they have to control protests and demonstrations, and we commend those of them who behave under trying circumstances with discipline and constraint. - Staff Reporters, Own Correspondents

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Student Protest -

the Boycott at Black Educational Institutions

February 2 :

2000 parents and pupils boycott classes until schools. Free education councils (src's) and being 'too old' are

February 12 :

Pupils classes to protest against next day the pupils chief inspector of schools taken immediately.

February 14 - 21 :

800 pupils at Fezeka to protest against excessive school fees, the school committee, genuine' and after talk

The under-secretary Mundi meeting's department considered have to carry out

Statistics quote for the year the per capita R724, on an Indian pupil, R71. Of 1978, R1 009 million coloured, R95,2 million education.

March 13 :

At a mass meeting in Hanover Park coloured students and parents discuss grievances such as the deplorable conditions of their schools and the forced payment of voluntary fees. They appoint two committees to investigate these complaints.

**Pupils appeal: Don't throw stones**  
2/5/80 25/1/80  
29/5/80  
C. Times

Staff Reporter

THE COMMITTEE of 81, which represents the boycotting pupils and students in the Western Cape, last night appealed to them to "avoid direct confrontation with the police".

In a statement, the committee said such confrontation included "refraining from any stone-throwing".

"Any violence on the part of students will be against the decision of the Committee of 81," it said.

This decision had been taken "in the light of the new strategy of the community which entails complete non-violence and an intensification of the mobilization of the broader community".

The statement said decisions taken by the committee were not forced upon the schools and educational institutions they represented, but were taken from mandates received by representatives from their respective institutions.

"We further pledge our support for the meat strikers and also the bus boycott which will officially commence on Monday, June 2. Students all over the Western Cape will actively try to get their communities involved in the bus and meat boycott."

The statement reiterated the committee's decision to boycott June exams and strongly condemned the recent detentions.

hedral call on Soweto students to teachers are removed from African of student representative. Africans barred from school for

view High School (Cape Town) boycotts and the lack of stationery. The the Coloured Affairs' nce that corrective steps will be

u (Cape Town) stay away from classes unnecessary uniforms', the increase in and the lack of student representation. clare these grievances to be 'rather to classes.

ation rejects the Regina sion of students his schools in the country

that al during the 1978/9 financial diture on a white pupil was ed R225, and on an African on spent on education during ducation, R196,7 million on R253,6 million on African

# Stoning: Police shoot man

257 275 30/5/80 50

Staff Reporters

A MAN was shot by police yesterday and an eight-month pregnant woman attacked by a stone-throwing mob in De la Rey Street, Ravensmead.

This was confirmed last night by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys. About 2 pm, he said, youths stoned a car in which an eight-month pregnant woman, aged 35, was travelling.

"The woman suffered shock to such an extent that she had to be removed to Tygerberg Hospital by ambulance," he said.

Soon after this report and news of another similar incident had been received by police, two detectives arrived at the scene to investigate, the general said. Their vehicle was stoned by

between 50 and 100 people. "At the same time, they were trapped and could not drive away."

The detectives got out of the car and one of them fired a shot at one of the stone-throwers with his service firearm.

The man was "struck in the back just as he was bending to pick up another stone," the general said.

The man, aged 22, has not been identified by police. He was taken to hospital where he is being held in police custody. His condition was last night described by police as satisfactory.

"After the shooting incident the police task force appeared on the scene and the stone-throwers fled," the general said.

After one other man was held by police during stone-throwing and tyre-burning incidents

in the area.

Brigadier J F Rossouw, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, said last night he could not confirm the detention but said it was possible.

The stone-throwing started near the Ravensmead shopping centre and about 50 cars travelling along De la Rey Street were attacked during the afternoon.

When a Cape Times team arrived in Ravensmead just before 4 pm yesterday, a number of traffic police were on duty along De la Rey Street, many of them stationed outside the shopping centre.

At 4 pm a sound, resembling a shot, was heard from the direction of the shopping centre.

Seconds later, uniformed police moved into

the area and it was at this stage that a man was allegedly beaten and dragged from a store.

People at the scene said Mr J W Rix, a shopowner in his 40s, of Wellesly Road, Fackretown, was standing at the entrance to the shop when the police beat him with batons.

The boycott of coloured and Indian high schools continued in Johannesburg yesterday.

In Lenasia, near Johannesburg, some pupils accused their teachers of being "police agents".

According to records compiled by the Institute of Race Relations, 140 people have been detained in the past week. Their records show that the total number of people detained since the boycott began two months ago is 240, of whom 26 are known to have been released.



Some of the 1 000 pupils from high schools in the African townships who yesterday attended a peaceful demonstration held at the Fezeka High School in Guguletu. Pupils sang "freedom songs" and waved placards. Police dispersed onlookers but did not interfere with the demonstrators. Report, page 2

Picture: Dan Bosman

## Police have not used riot gear

Crime Reporter

THE new protective anti-riot equipment recently acquired by the South African Police has not been used during the present unrest in the Cape Peninsula.

The deaths this week of two Elsie's River people during police action after the stoning of cars in Halt Road drew attention to South African Police methods.

According to the report of the Cillie Commission on the 1976 riots, tabled in Parliament in February this year, the police acquitted themselves well in dangerous circumstances during the outbreak of violence in the Peninsula in mid-1976, but certain policemen went too far and were too quick to open fire.

Insufficient evidence had been found to reach a conclusion on alleged purposeful assault and indiscriminate shooting.

In March the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said the police had learnt from the Soweto experience and gave his assurance that police had been issued with modern equipment and given up-to-date training in riot control methods.

One of the new aids was the "sneeze machine", a fan mounted on the back of a truck which spreads a mixture of talcum powder mixed with an irritant gas over riotous crowds. The other aid was equipment consisting of a protective suit, a perspex shield with a rubber baton and a protective helmet.

During the school boycott of the past weeks, the "sneeze machine" proved an effective crowd dispersant, but the shields and helmets have not been used.



Constable M de Kock, left, and Sergeant M J Diederiks, members of No 1 Platoon of the riot police, display the riot gear allocated to them in March this year.

## Exams may be delayed

JOHANNESBURG. — With the schools unrest escalating throughout the country, the Department of Training and Education is contemplating postponing the half-yearly examinations for black pupils in the trouble-torn areas.

The public relations officer for the department, Mr. G. Engelbrecht, said yesterday requests had been received from other areas to postpone the examinations to August.

A similar move is expected from the Department of Coloured Affairs because of the country-wide boycott by coloured and Indian students and pupils. — Sapa

UCT

FM 30/5/80

UNREST

HA 50 274

# The shooting starts

As the *FM* has pointed out (May 16), SA's racial and economic divisions make the country sufficiently volatile for almost any localised conflict to become a national crisis. And, now the country is further down that path — despite Police Minister Louis le Grange's press statement this week that "no general unrest prevails."

That statement, of course, came before the police shot and killed "coloured youths" in Elsies River, Cape Town. The youths were said to have been involved in a stone-throwing incident. Le Grange "extended his condolences" — a marked change from the stance of his predecessor James Kruger.

The coloured schools boycott in the Cape became a national boycott by coloured and Indian scholars, then resulted in the closure of Fort Hare University and the University of Durban Westville. And indications are that the same could yet happen on other black campuses.

Government has reacted toughly, detaining many community leaders — the total was increasing when the *FM* went to press. Police would not say how many had been detained nationwide, and said it was unlikely they would be providing the press with a total.

In the long term, these detentions could prove counterproductive. Frequent warnings that government is increasingly driving black opposition underground by seeking security, not political, solutions to crises now appear close to fruition.

Black opposition is already a different animal from what it was in 1976. On an overt level, regional groups have emerged, with stronger grassroots community backing. Their reliance is less on the polemic of the past than on practical organisation. The limited local issues around which they mobilise — education, rents, transport fares, and labour disputes, etc — are tangible.

A security police spokesman told the *FM* early this week that police had received no indication of any national strategy behind the unrest, a view supported by the *FM*'s own investigations. However, that no overt national political organisation has emerged to articulate the motivation and grievances that lie behind the present unrest is no cause for comfort.

The black talkers are being silenced, both by police action and their own communities. Indeed, black politics is increasingly taking on the appearance of a clouded, rising tide whose currents are all but indistinguishable to white eyes.

As the *FM* went to press, the regional situation was as follows:

**Western Cape.** All Cape Town coloured, Indian and African high school pupils plus college and university students were boycotting classes, with many Boland scholars doing the same. Some 160 coloured and Asian butchers had decided not to stock red meat from Monday unless Cape Town meat employers re-instated 750 locked-out black meat workers by Friday this week. A community red-meat boycott is gathering momentum. A boycott of white shops in Parow is scheduled for this weekend, and there is much talk among



Kid and cop . . . squaring up?

the Peninsula's black community of more widespread boycotts of white shops and businesses.

Buses were stoned in black townships this week. A black bus boycott is scheduled to begin on Monday to protest bus fare hikes, some as high as 115%; taxis have been informed and lift clubs formed. A Cape Flats rent issue is on the boil.

**The Eastern Cape.** Reports of scores of detentions continued to reach the *FM* amid assessments that the situation in the area was "hotting up" following sporadic school boycotts and the closure of Fort Hare University.

**The Northern Cape.** A 100% boycott of coloured high schools was in force in Kimberley, according to reports.

**Natal/KwaZulu.** The University of Durban-Westville has been closed down for two weeks. Partial boycotts prevailed at the black medical school in Wentworth, the Umlazi Technikon, and Indian and

coloured high schools. Attendance at KwaMashu's African high schools was 16%-100%. The University of Zululand was reported back to normal following the weekend clash between students and Inkatha members. It remains unclear if Chief Gatsha Buthelezi will easily regain his authority over boycotting students following his threat that they could be expelled.

**The Free State.** Bloemfontein's Batho township was reported quiet. But Saturday sees the funeral of the man who died in a clash with police last week and observers fear an overspill of emotions. Attendance at Bloemfontein black high schools varied from poor to nil.

**The Reef and Pretoria.** Differences in aims and strategy seem to exist among coloured and Indian high school pupils. Attendance was as low as 30%-40% in some Johannesburg high schools. A minority was boycotting in Laudium, near Pretoria, and on the West Rand. Apart from one high school in Springs, most coloured and Indian scholars were attending classes on the East Rand.

The *FM* understands from discussions with a number of African leaders that Soweto and the Pretoria African townships should remain quiet. However, there are fears that June 16 commemorations of the 1976 Soweto tragedy could be a flash-point.

Those in authority are no doubt aware, too, of the need to keep in mind that coloured and Indian students have set a June 6 deadline for their short-term demands. And after the ensuing weekend Monday is June 16. It is a time for skilful defusing of grievances, rather than knee-jerk *kragdadigheid*.



CAPE TIMES 30/5/80 (50)  
Second shooting  
victim identified ~~75~~

CTED.

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, said yesterday there would be a routine inquest into the deaths of the two people killed by police in Elsie's River on Wednesday. The second person shot by the police was yesterday identified as Mr William Lubbe, 20, a labourer in Epping. The youth killed in the in-

cident was Bernard Fortuin, 15. Also injured in the shooting were Elton Ockhuis, 14, of Erica Estate, Elsie's River; Willem Baptist, 23, of Leusig Road, Elsie's River; Charles Fourie, of Fairview Road, Matroosfontein; Johan Wyngaard, of 20th Avenue, Elsie's River; Jennifer de Vee, 15; Ntoto Nkasi and Charles Gosch.

UCT

# Man shot after police are stoned

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RDM 30/5/80.

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1038	00	I	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
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### POLITICAL STAFF

A YOUNG coloured was shot by a detective at Ravensmead, near Cape Town, yesterday during a stoning incident, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said last night.

The unnamed 22-year-old man was under guard in hospital last night. His condition was satisfactory, General Geldenhuys said.

Reporters who visited the township after the shooting described the the situation as "ugly" and the mood of the township residents as aggressive. Ravensmead is not far from Eistles River, where two pupils were shot dead on Wednesday.

Two detectives were sent to Ravensmead to investigate after police had received reports of stoning incidents. In one, youths stoned a car in which a 35-year-old pregnant white woman was travelling, General Geldenhuys said.

When the detectives arrived at the scene, their vehicle was stoned by between 50 and 100 youths and the detectives were "trapped and could not drive away," the general said.

The detectives got out of the car and one of them fired a shot with his firearm, hitting a stone-thrower in the back

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33.60	1	33.60
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77.60	1	77.60
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73.60	1	73.60
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73.60	1	73.60
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77.60	1	77.60
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95.20	1	95.20
60.00	1	60.00
48.00	1	48.00
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63.20	1	63.20
32.80	1	32.80
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as "he was bending to pick up another stone".  
 In anticipation of further unrest after the Elsie's River shootings about 200 extra police were sent to the Western Cape yesterday. The Western Cape has been the main centre of the unrest since the boycott first started, although trouble has flared in townships in Bloemfontein and Durban.

In Cape Town, where both black and coloured pupils have boycotted school, about 1 000 high school pupils from Cape Town's three black townships yesterday demonstrated in the ground of Fezeka High School.

Police arrived and dispersed onlookers but did not attempt to enter the school grounds to break up the demonstration.

The boycott of coloured and Indian high schools continued in Johannesburg yesterday. In Lenasia, near Johannesburg, some pupils accused their teachers of being "police agents".

The accusation was apparently sparked by the signature of some teachers on a circular warning parents their pupils risked expulsion if they continued their boycott.

In the Eastern Cape the boycott continued to gain momentum yesterday. The number of institutions now affected is 50. There were, however, no arrests or clashes between police and pupils.

Meanwhile Brigadier A F Verwey, Divisional Inspector of Police in the Eastern Cape, said yesterday the 275 pupils who were arrested under the Riotous Assemblies Act on Wednesday had been released. A decision has not yet been made on whether to prosecute.

In Trankei, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, disclosed that a former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Joel Gwabeni, had been arrested while delivering an address to students at the Cicira Teacher Training College.

Following the spread of the school boycott to Thaba Nchu, an enclave of BophuthaTswana territory in the Free State, pupils from two high schools were addressed by the magistrate.

The pupils wanted President Lucas Mangope to talk to them and he is now scheduled to do so on Monday, the principal of the Goronyane Secondary school, Mr Zinzien Gododo, said yesterday.

Several organisations yesterday condemned the Elsie's River shootings and called on the police to exercise restraint and on pupils to consider their actions carefully.

● See Page 2

1	XHOSA INTENSIVE
2	ABDULLA MISS J B
3	ABED MISS S
4	ABRAMOVITZ MISS
5	ADAMS MISS W
6	AMRON-COETZEE S F
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15	COENRAAD MISS N
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24	FSSMANN MISS S B
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34	HENDRIKS N
35	HETHERINGTON MISS
36	JOHNSTON MISS L
37	KATZ MISS B R
38	JONES MISS L J
39	KATZEFF MISS B
40	KHAN MISS S
41	KHAN MISS S
42	KNIFE R R
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# Police statement on school boycott

PRINT-LINE  
NG PAGE

PRETORIA: — The following situation report on the unrest at schools throughout the country was issued here yesterday by the Police Directorate of Public Relations:

On Tuesday 25 percent of the scholars at the Temba Labanthu High School, Zwelitsha (Ciskei) refused to sit for examinations. They attempted to persuade the remaining scholars to join them. They were, however, unsuccessful. They then stoned the school. Several window-panes were broken causing damage of R40. From there they marched to another high school but were dispersed by the Ciskeian police en route.

Coloured schools: Scholars are still boycotting classes to some extent at East London, King William's Town and Queenstown. Attendance figures vary between 0 percent and 98 percent. There is a total boycott by scholars at the

following schools: John Bissiker Senior Secretary School, East London. Maria Louw Senior Secretary School, Queenstown.

Eastern Province: On Wednesday about 300 scholars (between 16 and 20 years old) of the Tanduxolo Senior Secondary School, Uitenhage, marched from the school to town.

Near the town they were accosted by the police who arrested 135 male and 140 female scholars. They will appear in court on a charge of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Witsieshoek: School attendance at 103 schools was normal. At six schools the scholars returned home.

Blaemfontein: School attendance was generally poor. No incidents of stone-throwing were reported.

No reports were received from other centres.

GRAPHY (S-INDEX) OF SOURCE-TABLE.  
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TO ORTHOGRAPHY OF SOURCE-SPACE

# Call for change in Cape education

Staff Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party in the Cape Provincial Council yesterday made a plea for "dramatic and sincere gestures to break the cycle of mistrust" in education.

Proposing a motion that all schools in the Cape be placed under the province's education department Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Pinelands) said much had been done to improve education.

"But a great deal has still to be done because considerable differences exist between the quality of education available to the different race groups." To restore trust and credibility he suggested that:

- Teachers' pay be equalized;
- Blacks be brought into the decision making process on their children's education;
- A commitment be made to increase the spending on educa-

tion from the present 4.1 percent of the gross national product to six percent by 1984;

● Under-utilized teacher training colleges be used to overcome the shortage of qualified teachers;

● Blacks be given the option of using the same syllabus, textbooks, writing the same examinations and receiving the same certificates as whites;

● An "education bonds" scheme be introduced to wipe out the classroom backlog.

It was the policy of the National Party that all children were entitled to equal educational opportunities, the MEC in charge of education, Mr Frans Loots, said.

Mr Loots' amendment, expressing appreciation for the government's concerted efforts to provide efficient educational facilities and opportunities for all children, was passed by a majority of 40 to 8.

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257

C.T. 30/5/80

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# Shootings: PFP demands inquiry

C.T. 30/5/80

Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday demanded fuller details of the circumstances which led to police firing into a group of protesters in Elsie's River on Wednesday, killing two youths.

The PFP issued a statement calling for an immediate inquiry after failing to secure a snap parliamentary debate on the incident.

The party's spokesman on police matters, Mr Ray Swart, said the debate had been requested to enable the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to give details of the situation that police had encountered and their response to it.

"More particularly, we believe it is imperative that the incident be fully investigated and publicly ventilated as a matter of urgency to obviate an escalation of this type of action," he said.

Mr Swart said a number of questions needed to be answered. These included:

○ How critical was the situation faced by the policemen and did it exclude any other action by the police to protect themselves?

○ Were the policemen concerned properly equipped with anti-riot gear to deal with the situation without having to resort to shotguns?

○ Who gave the order to shoot?

○ Who was the as-yet-unidentified white civilian who was apparently also involved in shooting at the scene?

○ What steps were being taken to investigate the incident? and

○ What was being done to ensure that policemen fully understood the order that there should be no shooting except in extreme circumstances.

"We believe there should be an immediate inquiry into these matters and that the result should be made public as soon as possible," Mr Swart said.

30/05/80 ARGUS (50)

# Pupils on the rampage at some Rand schools

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — Boy-cotting pupils in Indian and coloured areas of Johannesburg went on the rampage at some schools today, damaging property and threatening teaching staff.

Pupils at a Lenasia High School stormed the principal's office today, seized examination papers and tore them up.

Hundreds of chanting students at M H Joosub High School also tore down posters and broke windows with stones.

A staff member with the principal in his office, was hit by a stone thrown through a window.

Police were called to the school and dispersed the pupils without making any arrests, said witnesses.

At the Lenasia High School, pupils yesterday burnt circulars which were supposed to have been sent to parents warning them that their children

would be expelled from schools if they did not return to classes.

At Trinity High School, pupils cut telephone wires and staged a demonstration before marching out of the school ground.

Police baton-charged pupils at the Noordgesig coloured school, after earlier today chasing them out of the school grounds.

The children stood around in groups singing and chanting for some time before the police moved in to disperse them.

May 3 :

A meeting of *Ukasa* reject Steyn's threat and technikons. The 'passive boycott' and of their conduct.

# 2 000 pupils baton-charged

representatives

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May 5 :

5 000 pupils and stu  
decide to end their

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The simmering schools' boycott flared into open confrontation here yesterday when police baton-charged about 2 000 black pupils in the city centre.

The charge by about 30 police men came after coloured and Indian pupils had gone on the rampage through the streets, injuring two elderly women who were trampled as pupils stampeded down the pavements.

They were taken to a nearby doctor where they were treated for their injuries.

As traffic came virtually to a standstill in Church Street, Maritzburg's main throughfare, the pupils congregated at Churchill Square where they were warned by a senior police officer to disperse.

They booed and hissed and, after disregarding his orders, were baton-charged. There were no further incidents but the police were still standing by in case of trouble late yesterday.

and universities  
of Natal, Durban.

May 6 :

Protest marches by Africa  
the North and Fort Hare

● In Port Elizabeth the number of boycotting black schools showed a slight drop yesterday, but the boycott spread to a coloured school in Kirkwood and six more people have been detained in The Eastern Cape.

Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police, said there were no incidents yesterday and the number of boycotting black schools in Port Elizabeth dropped from 29 on Thursday to 27 yesterday.

The number of people detained under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act now stands at 48. Six pupils were detained on Thursday police said. One person was released.

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e using teargas.

May 13 :

African pupils at Lar  
in Cape Town begin a

● In Durban a call for the sacking of certain white lecturers at the University of Durban-Westville for making certain statements to pupils during the current boycott was made in the Indian Council session yesterday.

## 'Go back to India' statement alleged

This arose after the chairman of the Natal committee of the council, Mr J B Patel, disclosed that certain lecturers at the university had allegedly told protesting pupils that if they did not like the system in South Africa they should go back to India.

He said such statements should be condemned in the strongest terms because they only served to incite the pupils. He said he would endeavour to find out the names of the lecturers concerned and would report back to the council for appropriate action to be taken.

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'We pledge ourselves to work harder in conscientising the community and in transforming the issue of education into an issue of the fight for fundamental human rights.'

The University of Fort Hare is closed down indefinitely and its 2 800 students ordered off campus. The rector's decision follows <sup>his earlier appeals</sup> to the students to end their boycott.

May 16:

a meeting of 600 pupils in Kwa-Nusku is dispersed by police, who use teargas after they are shone by the guttering

# Howa calls for return to school

*Cape Times*  
*31/5/80*

Staff Reporter

50 ~~57~~ JTK

THE president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), Mr Hassan Howa, last night called on both boycotting pupils and education authorities to be left alone to review their situation.

He praised the maturity of the pupils' earlier boycott effort, but condemned "an anti-social element, which had used the boycott for promoting violence so that its original purpose had been forgotten".

He called on the authorities to leave the pupils alone to sort out their affairs and called on the children to return to school, as it would give them a chance to see if the promises were being kept and the authorities the opportunity to implement the proposed changes.

Mr Howa said: "The pupils must be given a chance to meet and work this whole thing out without interference by the authorities. They have had no chance to meet without interference since the first week of the boycott.

"For the pupils to return to their schools after all the threats made by the authorities would mean a loss of face. But if returning meant a chance of settlement, then it must be done.

"The demonstrations had been handled in a mature manner till this week, with each school being left to its own devices. Now the more violent element had got the upper hand.

"The system of education is designed to put these children on the labour market and the present unrest is helping this system along," he said.

"The action of the authorities and bureaucrats has done nothing but further provoke the situation," Mr Howa said.

He said it took a mature person to make concessions and both sides should give a little. By returning to school, it would give the pupils a chance to see whether the promises were being kept and the authorities would have the opportunity to implement the changes.

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# Langa pupils stay out, 6 held

C.T. 31/5/80

Staff Reporter

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PUPILS in the Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga areas continued to boycott classes yesterday while six people have so far been detained in these areas.

They are five University of Fort Hare students and the acting president of the Azanian People's Organization, Ms Nombulelo Melani. Three pupils were detained for questioning on Thursday and later released.

UCT

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)

# 2000 pupils baton-charged

*Natal Mercury 31/5/80* 50 ~~257~~ ~~276~~

### Mercury Bureau

Pietermaritzburg—The simmering schools' boycott flared into open confrontation here yesterday when about 30 policemen baton-charged about 2000 black pupils in the city centre.

The charge came after coloured and Indian pupils had gone on the rampage through the city streets, injuring two elderly white women who were trampled as pupils stampeded down the pavements. The women were taken to a doctor for treatment.

As traffic came to a standstill in Church Street, the pupils congregated at Churchill Square where they were warned by a senior police officer to disperse.

### Booed

They booed and hissed, and after disregarding his orders were baton-charged.

Most of the pupils evaded the police by fleeing down adjacent roads. They regrouped near the large Selgro shopping cen-

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tre where they were again confronted by a contingent of police.

Several were arrested and more warnings to disperse were issued before the crowd started moving slowly towards the coloured and Indian residential areas.

As shoppers caught in amid the unrest peered over shop balconies and through locked supermarket doors, a police captain issued his men with teargas canisters and pistols.

### Standing by

There were no further incidents, but police were still standing by late yesterday.

The first indication of the impending clash came earlier when hundreds of young blacks thronged through the main shopping areas. Two large shops closed for the day amid rumours of unrest.

A senior police spokesman said police had deliberately kept a low profile until it became obvious

that a confrontation was inevitable.

A Press photographer was arrested and another harassed by police at the scene of the unrest.

Mr Alan Taylor, a photographer from the Natal Witness, was arrested and his film confiscated before he was released. He is expected to appear in court on Monday.

### Jostled

A Mercury photographer, Mr Kevin Macgregor, was jostled on the pavement by Security Police who alleged he had taken photographs of a van containing a prisoner. He was told his camera would be seized and the film removed 'for processing' at Security Police quarters in Alexandra Road.

However, he was allowed to continue taking pictures after he produced his Press card and undertook that any pictures would not be published.

Sapa reports from Johannesburg that boycotting pupils in Indian and coloured areas of Johannesburg went on the ram-

page at a number of schools yesterday, damaging property and threatening teaching staff.

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



EDUCATION GENERAL

2 JUNE 1980

30 JULY 1980

4/6/80 ARYUS  
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(50) (1/3)  
society —

V d Ross

THE action taken by students and pupils in the unrest is the outflow of 'a long process of exclusion,' according to Professor R. E. van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape.

In an interview, Professor van der Ross said an entire generation of young people had grown up without having an understanding of, insight into or hope of participating in government and decision-making. This was a result of 'the course South African history took.'

'Hence their perception of these processes — like committee work, government procedures, and the time and red tape involved — is minimal,' he said.

'This is why they recourse to these means.'

### Thankful

Seen from outside UWC, Professor van der Ross's position often seems somewhat beleaguered — but he said he nevertheless felt thankful 'to have to stand so centrally in this situation.'

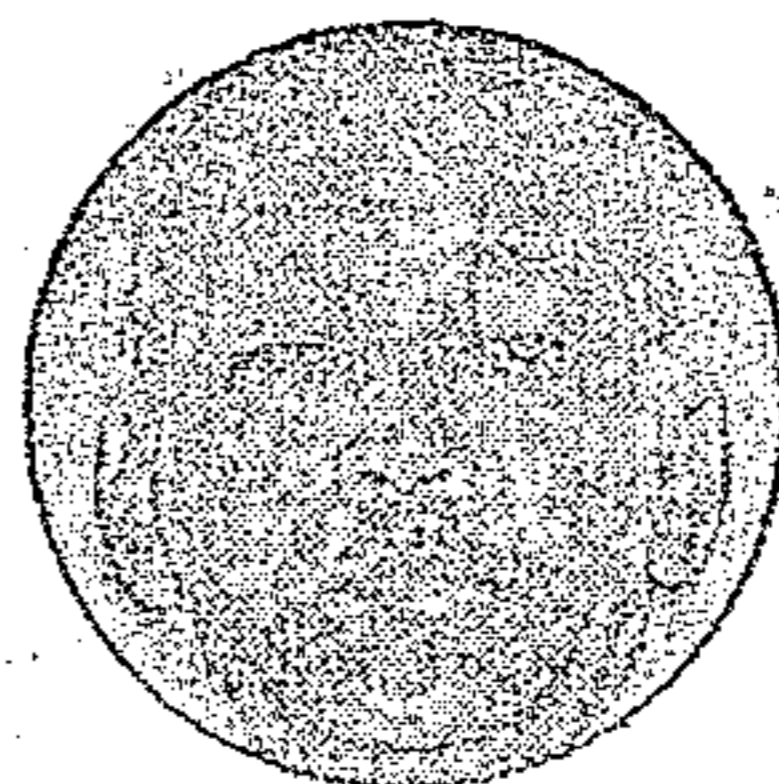
His own ideals for the people of South Africa remained unchanged, he said, and those ideals were closely associated with the concept of liberation.

'My dilemma is that I am in a position of authority at a time when there seems to be a rejection of certain aspects of authority — indeed, it seems to be building up to a rejection of all authority.'

### Hands tied

The problems students pointed to had little to do with the academic activities of the university, and in this sense the university's hands were tied.

'Where their problems do refer to our work,



Professor R. E. van der Ross

there is nothing that cannot be set right.

The dilemma students faced was that they could not really accuse the university of being unsympathetic, and yet it was only at the university that they could express their dissatisfaction.

### Dilemma

Many faced the dilemma that going to class could be seen as condoning the system. 'But I disagree. To go to class is as little a condonation of the system as my serving as rector is.'

Professor van der Ross, was confident that last Tuesday's outdoor meeting — attended by about 1 000 students — improved relationships between students and the rector's office.

The incident in which eggs were thrown at him had been the work of one or two students, and they were immediately stopped by their colleagues.

'That meeting was a four-hour dialogue which proceeded very calmly,' he said. 'And that is very healthy.'

# Student plea to parents

By WILLIE BOKALA *H/80*

ABOUT 200 people decided in Soweto yesterday to call a big meeting of university students and parents this weekend to discuss the schools boycotts and subsequent closures of the universities.

Yesterday's meeting, held at the St Francis Church, Rockville, was addressed by students from the universities of Turfloop, Fort Hare and Natal. It had been organised by Fort Hare and Turfloop.

The students are to ask their parents and the community, including civic and other organisations, to support their struggle against Bantu Education and endorse their stand on refusing to go back to class until such time that the Government scraps it.

Students addressing yesterday's meeting called upon parents to form a united force with their children and understand their grievances.

One student said the question of when the boy-

cott would be ended could not be answered by the students because they planned to stay out of class until Pretoria acted.

"We have made demands and have resolved to boycott until the demands are met," he said.

● Students from the University of the North (Turfloop) meet on Tuesday at the Dube YWCA to discuss resolutions taken prior to the closure of their university and plan for the weekend's meeting. The venue will be announced this week.

● A lunch-hour meeting will be held at the Johannesburg City Hall, President Street, today at 1 p.m. on the current wave of unrest and detentions.

# Protest meeting

327  
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today as more

ROM 2/6/80 50  
are detained

## Political Staff

PROMINENT blacks and whites will address a lunch-time public meeting at the Johannesburg City Hall today to highlight the countrywide unrest and wave of detentions.

Organised by the "Concerned Citizens" group, it will be chaired by Dominee Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches.

Speakers will include the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana; the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, Mrs Helen Suzman; and a member of the Lenasia Parents' Action Committee, Dr Essop Jassat.

At Elsie's River, Cape, there will be a joint funeral service today for Bernard Fortuin, 15, and Mr William Lubbe, 20, who were shot dead by police last week.

The trouble spots on the Cape Flats were quiet yesterday after an incident on Saturday when five cars were damaged by stoning and teargas was used.

Police used teargas to disperse pupils in Bloemfontein's Phahameng Township after the funeral on Saturday of Daniel Papi Makotoko, the seven-year-old schoolboy who died during the first week of unrest.

About 19 000 people attended the funeral, reports the Rand Daily Mail's Bloemfontein correspondent.

There were no signs of police at the funeral, which

was peaceful. An hour afterwards, police used teargas on crowds of pupils moving from the funeral to different parts of the township.

Police confirmed that teargas was used, and said calm was restored.

Three members of Azapo's Bloemfontein branch are believed to have been detained hours before the funeral. They were Mr Tex Sejanamane, Mr Mathatha Letsabo and Mr A Sekoere.

Six Fort Hare students are believed to have been detained by Security Police in Vereeniging at the weekend shortly before a students' meeting was to have been held in Sharpeville. They were Sidwell Malakala, Nihumotsa Mogesi, Daniel Senokwane, Ntala Chakela, Gabi Mapato and Caswell Tsoaola.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said no comment could be made until today.

A Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Charles Nqakula, is believed to have been detained in East London on Friday. Though no police comment could be obtained, Mrs Gertrude Nqakula said she was told by a Security Policeman that her husband was being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

In Johannesburg, members of the Coloured Management Committee said they would not attend any further meetings with Johannesburg City Council officials until the end of the

year unless two of their colleagues are released from detention immediately.

In custody are Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, and Mr Mohamed Dangor.

No other major incidents were reported yesterday as students, pupils, parents and teachers held meetings in different parts of the country.

In Grahamstown, about 70 black students at Rhodes University announced they would boycott lectures and exams today. They will go back only when the universities of Durban-Westville, Turfloop and Fort Hare are reopened.

Students — mostly from Fort Hare and Turfloop — said at a meeting in Soweto yesterday that they would not return to lectures until their demands had been met by the authorities. The lectures were boycotted, they said, because of "deep-rooted grievances" over the black education system.

The students disclosed that they had established committees at various campuses, which worked in close collaboration. What they wanted most, they said, was support from parents in fighting for better education.

In Durban, the president of the Natal African Teachers Union has called on boycotting pupils to return to classes. Members of the union issued a statement saying the pupils' grievances were legitimate.

## Lenasia pupils in court

STAR  
3/6/80

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~~278~~

Five more Lenasia school children detainees appeared in court today in connection with malicious damage to school property. Two pupils were discharged and three released on bail of R150 each.

The children, all from M H Joosub High School in Lenasia, cannot be named as they are under 18.

The children were kept overnight at Protea Police Station, Soweto, and appeared in court there early today, friends and family reported.

A 15-year-old Alexandra schoolgirl who also attends the M H Joosub High School was taken off a bus by police yesterday for questioning, and was released later.

# Boycotts STAR 3/6/80 spread to 2 schools in SWA

WINDHOEK — Boycotts were reported at two educational institutions — one coloured and the other Baster — in SWA/Namibia today.

A police spokesman said there had been no incidents up to late this morning.

The rector of the coloured teachers' training college here, Mr Deon de Jongh, said a large number of students stayed away from writing mid-year examinations. He was unable to give exact figures. The boycott at the college started last Thursday when students refused to write examinations.

Mr De Jongh said today he had had "the unpleasant task" to tell boycotting students to start writing examinations or vacate the hostels at the college by 10 am tomorrow.

## SUPPORT

Mr De Jongh emphasised that the boycott at the college was not in sympathy with boycotts in South Africa. "It is, in fact, just the opposite" he said. "The students here are unhappy because some coloured staff members are making life difficult for white staff."

The other boycott in the territory is in progress at the Dr Lemmer High School at Rehoboth, south of here.

The boycott, by some 600 youths, was started yesterday to express sympathy with the two coloureds shot dead in South Africa during a spate of stone-throwing last Wednesday, and for several other reasons.

Police arrived at the school yesterday, but The Baster kaptein, Mr Hans Diergaardt, asked the police not to intervene unless called on. — Sapa, The Star's Africa News Service.

3/6/80 Arcus

# 2000 boycott pupils suspended in Natal

DURBAN. — More than 2000 Indian pupils have been suspended from schools here and other parts of Natal because of the continued boycott of classes throughout the province.

The director of Indian education, Mr Gabriel Krog, today declined to comment on the action against pupils, saying the situation was in a state of flux.

At least one high school in Reservoir Hills was closed after window panes and telephone wires were damaged.

Police were called in at Centenary High School in Asherville as well as Clare Hills High in Clare Estate, where pupils were reported to have broken panes.

Schools in the Durban central complex were also affected, and hundreds of pupils from Sastri College, Durban Girls' High, Gandhi Desai and Orient High are known to have been suspended.

Suspensions were also reported at two high schools in the Chatsworth area and one high school in Isipingo.

St Francis High School at Marianhill Monastery has been closed after about 400 African pupils decided to boycott classes.

Boarders at the school, who come from many parts of Natal and Zululand, have returned to their homes.

Windhoek. — Police have been asked to stay away from a high school at Rehoboth in Central South West Africa where about 600 students are boycotting classes.

They arrived at the Dr Lemmer School as about 640 pupils, started to disperse.

The Baster Kaptein, Mr Hands Diergaardt, asked the police not to intervene.

Johannesburg. — A petrol bomb was found in the University of the Witwatersrand's main library yesterday.

A university spokesman said students found a bottle of petrol attached to a smouldering fuse in the literature section of the Wartenweiler Library.

They managed to put out the fuse with a fire extinguisher just in time, he said.

A Witwatersrand Police spokesman said detectives were investigating.

Members of Johannesburg's coloured management committee will not meet again until two of their colleagues, including their chairman, are released from detention.

The members, Mr Ismail Richards, the chairman, and Mr Mohammed Dangor were detained a week ago.

Pupils at Chris Botha, Westbury and Connonville High Schools

here remained in their classrooms today, and the situation was calm.

At the William Hills High School in Benoni nearly 500 pupils — about half the school — decided to boycott again.

In Eldorado Park and Kliptown the two high schools continued their boycott.

Umtata. — All full-time students at the University of the Transkei in Umtata boycotted their lectures yesterday, and about 12 schools in the area have been closed.

Bloemfontein. — Nineteen youths appeared in the regional court here yesterday in connection with the recent unrest in the city's townships.

No charge was put and the hearing was adjourned to July 11.

Ulundi. — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has disclosed that there were two bomb attacks in Kwamashu near Durban at the weekend.

Guglabashe High School pupils at Kwamashu yesterday fought off a group of alleged intimidators who tried to prevent them from going to school, the Assembly was told in Ulundi.

Kwamashu's chief inspector of schools, Mr J Africa, reported that intimidators had again moved from school to school in an effort to prevent pupils from attending.

3/6/80 AKMS

# Butchers' action is applauded

Labour Reporter

CAPE TOWN meat workers have expressed their gratitude to butchers on the Cape Flats who are supporting the workers' cause by refusing to sell red meat.

In taking this historic decision the butchers are liable to suffer considerable financial loss, the workers' committee said in a statement yesterday.

The fact that they are willing to do so is a profound indication of the immense anger of all sections of the community at the meat bosses' refusal to accede to the reasonable demands of the workers.

About 800 meat workers were dismissed two weeks ago after a one-day walkout in support of demands for

recognition of their committees at Table Bay Cold Storage and National Meat Suppliers.

They have been assured in a telegram from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) that the whole free trade union movement is behind them in their struggle.

The ICFTU expressed dismay at the detention last week of Mr Dave Lewis and Miss Di Cooper, two organisers of the Western Province General Workers' Union to which the meat workers belong.

Mr Norman Daniels, Western Cape leader of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), said the union organisers and all other detainees should be charged or released immediately.

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3/16/80 ARCMS

# Arson at primary school

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POLICE are investigating arson after fire destroyed about half the administration block of a Manenberg primary school early today.

The fire, at Edendale Primary School in Sonderend Road, swept through the principal's office and a storeroom, destroying books valued at about R4 000.

The caretaker, Mr L February, said he was awakened about 2.30 am by crackling and popping.

At first he had thought it was a burglary.

#### UNBEARABLE

He had tried to connect a telephone to a plug in the office of the principal's secretary, but the heat became unbearable.

Mr February said he had managed to stop the

fire from spreading by using a fire hose and with the help of residents.

Later it had been brought under control by the Salt River fire brigade.

The principal, Mr D Fortuin, said that but for Mr February's quick thinking, the whole school might have been destroyed.

The storeroom was today piled high with partly burnt books. Outside stood what remained of the principal's office — part of his chair.

A teacher found a petrol cloth stuck in the ceiling in a classroom block.

Mr Fortuin said: 'It appears that whoever set my office alight wanted to destroy the whole school.'

This was the third fire at the school in four years.

In 1976 six classrooms were destroyed, and in 1977 three.

Mr Fortuin said the school was operating 'normally' today.

All confidential files were intact as a strong-room next to his office had not been destroyed.

3/6/80 Argus

# Steyn tells plans for coloured education

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, and the chief director of the department, Mr A P de V Kempen, on a visit here yesterday, spelt out in detail the Government's response to the schools' boycott and the grievances underlying the unrest.

In addressing a conference of the Eastern Cape relations committees — bodies consisting of white and coloured community figures set up to identify problem areas between the communities — Mr Steyn and Mr Kempen admitted there were solid grounds for pupil dissatisfaction.

They said the Government was moving as fast as it could towards the equalising of education, but they hardly touched on one of the main student demands — that for a common educational system.

Among immediate steps in a bid to defuse the schools boycott situation were:

#### SPENDING

⊙ Speeding of a delayed spending programme for small developments costing under R30 000.

⊙ Granting an immediate R2-million to buy school books to eliminate shortage.

⊙ New schools to be handed over as fully equipped units, including playing fields.

⊙ Plans to attract surplus trained white teachers to take up teaching posts in secondary schools to improve the quality of teaching staff.

⊙ A review of the policy of replacing textbooks very four years in favour of quicker turnover.

Approached later Mr Steyn declined to comment on what steps Government might be prepared to take to end the boycott.

He said at present they would continue with dialogue with those who wished it.

He warned that instant solutions would bring disaster. While he accepted there were grounds for grievance, he was convinced that agitators were using children in stirring the continuing boycotts.

⊙ 2 000 pupils suspended — Page 3.

# If boycotts don't stop, schools are to be closed

STAR  
3/6/80

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By Yussuf Nazeer

The Transvaal Indian Teachers' Training College in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, was closed today on instructions from the Director of Indian Education and Indian schools are expected to close next week if the boycotts persist.

About 152 students at the college this morning got notices.

They may re-apply for admission by June 10.

Lenasia school spokesmen said the Director of Indian Education has placed them in a "delicate and dangerous" situation by instructing them to send out circulars informing parents that their children may be expelled if they continue the boycott.

At three Lenasia schools pupils tore up or burnt examination papers and notices being prepared for posting to their parents threatening expulsion.

## PUPILS OUT

In Eldorado Park and Kliptown the two high schools continued their boycott today when pupils gathered in the school grounds and refused to attend classes.

All full time students at the University of the Transkei in Umtata boycotted their lectures yesterday, and about 12 schools in the area have been closed.

Students at the Chris J Botha, Westbury and Coronationville high schools remained in their classrooms today and the situation was calm.

At the William Hills High School in Benoni nearly 500 pupils, about half the school, decided to begin boycotts again in response to speeches made by Cabinet Ministers on Republic Day.

nection with the boycott, but detained two other pupils.

The head of the local security branch, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said more detainees would gradually be released in the next few days.

African schools being boycotted in the Eastern Cape today were 27 in Port Elizabeth, two in Fort Beaufort, five in Uitenhage, one in Somerset East and two in Grahamstown. About 100 African students of Rhodes University are reported to be back.

In Port Elizabeth, nine coloured schools and Dower Training College

were having boycotts today, one coloured school in Humansdorp, two in Uitenhage apart from the training college there, and one coloured school in Grahamstown.

In pre-dawn swoops by the security police in the past 24 hours many more students are believed to have been detained as the unrest in the Peninsula and Boland continues.

Security police throughout South Africa are now holding more than 250 people under security legislation, says a Cape Town report.

○ Page 9 — 12 000 at funeral of youths shot by police.

Part (b)

The industrial colour bar can be argued to have aided economic growth for the following reasons:

(1) Influx control, as has ensured a steady flow of employees are unthemselves and so labour down.

(2) The industrial colour bar for the shortage of skilled mechanics at fast rate, because by machines and these semi-skilled wage because supply demand and so this

CAPE TOWN

School attendance was 90 percent at kwaMashu yesterday.

Our Cape Town correspondent says the bus boycott, which flared into violence last night when three people were injured by mobs who stoned 80 buses and broke 130 windows, continued today as 15 buses were stoned.

The Edenvale primary school in Mannenberg, Cape Town, was extensively damaged by fire early today when an office and three classrooms were destroyed.

Our Pinetown correspondent reports that St Francis High School at Mariannhill Monastery closed after about 400 African pupils decided to boycott classes.

The Star's correspondents report recent developments.

Thousands of Indian pupils have been suspended in Durban and other parts of Natal.

The Department of Indian Education notified school principals that pupils absent after June 2 should be suspended and ordered off the premises.

A delegation from the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the School Committee Association is expected to meet the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Steyn, later today.

Eastern Cape security police late yesterday released 16 of the 48 people detained here since last weekend in con-

of the colour bar, supply of labour, not to organise at the cost of non-white.

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# Steyn moves to defuse school boycott

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Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —

The Government was moving as fast as it could towards the equalising of education, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

Addressing a conference of the Eastern Cape Relations Committees, Mr Steyn and the Chief Director of his department Mr A P de V Kempen, admitted there were solid grounds for pupil dissatisfaction.

Among immediate steps to be taken in a bid to defuse the schools boycott situation were:

● Plans to attract surplus trained white teachers to take up teaching posts in secondary schools to improve the quality of the teaching staff.

● A review of the poli-

cy of replacing textbooks every four years in favour of a quicker turnover.

● The speeding up of a delayed spending programme for small developments under R30 000.

● The granting of an immediate R2-million for the purchase of school books to eliminate the shortage.

Approached after the conference, Mr Steyn declined to say what steps the Government might be prepared to take to end the prolonged schools boycott.

He said at present he would continue to hold dialogue with those who wished to hold it.

He warned that instant solutions would only bring disaster.

He said he accepted there were grounds for grievances but was convinced that agitators were using the children for their own ends in the continuing boycotts.

# Police baton charge in Paarl

CAPE TIMES  
3/6/80  
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RIOT police shot tear-gas canisters into a crowd of residents gathered outside the Simon Hebe High School in Paarl yesterday morning and then allegedly baton-charged them as they dispersed.

Major J L Griebenaaw, who was in charge of the operation in Mbekweni, confirmed that tear-gas had been used to disperse the crowd but denied reports that tear-gas canisters had been shot into the school grounds and a neighbouring home.

A community leader, Mrs Lydia Kasi, who witnessed the incident said she saw residents and pupils in the school grounds falling as they were overwhelmed by the gas.

"Tear-gas was shot into the grounds and into the house of Mrs J Sijaji who had to rush her 10-month-old baby to hospital when the child became unconscious as the gas filled the house," she said.

"The wind must have carried the gas towards the school and inside the private home," Major Griebenaaw said.

## Children held

Mrs Kasi said the crowd was demanding the release of three children arrested on their way to school yesterday who were being held by police in a van. She said they had dispersed at her request and police had then released the three children.

"We held the children for questioning and then handed them over to the vice-principal of the school," Major Griebenaaw said.

It was after the children were released that tear-gas was allegedly shot into the crowd.

The divisional commissioner of police in Paarl, Brigadier C A Swart, said the gathering had been unlawful and that it had been dispersed by the police.

3/6/80 ARCMS

# Closure of schools rumoured

RUMOURS were rife at Peninsula schools today that schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs will close on Friday, about two weeks before the start of the June vacation.

One principal told The Argus that many believed the authorities might close the schools before June 16 — the anniversary of the violence in Soweto in 1976. The official closing date is June 19.

Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector for the Wynberg district, said he was expecting a confirmation or denial about the early closure of schools from head office 'some time today'.

## ATTENDANCE

Attendance rates at the Peninsula's coloured schools differed today. Some principals reported it to be as low as 25 percent, while others said it had increased to 70 percent.

The situation at African schools was much the same today, according to the regional director of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens.

Mr Owens said pupils from Standard 5 upwards were not at school, while at primary schools pupils were in classes but not following normal lessons.

'As far as we are concerned, the schools are open, the teachers are there and it is up to the children to make use of the facilities,' Mr Owens said when asked what action his department was considering if the boycott continued.

Meanwhile Mr Hassan Howa, president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), has repeated his call to boycotting students to reassess whether or not they should return to school.

## 'IN PEACE'

At the same time he has appealed to the authorities to allow the students to do so in peace, without harassment or fear of detention.

'At the moment there is no constructive action or debate on the matter,' he said.

'The students must be given a chance by the authorities; and whatever they decide, by means of a democratic process, we as parents must follow,' Mr Howa said.

## CHEAP LABOUR

Mr Howa said he personally believed the community could not afford a generation of uneducated people.

'One of the main objections during the boycott is the Government's attempt to turn us into a cheap labour force,' he said.

Mr Howa added he was concerned about 'where it was all going to end.' At the end of 1976, the students had been made all kinds of 'rosy promises' which had not been carried out.

80 + 38 = 118 = 59%



# UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

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# Schools crisis goes on

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**ANOTHER Natal school closed at the weekend as the schools crisis continues.**

The school, Mariannahill, was closed last Friday. Meanwhile more students were reported detained yesterday.

Police yesterday also confirmed the detention under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act of Charles Nqakula, Eastern Cape vice-president of the Writers Association of South Africa. Mr Nqakula is also a journalist on the Daily Dispatch in King William's Town.

Seven more people — all teenage schoolchildren from Lenasia — were detained by police early yesterday following a spate of arrests in the wake of the schools' boycott.

The students detained at 1 am yesterday are reported by family and friends to be: Kenny Padiachy (18), Sharon Pillay (17), Ashwin Moyenie (18), Nazir Omar (17) and Fred Abrams (16), all of M H Joosub High School in Lenasia and Yusuf Jada (16) and Rejeh Cheebur of Trinity High School in Lenasia.

Police have not confir-

med the names of the detainees.

Johannesburg coloured schools were quiet as children stayed in their classrooms.

While lessons had returned to normal at Tokomsrus High School in Randfontein, children of Chris J Botha High School in Bosmont, Coronationville and Eldorado Park High Schools and Westbury Senior Secondary Schools were reported to be quietly seated either in school grounds or classrooms.

In the Transkei, seven classrooms at the Nyanga High School were gutted by fire.

It was reported last night that students at the Nyanga High School had assaulted staff members while other students were packing to leave.

Meanwhile various parents' committees and students representatives called on the Director of Education and relevant authorities to cancel the mid-year examinations in schools or postpone them until the situation in schools had returned to normal.

This was decided at a meeting held at St Augustine Hall, Durban at the weekend.

They said examinations should be cancelled until conditions at schools were conducive to writing. They further called on the ministers to re-

frain from suspending or expelling any student/pupil during the period of the boycott. They urged the authorities concerned to immediately reinstate all students/pupils who have already been expelled or suspended.

They appealed to the police and school authorities to refrain from conduct which "is intimidating, provocative and harmful to our students/pupils."

They said the relevant tertiary secondary school authorities should immediately reopen all educational institutions which were closed during the boycott.

## RELEASE

They also called for the immediate and unconditional release of all those who have been detained in connection with the boycott of educational institutions.

In Natal the Natal African Teachers' Union (NATU) has urged pupils still boycotting classes to return to school, and denied all allegations that teachers had incited pupils to boycott.

The central executive committee of Natu said that in the present strike the counselled consultation, negotiations and conciliatory settlements of all disputes and an avoidance of all forms of confrontation.

The University of the

North campus remained deserted yesterday with only a few students hanging around the Post Office near the University entrance.

The students left the campus last Tuesday after an ultimatum from the university authorities following a 4-day sit-in protest against Bantu Education. The nearby Hwiti High School also remained deserted. The students left the school on Wednesday also protesting against Bantu Education.

The Turfloop soccer squad, however, continued to honour its NPSL fixtures. On Sunday they lost 3-2 to Mamelodi Sundowns in Pretoria.

Four staff members of the University of the Western Cape who were detained by police on Tuesday — were released here on Sunday, the Western Cape Chief of the Security Police, Col H Kotze, confirmed.

Col Kotze said those released were the head of the University's Afrikaans-Nederlands Department, Prof Jakes Gerwel, the director of development at the university, Mr Dennis Adonis, mathematics lecturer, Mr Jan Persens, and Mr Jimmy Ellis, a sociology lecturer.

Mr Adam Small, poet, playwright and director said he was pleased to hear that the four men had been released.

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# 'No early school closure'

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, denied yesterday that the government had decided to close coloured schools early for the winter holidays because of the school boycott.

"Reports of an early closure are pure speculation. No such decision has been taken," he said.

Mr Steyn was commenting on rumours that schools might be closed from Friday, nearly two weeks before the scheduled start of the school holidays on June 19.

Officials do not believe that coloured schools could be closed early without a similar closure of black and Indian schools.

The government has maintained that schools must be kept open for children who wish to continue their education, and there is no sign of a change in this approach.

CAPE TOWN 4/6/80 (276) (1298)  
**2 000 pupils suspended** (50)

DURBAN. — More than 2 000 Indian pupils have been suspended from schools in Durban and other parts of Natal because of the continued boycott of classes throughout the province.

The action stems from circulars from the Department of Indian Education to school principals, asking that all pupils absent from classes after June 2 be suspended.

A delegation from the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the School Committee Association, meanwhile, has left for Cape Town for urgent meetings with government officials.

● No incidents were reported in Port Elizabeth yesterday as the schools boycott continued in the Eastern Cape with complete or partial stayaways at 51 coloured and black educational institutions.

● Reports from Windhoek said boycotts were reported at two educational institutions — one coloured, the other Baster — in SWA/Namibia yesterday.

● In Johannesburg the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association (Tuata) has withdrawn all its choirs from tours because of the "unsettled school situation throughout the country". — Own Correspondent. Sapa

# Chief tempers schools justice with mercy

Mercury reporter

*NATAL WEEKLY*

*4/6/80*

ULUNDI—Students who were not back at school in Kwa Mashu would not necessarily be expelled, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night.

Chief Buthelezi, who is acting Minister of Education and Culture, said he had decided to temper justice with mercy because of the high level of intimidation still in the township. He pointed out that 90 percent of the pupils were now back at school.

However, manipulations by whites, certain church groups and also the security police had to be understood.

He announced that students who had not written the half-yearly examinations were not likely to be re-admitted to any KwaZulu schools at any time.

'It is easier now to know who are stirring the pots and who are innocent,' he added.

Earlier the Chief Minister had reported isolated incidents at schools in the township but had pointed out that the situation was not out of control.

*50*      *~~256~~*      *~~107~~*

# Pupils walk 5 km to boycott schools

CAPE TIMES 4/6/80 50

Staff Reporter

THE bus boycott which started on Monday has not prevented pupils in Nyanga East from gathering for "awareness programmes" — even though this means they have to walk up to five kilometres a day.

Daily meetings have been held at Fezeka High School in Guguletu for more than three weeks and have been attended by pupils from Nyanga East, Langa and Guguletu.

In the case of the Nyanga East pupils this means a daily round-trip of 10 km. Till Monday this week the Nyanga East pupils travelled to Guguletu by bus. Now, however, they walk because they are observing the bus boycott and there is no train service. The meetings

last about five hours, with the pupils going home at the end of what would usually be a school day.

The schoolday starts with a march around the school grounds while the pupils sing "freedom songs". They then hold a meeting at which the previous day's events are discussed.

Police in the townships maintain a low profile, but drive past the school at intervals or park outside for short periods while meetings are being held.

A spokesman at yesterday's meeting said the pupils' parents had agreed to convey their grievances to the authorities, and the boycott would continue till their parents had told them of the authorities' reply.



Mr Marais Steyn

# Countrywide school boycott continues

Post 4/6/80 50

THE school boycott continued yesterday as thousands of pupils from schools under the Department of Indian Education in Durban and other parts of Natal were suspended.

The action stems from circulars from the Department to school principals, asking that all pupils absent from classes after June 2, be suspended and ordered off the school premises. Principals were also advised

to call in the police if the situation warranted such action.

Concern among parents and teachers heightened on Monday when a delegation from the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the School Committee left for Cape Town for urgent meetings with senior Government officials.

The delegation was expected to meet the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, later yesterday.

The Director of Indian

Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, yesterday declined to comment on the action against the pupils, saying the situation was "in a state of flux at present."

Reports, however, indicate that more than 2000 pupils, have already been suspended from schools because of the boycotts.

In Soweto students from the University of the North held a meeting at Dube while the campus remains deserted. A student told POST yesterday that the meeting had resolved to continue the sit-in against Bantu Education until the Minister had shown his intent to abolish inferior education. The students will hold another meeting tomorrow at 12 noon at the Dube YWCA.

They appeal to all others to attend the meeting.

Students at the Chris J Botha, Westbury and Co

To Page 4

## Schools Crisis

From Page 1

ronationville High-Schools in Johannesburg remained in their classrooms yesterday and the situation was calm.

At the William Hills High School in Benoni nearly 500 pupils — about half the school — decided to begin boycotts again in response to speeches made by Cabinet Ministers on Republic Day.

In Eldorado Park and Kliptown the two high schools continued their boycott yesterday when pupils gathered in the school grounds and refused to attend classes.

All full time students at the University of the Transkei in Umtata also boycotted their lectures on Monday, and about 12 schools in the area have been closed.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and President Kaiser Matanzima, warned that students who stayed away from lectures yesterday would be refused re-admission to the university.

There were fears last night that a confrontation between full-time and part-time students — who are mainly civil servants — would spark trouble at the university.

Meanwhile police have been asked to stay away from a high school at Rehoboth in central Namibia

about 600 students are boycotting classes. The boycott started on Monday when students sympathised with the two youth killed last week.

In the Eastern Cape security police late on Monday released 16 of the 48 people detained since last weekend in connection with the schools boycott, but detained two more pupils.

This was disclosed yesterday by the head of the local security branch, Col Gerrit Erasmus, who also said that more detainees, would gradually be released in the next few days.

He said those released yesterday were three Fort Hare students and 13 pupils. The new detainees were pupils.

Col Erasmus would not elaborate, but said an extensive country-wide investigation into the boycotts and other associated developments was being conducted.

Col Erasmus added that although the widespread boycott of coloured and African schools and other educational institutions in the Eastern Cape continued unchanged yesterday everything was calm and incident free.

The number of African schools reported to take part in the boycotts in the Eastern Cape yesterday were 27 in Port Elizabeth, two in Fort Beaufort, five in Uitenhage, one in Somerset East and two in Grahamstown. About 100 African students who boycotted at Rhodes University in Grahamstown are reported to be back at lectures.

Marimuttu Subramoney, a journalist from Natal detained last week, was released yesterday.

# Teachers <sup>50 ADM</sup> <sup>K/6/50</sup> await inquiry

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

A DECISION on the appointment of a commission of inquiry into education in South Africa was expected to have been taken at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

Talks between the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations (FCTA) and the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, juddered to a halt last month on the issue of the composition of a commission and on its terms of reference.

Although the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has conceded that an investigation is urgently needed, no details of the type of investigation he had in mind have been released.

The FCTA has demanded a presidential commission, preferably headed by a judge.

The provincial teachers' associations also feel strongly that the terms of reference should include all education — black, white, coloured and Indian — and that a single education department instead of four should be established.

The two other vital issues on which talks with the Minister

stalled were the inadequate salary increases granted from the beginning of April and the revealing of the source of an official document which claimed teachers had got a better settlement than they asked for.

Meanwhile, the secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Jack Ballard, said morale in the profession had never been lower.

"We are extremely worried. The authorities refuse to admit there is a teacher crisis and until they do, the crisis will continue to worsen."

Mr Ballard said that typical of the deep dissatisfaction among teachers over their new pay scales was a letter received by the TTA this week from the headmaster of a large Afrikaans primary school.

His pay, he complained, had risen by R29,50 with the new deal.

"We have done all we can to have the grievances removed. We can only hope now that it has got through to the authorities that our claims of a crisis are not exaggerated," Mr Ballard said.

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# UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

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

# Boycotts and labour unrest flare up again

### Political Staff

THOUSANDS of Indian pupils were suspended and a black school in Natal was closed yesterday as education boycotts and labour unrest flared again in various parts of the country.

Violence flared at the Stilfontein Gold Mine in the Western Transvaal, where 4 500 black miners went on strike.

In the Western Cape, the massive boycott of buses by coloureds and blacks over fare increases continued.

In Durban and other parts of Natal at least 2 000 pupils were suspended after circulars from the Department of Indian Education asking principals to suspend and order off school premises pupils absent from classes after June 2.

A delegation from the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the School Committee Association in Natal left for Cape Town for urgent meetings with senior Government officials, including the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

The St Francis High School at Mariannhill Monastery was closed after 400 black pupils boycotted classes.

Pupils at schools in the Western and Eastern Cape, Natal and Johannesburg continued boycotting classes.

About 100 pupils at William Hills High in Actonville, Benoni, boycotted classes yesterday, but the principal, Mr G Mohadeen, denied it had anything to do with a pro-Govern-

ment Republic Day speech he made last week.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, denied yesterday that the Government had decided to close coloured schools early for winter holidays because of the boycott.

"Reports of an early closure are pure speculation. No such decision has been taken," he said.

Mr Steyn was commenting on rumours that schools might be closed from Friday, nearly two weeks before the scheduled June 19 start of the holidays.

In other developments yesterday:

- A fire at the Edenvale Primary School in Mannenberg, Cape, destroyed an office and three classrooms.
- More than 1 500 students at the University of the Witwatersrand signed a petition calling for the postponement of examinations scheduled for June 16, anniversary of the 1976 Soweto unrest. The Black Students' Society, which organised the petition, said in a statement that it would present it to the vice-chancellor, Professor D J du Plessis, at a meeting today.
- Some 400 black construction workers at an LTA site in Cape Town struck for the second day in a wage dispute. The workers are demanding an increase, apparently in response to recent bus fare rises. This is the second Cape Town strike this week sparked by fare

riser.

○ A vice-president of the black Writers' Association of South Africa, Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, of Durban's Daily News, was released after six days' detention under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

○ Boycotts were reported at two educational institutions in South West Africa — one at the coloured teachers' training college in Windhoek and the other at a Baster school.

○ The Police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed that an Azapo official in Bloemfontein, Mr Zacharia Sekore, was detained at the weekend under security legislation.

Meanwhile, Durban police said fires at the weekend at a garage and a house in Kwa-Mashu were not started by petrol bombs, as alleged in a statement by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi this week in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said one bomb was thrown at a garage belonging to Mr G E Bhengu, a member of the assembly, and another at the home of a Kwa-Mashu town councillor, Mr Johannes Moeli.

Police said the nightwatchman at the garage saw three men running away. They had apparently started a fire with newspapers to keep themselves warm.

The other fire started among planks at the back of Mr Moeli's house.

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- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

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277 4/6/80 ARCMS 50

# Riot police block Bloemfontein

**BLOEMFONTEIN.** — Members of the South African Police riot squad in camouflage today formed a road-block in front of Bloemfontein Prison on the Old Dewetsdorp Road and prevented pupils from entering the city. Taxis and buses were stopped.

According to information received many parents took children to work to keep them from the unease in Mangaung.

But they were disappointed as buses and taxis were stopped and their children ordered home.

Pedestrians were searched and asked for reference books by the riot squad, who stood by in vans and a lorry.

Few buses ran and many employees were late at work due to the road-block.

Four more primary schools have joined the class boycotts by black

and coloured pupils in the Free State, bringing the total schools affected yesterday to 22.

From Johannesburg it was reported that as more than 500 pupils from Trinity High School, Lenasia staged a protest march with placards inside the school grounds today, many other Reef coloured and Indian schools were virtually deserted.

Students sang freedom

songs and shouted black power slogans.

Some placards read 'remember June 16;' 'black power day;' 'release all detainees;' 'police stop harassing our school' and 'S'eyn must go — he is a murderer of education.'

Police watched from a distance.

At M H Joosub Technical high school, a sprinkling of children were seen.

Coloured high schools

in Eldorado Park and Klip-town were totally deserted.

In the area pupils called off a planned march to Johannesburg because of police.

Senior secondary schools in Bosmont, Coronationville and Newclare were virtually deserted and schools in Lenasia reported a sharp drop in attendance. Teachers

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

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# Principals walking a tightrope

STAR 4/6/80

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Coloured and Indian school principals in Johannesburg are walking a tightrope.

Boycotting Indian pupils are now coercing principals, teachers and other pupils to join the boycott in an open show of solidarity.

Those who refuse to do so are being branded as "stooges" and "sellouts."

One coloured principal tried to resume classes this week and faced a minor rebellion. He was forced to backpedal, telling pupils classroom doors would be open for those who wanted to resume studies.

"Before the boycott we were issuing instructions," said one coloured educationist. "Now we ask pupils: 'Don't you think this is what you should do?'"

Indian pupils who, at the beginning of the boycotts, protested passively in sit-down strikes, are now marching around their schools chanting slogans. Others have forcibly

Pupils are calling the tune in the ongoing boycott of coloured and Indian schools, report YUSSUF NAZEER and ROB MEINTJIES.

stopped other pupils from writing exams.

Protesters have torn up exam papers.

They demand the release of all detained pupils, teachers and action committee leaders, especially Dr Joe Variawa.

Indian pupils have cut telephone wires at schools to prevent calls to the police when they go on the march.

Principals complain that the Director of Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, has placed them in a "delicate and dangerous" situation by "passing the buck," directing principals to warn parents that children would be expelled if they persisted with the boycotts.

Pupils have made it clear they do not fear police action against

them, chanting "we want freedom," "down with apartheid education," "we won't sell out," "the boycotts are for a just cause," "we will die for freedom." They have reiterated they are prepared to stick it out to the "bitter end."

It seems clear now that both Indian parents and teachers have lost control over their children, who are refusing to go along with their elders' pleas to "cool it."

Parents disillusioned by the boycotts are calling on the education committees on various school boards to meet the authorities, feeling the bargaining power of the committees will have been increased by the boycotts.

Education authorities controlling Indian education have said they would

be more than willing to meet these educational committees, but have added they would not be prepared to talk to parents' action committees which back the boycotters.

Coloured teachers were agreed that the boycotts, fuelled by the wave of detentions, had taken on a wider significance than a mere protest against inferior education.

"Equal rights for all," was how one educationist described pupils' demands, with which he identified completely — although he was opposed to the shouldering of this burden of protest by pupils.

Yet principals dare not openly criticise the boycott without running the risk of being branded as stooges. "They have no

time for the subtleties and nuances of our position," said one teacher.

Teachers have discussed possible ways of dissuading students from emulating the "rash" tactics of pupils in Cape Town who disrupted business in the Golden Acre shopping complex.

Teachers say pupils are keeping them in the dark as to their plans. Boycotter are also reluctant to talk to the Press, accusing it of distorting the facts or playing down the boycott.

A knot of friendly pupils in Westbury commented on the wave of arrests: "They achieve nothing."

But mention of the word "boycott" is met with stony silence or curt replies such as "the boycott is still on" or "I don't know."

One educationist said: "People are mistaken if they regard our pupils as children. Many are young adults."

5/6/80 ARYUS

# Outsiders 'tried to take over'

THERE were grounds to believe 'outside forces' had tried to take over the just cause of pupils for their own purposes and subjected pupils to 'unbearable intimidation,' the Ligdraer, the Ned Geref Sendingkerk newspaper said in an editorial.

The Ligdraer reviewed the involvement of the Sendingkerk in the early phases of the unrest, as well as its work through the years in education.

It had been natural and obvious for the Moderature of the church to declare its solidarity with the pupils, since their cause was, indeed, a just one, the editorial said.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

'And because the problem is part of the bigger issue of our community's civil rights, a number of our ministers who work in the crisis areas could convey the deep feeling of the church and the community to the Prime Minister.'

The Moderature also addressed itself to the pupils and parents, and ministers brought a message from the pulpit with, inter alia, 'a prophetic warning against violence as a method of struggle'.

The sum of these prophetic actions was that it pointed out that the dissatisfactions had been clearly stated, that the authorities had reacted in a positive manner, that all should now go back to their respective tasks and

that the authorities should be given the opportunity to live up to their undertakings,' the editorial said.

## ESCALATION

But barely had normal activities been resumed when the boycott was started again, and the escalation to other actions that no longer had anything to do with the original objectives began in action such as disrupting businesses by pupils.

There could, the Ligdraer said, be three possible explanations for this development.

○ The authorities had acted in a callous and inflexible manner and thus the protest should be extended and intensified;

○ The pupils and students who had initially acted with admirable self-control and responsibility, had lost control over themselves and the situation; or

○ There are outside forces who are trying to annex the just cause of our pupils for themselves and subject our children to unbearable intimidation.'

## UNJUSTIFIED

The editorial said the continuation of the boycotts and the escalation of the protest was at this stage unjustified, 'very damaging for our youth and our relationships, unwise and counter-productive'.

# Bus passengers hurt in stonings

C. Travis 5/6/80 Staff Reporters

BY 10 pm last night 55 buses had been stoned, 83 windows broken and two passengers injured in widespread stoning incidents in the Peninsula yesterday.

This brings to 121 the total of City Tramways buses stoned since the mass boycott of buses started on Monday. Three buses belonging to the Mitchell's Plain Bus Company were also stoned yesterday.

A passenger was taken to Tygerberg Hospital where he was treated for head injuries after a stoning incident in Welcome Estate at 6 pm last night.

A 12-year-old child was also

taken to Tygerberg Hospital with head injuries.

Most of the stonings occurred between 5 pm and 9 pm when nearly 40 buses were damaged.

A senior spokesman for City Tramways said last night that the buses were still running on demand only and all services to the Cape Flats, especially in the Elsie's River area, had been curtailed.

## Mowbray station

Buses from Mowbray Station were going as far as Manenberg police station in Klipfontein Road.

Full services from Clare-

mont station to Crossroads were run yesterday and last night but buses to Guguletu and Heideveld were stopping at Nyanga police station in Duinefontein Road.

On Tuesday night two bus drivers were injured after the windscreens were smashed by stone-throwers. The drivers were treated for minor injuries at Victoria Hospital and were back on duty yesterday, a City Tramways spokesman said earlier yesterday.

He reiterated that the company was adjusting services according to passenger demand and added that due to the on-going nature of the situation it was impossible to say whether services to the Cape Flats would be withdrawn altogether.

Services to Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa have been cut completely because of poor patronage and incidents of stone-throwing.

## Increase in number

Inspectors along the Elsie's River bus route reported that there was an increase in the number of early morning commuters yesterday. Withdrawals of buses on the route were decreasing and fewer buses were stoned.

While the Bellville South service was running normally, half the usual number of commuters were using the Tygerberg Hospital terminus service from Elsie's River and Netreg, according to inspectors.

The trade union representing City Tramways' drivers has requested the company to attach grids to bus windows to protect drivers from stone-throwing.

A spokesman for the Tramways and Omnibus Workers' Union said yesterday that there was a serious risk to the safety of the 1200 drivers employed by City Tramways as a result of the bus boycott.

## Single decker

He said that a number of drivers had already been injured and that he had also asked for single decker buses to be used where possible.

The spokesman said he thought the aim of the bus boycott was to put City Tramways out of business and added that commuters had had the opportunity to air their grievances in the Supreme Court and at the National Transport Commission.

"They just want to put the company out of business. That is the only conclusion I can come to," he said.



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# 500 Chatsworth pupils suspended

NA 772 Mercury Reporter 5/10/40

FIVE HUNDRED pupils of Witteklip High School in Chatsworth were yesterday suspended from school for their continued boycott of classes.

Shortly before they were asked to leave the school premises, some pupils stoned the building, damaging windows in a classroom block close to the playgrounds. The pupils dispersed when the police arrived.

The principal, who refused to give his name to the Mercury, confirmed that 500 pupils were suspended yesterday morning for boycotting classes. He also said

that extensive damage had been done to some of the classrooms when pupils stoned the building. Police at Chatsworth were investigating the incident, a police spokesman said yesterday.

He also said that a 16-year-old pupil had been taken into custody for questioning, but was later released in the custody of his parents.

The Teachers' Association of South Africa, which discussed the current unrest in Indian schools with the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, in Cape Town this week, last night expressed concern at the violence in Indian schools.

Mr Pat Samuels, the association's president, last night appealed to pupils to refrain from violence.

'This sort of behaviour is only going to jeopardise efforts by the minister to help normalise the situation in Indian schools,' he added.

Our Pietermaritzburg bureau reports that police baton-charged about 300 pupils of the Woodlands State Indian High School here yesterday when they failed to disperse after being suspended from the school.

The principal of the school, Mr A. Mla, ordered the pupils to leave the premises when they refused to write their quarterly exams.

According to a senior police spokesman they disobeyed the order and taunted teachers.

Police were called in and, with the use of a loud hailer, warned the pupils under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

When they gathered outside the school grounds they were baton-charged after ignoring police orders.

Three were treated at the Northdale Hospital for minor injuries after the baton-charge, which involved 12 policemen.

Subject..... Economics (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No..... ESA (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

# SCHOOL PROTEST

By Dr Edgar Maurice

FOR six or more weeks now we have witnessed, and been involved in, a concerted, organised and well-supported protest by pupils and students against a discriminatory and inferior system of education.

They are the frontline victims. And their position has evoked a unity of purpose, a sense of discipline and a show of courage which has gained much admiration along a wide spectrum.

But in this area of so-called 'coloured education' only two things are really new. Firstly, the pupils and students are now themselves involved in the protest and, secondly, the nature of the protest, in the form of a boycott of classes and other forms of youthful demonstration, is a fresh development.

## Responsible

In the belief that their parents are partly, if not wholly, responsible for the situation because they did nothing about it, the pupils are, of course, quite wrong. Their parents and grandparents might have failed (and, perhaps, in a sense, did fail) but they certainly tried and often tried very hard.

Indeed, the whole history of 'coloured education' is a story of dissatisfaction, objection and protest. And perhaps it will help everybody's perspectives — especially those in authority who keep saying they haven't had enough time and always counsel more patience — if we take a look at the record.

## 80 years

It goes back more than 80 years, about three generations. For history records that particularly after 1890 there developed in the old Cape Colony a growing concern at the large number of white children who were receiving little or no schooling.

This anxious solicitude was motivated by three considerations: first, the children were white and by that very token had to be educated; second, increasing numbers of children who were not white, albeit in humble and inferior mission schools, were in fact being educated; and third, there were large numbers of white and coloured children being taught together in the same mission schools.

## Much deeper

But the concern went much deeper than the mere provision of schools to educate all the white children: they had also to be given a superior education.

Sir Langham Dale, Superintendent-General of the Cape, reflected the contemporary views and assumptions on which educational policy was based.

In 1890 he maintained that society had put a marked line of demarcation between white and non-white. It was not merely a difference per se. It had an important social

## Basic official aim was to give white children superior education

significance, because it was to be reflected in a particular political ideology and geared to a corresponding educational system.

## Made clear

Dale made it all clear. 'The first duty of Government,' he submitted, 'has been assumed to be to recognise the position of the European colonist as holding the paramount influence, social and political; and to see that the sons and daughters of the colonists, and those who come hither to throw in their lot with them, should have at least such an education as their peers in Europe enjoy, with such local modifications as will fit them to maintain their unquestioned superiority and supremacy in this land.'

These were not mere words. The basic aim was to provide for all white pupils a superior system of State schools in which education would be free and compulsory; and to exclude all coloured pupils from such a system.

## Four attempts

No fewer than four attempts were made in the Colonial Parliament to translate this aim into legislative enactment.

They were unsuccessful attempts but the sinister implications for their children did not go unnoticed by the emergent, politically sensitive, and enlightened leaders of the coloured people.

In 1902, they formed the African Political Organisation, later called the African People's Organisation (APO), which was to play an important part in their political life for the next 30-odd years.

## Among aims

Incorporated into its constitutional aims at its conference in Somerset East in 1905 was the desire 'to secure better and more advanced education' for their children.

DR Edgar Maurice is a former principal of Harold Cressy High School in District Six.

He resigned from the profession soon after 'coloured education' was taken over by the Coloured Affairs Department, and

has since been secretary of the Cape Town Terminating Building Society.

Dr Maurice was an active member of the Teachers' League of South Africa and the Non-European Unity Movement (NEUM).

In 1904 Sir Lewis Mitchell, acting Colonial Secretary in Jameson's Progressive Party Government, issued his notorious circular asking all school committees (exclusively white) whether they favoured the introduction of compulsory education, free to indigent parents, in a system of schools restricted to pupils of European descent.

A deputation from the Coloured People's Vigilance Committee placed their objections against the discrimination before the Government.

## Objections

And other representatives submitted their objections to three MPs in Cape Town. A protest meeting in Parl resolved that any law for free, compulsory education should apply to both white and coloured pupils.

But by far the most demonstrative opposition was voiced at a large public meeting in Cape Town on August 25, 1904.

The speakers made the grounds and the nature of their objection very plain; among other things, they were taxpayers; and they wanted the best system of education for their children to remove the stigma from coloured persons because of their lack of education.

## No success

In Kimberley, people were equally upset, and sent a telegram of support to the meeting.

The protests were not successful but they were not without some effect. Mitchell publicly admitted that some phrases in his circular were 'not very well chosen' and conceded that he was not opposed to the inclusion of coloured pupils in the proposed new system.

And when Colonel Crewe, the Colonial Secretary, finally formulated Government policy in Kimberley in November 1904, he revealed that some little thought (albeit an afterthought) had been given to the needs of the coloured pupils.

But he made the dichotomy in policy and provisions very plain. For whites there was to be a

planned and effective system of undenominational schools under school boards established throughout the country. And compulsory education would become a reality in a fixed period of time.

## Main agency

As for the coloured pupils, the mission schools, restricted to Standard 4, were to remain the main agency for their education. If parents wished their children to go beyond Standard 4 they could, subject to certain conditions — including a petition from 50 parents able and willing to support such schools — have such schools established, provided the school boards consented. In the classic and prophetic words of Abdurahman this placed compulsory education for coloured pupils 'as far off as the Greek kalends'.

## Showed mettle

Abdurahman, then a young man in his early thirties at the beginning of his political career, showed his mettle. He was uncorrupted by the blandishments of office and not yet grown cynical from the futility of the political game.

At a packed public meeting at the old Clifton Hill School in District Six on February 23, 1905, according to The Argus, attended by some 500 people, with several hundred unable to gain admission, he made a brilliantly eloquent speech, which more than deserves its place in the annals of public oratory in this country.

He lucidly analysed the details of the School Board Bill and pungently exposed the obnoxious principle and policy inherent in the Bill.

## We are black

'We are excluded... not because we are disloyal, not because it has been proved that we are inferiorly endowed and unfit for higher education, but because, although sons of the soil, God's creatures and British subjects, we are after all black.'

The resolution to oppose the Bill was passed unanimously, and a deputation was appointed to interview the Colonial Secretary.

The deputation was led by Abdurahman. Crewe turned his back on Abdurahman after he had introduced the delegates and gave his explanations and promises to the others. But they got no real redress except insignificant concessions and assurances on minor details.

## Framework

While the Bill was before Parliament, where the debates showed substantial agreement between Government and Opposition, a further deputation of coloured leaders interviewed the six MPs for Cape Town and repeated their objections. But still to no avail.

The Bill was passed and became the legal framework on which was built the educational superiority of the white population in the years thereafter.

The years after 1905 were barren years for the so-called coloured people. They saw the erection all over the country of the many fine, whitewashed buildings of the 'public' schools for white pupils, each with its distinctive architectural design and green playing fields, neatly fenced and maintained (many of them still to be seen today).

## Neglected

And they saw themselves inevitably restricted and confined almost completely to the inferior and neglected mission schools.

It was, on the one side, a sordid story of official neglect and indifference. On the other side, among the poorest of the poor, it was a struggle against the most severe odds: they displayed the most admirable sense of devotion and purpose, and the greatest willingness to sacrifice in order to educate their children.

## Raised money

Apart from the funds provided by the churches themselves, the parents paid the weekly school fees, proffered the monthly offertory, baked and bought the cakes at the school bazaar, accosted their friends and employers with their school collection lists, bought tickets for the annual school concert and, in a hundred different ways, raised the money to keep the schools going.

# STARTED IN 1890



*DR A ABDURAHMAN said in 1905: 'We are excluded not because we are disloyal, not because it has been proved we are inferiorly endowed and unfit for higher education, but because, although sons of the soil, God's creatures and British subjects, we are after all black.'*

But they were never really (nor could they be expected to be) equal to the magnitude of the task.

Abdurahman, in his famous 1905 speech, denounced the mission schools as overcrowded, inadequately-staffed, ill-equipped, poorly-housed and scholastically ineffective.

### The crumbs

But in the years thereafter he could no more than advise his followers 'to pick up such crumbs as might fall from the table.'

In 1910 the Act of Union stripped the coloured of any prospect of meaningful political power and reduced them to the sale of their vote on the election market place in exchange for idle promises and deceptive offers by white politicians.

They had little alternative but, in the main, to make valiant attempts to ameliorate the mission school system.

### New body

In this endeavour they were now ably, if perhaps vainly, assisted by the growing body of coloured teachers who had organised themselves in the Teachers' League of South Africa and held their first conference in 1913.

The genesis of the organisation is interesting: Because, while many of

them had belonged, along with the white teachers, to the SATA, they now felt that, with the changed circumstances, the SATA was not helping to solve the problems of the mission schools in which they were employed.

### Limited say

But the form and effectiveness of the requests and protests of the teachers was limited. They were strictly professional. Annual conferences were held; resolutions were passed and posted to the Education Department; deputations were sent and received; petitions were signed and submitted; they sat on and gave evidence to a never-ending stream of committees and commissions; public meetings were held and speeches were made.

It all changed the situation in no fundamental way. It was a simple question of money, always allocated to meet, first, the full needs of the white pupils and, as an afterthought, to do something for the coloured pupils.

### Evaluation

The availability of funds to the Provincial Administration was first determined by the Financial Relations Act of 1913, according to which the Central Government gave a grant of 50 percent of the total provincial expenditure, the money to be spent as they pleased.

The first formal change came in 1925. And it is a reflection of governmental thinking 55 years ago that it was agreed to pay a subsidy of £14 for each white child and five guineas for each coloured child in school.

### Same ratio

It was the first national monetary evaluation of the schooling of white and coloured pupils: The ratio remains much the same today, and at R180 to R640 has in fact worsened to more than 3 to 1.

The Teachers' League begged and prayed for an increase in the subsidy. The resolution on the subject at its annual conferences became a 'hardy annual' and always elicited the terse 'contents noted' reply from the authorities.

But people were not so easily fobbed off.

### Three tenets

There developed a new movement among the teachers which came to grips with the situation in its own characteristic way. Its philosophy and outlook was based on three formal tenets. First, that they wanted not reformism and petty concessions but full democratic rights and equality in their country; second, that since education in any country is merely the reflection of the prevailing political and social philosophy, the system of education could and would be changed only by changing the political system; third, and most important, that since, in the peculiar circumstances of the time, the teachers were the natural leaders of the people, they had of necessity themselves to gear the educational struggle to the political struggle, and become involved.

### Revitalised

And so, after 1940 they waged, in the revitalised Teachers' League and its political affiliates, the most concerted and meaningful struggle against the colour bar in education.

They raised the political consciousness of everybody to a new level, campaigned against the establishment of the Department of Coloured Affairs, and, above all, displayed an intransigent and implacable refusal to operate and become part of any of the machinery devised by the Government for the subordination and inferiority of the people they represented.

## 'Whole tone of coloured schools poisoned by enmity'

As their movement gained momentum, the new Financial Relations Act of 1945 abolished the 20-year-old differential subsidy and reverted to the 50 percent spent on all provincial expenditure. The Provincial Council bound itself to spend a total of a million pounds on board schools for coloured pupils over 10 years.

But it was all not to be. In 1953, the Provincial Council appointed a commission to consider, inter alia, whether 'the system with its emphasis on the academic side does not lead to a feeling of frustration,' and to report on 'the coloured teacher and his training, his professional conduct and the uses he makes of facilities provided by the State.'

### 'Baasskap'

Its chairman (later Ambassador to Italy) was De Vos Malan, SGE for many years, who had a few years earlier told white parents at Robertson that their children had to have a superior education to prepare them for baasskap.

The commission found there was a lack of professional attitude in certain groups of coloured teachers whose public appearances and utterances are such as do not conform with those commonly associated with educated and cultured people... they are certainly not fitted to be educators of the youth...

the whole tone of the school is poisoned by an attitude of bitterness and enmity towards the provincial authorities in particular and the Europeans, in general.' The commission felt strongly 'that it would be in the interests of education if such destructive elements were excluded from the profession.'

### In power

The Nationalist Party came to power in the Cape Provincial Council, in August 1954. Victimisation and intimidation, dismissals, bannings and banishments followed in the wake of the commission report. And in the end, education was ignominiously transferred in 1964, to the Coloured Affairs Department, against whose very existence the teachers had fought so valiantly. The department was now to control and regiment every facet of the lives of the people 'classified as 'coloured'.

### New concept

In the sixteen years since that auspicious event, the concept of 'Coloured Education,' first showing itself clearly at the turn of the century, was given its final shape and form: of schools restricted to coloured pupils taught by coloured teachers, financed in a special way, following curricula and syllabuses specially devised and adapted to meet their 'special needs,' and administered by a separate department of state.

Its political purpose was very clear: ideologically and administratively so to control their education that they would fit without difficulty into the social and political pattern devised by their masters.

### Boomeranged

The boycott of the schools effectively illustrates how it has all boomeranged; and presents the surest signal of the abject failure of 'coloured education' to achieve its objective. It is all very sensitively epitomised in the plaintive little refrain sung by the pupils in their heroic demonstrations on the school grounds:

What did you learn in school today dear little child of mine

We learnt that West is always best and white is usually right, that rich and poor will always be and that's what makes us free.

# Committee calls off <sup>STAR</sup> Cape boycott <sup>5/6/80</sup> of schools <sup>50</sup> <sup>257</sup> <sup>278</sup>

CAPE TOWN — The boycott of classes in the Western Cape, which disrupted schools, colleges and universities and spread throughout the country, has been called off.

This was decided in principle by the Committee of 81, the representative student and pupil body which has spearheaded the protest campaign against "inferior education."

The decision, however, still has to be confirmed by all institutions represented. The Committee decided to resume normal classes next Monday.

But most coloured schools in the Peninsula were less than half full today.

Black high schools were empty and at primary schools, pupils were following alternative programmes.

From early reports, the extensive boycott of coloured and black educational institutions in the Eastern Cape, remained unchanged today. No violence was reported.

## BOREDOM

The boycott of classes by coloured and black pupils in the Free State had spread to four more schools in the province, bringing the total to 26, a police spokesman said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

On the Reef boredom appears to have crept into the week-old boycott of coloured and Indian schools, and pupils are reported to be looking for jobs or actually working.

Schools on the Reef had extremely low attendance today. Some were virtually deserted.

In the Eldorado Park-Kliptown area, a third school, the Eldorado Park No 2 Senior Secondary School, joined the boycott today in protest against the detention last week of a teacher, Mr Barney Beck, and a pupil, Mr Athol Agulhas.

## GUTTED

In Roodepoort today, about 250 high school pupils went on a march, chanting slogans and watched by police in an unmarked car.

A march to the city centre planned by Eldorado Park pupils was

## Boycott <sup>50</sup> called off <sup>257</sup> <sup>278</sup>

▶▶ from page 1

cotters. The girls had refused to join the boycott, according to one parent.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima today declared a state of emergency under the Transkei Public Security Act, gazetted in Um-tata, providing for the restriction of movement of students at any institution.

In the Cape yesterday, buses were stoned and damaged, people injured and police baton-charged a group of more than 300 students in a day of violence.

Meat union officials were taken away by Security Police for questioning.

In Paarl, police baton-charged a group of more than 300 students in the Mbekweni township. Six people were taken to hospital and 10 were arrested.

Early today, police said most areas were quiet but seven buses were stoned this morning and 11 windows broken. No-one was hurt.

The Department of Coloured Relations said in Cape Town yesterday it would not accede to requests that the winter holidays for coloured schools be brought forward. — Own Correspondent, Staff Reporters and Sapa.

#### **GUTTED**

In Roodepoort today, about 250 high school pupils went on a march, chanting slogans and watched by police in an unmarked car.

A march to the city centre planned by Eldorado Park pupils was called off yesterday because of the presence of police, but in isolated incidents, students were turned away from the Carlton Centre in Johannesburg by security guards.

In Lenasia, where a school library was gutted by fire yesterday afternoon, pupils from all four high schools continued their boycott.

Pupils at an Indian school in Benoni stormed classrooms using knives, sjamboks and stones.

#### **GIRLS HIT**

As a result about 300 pupils at the William Hills High School were suspended and police were called in to order the pupils to leave the school grounds.

A doctor was called in to treat 12 girls who became hysterical when they were allegedly slapped and beaten with belts by boy-

To Page 3, Col 4



# Committee

# calls off Cape boycott of schools

STAR  
5/6/80

50

2/5/80

2/7/80

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To Page 3, Col 4

# 500 Durban pupils suspended

CAPE TOWN 5/6/80

(50) (11/11/80)

DURBAN. — Five hundred pupils of the Witteklip High School in Chatsworth, Durban, were yesterday suspended from school for their continued boycott of classes.

Shortly before they were asked to leave the school premises, some students stoned the school building, damaging window-panes in a classroom block close to the playgrounds. The pupils dispersed when the police arrived.

The principal, who refused to disclose his name, confirmed that 500 pupils were suspended yesterday morning for boycotting classes. He also confirmed that "extensive" damage had been done to some of the classrooms when pupils stoned the building.

Police at Chatsworth were investigating the incident, a police spokesman said yesterday. He also said that a 16-year-old pupil was taken into custody for questioning, but was later released in the custody of his parents.

The mass suspension of pupils yesterday follows a directive from the Department of Indian Education to school principals to suspend pupils absent from classes from this week.

It is believed yesterday's suspensions brought the total number of Indian school children suspended from schools to nearly 3 000.

The Teachers Association of South Africa, which discussed the current unrest in Indian schools with the Minister of Indian affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, in Cape town this week, last night expressed concern at the escalating violence in Indian schools.

Mr Pat Samuels, the association's president, last night appealed to students to refrain from violence. "This sort of behaviour is only going to jeopardize efforts by the minister to help normalize the situation in Indian schools," he said.

## Steyn prepared to be 'magnanimous'

DURBAN. — The Minister of Indian affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday he was prepared to be "magnanimous" towards Indian pupils suspended from schools because of the class boycott, provided they undertook to go back to their classes.

The undertaking was given at a meeting Mr Steyn held in Cape Town with representatives of the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the Association of School Education Committees.

The meeting followed the

suspension of more than 2 000 Indian pupils from schools in Natal because of the continued class boycott.

Mr Pat Samuels, Tasa President, said Mr Steyn acknowledged that there were problems in Indian education.

"On the question of suspensions, expulsions and the June examinations, the minister said he was prepared to be magnanimous towards boycotting students, provided they undertook to go back to classes and normalize the school situation." — Sapa

5/6/80 ARCC  
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**spreads,**  
**police bar**  
**roads**

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the government is  
money would have  
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Another way to  
and Withdrawals

**BLOEMFONTEIN.** - The  
boycott of classes by  
coloured and black pupils  
in the Free State had  
spread to four more  
schools in the province,  
bringing the total to 26,  
police said yesterday.

The schools are in the  
Bloemfontein and Witzies-  
hoek areas and include  
14 high schools.

The situation was quiet,  
police said, and the small  
groups of students that  
gathered soon dispersed.

Police are manning  
roadblocks.

In the times we are  
living through now and  
after the Sasol blasts, no-  
one man roadblocks in an  
attempt to catch people  
with illegal firearms," said  
a spokesman.

**EAST CAPE**

The extensive boycott  
of coloured and black edu-  
cational institutions in the  
Eastern Cape, is un-  
changed, without violence.

The number of institu-  
tions affected is about 51,  
including about 37 black  
schools in Port Elizabeth  
and towns in the area,  
and a number of coloured  
schools and two coloured  
training colleges, in Port  
Elizabeth and in Uiten-  
hage.

It has been reported  
from Grahamstown that  
the proposed boycott of  
examinations by black  
Rhodes University  
students has been called  
off.

**RHODES CLUB**

But the vice-chancellor,  
Dr Derek Henderson, has  
been told that black  
students will no longer  
take part in extra-mural  
activities.

Black students on the  
campus, about 150, will  
reportedly also boycott  
the Rhodes club.

On the Reef boredom  
has crept into the nine-  
week-old boycott of  
coloured and Indian  
schools and pupils are re-  
ported to be working or  
looking for jobs.

In Roodepoort about  
250 pupils went on a  
march, chanting slogans.

- Argus Correspondents  
and Port Elizabeth  
Bureau.

would be no

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added revenue. The other  
anyway (households  
2 (0.3) is referred to as  
ie balanced budget multiplier.

ie. W refers to withdrawals

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re revenue. Only then  
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by cutting down imports  
campaign, whilst increasingly  
start.

2 components of injections  
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5/6/80

AR 4115

# DECISION TO END SCHOOLS BOYCOTT IN CAPE

50

~~275~~

THE boycott of classes in the Western Cape, which disrupted schools, colleges and universities and spread throughout the country, has been called off.

This was decided in principle by the committee of 81, the representative student and pupil body which has spearheaded the protest campaign against 'inferior education.'

The decision, however, still has to be ratified by all the institutions, rep-

charged a group of more than 300 pupils.

Security police were again active and more detentions have been reported. Meat union officials were taken away by Security police for questioning.

More than 50 buses have been stoned on the Cape Flats in the past 24 hours and more than 160 windows smashed. No in-

seen as endorsing Mr Smits' insult to black

no staff over the Pen- this year, 11.2 mm at



*BUSES have been stoned in many areas on the Cape Flats. This bus, in the Manenberg area, lost several windows when it drove through a crowd of stone-throwing youths last night. No one was injured in the incident.*

# Health and school linked

RDM 6/6/80

50

THE home environment often made school health education almost useless, a speaker at a health conference in Pretoria said yesterday.

Speaking on the second and last day of the South African National Council for Health Education conference at the CSIR conference centre, Dr F Auerbach said there was "deep scepticism in educational circles about the trend towards asking teachers to take over the parents' role."

Dr Auerbach, organiser at the Teacher Centre of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, said: "Classroom instruction can't remedy deep-seated social ills".

However, he said, it was worthwhile to have health education in schools, because medicine and education had to join forces. "It could even affect the survival of mankind."

Dr Auerbach stressed four priorities in health education: housing, family life, nutrition, and the control of stress.

He said that without adequate housing as the first foundation it was difficult to embark on any successful programme of health education. Bad family life, too, was a disruptive influence on possible improvement in health education.

He appealed for a restarting of the school feeding programme to combat the effects of malnutrition — so badly felt in the black community.


The number of young suicides stemming from poor school results and modern stress was also worrying, said Dr Auerbach.

"We must extend children, but not stretch them on the rack of ambition," he said.

When asked in a panel discussion following his speech, whether he thought teachers were qualified to give health education, Dr Auerbach said: "Let's not fool ourselves, teaching is in a crisis. There are white schools with five teachers short. In some Indian and coloured schools there no pupils, or if there are, they are unwilling to be taught."

He said that unfortunately this type of classroom situation adversely affected health education.

"If only we could properly educate a single generation of adults," he said. — Sapa.

NATAL FM 6/6/80  50  
**Buthelezi's troubles**

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's fascinating new dispensation for a multiracial Natal — over which he would inevitably rule as prime minister — has run into unexpected difficulties: a revolt of black Zulu youth against the chief and Inkatha.

This has caused him to veer to the right of the black political spectrum. And it has seen Inkatha's emergence as the new policeman of black Natal.

The seedbed of the revolt — now six weeks old — is in teeming KwaMashu, Durban's equivalent of Soweto, with its 500 000 inhabitants. Although only 12 km from Durban, it forms part of KwaZulu, and its schools and pupils fall under the jurisdiction of Ulundi.

Defying Buthelezi's advice, KwaMashu's schoolchildren — who ignored the 1976 boycotts — have wholeheartedly joined in the countrywide rebellion. But they did so at the same time Buthelezi launched his spectacular bid for a new constitution for Natal which would bind Natal and KwaZulu into a united non-racial state.

An ingredient of the bid was Buthelezi's presentation of himself not only as future leader of a non-racial Natal, run by the Zulu majority, but also as the leading black, with whom the Botha government would eventually negotiate an overall internal settlement — which many verligtes believe to be inevitable after Zimbabwe's independence with its clear lesson that it is better to talk now rather than fight later with local variants of Mugabe.

Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof has indicated his willingness to work with Inkatha.

Natal politicians have also warmly wel-

comed the initiative — and the NRP-controlled Natal provincial council has already started to co-operate in practical ways with the KwaZulu administration. Coinciding with a flood of white goodwill for Natal's grope towards multiracialism, the surprise boycott has been a deep embarrassment for Buthelezi. He has to demonstrate his credibility as leader of the Zulus and his political prestige among blacks, if not throughout the country, then at least in his own backyard.

Faced with open defiance from scholars, Buthelezi has attempted to assert his authority — and the influence of Inkatha — in ways that have raised eyebrows. He has played a card of Zulu tribalism and issued threats of violence. His confrontation with the schoolchildren has at times assumed the character of a mini-domestic civil war, as when an Inkatha impi of 200 armed with knobkerries, spears and knives marched on KwaMashu boycotters.

Last week Inkatha abducted 11 alleged ringleaders from KwaMashu and took them forcibly to Ulundi where they were threatened and turned over to the police "for their own protection."

But his political handling of the boycott is causing some worry, not the least among liberals who have always seen a peaceful accommodation with Buthelezi as Natal's hope — and who have viewed him as a black leader who could banish racism from SA.

In a style reminiscent of Nationalists, Buthelezi has described the student discontent as "part and parcel of a total onslaught against Inkatha." Orchestrating the boycott, he claimed were "certain embassies" and unidentified "foreign representatives" who saw the boycott as proof that "the classical revolution was upon SA." Other outsider orchestrations were Indians and three Durban-based Xhosa lawyers.

Significantly, it seems Buthelezi has finally thrown off the self-assumed mantle as the internal wing of the ANC — whose colours Inkatha has adopted — and is now actively attacking it. He has refused to join the Free Mandela campaign and has stopped claiming to have had friendly meetings overseas with Oliver Tambo.

Buthelezi is also clearly distancing himself from the exiled ANC — which he says stands for armed struggle in contrast with Inkatha's strategy of peaceful change. Armed conflict between black and white is a no-win situation for both sides, he says. Neither the gigantic white arsenal nor black numbers could ultimately triumph.

Financial Mail June 6 1980

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKKE  
VAN DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL-

Met hierdie kaart, wat wêreldwye versprei word, word  
gemoed om die aandaag van potensieel buitelandse beleggers  
te vestig op die standaard van basiese geologiese navorsing  
wat reeds in die gebied vertig word en om verdere belangstelling  
in die delstofpotensiaal van die land te prikkel.



# Boycott: Pupils to decide today

CAPE TIMES  
6/6/80  
50  
GSA

By ZUBEIDA JAFFER

**THE COMMITTEE OF 81, the steering committee regulating the school boycott in the Western Cape, has decided in principle to end the boycott of classes, although the decision has still to be accepted by the pupils.**

This decision came as conditions throughout the country were reported yesterday to be quiet, with no incidents except for one report of intimidation at an Indian school in Durban.

Classes in the Western Cape will be resumed on Monday if schools and colleges accept the decision taken by their representatives. Pupils at every school will meet today to discuss the issue and reach a decision.

No reasons for the committee's decision have been given, but these will be released as soon as all schools and colleges have discussed the issue.

Some pupils yesterday explained that the boycott could not achieve anything at present. Through the boycott they were unable to put pressure on the authorities to release detainees or to work towards removing "inferior education".

Pupils said they were reaching a point where their resources were stretched and it had become difficult to carry on indefinitely.

At most schools in the Peninsula attendance yesterday was reported to be low. At one school only 50 pupils were present. At some schools more than half of the pupils were present and they continued to follow "awareness" programmes.

## Debate will continue

In Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga indications were that pupils wanted to continue the boycott till their demands had been met. But the debate will continue at schools and colleges today in preparation for the final decision to be taken this weekend.

Meanwhile, educationists said yesterday that the decision by the Committee of 81 would probably influence Eastern Cape coloured pupils to resume classes.

Trends have been for coloured pupils in the Eastern Cape to adhere to decisions taken by the Committee of 81, said the Chief Inspector of Coloured Education in the Eastern Cape, Mr D Crafford.

The excellent communications between the committee and the various centres would make yesterday's decision known almost immediately, he said.

No incidents of unrest were reported by police in the Eastern Cape yesterday, where the boycott of 37 black schools and 16 coloured schools and training colleges continued.

## Intimidation at Durban school

The Cape Times correspondent reported from Durban last night that hundreds of Durban Indian Girls' High School pupils walked out of school yesterday when a group of boys ran on to the school premises at Dartnell Crescent, intimidating the girls into joining the many who had been suspended. About 300 pupils left the school. The youths then marched to the Natal Vedic Hall in Carlisle Street, where they were warned by police to keep off the streets.

In Johannesburg coloured and Indian pupils decided yesterday decided to continue their school boycott, but are to hold further meetings to reassess their stand in the wake of the Cape Town committee's decision.

The pupils are to hold meetings within the next few days to discuss the situation.

From King William's Town it was reported that the secretary for the Ciskei central intelligence services, Colonel Charles Sebe, said yesterday that all 138 students detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations had been released.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi disclosed in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi yesterday that school attendance had been affected and certain school offices burned down as a result of tribal feuds in the Msinga area of northern Natal.

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

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### NOTE CAREFULLY

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

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification.

paper or other material in the examination room is strictly prohibited.

Do not communicate with other candidates in any way except the invigilator.

All pages are to be torn out.

Pages marked 'A' are handed to the committee before leaving the examination room.

Conclusion from the examination.

# Schoolboy 'terrorist' <sup>SWART</sup> 6/16/80 close to (50) ~~227~~ being shot

A Klerksdorp schoolboy came within half a minute of being shot by police at his school yesterday while dressed as a terrorist making a mock attack on a class.

Andre Niemand (13) had been asked by his teacher, Mrs H Brassouw, to dress as a terrorist in a balaclava and long jersey, and carry a pellet gun to "attack" a class run by Miss M Beukes.

Unaware of the exercise, the assistant headmaster of the Unie Primary School, Mr Awie Swart, saw Andre entering the classroom, took him for a real terrorist and called in the police.

Marksmen under the command of Major Chris Haasbroek, chief of the Klerksdorp Security Police, and Colonel Paul Bester, district commandant, surrounded the area.

"We treated the whole incident seriously, as though it was a proper terrorist attack," said Colonel Bester. "The boy looked realistic because of his balaclava and jersey and the gun he was carrying."

He said Andre had played his role well. "We were within half a minute of firing at the boy when his teacher came out of the classroom and told us they were doing an exercise."

During the day Mr Swart had talked to the school about preparing for terrorist attacks.

All the drama took place without the other children being aware of what was going on.

Mrs Brassouw was treated for shock and spent about two hours in the Klerksdorp Hospital.

# Pupils on Reef carry on with boycott

Staff Reporters

Boycotting pupils from 22 high schools in coloured and Indian townships on the Reef have decided to continue for another week until June 16 despite the Cape call to return to classes.

In a statement released after a meeting held at Rosmont today, pupils said they would not return until all detainees were released.

After last night's release of an Eldorado Park Secondary School teacher, Mr Barney Beck, and a pupil, Athol Agulhas, pupils today claimed that at least 30 people were still being held under security laws.

Schools represented at the meeting were Eldorado Park, Kliptown, Noordgesicht, Bosmont, Coronationville, Westbury, Eersterus, East Rand, St Barnabas and all the schools in Lenasia, Actonville and Roodepoort.

They have ignored appeals by principals and parents to follow the decision of the Cape Committee of 81 for pupils to return to lessons.

The Transvaal Students Co-ordinating Committee, which represents about 20 educational institutions, met yesterday to discuss the course of the boycott, but did not react to the Cape move.

## DESERTED

The three senior secondary schools in Coronationville, Newclare and Bosmont were virtually deserted today while attendance in Eldorado Park and Kliptown was low.

At the Eersterus High School near Pretoria about 200 of the 900 pupils stayed away from school today while another 200 at the school did not attend lessons.

● The University of the North (Turloop) has urged boycotting students to return to the campus to write exams next week. Students who return have been offered protection against possible intimidation.

STAFF  
6/6/80  
50  
257  
278

# Coloureds: millions more for schools

STAR  
7/6/80  
50

By Kerry Clarke

Coloured education is to get a new deal. Millions of rands will be spent under a proposed five-year plan to provide more schoolbooks better qualified teachers and a wide range of improved facilities.

The plan has been prepared by the Department of Coloured Relations. The secretary of the department, Mr J H Mills, said yesterday the proposals still had to be approved but he was optimistic that the Government would pass them. He gave details of the plans at a departmental meeting in Johannesburg at which the Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, was present.

The proposals, which will cover primary and high schools, technical training colleges and industrial schools, include plans to double the present R28-million budget for the building of schools. They also provide for:

- An additional R2.6-million to improve teachers' qualifications.

- A nationwide drive to cut the backlog of schoolbooks.

- Complete new school "packages" with hall and sports facilities.

- Renovation and painting of coloured schools.

Mr Steyn said the problem during the schools' boycott had been lack of communication.

"Boycott organisers did not once try to talk to inspectors of the department, Mr Mills or myself. They merely gave their demands through the newspapers and pamphlets. Not once did they give us a chance to discuss a solution with them," Mr Steyn said.

## Doubled

Mr Mills said the R28-million allocated to coloured education in 1980 had to be doubled to do away with the backlog in schools within the next five years.

He said the backlog in the provision of books would be overcome by January next year, and there would be an attempt to provide school halls and sports grounds in the existing schools.

Any new schools built would be "a complete package with hall and sports facilities," he said.

Mr Mills said the department was trying to improve the standard of education in coloured schools and would spend



Mr Steyn . . . problem was communication.

R2,6 million to improve teachers' qualifications through provision of bursaries and other opportunities.

Nothing less than a matric certificate would be accepted from those wishing to train as teachers. A Standard 8 pass would no longer be sufficient for prospective teachers to enter college.

Mr Mills said repair work to schools and improvements in the general appearance of schools were also being considered.

### Parity call

Parity in education and one national education department were called for by the Johannesburg coloured relations committee at a conference of coloured relations committees in Johannesburg yesterday.

Presenting a memorandum to Mr Steyn, the vice-chairman, Father L. Hett, said the main causes for the present unrest at coloured schools had existed for a long time.

He called for compulsory education, more facilities such as creches and an investigation into the educational system.

In Durban, Security Police rounded up members of the Natal Indian Congress last night, members of their families said.

The president of the congress, Mr George Sewpersadh, the vice president, Mr M J Naidoo, vice presidents Dr Farouk Meer and Mr Rabbi Bughwandeem, Mr Thumba Pillay, and Mr Sath Morgan were detained in terms of the general Laws Amendment Act.

# Police crime blitz in Peninsula

CAPE TIMES  
7/6/80

Crime Reporter

POLICE ROADBLOCKS were in position throughout the Peninsula yesterday as a large-scale crime prevention exercise, begun on Thursday night, continued.

Cars were searched and checked and people were asked to produce identification documents. Armed police, detectives, traffic policemen and inspectors from the Peninsula Administration Board took part in the operation.

Asked how long the exercise would continue, Brigadier J F Rossouw, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the West-

Brigadier Rossouw said that as far as he could recall it was the first time that a crime prevention exercise had been conducted in daylight.

The roadblocks were not set up at any one point for more than a few hours.

One roadblock, involving about 12 uniformed policemen, three detectives, two members of the Peninsula Administration Board and two traffic officers, was in operation at the parking lot at Maiden's Cove shortly before 1 pm. By 3 pm it had moved to Beach Road, Green Point. Some of the police in-



A police roadblock in Green Point yesterday afternoon —

ern Province, replied crisply: "Wait and see."

The exercise came at the same time as similar operations on the Witwatersrand and in East London, but Brigadier Rossouw said he could not comment on any connection as he was not aware of what was happening in other divisions.

Police spokesmen denied a connection between the exercise and the bus and schools boycotts, but it is understood that spot fines were issued to drivers for overloading. Arrest statistics were not available last night.

Brigadier Rossouw said that roadblocks were set up in all the local districts — Cape Town, Wynberg, Bellville and Athlone. He mentioned one incident on Thursday night in which a roadblock in the Maitland area led to the arrest of six men and the recovery of a revolver and a gas pistol.

It is understood that arrests were made too for possession of dagga, although Colonel H O Eksteen, in charge of the Bellville area, said that the traffic department had been kept busier than policemen had.

involved at the roadblocks were armed with R1 rifles while another carried a submachine-gun.

Mr Pat Melly, head of the Traffic Department, said traffic policemen had been present at the roadblocks to assist the police and to ensure that there was no major hold-up of traffic. He could give no statistics of what motor offences had been committed, but said that since the start of the blitz on the non-usage of seatbelts last month 1 819 people had been fined.

• The unusually large number of policemen in East London's city centre yesterday was due to a routine crackdown on crime, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J H du Plessis, said.

54,5

# Police firearm was lost in Elsie's River

C. Times 7/6/80

628 287



## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A policeman lost a firearm in an incident on May 27 at Elsie's River the day before two children were shot dead there by police.

The firearm was later recovered.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point).

Mr Van der Merwe wanted to know whether any firearms or other equipment were found to be missing on or just after May 29 at Elsie's River and what steps had been taken to recover them.

Mr Le Grange replied: "No, but a member of the force did lose his firearm during action against demonstrators in Elsie's River on 27 May which was later recovered."

The police received only one complaint of damage

caused at shops in the Golden Acre complex after a demonstration there by coloured pupils on May 24.

Mr Le Grange, replying to further questions by Mr Van der Merwe, said 52 policemen of the riot unit were called to the complex and its precincts. Only one complaint of damage, totalling R300, was received.

Mr Le Grange denied knowledge of black people being arrested at the Red Cross Hospital, Rondebosch, for influx-control offences.

He was asked by Mr John Malcomess (PFP East London North) whether any blacks had been arrested in or adjacent to the hospital or any other hospital in Cape Town on charges relating to identity documents and influx control.

But Mr Le Grange replied: "Statistics as required by the honourable member are not kept."

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

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in

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Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B. Com

Subject ECONOMICS 1A  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No 1  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

	Internal	External
	(2)	(3)
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Examiners' Initials		

### NOTE CAREFULLY

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

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

# Pupils hold day of prayer

C. Times 7/6/80

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257

275

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of pupils and teachers in the Elsie's River/Ravensmead area yesterday held a day of prayer and meditation and embarked on a campaign for the prevention of crime.

Some of the high schools who took part in the day of prayer were Valhalla Park, Elsie's River, Elswood, John Ramsay, Bishop Lavis and Belhar.

A statement issued yesterday said: "We, the pupils and teachers, felt the need to again emphasize the fact that as believers we were stripped of our dignity by parties branding us as violators of the peace."

"We want to make it clear that there does exist a small percentage of our community who have misinterpreted our real aims. Our efforts have been towards establishing a just and Christian society."

It was decided to launch a campaign for the prevention of crime and an appeal was made to the public to join in prayer and for their support in this regard.

"Here we think particularly of the civic organizations in our community which could be of great assistance."

Pupils said they were aware that parents were now questioning the sincerity of their actions, and gave the assurance that the application of their methods in the way of peaceful change "have not in the least altered."

Yesterday's programme included talks on religion, legal rights of detainees and prayers.

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 $P_1$ ... while farmers are prepared to supply  
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Gov. or Co-operative may take... me-  
asures... to... ensure... that... the farmers  
obtain a reasonable  $Y$ .



# Call for single education body

Cape Times 7/6/80 (50)

DETERMINED efforts to establish a single department of education has been called for by the acting principal of the University of Cape Town, Professor Maurice Kaplan.

According to a report of his speech at the Cape Technikon's diploma ceremony published in the June issue of UCT News, Professor Kaplan said considerable progress had been made in some respects in education but there could be no doubt that blacks had genuine grievances about the quality of their education.

All education in the Republic should be considered within the broad precincts of "national education" and a broader base for the national councils and committees representing separate educational interests should be established, he said.

# Committee of 81 asks pupils to discuss boycott

Cape Times 7/6/80

THE Committee of 81 has called on all students and pupils to return to their schools and educational institutions on Monday to discuss whether to suspend the boycott of classes.

The committee released a statement yesterday rejecting press reports that they had decided to end the boycott.

Pupils and students were being called on to reinforce "awareness programmes" focusing on "current relevant issues, such as the bus boycott, the meat strike, the recent attack on Sasol, detentions and violence and the commemoration of the unrest of June 16, 1976."

"The committee also realizes that students and the general community are starting to see the boycott in its historical perspective, and students understand that the real power lies with the workers and it is for workers to make fundamental demands," the statement said. The "oppressed community" had been indoctrinated by government propaganda, and the entire community "should actively counteract this by organizing community programmes, voicing their frustrations and discussing how to remedy their dissatisfaction."

Students of the Soweto Teachers' Training College, who were waiting for transport along the Old Potchefstroom road after staging a demonstration against the writing of half-yearly examinations, were baton-charged by police yesterday.

## Matanzima's daughter expelled from hostel

In Umtata the University of Transkei expelled nine students and ordered six, including Miss Tumeka Matanzima, the daughter of the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and a cabinet minister's son, to leave the university hostel.

In Ulundi Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly that the principal of Dlangezwa High School in Kwazulu, Mr M M Mzoneli, had shot himself in the stomach on Thursday when he tried to restore order among pupils.

The boycotting of black schools in the Eastern Cape eased slightly yesterday when pupils at two schools in Fort Beaufort returned to classes. Stayaways continued at 35 other black schools and 16 coloured schools and colleges in the area.

The University of Fort Hare is to reopen in the middle of next month, university authorities said yesterday. — Own Correspondents. Sapa

# Tvl teachers give Govt a two-week ultimatum

By GERALD REILLY  
and ARNOLD GEYER

THE Government has been given a two-week ultimatum by the Transvaal Teachers' Association (TTA) to take urgent action to solve the present teacher crisis.

If no commission of inquiry into salaries and working conditions in the profession has been set up by June 21, more than 4 000 white teachers will resort to various forms of protest action, with a strike as a "major option".

TTA spokesmen yesterday said the next two weeks would be "crucial and critical" for the teaching profession and the Government.

And Natal teachers are considering to limit, or cease all extra-mural activities if no commission of inquiry is appointed or if there is disagreement about its composition or terms of reference.

In the Cape, patience among teachers is running out. A commission of inquiry into vital issues such as salaries was im-

perative, Mr Roger Cope, secretary of the South African Teachers' Association, representing English-speaking teachers in the Cape, said.

Although most TTA members were "on the brink of a revolt" and prepared to strike, the association's president, Mr Peter Mundell, yesterday stressed that such "drastic action as striking" could be a negative weapon as thousands of English-speaking pupils would then have to stay at home.

"The TTA still adheres to the basic principle that we do not favour any action which would harm the position of children in the classroom," he said.

He suggested other forms of action which might be used by teachers to force the Government to act.

These included go-slow strikes, curtailment of extra-mural activities and the returning of unopened mail to the Transvaal Education Department.

The TTA executive is to meet on June 21 to evaluate

Government response to its ultimatum and to work out programmes of protest action.

Reacting to the Transvaal teachers' threat to strike, Dr J H Jooste, Director of Education in the Transvaal, said such protest action would be "contrary to professional codes and regulations".

And the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, yesterday said it would be the height of irresponsibility if teachers took any form of strike action.

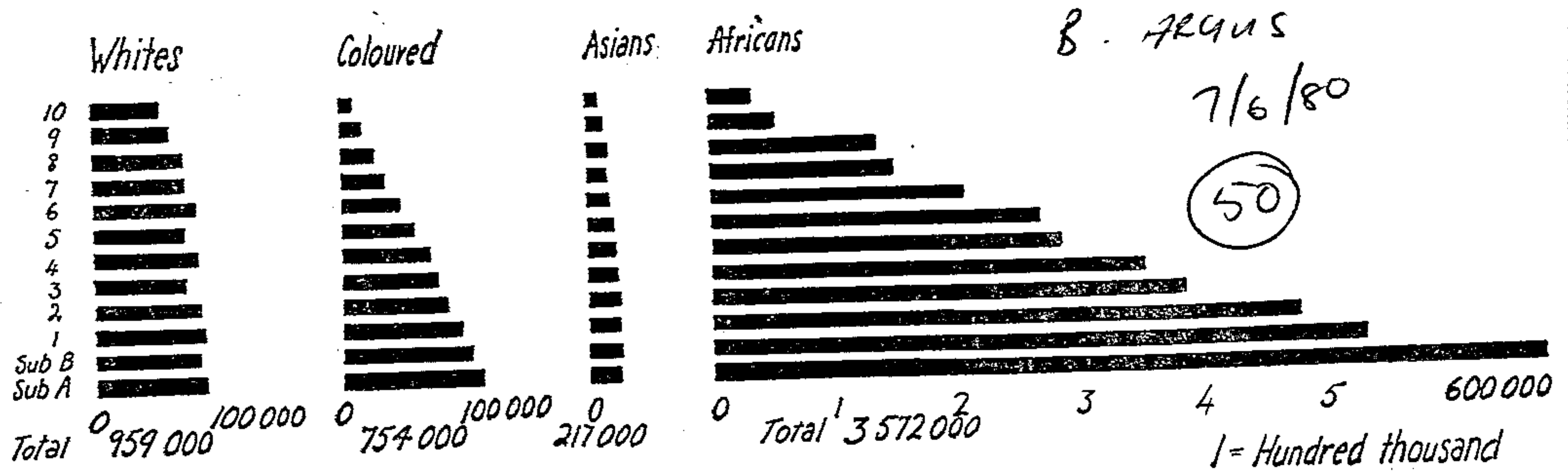
A spokesman for the Natal Teachers' Association yesterday said a questionnaire had been sent to teachers throughout Natal three weeks ago.

"The response has been outstanding" — there was a 96% 'no' response to a question 'Are you satisfied with your salary'.

There was also support for a stopping of all extra-mural activities as a protest action, he said.

# School Enrolment 1980

Argus graph



WITH the Government pledged to improve Coloured, Asian and African education school building looks like being a growth industry in the next decade. This graph shows enrolment at South African schools this year. Any reduction in the drop-out rate could double the number of Coloured and African pupils in the next 10 years. These population groups are still growing, which is likely to further boost school enrolments. But with the gold boom continuing and the economy entering an expansionary phase the Government should be able to meet the huge education bills likely to be incurred in the future.

it means that charges in income will not affect the demand for that product to a large extent. If however, the product is income elastic, a slight drop in income may lead to a vast decrease in the demand for that product.

Now, if a farmer is producing an income elastic product, his income will be subject to great fluctuation as the demand for his product fluctuates. Such a farmer can never be sure of a stable income, and may decide that a city job with a perhaps lower but more stable wage, would be better for him. He will then sell his farm and move to the city to seek employment.

If ~~the~~ a farmer's product is on the other hand income inelastic, he will be far less disposed to leave for the city as his income is generally stable.

11/12

# Urban Foundation calls for unitary education

By Sieg Hannig

The Urban Foundation has spoken out for a unitary system of education with a greater financial allocation spread more evenly among population groups.

Its executive director, Mr. Justice Jan Steyn, also came out in support of opening technicians and all tertiary education to all with the required qualifications irrespective of race.

In that way the contention that facilities for blacks were inferior to those of whites could be countered, he said.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the foundation in Johannesburg yesterday, he said a unitary system of education and a single educational admin-

## Black leasehold plan is ready for takeoff

More than half the sites in black townships under the administration of the West Rand board are available now for 99-year leasehold titles.

More than 250 titles under the 99-year leasehold scheme have been registered and another 850 applications are awaiting approval.

Countrywide, 54 000 sites have been thrown open to the leasehold scheme.

Administration required urgent reconsideration at the highest level.

A larger proportion of the gross national product should be spent on education and available resources should be more equitably distributed

These figures were announced yesterday by Mr Justice Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation.

He held out hope that the leasehold scheme was headed for a take-off, saying that the black public's slow response was attributable to delays in im-

plementing the legislation.

In his address at the foundation's annual meeting, he associated the foundation "unquivocally" with the ideal of freehold title for all South Africans.

But he said housing for the poor remained a priority.

Subsidised housing was a necessity for thousands, but the system should be opened to ownership opportunities.

Self-help could play a vital role in this field.

The judge described private sector participation in low-cost housing as possibly "its biggest challenge" in the struggle to maintain a system of freedom.

urgently required, after two decades of a "drastic lack" of finance, the report says.

Further increases of the order of 26 percent, as granted in the last Budget, were needed every year to make any

impact on the quality of black education.

The shortage and poor quality of teachers meant pupils were inadequately prepared for exams.

"Many of those who quality are not up to the standard required for entrance into higher educational institutions," the report says.

Only 12.6 percent of Soweto teachers had a matric or university degree, and the department hoped to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio from 47:1 last year to 41:1 this year.

Formal and informal adult education should be extended as well, says the report, which shows that only 12.8 percent of Sowetians had a Junior Certificate or better.

## River plan new Sow

By Sieg Hannig

A picture of a new Soweto system" and a civic "heart" and amenities associated with emerges from the Urban report.

The report says that few veto have been developed.

"These remain derelict, become negative aspects in the town.

But it describes their development as enormous.

"Soweto has a unique opportunity of a river park system out.

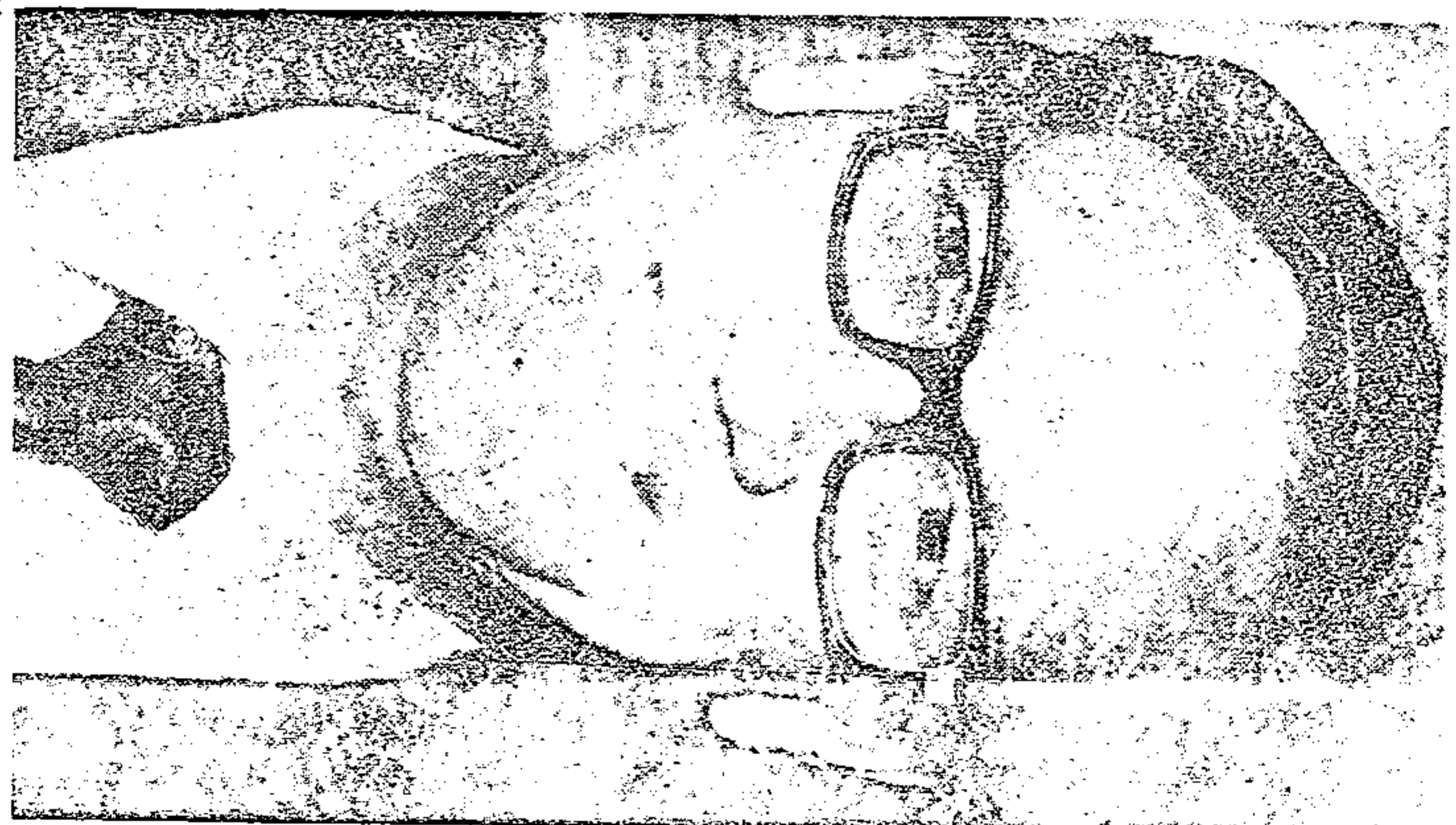
"Opportunities include the of valleys, opportunities for dams, and for special interest areas."

Attention is drawn to the parts of the river valley area entertainment.

The possibility of introducing to face on to larger spaces is considered.

As a city of more than a million also needed a "heart" or focus sense of identity and orientation.

This core should contain but also all the other facilities town centre — civic, administrative and residential facilities.



Mr Justice Jan Steyn, director of the Urban Foundation.

08/6/80  
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343

7/6/80 ARGUS (50)

# 5-year school plan

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

More schoolbooks, better qualified teachers and millions of rands in expenditure are proposed in a five-year plan to upgrade coloured education, the Department of Coloured Relations has announced.

The Secretary of the department, Mr J H Mills, yesterday gave details of the five-year plan.

Some of the proposals, which cover primary and high schools, technical training colleges and industrial schools, are:

- A doubling in 1981 of the present R28-million budget for building schools.

- An additional R2,6-million to improve teachers' qualifications.

- A make-up in the backlog of schoolbooks.

- Complete new school 'packages' to include halls and sports facilities.

- Renovation and painting.

Mr Mills said the proposals still had to be approved but he was optimistic the plans would be passed by the government.

Mr Mills said the R28-

million allocated to coloured education in 1980 had to be doubled to do away with the backlog in schools within the next five years.

The backlog in provision of books would be done away with by January next year.

'Any new schools built would be a complete package with hall and sports facilities,' he said, and an attempt would be made to build halls and provide sports facilities in existing schools.

Under an agreement with the Department of

Public Works, all coloured schools would be renovated and painted every five years as well as all other State buildings.

The department intended spending R2,6-million to improve teachers' qualifications through provision of bursaries and other opportunities.

Nothing less than a matric certificate would be accepted from those wishing to train as teachers.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said the problem during the schools boycott had been a lack of communication.



These Inkatha supporters, armed with sticks and assegais, are part of a large group who are guarding KwaZulu MP, Ewert Bhengu's garage in KwaMashu

# Violence flares in KwaMashu

Tribune Reporter

VIOLENCE and fear this week racked KwaMashu, Durban's vast African township, as Inkatha supporters clashed with school-boycotting children and their supporters.

An increasing list of injuries reflected sharply opposing views on the boycotting of the township's schools.

"The violence has reached epidemic proportions," said Durban attorney Aubrey Nyembezi — one of six attorneys who visited KwaMashu police this week in an attempt to stop assaults on boycotting pupils.

"There are crowds of people hunting in vigilante groups," he said. "Several children are sleeping out in the veld because they are scared they will be caught at their homes and beaten up."

Police have denied knowledge of pupils being assaulted or of attacks on houses in the townships.

KwaMashu's Inkatha chairman and KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member Ewert Bhengu, this week blamed "ANC inspired youths and adults" for attacks on the homes of Inkatha members.

He said his garage had been the target of an arson attempt last week, but the fire had failed to take hold.

"My garage is now being

guarded day and night by Inkatha members armed with sticks and assegais — I'm not taking chances any more," said Mr Bhengu.

He said Inkatha supporters in the township were providing protection for pupils and students who wanted to attend school without intimidation.

He stressed that this was not an action organised by Inkatha but the wish of parents of children in KwaMashu.

But supermarket owner, Japhta Mnguni, told reporters he was "upset that Inkatha members were beating up children and adults."

Mr Mnguni, an Inkatha member, said his house had been damaged by stone-throwing.

Earlier, his wife, Mrs Albertina Mnguni, had been assaulted at an Inkatha rally after being accused of involvement in the schools boycott.

Mr Mnguni said his family was being victimised because "I challenged Inkatha's actions."

Another Inkatha supporter, Doda Mabaso, was also the victim of an arson attempt on his house.

"This was done to my house because I was opposed to the children boycotting," he said.

KwaZulu secretary for Education, George Steyn,



A victim of the violence in KwaMashu . . . Inkatha member, Doda Mabase, looks through the shattered window panes of his house

said it was difficult to assess the exact extent of the boycotts this week.

"You can have 90 per cent attendance in the morning but by midday it is down to 20 percent," he said.

He had the impression that there was a lot of intimidation in KwaMashu — mainly directed at children who wished to attend classes.

He had heard of a group in the township who were getting "stuck into" intimidators who were apparently going from school to school in attempts to keep children from school.

A spokesman for the KwaMashu polyclinic said yesterday there had been an increase in violent injuries on youths, including schoolchildren, which indicated "something was going on".

He said the hospital had not attempted to find out who was responsible for the injuries.

8/6/80 SUN TRIB  
50

9/6/80 ARGUS (50) (295)

# Peninsula school boycott muddle

WIDESPREAD confusion among schoolchildren in Cape Town was reported by most Peninsula principals today as pupils and students reassessed the boycott situation.

Principals said attendances were between 60 and 100 percent. Some re-

ported that pupils arrived with books expecting to resume normal lessons.

However, according to Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector for the Wynberg district, there was no normalisation of classes.

'By and large there is no real change from Fri-

day, except that the attendances at most schools are up,' he said.

Principals ascribed the confusion to 'conflicting' statements reported in the Press following a decision by the Committee of 81 last week to call off the boycott in principle.

A spokesman for the committee, which has been spearheading the boycott campaign in the Western Cape, said, however, that no final decision had been reached.

At the University of the Western Cape the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, held meetings with

small groups of students urging them to resume lectures.

Only about 1 500 of the university's 4 000 students were on the campus this morning.

Professor van der Ross was not available for comment.

● See page 3.





UNIVERSITY OF EXAMINATION

9/6/80 ACC 45  
200 Indian pupils held in Durban

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — About 200 suspended Indian pupils of the Gandhi-Desai high school were today arrested by police for trespassing. Riot police went to the school at the request of the school principal, to restore order after more than 250 suspended pupils tried to stop colleagues from writing an examination.

Some threw eggs and allegedly jostled the principal.

All answer books must be numbered

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Surname.....  
(In block letters)

First Name(s).....

Date..... 17 OCTOBER 1978

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)..... B.COM

Subject..... ECONOMICS 1A  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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

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

# Boy alleges death threats

CAPL Times

9/6/80

50

DURBAN. — A Durban judge, Mr Justice Howard, sitting in chambers, yesterday ordered urgent service of documents on the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and three Inkatha members in a case in which a Kwa Mashu schoolboy sought an order interdicting them from assaulting, threatening to assault, instigating or inciting others to assault him.

The boy, who was assisted in the application for the order by his mother, also asked the court to interdict the respondents from inflicting malicious injury or inciting others to do so to his home.

The boy was joined by two others in his application.

Chief Buthelezi was cited as first respondent, Mr G Ewart Bengu, second respondent, the Rev Dr C H Mngadi, third respondent, and Mr S S Lugongolo Mtolo as fourth respondent.

The documents state that formal application for a rule nisi calling on the respondents to

show cause would be made in the Supreme Court, Durban, on Friday.

The boy said in an affidavit that he was one of several pupils taken to Ulundi, where they were questioned in the Inkatha offices about the recent schools boycott. They were then taken to the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, where he was made to sit behind the Chief Minister, Chief Buthelezi.

After speeches in the assembly on the boycott — which, he said, frightened him — Chief Buthelezi said the pupils would be handed over to the Kwazulu police. On his return to Kwa Mashu he was taken to an Inkatha meeting, where the boycott was again raised and he heard threats that his house would be burned down and he would be beaten to death.

Mr Hassan Mall, SC, with Mr Rajesh Choudree, instructed by Seedat, Pillay and Govindsamy, appeared for the boy.

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# Pupils' examination chances lost

(Continued from Page 1)  
pulation was on the cam-  
pus yesterday. A high  
drop-out rate is reported  
and it is believed that  
more than half the hostel  
students have booked out  
and returned home.  
Parental support for the  
boycotting pupils and  
students is waning and at  
a parents' meeting in  
Heideveld on Sunday  
night there was an over-  
whelming vote in favour

THE continued boycott of  
classes has virtually des-  
troyed the chances of  
many pupils and students  
of gaining an examination  
pass at the end of the  
year, principals said today.  
The Committee of 81,  
which has been spear-  
heading the boycott cam-  
paign, decided yesterday  
to continue the boycott  
after referendums were

held at schools and col-  
leges it represents.

A Cape Town principal  
said pupils and students  
had lost an entire term,  
and taking into considera-  
tion that during the first  
term little was done, this  
amounted to them losing  
almost half a year.

'Pupils have thrown in  
the towel in the face of  
the monumental and im-  
possible task of catching

up on lost work and time,'  
said the principal.

Many of them now be-  
lieved the only alternative  
was to go the 'whole hog'  
with the class boycott.

### MATRIC

Another principal said  
those opposed to the con-  
tinuation of the boycott  
were the matric pupils  
and senior students at col-

leges who had their  
careers at stake.

'It is mainly the more  
numerous junior high  
school pupils and univer-  
sity and college students  
who voted for a continua-  
tion and, because of the  
democratic structure of  
representative councils  
and bodies, they hold  
sway,' he said.

One principal said eight  
of his pupils had aban-

doned studies this year as  
a result of the boycott  
and had asked to resume  
their schooling next year.

The decision to con-  
tinue with the boycott  
will lead to a further exo-  
odus of students at the  
University of the Western  
Cape.

Only about a third of  
the university student po-

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

Between two effects. The substitution  
effect is shown by eliminating the  
effect of a greater real income that  
the fall in price had, by changing  
the budget line a parallel to itself  
until at the new level of prices,  
we can buy the same amount of  
goods that we could buy  
because the one good is relatively  
cheaper than the other we will  
choose a point to the right of x,  
(A is cheaper than B), say Y.

The income effect occurs when we  
shift the budget line

1967/80 AR 945  
Pupils (50) (22)

of a return to classes.  
Meanwhile more than  
300 pupils of the Berg  
River High School in  
Wellington were held by  
police for more than three  
hours for questioning in  
connection with a stone  
throwing incident outside  
the school.  
A police spokesman said  
that when the police

arrived, pupils ran into  
several classrooms and  
were followed by the po-  
lice.  
'The pupils were then  
sorted out and 318 were  
taken in an orderly fash-  
ion to waiting police  
vehicles and then to the  
police station for ques-  
tioning,' the spokesman  
said.  
He said that after the  
three-hour long question-  
ing, all but three were  
released.

# Boycotts to go on

Post

10/6/80

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COLOURED students on the Reef have decided to continue with their boycott of classes and ignore a call made by the Cape Town based Committee of 81 to return to classes.

Student representatives from the boycotting schools met yesterday to decide on the call made last Thursday by the Committee of 81. The Committee had urged the students to return to school. They however refuted reports that they were doing this because the boycott was futile.

They said they were calling on the students to get back to school to discuss whether to suspend or to continue with the boycott.

A student who was a representative at the meeting said they have no links with the Committee of 81. He said the Committee of 81 had their own reasons for calling off the boycott while they have theirs for continuing with the boycott.

"The past two weeks that we were boycotting classes should not be taken as a boycott. We were pledging solidarity with the arrested priests and detained leaders. Now we are starting our class boycott," he said.

~~Answering~~ 3



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

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

Section B

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in	5
Number of this book	

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
4	78	
	25	
	6%	

1016/80 ARYUS  
**PM quizzed**  
~~on~~  
**on pledge to**  
~~black~~  
**black pupils**

Political Staff

THE Opposition today called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to give details of the progress that had been made in improving education conditions for coloured, blacks and Indians.

Paper No. (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper) The call came from Dr A L Boraine, the PFP's main spokesman on education.

He said Mr Botha had on May 5 pledged himself and his Government to meet some of the demands made in the schools boycott.

The Parliamentary session is almost at an end, and it is to be hoped that the Prime Minister will inform Parliament and the country what steps he has already initiated and what he intends to do, in specific terms, in the near future.

Commission

In particular, the Prime Minister should tell teachers and educational systems whether a decision has been reached on the appointment of a commission to investigate education for all population groups in South Africa.

The crisis in education cannot be resolved in words and promises — it calls for swift, decisive and far-reaching action, Dr Boraine said.

Later a spokesman at the Prime Minister's Office said Mr Botha had nothing to say at this stage.

Mr Botha will probably refer to the matter when he speaks in the third reading debate on the budget tomorrow or on Thursday.

NOTE CAREFULLY

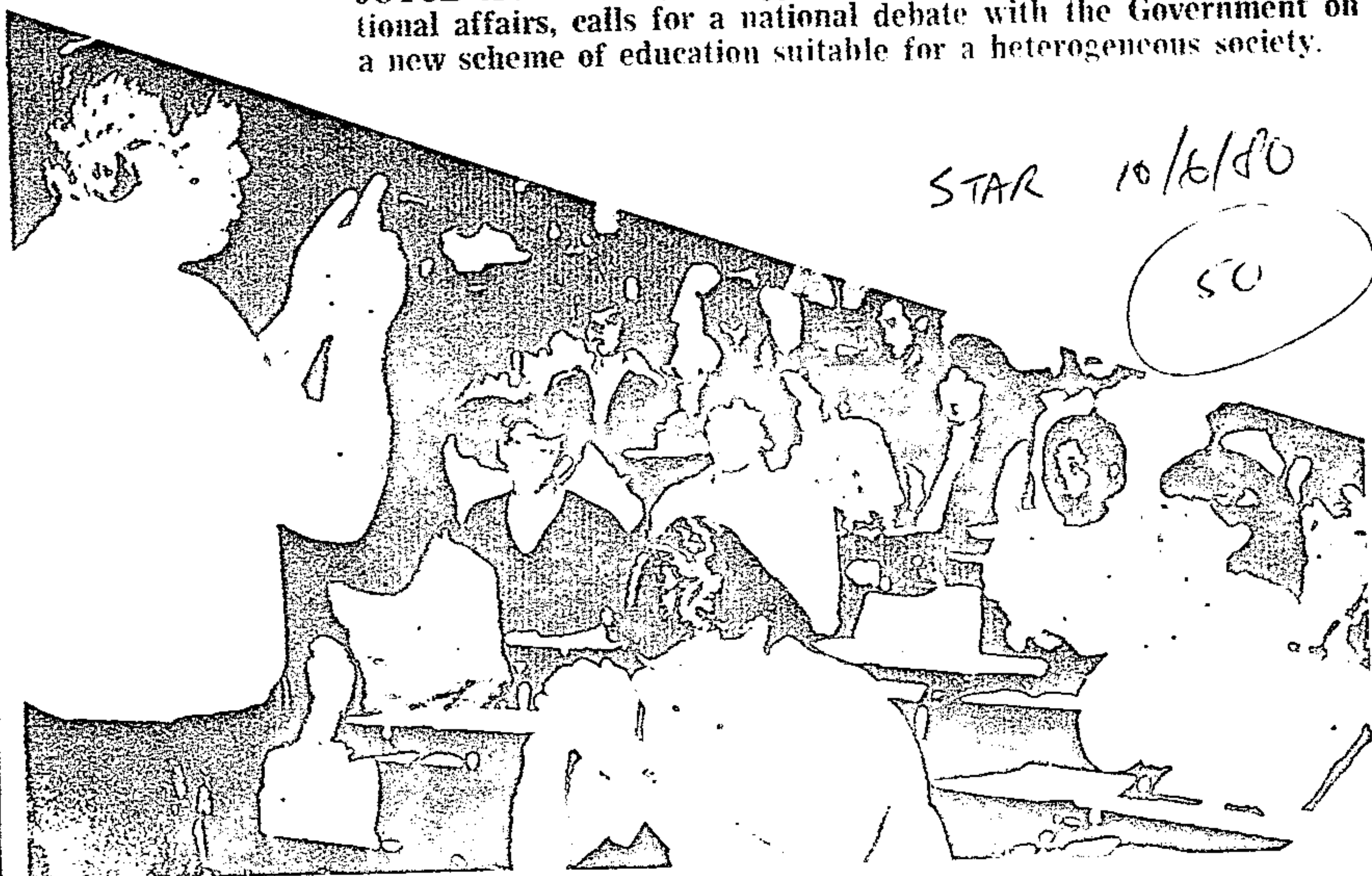
- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for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

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification from the University

of paper or other material to the examination room so instructed. Do not communicate with other persons except the invigilator. The examination book is to be torn out. It must be handed to the invigilator before leaving the examination room.

liable exclusion from the examination.

JOYCE AUSTOKER, biology teacher and commentator on educational affairs, calls for a national debate with the Government on a new scheme of education suitable for a heterogeneous society.



# We need a school system for ALL

This is the writing on the wall. It is so clearly written that it is inconceivable that no one is prepared to take immediate and concerted action.

With the critical shortage of teachers in key subjects such as English, the sciences, mathematics, and for the weaker pupils industrial arts, white education is in such a critical state, that it is thought by some to be on the brink of collapse.

The non-white students throughout the country are in a seething state of unrest.

There are glaring problems at all levels of education, and yet there are no indications of any immediate and positive course of action being taken. Even the Minister of Education has inferred that there is no time to waste.

The Government's inevitable interpretation is that the unrest is due to the actions of political agitators. But there are still those among us who believe that sociological and economic factors are basic to the sickness that pervades our society.

We are a highly sophisticated mining and indus-

trial country, completely compared to the Western way of life. And yet when it comes to emergencies our reactions are diametrically opposed to those of other Western countries.

In other countries when it has become obvious that there is need for widespread educational reform, the combined efforts of the ministries of education, labour and social affairs have succeeded in providing an adequate framework, suited to the needs and abilities of the various social groups. Suitable ranges of schooling for the training of those with skills, and those with professional bent, have been established taking into account the demands of modern economy and society.

Why is it so difficult for us to proceed into the 1980s and not always be looking over our shoulders into a rather miserable past?

Let us look squarely at the facts confronting us:

① Blacks are the only population groups who still have no compulsory education.

② Millions of rands have been spent by the Department of Education and

Training, and by charitable organisations on extending schools and classroom accommodation for pupils, but only 14% of black teachers have qualifications comparable with those of white teachers in this country.

③ The qualifications of the majority of these white teachers, particularly at the secondary school level, falls far short of the minimum requirements in most Western countries.

④ Although the Department of Education and Training has started to issue free textbooks to children in all standards, except for literature textbooks, it is claimed that often several pupils have to share one textbook, a completely unsatisfactory state of affairs, particularly when the pupils are so dependent on the books because of weak teaching.

⑤ Modern schooling is centred on well-equipped libraries, with a vast range of reference books, audio-visual equipment, overhead projectors and transparencies, film equipment, tape cassettes, and so on, all grouped together in what is known in the parlance as "the media centre." These terms have

not even become part of the language of education in most non-white schools, let alone the equipment being part of the facilities offered to the pupils.

⑥ Have you ever heard of schools without adequate toilets, or of high schools without laboratories and sportsfields? Well now you have, and we are the people who are aghast at the thought of pupils boycotting their schools.

⑦ The salaries of all teachers must be re-structured satisfactorily so as to retain the services of the teachers in the profession, and to attract suitable youngsters into teaching; and not to be continuously losing white and non-white teachers to commerce and industry.

Last year the Prime Minister invited leading personalities from all sections of the private sector, along with the entire Cabinet to discuss his ideas on a new constellation of states. We need a similar and urgent national meeting of all the Ministers concerned, the education authorities and the leaders of commerce and industry to work out a new scheme of education suitable for our heterogeneous society.

It is large-nd a waytaclesobjectionsl Assem-no as "theesentativeibia." Itn difficul-ry-General through e and hisad by reso-Assembly, his forth- at concern-movement n the bord-s a say in oria would s point fo s problem.

tern nego-e situation idea of a ed settle- t important "frontline" effort both e UK can heir long-

tes

that Johan-the region etans could funds for

that some-ning local could give greater con-firmer grip ifeblod of rtainly have

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# School boycott is to continue

CAPE TIMES

10/6/80

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Staff Reporter

**THE BOYCOTT OF CLASSES** would continue at schools and colleges in the Western Cape today, it was decided yesterday by the Committee of 81, the steering committee regulating the boycott.

## Meeting raises bail for 41 arrested pupils

Staff Reporter

**THE 41 schoolchildren** arrested in a police baton charge at Bellville South High School yesterday were bailed out for R4100 last night after a meeting had been called at the school to raise funds.

The meeting was convened to raise money to pay for bail and legal representation for the children and was attended by a legal representative, parents of pupils at the school and the school principal and staff.

The children were arrested after police with batons had dispersed a crowd of children throwing stones at cars and buses on Osborne Road, which runs past the school sports grounds.

Twenty children were treated at Tygerberg Hospital for injuries, including one child with kidney injuries. Nineteen of the pupils treated were girls.

Mr A.P. Hector, the school principal, said the police had

arrived after the stone-throwing began and had chased the children gathered outside into the school grounds, into the classrooms, into the toilets and all over the school.

He said the school had a 60 percent attendance yesterday and a number of children were in their classes when the incident occurred.

The last of the 41 children was bailed out shortly before midnight last night by Mr Hector with the money raised at the school meeting. Bail was fixed at R100 for each child. Thirty-nine of the children are boys and two are girls.

All the children will appear in a Bellville Magistrate's Court today.

One Bellville South pupil gave his version of what happened.

"A group of about 50 children gathered on one side of the school and were stoning buses as they passed," he said.

The committee said it had received the go-ahead from 60 schools and colleges for the boycott to continue.

"We intend to discuss earlier demands and ensure that we return on a note of victory," the committee said.

"We had to suspend our meeting today because of police presence in the area. Most of the pupils were tense and we decided to work out a programme tomorrow."

At most Peninsula schools yesterday attendance was reported to be high. Meetings were held at which pupils discussed whether to end the boycott. At some schools there was confusion when pupils arrived believing that classes would be resumed.

Several teachers said that they could not see the boycott ending before the June holidays. "The pupils are far too unsettled; the detentions and shootings have only worsened the situation," they said.

### 'Playing around'

One parent, meanwhile, has complained that nothing constructive was being done at the schools. He said pupils were "playing around" and not following "awareness programmes".

• In Johannesburg pupils in Lenasia confirmed that they would continue to boycott

"A police van and a traffic cop stopped cars from going past the school. The stoning continued sporadically.

"Some of us stayed in the classes while others were sitting in the school grounds.

"I was sitting inside the grounds when suddenly I saw vans pulling up. I saw police in ordinary uniforms breaking through the front gates and starting to hit the children.

"Everybody was running in different directions.

"Some policemen ran into the classes, chased the children out and arrested them."

The Cape Times crime reporter writes that Colonel H O Eksteen, District Commandant for the Bellville area, said yesterday that he had ordered his men into the school grounds, armed with rubber batons, after stone-throwing incidents had occurred in which a number of windows were damaged opposite the Bellville South High School.

He said people were throwing stones at windows, including those of the municipal offices, and that every time the police appeared, the stone-throwers moved back into the school grounds.

classes till all detainees had been released.

• The boycott of coloured schools has eased in the Eastern Cape, where a new pupils' group, the Committee of 41, has been formed. Police said six of 16 coloured schools had ended their boycott. Boycotts continued at 45 black and coloured schools and colleges.

• The 700 boycotting students at the medical faculty of the University of Natal in Durban will not be allowed to write their examinations this year unless they return to lectures within the next few days.

• About 200 suspended Indian pupils of the Gandhi-Desai High School in Durban were arrested yesterday. Riot police went to the school, apparently at the request of the principal, to restore order after more than 250 suspended pupils had entered the school and tried to disrupt classes.

• Sapa reported from Empangeni that authorities at the University of Zululand at Ngoye have warned students that those who do not write half-yearly examinations will jeopardise their chances of writing final exams at the end of the year.



# Unrest continues in schools

# Blitz nets hundreds

327 34 50 10/6/80

IN a police blitz throughout the country 1270 people were arrested at roadblocks while another 1670 have been summoned to appear in court.

A spokesman for the police said yesterday the blitz was a normal crime prevention exercise and the roadblocks "routine".

According to the Police Directorate for Public Relations army units with the police were also on "routine manoeuvres" and under the command of the police.

The police could not give details of the arrests but said the crime prevention exercise started on Thursday afternoon and ended yesterday at 4 am.

The roadblocks were at many points of entry into black townships, with some on major roads.

The police were assisted by army personnel in army vehicles, including hippos. Cars were searched and paper bags emptied as the police conduct-

By LEN KALANE

ed searches. Taxis were also searched. Among the police and soldiers were traffic policemen.

Meanwhile the schools crisis seemed to continue with coloured pupils on strike while the students at the Soweto Teacher Training College who last Friday demonstrated met with regional director, Mr Jaap Strydom.

The meeting followed the walkout last week after a misunderstanding over mid-year examinations. After discussions at the college it was agreed that students sit for their examinations on July 7, when coming back from winter holidays.

The boycott of coloured and Indian schools on the Reef continued yesterday amid fears that pupils were planning action to coincide with June 16, the day of mourning for the Soweto riots.

Attendance at Senior Secondary schools in Newclare, Coronationville and Bosmont were generally higher than last week, but pupils continued their boycott of lessons.

In Lenasia, some pupils at high schools attended lessons yesterday while other either stayed away or refused to attend classes.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a

member of the Soweto Committee of Ten and the man who warned that violence would break out in Soweto in June 1976, said the same thing could happen again if parents do not heed their children's complaints.

Meanwhile in Durban the 700 boycotting students at the medical faculty of the University of Natal, will not be allowed to write their examinations this year unless they return to lectures within the next few days.

Yesterday was set as the deadline by the University Council for students to resume lectures, but none of them have returned to classes.

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Theodore Sarkin said yesterday that the students would be given a few day's leeway before the final examinations were called off.

The schools boycott in the Eastern Cape continued virtually unabated.

Pupils and students at coloured and black educational institutions in PE and Uitenhage apparently heeded a call by the newly established pupils committee of 41 to continue boycotting classes.

Fifteen coloured schools and colleges in the East-

ern Cape were affected yesterday.

The only coloured school to have called off the boycott by mid-day yesterday was the Gelvendale Senior Secondary School.

In the city's black townships the boycott also continued with little indication of a relaxation.

A meeting of black pupils leaders for a discussion on the present situation was scheduled yesterday at the Kwazakhe-High School.

About 200 suspended Indian High School pupils of the Gandhi-Desai High School were yesterday arrested by the police for trespassing.

The pupils were carted to the Smith Street police in groups in four big police riot vans.

The riot police earlier in the day went to the school at the apparent request of the school principal to restore order after more than 250 suspended pupils entered the school and tried to disrupt classes.

Authorities at the University of Zululand (Ngoye) have warned boycotting students that those who do not sit for the half-yearly examinations would be jeopardising their chances of sitting for the final exams at the end of the year.

The rector, Prof Nkabinde, said those students who boycotted the exams, due to start on Friday, would "destroy their right" to remain on the campus for the final semester.

In Cape Town, police baton-charged stone-throwing youths at the Bellville

~~11/6/80 ARCMS~~

# All students who stayed away expelled

ALL students at training institutions who boycotted classes last Friday and on Monday this week have been expelled.

A spokesman for the Department of Coloured Relations said it was not yet known how many students were involved but Monday was set as a deadline for a return to classes and those who continued to stay away had been expelled.

#### BURSARIES

The study bursaries granted to students by the Government would also not be paid.

The institutions involved are seven training colleges, six training schools, a teachers' training college (Hewat College, Athlone) and a technikon.

#### AUTONOMOUS

The University of the Western Cape is not affected as it is an autonomous institution with its own board.

The students may apply for readmission but will have to supply reasons for their failure to attend classes.

Some of the other Peninsula training institutions

affected by the expulsions are the Peninsula Technikon, Bellville Training College, Zonnebloem Training College, Roggebaai Training College, Wesley Training College and Battswood Training College.

A student spokesman at Hewat said today the students were continuing with 'normal activities' and had not yet been officially informed about their expulsions.

An estimated 4 000 students in the Western Cape are involved.

#### DROP

Principals at Peninsula high schools reported a drop in attendance today as the class boycott continued and at one Athlone school only 15 percent of the pupils were present.

In a statement issued by the Committee of 81, they would continue the boycott until all detainees were released and short-term demands were met.

# Few pupils will pass — principal

Cape Times  
11/16/80  
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JES

THE seven-week-old school boycott had become counter-productive, was forcing a split in the coloured community and had "wiped out" a year's educational progress for schoolchildren, according to an opinion poll among educationists and coloured leaders yesterday.

Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party, said that the boycotters "should seriously consider going back to school as they are now basically hurting themselves and creating severe conflict within their own community".

"Parents are still in agreement with their aims but they fear that the loss of education may have a long-term detrimental effect. They believe the boycotters have made their point and that any further stayaway is counter-productive. Make no mistake, this is a source of great conflict in the community."

School principals were willing to talk "but only if you leave our names out of it." Two principals agreed that "few pupils have much chance of passing the end of the year examinations".

"This applies mainly to matric and senior pupils. Many have arranged for outside study courses and are trying to keep up in that way but some have fallen so far behind that they are unlikely to make it."



The headmaster of a large senior school said that the split was not only between schoolchildren and parents but also between pupils at different stages of their education.

The junior pupils and students at university and technical colleges form the main group of those who want the boycott to continue. They are

in the majority so what they say goes. The others, mainly matric or senior certificate level pupils, have most to lose and would like to go back to school before it is too late."

One principal said that the "worst possible result" had already occurred: "Some pupils have simply given up. They've accepted the loss of a year's work and now have no incentive to go back to school".

The last word came from the principal of a city school: "It depends on what you mean by education. The boycotters says they are boycotting inferior education while the consciousness-raising sessions are regarded as priority education by many of the pupils. Against that view, it's difficult to hold up an ordinary examination as a better goal."

# Boycott to continue in W Cape

C.T. 11/6/80

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Staff Reporter

PUPILS and students in the Western Cape will continue to boycott classes till all those detained in connection with the schools' boycott are released.

This was one of the main reasons given yesterday by the steering committee regulating the boycott, the Committee of 81, for the decision on Monday to continue the boycott till the end of the term.

"Also four pupils have been suspended at Portlands High School and one in Strandfontein — we demand that they be reinstated," the committee said in a statement issued yesterday.

The statement notes that the student unrest in South Africa was due to be discussed at the United Nations, that short-term demands should not be seen as reformist and that the boycott would continue till such demands were met.

## Buses

The committee called on all students and workers not only to stay away from classes and work on June 16 and 17, but also to attend services and meetings organized to commemorate those who died on June 16 and 17, 1976.

"We also condemn those few people who persist in taking buses when thousands of people are making use of alternative transport and urge people to continue boycotting red meat

as they have done in the past week."

At most schools, attendance was reported to be high yesterday. Concern that pupils have lost their chance to gain an examination pass at the end of this year was expressed by some teachers.

● The Cape Times' Johannesburg correspondent reports that it was "physically impossible" for boycotting high school pupils on the Reef to write their June examinations, school principals said.

As the boycott of classes continued coloured high schools in Johannesburg reported yesterday that attendances had plummeted.

Secondary school students in the Vaal complex yesterday decided to support the schools boycott. The boycott was planned to start today and "to continue till the system of Bantu Education was completely scrapped".

● The secretary of the Release Mandela Committee, Mr Paul David, and a fifth-year engineering student of the University of Durban-Westville, Mr Theo Andrew, were detained.

● Boycotting students walked into five Kwa Mashu schools and tore up the papers of those sitting for their examinations, Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Ulundi yesterday.

# 41 pupils in court after school stoning

Forty-one Bellville South Secondary School pupils appeared in the Bellville Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with public violence.

They were not asked to plead, no evidence was led and the case was postponed to June 16.

Their appearance was a sequel to the arrest of pupils on Monday when police forced open the gates of the school and baton-charged stone-throwing pupils.

Before the start of the hearing policemen guarded the two front entrances to the court building and allowed only the press, the accused and their parents inside. The principal of the school, Mr A P Hector, was refused entrance.

The pupils were allowed in after receiving their bail receipts from the principal.

Of the 41 pupils 27 are under the age of 18 and may not be named. The remaining 14 are:

Alexander Davids, 18, John Harris, 20, Benned Nutt, 19, Martin Bredenkamp, 18, Angus Arendse, 18, Avril Thyssen, 18, Isaac Pietersen, 18, Frans Kruger, 19, Llewellyn Cotton, 19, Thomas Brown, 19, all from Bellville South, and Piet van Niekerk, 18, of Durbanville, Patrick Kleintjies, 19, of Belhar, Samuel Claasen, 18, of Ravensmead, and Frank de Jager, 19, of Kuils River.

On the main charge of public violence it is alleged that on June 9, 1980, at Osborne Street, Bellville South, the pupils gathered and threw stones, bottles, bricks and tins at road-users; and that they used inflammatory language and swore and provoked members of the SA Police.

They also face an alternative charge of attending an unlawful gathering.

One of the pupils was let out in the custody of his parents while bail of R100 was extended in respect of each of the other pupils.

Mr M J Langenhoven was the magistrate. Mr C H Human prosecuted.

Post 4/6/80

SO

# 'Exam papers torn up' — Chief

**BOYCOTTING** students walked into five KwaMashu schools, tore up question and answer papers of those sitting for their half yearly examinations and walked away, KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Ulundi yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi, who is

also acting Minister of Education and Culture, said he received reports that boycotters tried to intimidate students writing examinations at Vuyiswa, Motolo, Phumelela, Ekusizaneni, Mzivele and

Dr John Dube Schools.

He added: "A similar incident allegedly occurred at Okhahlamba Secondary School.

"There were reports that a white Ford Escort car was seen distributing

pamphlets in KwaMashu township. Eye witnesses say the pamphlets called for a students meeting at KwaMashu cinema this morning," he said.

The chief said KwaDlangezwa High School which

was reported closed last week after the school principal had shot himself accidentally in stomach, was reopened and 89 students had returned to class and more were expected. — Sapa.

11/6/80 ARGUS

# Hundred students arrested

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chatsworth police today arrested about 100 students of the University of Durban-Westville who were said to be involved in an 'operation clean-up' programme in the township.

The students were part of a group of 700 from the township who were to have cleaned up the streets of Chatsworth.

They were arrested, and taken to Chatsworth Police Station in Unit 5 where they were questioned.

According to one student no charges were preferred and they were allowed to leave.

⊙ Ulundi. — Boycotting students walked into five Kwamashu schools, tore up examination papers and walked out. Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here.

He said he had received reports that boycotters tried to intimidate students writing examinations at Vuyiswa Motolo, Phumelela, Ekusizaneni, Mzuvele and Dr John Dube schools.

He added: 'A similar incident allegedly occurred at Okhahlaniba Secondary School.'

⊙ Johannesburg — The Government has announced that all coloured students at institutions of higher learning who have not yet resumed normal class attendance, have been suspended.

State bursaries will also not be paid for this term.

Seven training colleges, six training schools, a Technikon, and a teachers' college are affected by the decision, which does not apply to schools.

⊙ Port Elizabeth — In the Eastern Cape, at least 600 students have lost study bursaries for this term and hundreds more have been suspended or found their schools closed.

⊙ Pretoria — More activities planned for next week in the townships here have been called off in deference to June 16.  
— Argus Bureau, Argus Correspondents, Sapp.

# Exam threats from boycotting pupils fail to deter Indian schoolgirls

5773 11/6/80

About 10 percent of the pupils of the Durban Indian Girls High School wrote the mid-year exams despite threats their hands would be chopped off if they did so.

The threat came from boycotting pupils who insisted that the girls stay away from classes in solidarity with the children who had been suspended. The girls said that those who wanted to ignore the

boycott were attacked with chilli powder and forced to stay away from classes.

One girl said that those who attended classes were victimised by some teachers and threatened with expulsion.

At the Transvaal Indian College of Education in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, more than 100 students of the 135 who were suspen-

ded applied for re-admission yesterday and today.

The rector of the college, Mr Y Veldhuizen, said he was convinced that all the suspended students would be back in class by the end of the week.

At the coloured Rand College of Education at Crown Mines, Johannesburg, the rector, Mr Ger-

ald Braam, said he had received no notification that students would be suspended.

In Durban more than 1 000 students at the Springfield College of Education registered for re-admission by the deadline yesterday.

Other developments were: ● The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha

Buthlezzi, said a group of University of Zululand students planned to burn down part of the arts block to prevent students from writing exams on Friday.

● Police detained about 100 University of Durban-Westville students who, armed with shovels, wheelbarrows, rakes and brooms, were taking part in a "clean-up" pro-

gramme in Chatsworth. They were questioned and released without being charged.

● The Natal Coast president of the Medical Association of South Africa, Dr W E K Loening, said that about 100 new doctors could be lost next year if the boycott of classes at Durban's medical school was not resolved.

● The chief inspector of coloured education in the Eastern Cape, Mr Dirk Crafford, said that more than 400 of the 546 students at the Dower Training College, Port Elizabeth, had lost their study bursaries for this term.

At the Uitenhage Training College for Teachers, about 220 students lost

their bursaries but were not suspended because they had been in classes since yesterday.

Mr Crafford said that similar steps would not be taken at coloured schools in the Eastern Cape but the academic calendar would not be altered to compensate for the loss of lessons at boycotted schools.



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Students

Post 11/6/80

## suspended

THE Government has announced that all coloured students at institutions of higher learning who have not yet resumed normal class attendance, have been suspended, according to an SABC television newscast last night.

The Government bursaries of such students will also not be paid for this term.

Seven training colleges, six training schools, a technicon, and a teachers college are affected by the decision which does not apply to schools.

The Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills said that the students who had been suspended could apply for readmission but they would have to supply reasons why they did not attend classes. — Sapa.

# Students continue boycott

ALMOST the entire body of the University of the North (Turf-loop) was back on campus yesterday.

The students were met by a contingent of Le-bowa police who are standing guard at strategic points on the campus.

The university authorities turned down a request by some students on Monday, to postpone the first term exams that are due to start today. The reply said the university senate had met and decided that the exams should go ahead as scheduled.

The nearby Stofberg School of Theology remained deserted yesterday after last week's students' walk out in protest against Bantu Education. The administrative secretary at the school, Mr P W Botha, said the school

had however, not been closed.

Some University of Zululand (Ngoye) students were yesterday reported to be leaving for home. But according to university authorities, they have been warned to be at school when exams start on Friday. The actual number of the students leaving could not be estimated.

At the M H Joosub School in Lenasia, pupils seized the English papers and tore them up.

The secretary of the Release Mandela Committee, Mr Paul David, and a fifth-year-engineering student of the University of Durban-Westville, Mr Theo Andrew, were yesterday detained by the security police.

Mr Andhra Andrew, father of the detained student, said five security policemen called at his hou-

se at 5 am. They searched the house and removed documents relating to the school boycott and a typewriter and duplicator.

Mr Andrew said the machines belonged to his church. He said the security policemen promised to return them.

The later arrests bring to 16 the number of people detained in Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

## UNREST

An Athlone attorney, Mr Rashid Khan, who represented several people arrested in connection with the recent unrest, has been detained by security police under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Mrs Nazema Khan of Elwyn Road, Crawford, said her husband was picked up at home by the police at about 6 am yesterday morning. The council of the Un-

iversity of Cape Town has decided to set additional dates for examinations and tests scheduled to be written on June 16 and 17 to mid-July.

A letter signed by the registrar, Mr L Read, said examinations and tests to be written on June 16 and 17 would take place as scheduled but would also be set for July 14 and 15.

Prof R E van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape, said yesterday he was certain there would be no June examinations.

He announced last week that the academic year was to be extended by about four weeks.

He spoke to small groups of students on the campus yesterday morning, urging them to return to lectures, and said later in an interview that if students persisted in

boycotting, they should rather leave.

Stoning of buses continued in the Cape Flats townships on Monday night and a bus driver who was knocked unconscious by a missile, crashed his vehicle into a lamp standard.

Forty-one children appeared in the Bellville Magistrate Court yesterday following stone-throwing incidents in Osborne Road, Bellville South, on Monday.

## VIOLENCE

They are charged with public violence: alternatively attending an unlawful gathering under the Riotous Assemblies Act, alternatively malicious damage to property.

Bail of R100 each was allowed and appear again on June 16.

The 105 pupils of Durban's Gandhi-Desai High School who were arrested

by police yesterday for trespassing have been released in the custody of their parents, Brig John Visser, Divisional commissioner of police for Port Natal, said yesterday.

He said the pupils were arrested by police called to the school by the principal when a large number of pupils, who were suspended earlier, had attempted to disrupt examinations.

Trouble broke out after some pupils forced their way into the school and began making a commotion in an attempt to stop their colleagues from writing their examinations.

The pupils were taken to the Smith Street police station in vans.

Meanwhile, 700 boycotting students at the Medical Faculty of the University of Natal, Durban, will not be permitted to write exams unless they return to lectures by the end of this week.

# Teachers to resist move to expel 4 000

12/6/50

THE PRESIDENT of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, Mr Franklin Sonn, said last night the association would resist the move by the Department of Coloured Relations to expel about 4 000 students who did not attend classes last Friday and on Monday this week.

Earlier at a meeting of the Bishop Lavis and Elsie's River branch of the association, which Mr Sonn did not attend, support was expressed for the protest of schoolchildren against discrimination but appealed to them to return to classes as soon as possible.

Dissatisfaction was also expressed over the recent increase in teachers' salaries announced by the Minister of National Education and Sport and Recreation, Mr Punt Janson.

More than 200 teachers attended the meeting in Bishop Lavis to elect a branch committee and to discuss the new teachers' salaries scales and the present education crisis.

The meeting called on the pupils boycotting classes "as teachers" to return to school to prevent losing a whole year by carrying on indefinitely. "As a community" it supported the case of the pupils against discrimination.

Concern was also expressed about "physical injuries that pupils face in clashes with police". Situations which provoke physical conflict such as stone throwing should be avoided, the teachers felt.

The new salary scales were condemned as insufficient and a resolution was passed calling for the wage gap between the salaries of whites and other race groups to be closed much faster than is the case at present.

# Cape students not expelled

CAPE TIMES 12/6/80 Staff Reporter

RECTORS OF training colleges did not expel students yesterday despite the announcement by the Department of Coloured Relations that all those who had boycotted classes last Friday and on Monday this week have been expelled.

None of the students have been informed officially about their expulsions. Nearly 4 000 are involved. At some colleges "normal classes" were resumed yesterday but at many attendance was reported to be low.

● In Port Elizabeth the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, appealed to students and pupils to reassess the schools boycott because "widespread withdrawal of state bursaries would cause great hardships".

Meanwhile 400 Dower Teachers' Training College students were ordered off the campus by Port Elizabeth riot squad policemen yesterday when they refused to return to lectures.

● It was reported from Durban that the Chatsworth police yesterday temporarily detained about 100 University of Durban-Westville students.

In Ulundi the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and acting minister of education, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the Legislative Assembly that he had received a report from a University of Zululand student that a group of students at the campus were planning to disrupt the half-yearly examinations due to start on Friday.

CAPE TOWN 5  
12/6/50

# New teacher's body

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A non-racial national teachers' association has been launched to fight for a single and equal education system in South Africa.

At a mass meeting held last night in Johannesburg and attended by black and white teachers as well as college and university staff members from all over the country, the National Education Union of South Africa was formed in opposition to the whites-only South African Teachers' Council.

The drive to establish such a body — led by a group of rebel white teachers and backed by leading black and white educationists — comes against the backdrop of the current country-wide schools boycott, threats by white teachers to take strike action over poor salaries and working conditions, and possible action by the British National Union of Teachers (NUT) against white South African teachers.

In a strongly worded address, Professor Phillip Tobias, dean of the University of the Witwatersrand's medical faculty, said educational integration and unity of all educationists was "urgent and vital", stressing that this new body was reaching out to "that future time when the tragedy of today's educational crisis will be chapter of the past".

"More and more sectors of our educational system must unite in the struggle to throw off the bonds of the antiquated, obscurantist and divisive government education policy," he said.

# Educationists warn of bloodshed

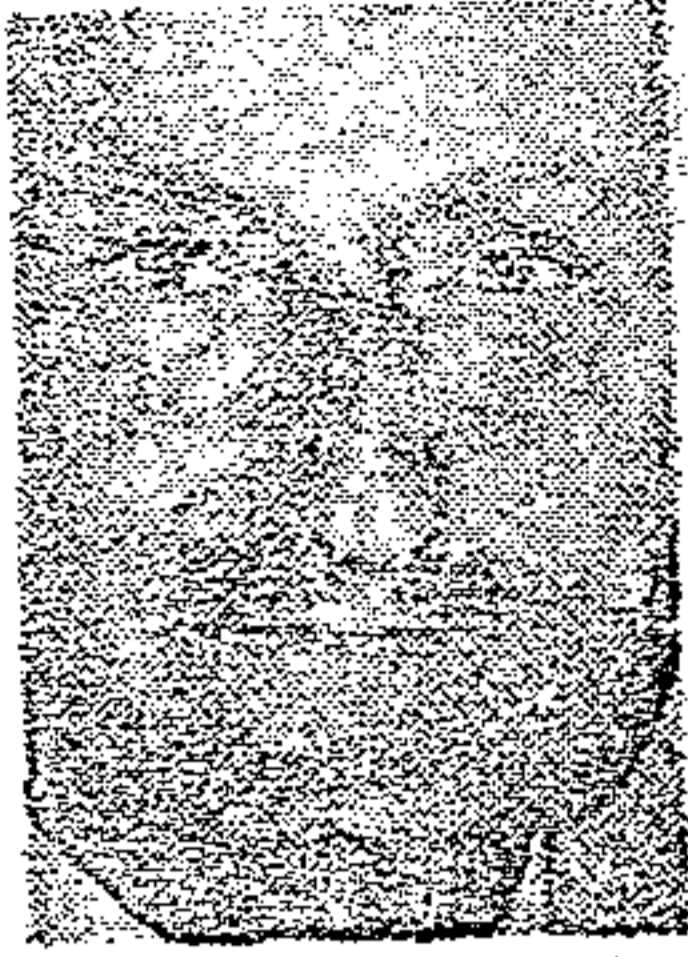
STAR 12/6/80 (50)

By Sheryl Raine

Warnings of bloodshed, inevitable change and an ever-increasing thirst for learning were sounded by a multiracial panel of educationists last night who examined the current crisis in South African education.

The panel consisted of Mr Fanyana Mazibuko of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, Prof P Tobias, dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Ralph Thomas president of the SA Teachers' Union and the Rev John Thorne, former president of the South African Council of Churches.

All four members of the panel blamed the separa-



PROFESSOR PHILLIP TOBIAS

tion of race groups and the racially inferior education system of Christian National Education for the current unrest in black (including coloured and Indian) schools and for failing to prepare white schoolchildren for



THE REV JOHN THORNE

the changes which would occur in South Africa.

"If anything can save the country from bloodshed it is the education of blacks, not 'black education'," said Mr Ralph Thomas.

"Without consulting

their teachers or their parents, black schoolchildren have shown their rejection of separate education systems.

"Because no plan for a united education system has come from the Government, individuals involved feel that it is their responsibility to bring about a new order."

Change, the panel agreed, was inevitable.

"Whether we like it or not, the future of white and black people are intertwined and change will occur," said Mr Mazibuko.

"The white community still holds the key to peaceful transformation."

But the black community, he said, was finding it difficult to separate education from mainstream politics.

12/5/80 NEWS  
(50)  
'Certificate  
education'  
slammed

SOUTH AFRICANS needed a system of education which would emphasise quality of learning, rather than the present system which aimed at acquiring certificates, Professor C T Millar, professor of adult education at UCT, said at last night's education symposium.

The symposium was held at Herzlia High School to mark the 40th anniversary of the school. The topic was Education in the year 2020.

'I have observed, mainly among blacks, that those who succeed in achieving academic qualifications are mainly those who are able to memorise well,' said Professor Millar.

This meant many people had certificates as opposed to learning.

'Until there is a political solution in South Africa, I fear there will be no change in education,' he said.

STAR 13/6/80 (50) 284

# School boycott goes on in Lenasia, Cape

## Staff Reporters

Indian pupils in Lenasia continued their boycott of lessons today and indicated they would not write the mid-year examinations which are scheduled to begin on Monday.

Schools in the area were virtually deserted. Parents have said they are keeping their children at home rather than allow them to gather in school

grounds.

Black students at the University of the Witwatersrand will not be writing examinations on Monday — the day of mourning for the 1976 Soweto riots.

University authorities have indicated they will allow students who do not write exams to do so at a later date.

There was a complete stayaway at Cape Peninsu-

la training and technical colleges today as students defied a Government expulsion order issued by the Secretary of Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills, earlier this week.

Attendances at Peninsula high schools were again low today. Principals said the situation was tense as pupils discussed next week's stayaway and the commemoration of those

who died in the unrest of 1976.

No University of the North-Turffloop students are writing the mid-year exams, which started on Wednesday, despite threats that their subsidies may be withdrawn or that they will be refused re-admission.

A student told The Star that they had stayed away because they had been threatened with assault

and with having their homes burned.

At the University of Zululand, students sat for their exams without interruption, according to the rector, Professor A C Nkabinde.

Security Police have detained another Fort Hare student, Mr Xola Vena, a second-year BA student who was picked up at his Tokoza home early today.



NOT a single candidate turned up for examinations at Turfloop University yesterday as students throughout the country continued to defy calls to go back to class.

The official closing of Turfloop University is said to be just a matter of time. Students milled around the campus — which is teeming with scores of policemen — and none of them went to the exam centre.

Student sources said the footballer student who was detained by police on Wednesday, Mr Thabo Tsotetsi, was released the same day after being escorted to the exam centre.

Books belonging to one

# Total Turf exam boycott as students protest goes on

Post 13/6/80

50 27 32

student who had defied the boycott were torn at a mass meeting held on Wednesday night and R30 found in the books is to be donated to the family of Mr and Mrs George Mashamba, who were sentenced to prison terms after being found guilty under the Terrorism Act.

In Johannesburg and on the Reef, Indian schools were almost deserted.

The mass stay away is

expected to continue at least until after June 16.

Some shopowners at the Oriental Plaza and in Lenasia have said they will respect the commemoration period and close on Monday.

Meanwhile police are believed to have detained six students from Lenasia and Eldorado Park who had gone to the Riverlea High School for a students' meeting.

Sources there said that

police stormed the school and chased the students through the schoolgrounds before finally arresting them. However, by late yesterday it could not be confirmed whether the six were still being held or whether they had been released.

In Durban, a meeting addressed by the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, called for the "unconditional and immediate re-

lease" of all leaders detained without trial.

In Grey Street, downtown Durban, several shops closed yesterday afternoon in protest against the continued harassment in the area by police.

At the University of Zululand, students were due to start examinations today.

The rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J M de Wet, said

the university would re-open on July 15. Students who wanted to be readmitted would have to pay their fees in full.

Some lectors and principals of training and technical colleges in the Cape Peninsula are refusing to carry out a Government instruction to expel boycotting students.

It is reported from Bloemfontein that the call for people not to turn up for work yesterday and today, has so far failed as workers went to work as usual. The call is said to have come through mysterious leaflets written in free hand and placed in post boxes.

4 line 10/11/80

# The High School that lives on protest

## For 25 years it's been a festering sore

Unheated, without electricity and in a hopeless state of disrepair, Kiptown's only high school exemplifies the reasons for the current mass boycott of classes.  
**MIKE OVERMEYER reports...**

SMC  
13/1/80  
50

Only 20 km south of Johannesburg, a school for coloured high school pupils has fallen into a state of disrepair that almost beggars description. The 25-year-old school was built during the time of the Kiptown Defiance Campaign, in 1955. Currently it has 629 pupils. Thirteen years ago it received demonstrations before education authorities reversed it from a primary to a secondary

school for the then overcrowded Kiptown township. "We have to fight for whatever we need and want out of the Education or Public Works authorities," says Mr Don Mateman, chairman of the school committee and member of the local coloured management committee. "Since my involvement on the committee we have continually clashed with

the Coloured Relations department on education and the Department of Public Works on the maintenance of the neglected building," he complains.

**NO TEACHERS**  
"Constantly, we have needed several teachers to make up for the shortage here. We have combatted the country for staff as far afield as Port Elizabeth and Kimberley —

but teachers refuse to come to Kiptown," Mr Mateman says. The Johannesburg City Council has assured the school committee that "migrant" teachers would be allowed preferential treatment when applying for accommodation. Since the beginning of the 1980 school year the 20 matric class pupils have been without maths

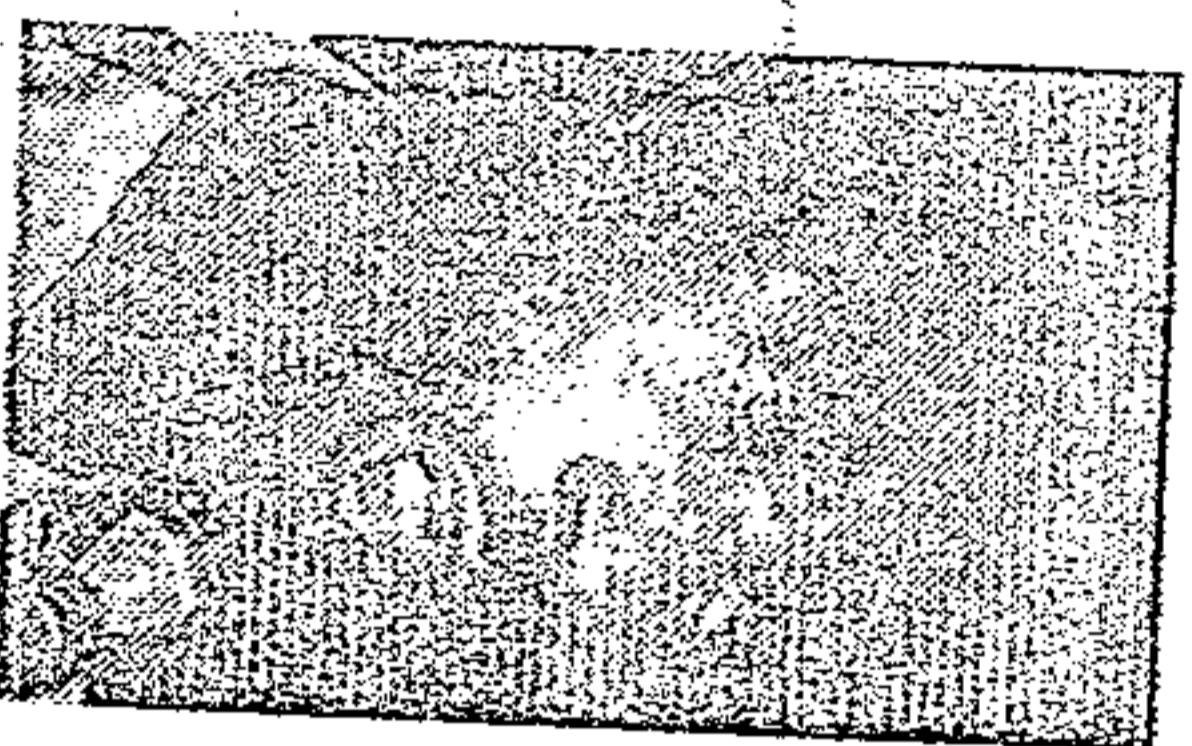
and commerce teachers. Parents fear for the success of these pupils, especially since the boycott of classes. Over the year even electricity has short-circuited Kiptown High School. Each morning a pall of thick smoke blocks sunlight from the classrooms for several hours. Lessons are often postponed until

there is enough light for study. Driving along the dusty dirt roads of the dying Kiptown township yields a glimpse of the almost inhuman conditions facing the scanty population. It still holds. "With early morning coal-fume fumes billowing about, it is still dark in Kiptown at 9 am on most

wintery days," said a passerby. Broken gutters, sewage overflow, classrooms in disrepair and endless broken windows have resulted in a mountain of correspondence with the Department of Public Works. "To replace a broken window pane our principal has to find at least three tenders," says Mr Mateman.

Of the 629 pupils at the school, just over 100 live within walking distance because the township is steadily being evacuated. Most of the other pupils spend R110 a week on bus trips from the conglomerate of Eldorado Park township close by. In January 1979, the only other coloured high school was opened in Eldorado Park. At present it has an enrolment of about 1200 pupils. Official estimates are that nearly 56 000 people stay in Eldorado Park but the total population is close to 90 000.

**OVERCROWDED**  
They pay the same fare, R110, to attend schools in the Eastern



Mr Fanyana Mazibuko... "something sinister,"

## Blacks cool to boycotts after trauma of 1976

The Soweto riots of 1976, which began with a school's walkout, were too traumatic and too expensive in terms of lives and money "with only negligible results" for black pupils to want to join the coloured schools boycott now, say black leaders. But, they added, it might not take much to arouse the suppressed anger and impatience with authority within the educational confines of the black city's suburbs.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, has an intimate awareness of what he calls "the gut feeling" in the schools. "I've got nothing but this feeling to go on but something sinister could be brewing. The situation seems tense and it could erupt next week, the fourth anniversary of the Soweto 76 tragedy," he said.

The relative passiveness of black students during the coloured schools boycott does not mean "I've got nothing but this feeling to go on but something sinister could be brewing. The situation seems tense and it could erupt next week, the fourth anniversary of the Soweto 76 tragedy," he said.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten particularly concerned with education, warned 18 hours before it erupted on June 16 last year. "Now he says that 'tremendous blows' dealt by the Government then destroyed effective organisation, communication and leadership, and that

was why black schools had not supported the current coloured schools boycott to any large extent. "Basically they are in total agreement with the boycott. "The negligible results shown by the authorities in terms of legislation were hardly what they had been asking for in 1976," said Mr Mazibuko. Blacks, coloureds and Indians agree that Government response "has been nothing at all".

Mr Leonard Mosala... "tremendous blows" dealt by the Government then destroyed effective organisation, communication and leadership, and that



Mr Leonard Mosala... "tremendous blows" dealt by the Government then destroyed effective organisation, communication and leadership, and that

# Educationist: ~~75~~ End the boycott <sup>50</sup>

Cape Times 13/6/80 ~~257~~

Staff Reporter

A BOYCOTT of schools will not bring about political change for the voiceless majority in this country and the time has come for the boycott to end.

This was the message from a noted educationist, Dr Edgar Maurice, to more than 400 Mitchell's Plain residents last night. He was addressing parents who gathered to discuss the current school crisis.

Dr Maurice, a former principal of Harold Cressy High School, said it was a mistake to believe that the school boycott was the only method available to achieve political rights.

"There is a wide spectrum of political techniques available to us," he said. "The boycott must come to an end from a position of strength if there is to be real victory, and I say that that position of strength will be on next Wednesday."

Dr Maurice said the boycott had a tremendous impact on everybody.

"Never in the history of our community have young people shown the same sense of discipline and unity," he said.

But, he said, the boycott could not continue indefinitely because people will be passed this year without acquiring the necessary attainment.

"The main point of concern is not that pupils will fail, but that pupils will pass as half-baked standard 7s and standard 8s," he said.

Dr Maurice said people had "slowly lost their faith in education".

# 3 000 students

CAPE TIMES 13/6/80

## stage walk-off

Staff Reporter: 50 : 257

STUDENTS at eight training schools and colleges in Peninsula yesterday staged a mass walk-off in response to the announcement by the Department of Coloured Affairs that they had been expelled.

The students — approximately 3 000 — have decided to stay away till the beginning of the new term in mid-July, when they expect to be unconditionally reinstated.

The walk-off came after rectors of the institutions had for two days refused to carry out an instruction from the Department of Coloured Affairs to expel all students who did not attend classes on Monday.

The institutions involved in the walk-off were Hewan and Bellville training colleges, Battswood, Zonnebloem, Wesley and Roggebaai training schools, Athlone and the Peninsula Technikon.

### Urgent Supreme Court application

The director of the Peninsula Technikon, Mr Franklin Sonn, disputed the legal validity of the directive to college heads to expel students. Mr Sonn said last night that the directive was not valid and he had refused to comply with it.

He had informed the Secretary for Coloured Affairs, Mr J H T Mills, of his view and an urgent Supreme Court application had been prepared.

But, in a meeting with Mr Sonn's attorney, Mr Richard Rosenthal, assurances were given by Mr Mills and it is understood that the application to court has fallen away. Mr Rosenthal said he could not disclose the nature of the assurances.

# Education inquiry

(50) RDM Political Staff 14/6/80

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday announced the details of a 12-month inquiry into education in South Africa, including a programme for equality for all races.

Under the leadership of Professor J P de Lange, principal of the Rand Afrikaans University, the inquiry will be coordinated by the Human Sciences Research Council and will make recommendations to the Cabinet "within 12 months".

Mr Botha said the inquiry will establish "principal guidelines for a practical educational policy" in South Africa so that the optimum potential of all inhabitants was realised, economic growth promoted and the quality of life improved. It would investigate "a programme whereby equality in education for all population groups can be attained," Mr Botha said.

## Probe to <sup>STAR</sup> seek new <sup>14/1/80</sup> education <sup>(50)</sup> policies

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday announced that the Human Sciences Research Council would be asked to launch a co-ordinated investigation, in collaboration with all interested parties, and propose to the Cabinet principal guidelines for a practicable education policy.

Speaking in the third reading debate on the Budget, he said it had been decided that the council should report within one year on:

- Principal guidelines for a practicable education policy to develop all inhabitants to the maximum;
- Promoting economic growth and improving quality of life;
- Organisation control structure and financing of education;
- Consultative and decision-making mechanisms in education;
- "An infrastructure for education to fulfil South Africa's manpower needs and the self-realisation of inhabitants," and
- "A programme whereby equality in education for all population groups can be attained."

Mr Botha said: "This investigation has to be undertaken with due allowance for, inter alia, the existing situation in education, the composition of the population in the South African society and the means that would be available for education within the scope of the country's overriding financial position.

"The investigation will be aimed at all levels of education, in other words, at pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education."

The Human Sciences Research Council had drawn up a plan of action for the research programme.

15/6/80  
Parent  
SUN TRIB  
bodies

join  
teacher  
salary  
battle

By WANDA EDKINS

NATAL parents, alarmed at mass teacher resignations and the crisis in white schools, are backing teachers in their fight for a better deal.

Hundreds of parents throughout the province have pledged their support.

Many were shocked when details of teachers salaries were given to them at a series of meetings held throughout Natal between teacher society executives and members of parents' advisory committees.

Representatives from parent associations throughout the province will meet in Pietermaritzburg next weekend to decide on an action plan.

"I was shattered when I saw their salary scales," said Eric Tocknell, head of Hillcrest High's advisory committee.

"I was in business before I took up farming. A businessman likes to give his staff a salary which is sufficient to allow them to get on with their work without other concerns.

"I can't see a teacher being able to leave home in the morning with a clear conscience that he's providing adequately for his family."

He said many parents felt they had let teachers down by not offering them support sooner.

Professor Michael Erasmus, head of the Department of Law at the University of Zululand and a member of the Empangeni High School board, said parents were keen to support a commission of inquiry.

15/6/80 SUN TRIB  
Union move to ~~beat~~  
beat school crisis 50

By WANDA EDKINS

AN anti-political education union, which aims to remove control of education in South Africa from politicians and place it in the hands of educationalists, has been formed in Johannesburg.

Plans for the non-racial body grew out of discontent with the racial tag attached to the South African Teachers' Council for Whites and general inequalities in education.

Support has since been fanned by the present school boycott crisis which reached its climax soon after the establishing committee was formed.

Overwhelming support was received from about 550 representatives of schools, universities, teacher training colleges and related organisations who packed Johannesburg's Selborne Hall on Wednesday to vote on the establishment of the National Education Union of South Africa.

Chairman of the interim committee Donovan Lowry, vice-principal of a Johannesburg school, said the new body had been established to unite all educational groups in South Africa; and to design and demand a single and equal educational system.

"At present teachers organisations are fragmented along racial and provincial lines. This fits in very well with the policy of apartheid but it prevents any unified action by teachers." Mr Lowry told The Sunday Tribune.

"We are not suggesting tak-

ing over from established teaching associations. What we envisage is dual membership. "We see ourselves as complementing them, not usurping them."

Mr Lowry said the national union had support from all race groups and many leading academics had identified with the move. It had begun in the Transvaal but branches would be established nationwide.

"We don't want education left to politicians. I'd call us an anti-political organisation. We want to see the influence of teachers and academics counter that of politicians who've created the present state of chaos in education."

He said to be effective, teachers had to have a united body: They needed a point of focus.

Mr Lowry said the present Teachers' Council would have to either be replaced or opened to all race groups. "It is an insult to teachers. It is the only professional body in the country that has race built into it."

Mr Lowry said a meeting would be held this week to elect a new committee from more than 40 members chosen this week to constitute the governing body of the association.

A national convention on education, at which a permanent constitution for the association would be adopted, would probably take place before the end of the year.





Education in Soweto, has changed "dramatically," says Mr Jaap Strydom, the official who has been directly in charge of it since soon after the outbreak of the 1976 riots.

For some years before the riots, Soweto's desperate shortage of schools was relieved mainly by public donations raised through The Star's TEACH campaign.

Today, Mr Strydom emphasises about State-financed construction programmes which aim to wipe out the backlog in Soweto's schools and classrooms in the next financial year.

Mr Strydom has more to boast about than the R21-million which, he says, will have been spent on Soweto's school buildings from December 1978 by the end of next March.

The revamping of education in the black city has been extended beyond the traditional sphere to encompass also adults and pre-school children.

The pupil teacher ratio in black schools throughout the country was reported to be nearly 50-to-one in 1977.

The Urban Foundation's recent Soweto Report gave the present ratio for Soweto as 47-to-one and added that this was to be reduced to 41-to-one this year.

Mr Strydom says it is already down to 36 pupils for every teacher.

The upgrading of teachers is another of Mr Strydom's priorities.

"By the end of 1982 we want all teachers in Soweto to have at least a matric," he says. To achieve this, 2 600 Soweto teachers were enrolled in adult education in 1978.

In addition, Soweto's Teachers' Training College is being enlarged to cater for 600 instead of the present 336 trainees — hopefully from next year.

The trainees take a three-year course including degree subjects provided

This day four years ago, Soweto's education system provoked an outburst which shook South Africa for many months. What has become of "Bantu Education" in Soweto?  
SIEGFRIED HANNIG sought the answer from Mr Jaap Strydom (below) regional director of the renamed Department of Education and Training in charge of the Johannesburg area. He says:

We have concrete evidence of fundamental improvements which must have a major impact



SAR  
16/18/80  
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278  
340

ed in conjunction with the University of South Africa.

Ongoing courses in science, English and industrial art are held to upgrade teachers in these fields. At least one teacher in each of these fields from every secondary school in Soweto is attending these courses.

Special courses are provided for mathematics teachers and school librarians, as well as typing courses. About 70 principals and school inspectors underwent school management courses this year.

Adult education ranging from literacy classes to matric courses is being provided at 64 venues with afternoon and evening classes.

Last year, 15 000 Sowetans enrolled for these. "There is an adult education class practically within walking distance of every Soweto home," Mr Strydom says.

The classes are being run by 13 full-time principals and many part-time teachers. Pre-school classes have been opened at 135

primary schools in Soweto. And, 300 teachers have passed a course to help them prepare children for school.

All school entrants are being tested for school readiness. Those who are not ready receive a supplementary programme to help them catch up with the rest.

A specialist inspector has been appointed for pre-school and primary education.

A choice of four main streams of education is offered to Soweto's high

school children — scientific, technical, commercial and general.

There are specially equipped technical centres for this purpose. In addition, 286 prospective artisans are undergoing training at the George Tabor Technical College.

School construction and extension will have increased the number of Soweto's secondary schools from 39 in 1976 to 56 by the beginning of next year. Since the beginning of this year eight new secondary schools have been under construction — six of them three-storey buildings and the remaining two even larger, with school halls.

Five new secondary schools which existed in the beginning of this year — all of them double-storey buildings with 24 classrooms plus two fully equipped laboratories, two industrial science centres, two domestic science centres, a modern library and an administration block.

All the secondary schools which existed in 1976 have been enlarged to cater for at least 20 classrooms. All have laboratories, industrial and domestic science centres and libraries.

The damage done to the schools during the riots has been repaired. Two new primary schools have been built since 1976 and 450 classrooms are being added to Soweto's primary schools this financial year.

All text books other than prescribed literature for high school pupils are provided free of charge to Soweto's 193 000 school children. Stationery is not provided.

Improvements in the salaries of black teachers were announced recently, but details are not available.

"We are particularly grateful for the constant support we have had from teachers and parents in our efforts to afford the children of Soweto the best education that is possible," said Mr Strydom.

"We do not claim to have overcome all the problems.

"But we have concrete evidence of fundamental improvements which must have a major impact on the children of Soweto as time goes by."

# School pupils go into hiding

STAR 16/6/80  
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757  
75

Crime Report

PUPILS from the Sentinal Secondary School in Hout Bay have gone into hiding after police requests for a list of the names and addresses of all Standard 8 pupils at the school.

The requests came in the wake of the stoning of a bus in Hout Bay on June 6 after which a person in a blazer was seen climbing over a fence into the school grounds.

The police requests were confirmed yesterday by the headmaster, Mr Jacobs, who admitted that a number of pupils were no longer staying at their homes with their parents.

After the stoning, riot police arrived at the school but were denied entrance. Later a senior police officer asked to see the prefects or school council so that it could be established who was responsible for the stoning.

Later, Mr Jacobs was asked to hand over a list of names and addresses of those in the Standard 8 class at the school.

Mr Jacobs refused, but many of the 44 pupils fled their homes, fearing detention.

Mr Jacobs said those who had not left home were living in fear of detention.

Separate meetings have since been held with police, Coloured Education Department officials, teachers and school committee members, in an attempt to find a solution.

"We are not condoning any act but we want to make sure nothing lights a potentially explosive situation," he said.

He added that Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg area, had been most helpful in regard to the present situation.

## Buses damaged

Colonel A J van Dyk, District Commandant for Wynberg, said two buses were damaged in the stonings and police had information that Standard 8 pupils were involved.

"We just want to know who the Standard 8 pupils are," he said. "It is just a normal criminal investigation."

## Attendance almost normal at EL High

EAST LONDON — Attendance at the East London High School was "almost back to normal" yesterday, according to a teacher there.

Most of the 150 students who walked out on Wednesday had returned to classes yesterday, including most of the 32 suspended last Monday.

The teacher said eight of the 32 suspended students had handed in

DD 12/16/80  
letters asking to be readmitted, but the school was also accepting students without letters.

A few students were still refusing to go back, he said, but the position was "generally stable", with almost 100 per cent attendance in the senior classes.

The boycott continued at John Bisseker High School here. — DDR

# Boycott backers' motives queried

EAST LONDON — A former chairman of the Coloured Management Committee has questioned the motives of the Coloured and Indian Management Committee members who have claimed to support the boycotting students.

Mr Peter Mopp, who resigned as CMC chairman because he said the committee served no purpose, said some members of the CMC and IMC like Mr D. Alexander and Mr M. Williams boldly stood up at recent public meetings and declared their support for the students.

"Did they endorse the students' stand to retain popularity or did they endorse the stand because of their deep felt conviction that what the students are doing is right?" Mr Mopp asked.

"They are serving on a Government created body which is part of the system the students are protesting against. How can they in all honesty support the students and continue serving on bodies which uphold the system?"

Mr Mopp said the students were sacrificing something precious in an attempt to voice their disapproval of the system and its shortcomings.

He said CMC and IMC members either had to reject the stand taken by the

students and continue serving on CMCs and IMCs, or support the stand taken by the students and resign from these committees.

"The other members of the two committees are by no means exonerated. The excuse that they are serving their communities on these ethnic committees must now be seriously questioned," Mr Mopp said.

He said even the type of service these members were rendering must now be reviewed.

"The chairman of the CMC, Mr J. H. Nash, has for the past two years spent more time out of East London and the constant cry of where is he when we need him has been heard once too often.

"Where has Mr Nash been throughout these last eight weeks of the student boycott when his leadership and service was sorely needed?"

"Mr A. V. Green has not been seen around East London the whole year, yet he continues to serve on the CMC. Mr J. Temmers was seen at recent students and parents meetings only once. He did not even attend the meeting of all the teachers. Both Mr E. Klassen and Mr W. Badenhorst have been conspicuous by their

absence," Mr Mopp said. "Mr W. George and Mr R. Phillips have both been attending meetings and have voiced their opinions," he said.

Mr Mopp wondered when last members of the CMC and IMC held meetings with the public to discuss vital issues affecting their communities.

He said the 92 per cent absenteeism at the last CMC by-election clearly showed that the system and the type of service provided by members had been rejected by the community.

Reacting to Mr Mopp's call, the vice-chairman of the IMC, Mr M. Williams, said it was his personal viewpoint he expressed at the meetings.

He did so as a parent and not as an IMC member.

Mr Williams said he supported the students' boycott not because he sought popularity as a member of the IMC.

"To the contrary, I did so because they showed solidarity and did so in a peaceful and commendable manner. The students did not cause any desecration of property," he said.

Mr Williams said when the Department of Indian Affairs put the gun to the heads of students by



MR MOPP

sending expulsion letters and then turning them into suspensions, the parents had to resolve to stand with the children and support the boycott.

"The reason why I would not take Mr Mopp's advice to resign from the IMC is because it is the only representative body for the Braelyn Heights community.

"We have achieved a lot more than any other association had achieved and we have a very good understanding with the City Council

"It is, however, my ultimate aim to seek direct representation on the city council from where I could serve my community," Mr Williams said.

Mr D. Alexander and Mr J. F. Temmers said they needed time to study Mr Mopp's statement and would release their replies later.

Mr Nash is away in Cape Town and could not be contacted for comment. — DDR

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## NOTE CAREFULLY

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

## WARNING

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

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

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'Vaal teachers' distrust grows'  
17/6/80

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

THE rejection of teachers' demands for a commission of inquiry into education had gravely deepened the profession's distrust of the Government, said the president of the Transvaal Teachers Association, Mr Peter Mundell. The TTA associated itself with the "deep regret" expressed by the Federal Council of Teachers Associations at the Government refusal to appoint a presidential commission.

The Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, told the Federal Council at a meeting in Cape Town last Saturday that the Government had decided that an investigation into education would be made by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The Federal Council said the Government and other relevant bodies must clearly understand the priorities in the proposed investigation. These were:

- Service conditions and salary structure;
- The recruitment of suitable student teachers;
- The shortage of suitable teachers;
- How to retain teachers in the service.

Mr Mundell said the deep regret expressed by the council was a massive understatement.

"Teachers' anger will be inflamed by the Government's rejection of a commission without a reasonable explanation of why one has been refused," Mr Mundell said at the weekend.

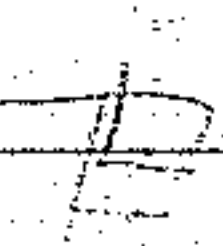
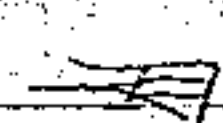
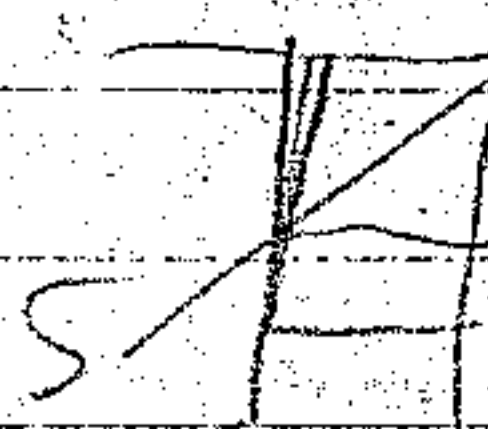
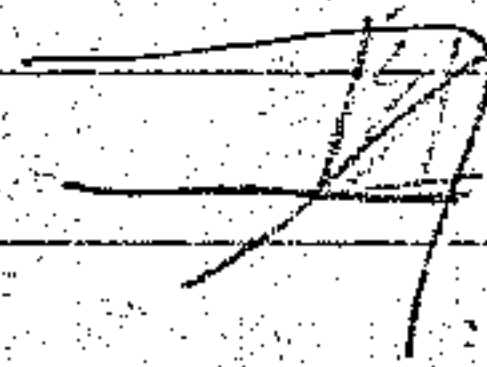
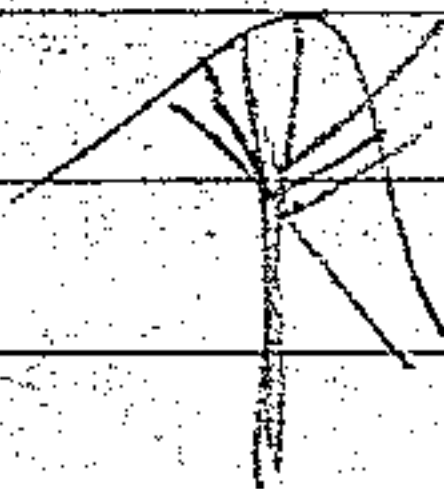
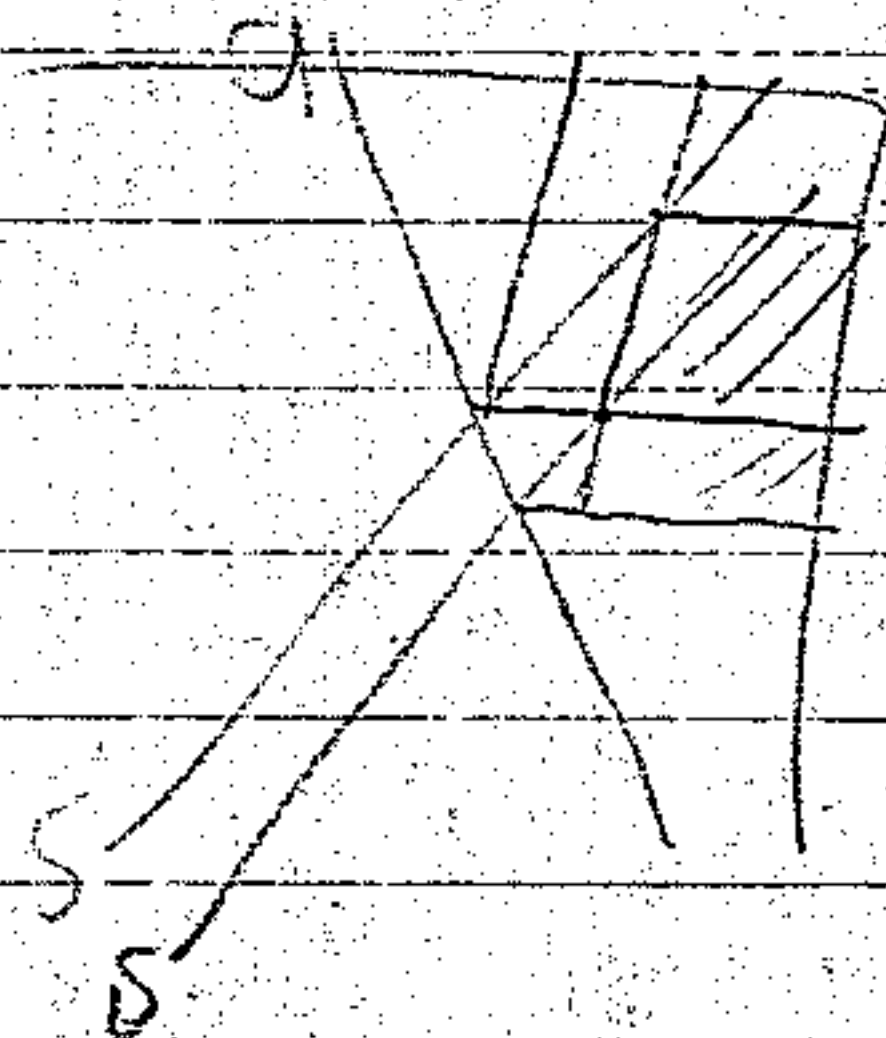
There were already solid grounds for seriously questioning the Government's goodwill or lack of it to the teaching corps.

Education in South Africa was in a state of crisis and only a commission headed by a judge would have the necessary authority and objectivity to get to the roots of the problem.

Teachers would also doubt the authority of an HSRC investigation.

There were issues involved, including a unitary education system for all population groups, which demanded the objectivity which only a judicial commission could apply.

"I feel that this is history repeating itself. We have had half-baked efforts at resolving the problems in education in the past and I fear this is another of them," said Mr Mundell.



# 2000 pupils

# are expelled

# in Lenasia

STAR 18/6/80

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By Yussuf Nazeer

More than 2 000 boycotting pupils have been officially expelled from Lenasia's four high schools under a notice of suspension from the Department of Indian Affairs which came into effect yesterday.

The suspensions follow warnings since last month that boycotting pupils who did not return to classes would be expelled.

But the pupils ignored the warnings and continued with the boycotts demanding the release of all detained students and parents' action committee leaders involved since the boycott started.

The pupils have refused to write their examinations which started in some schools last week.

They are asking that the examinations be postponed to another date in August. But the department wants the examinations to continue.

Scores of pupils have left school and are enrolling for correspondence courses with white colleges.

School sources said expelled pupils could reapply for admission when the new school term opened on July 21. Indian schools close next Friday. Coloured schools close on Friday.

Pupils said last night that they were now more determined doggedly to pursue the boycotts until:

- The expulsions were rescinded;

- Everyone detained in connection with the boycotts had been released;

- Concrete educational changes had been instituted.

About 100 Indian pupils were removed from the Lenasia High School by police today and taken to Soweto police headquarters.

Brigadier Kobus Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of police for Soweto, said today the removal of the pupils had been done at the request of the school and a schools' inspector.

He said the pupils were told by the inspector that

Teachers

RDM  
press

for

full probe

Pretoria Bureau

THE Government is expected to come under pressure from teachers' associations throughout the country in the next few days for a Presidential commission to probe the problems of the entire education system.

The associations have not accepted "as the final word" the announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that an investigation will be made by the Human Sciences Research Council.

Criticism of the Government's unwillingness so far to appoint a commission is expected at the annual conference of the South African Teachers' Association — representing Cape teachers in Graaff Reinet at the weekend.

Next week the annual conference of the Natal Teachers' Society will also hit out at what is seen as an unreasonable delay in appointing an inquiry.

And on Saturday the executive of the Transvaal Teachers' Association will meet in Johannesburg to discuss the Prime Minister's announcement.

In it he said that HSRC would be asked to investigate and report within a year on aspects including:

- Guidelines for a practicable education policy for the maximum development of all;
- Organisation control and the structure and financing of education;
- A programme to attain equal education for all.



# CMIC men hit back at Mopp

and he is now joining popular movements such as boycotts to save face. We do not need to do this as we are doing positive work."

Mr J. Temmers said: "I won't quit the CMC to please Mr Mopp because I believe all vehicles should be used to improve the lot of our people."

Mr Ronnie Phillips said although Mr Mopp had not attacked him, he stood by the CMC statement and Mr Mopp worked in racial areas with Babs.

Mr Wally George said Mr Mopp should realise the CMC did civic work and had nothing to do with schools and education.

Mr Errol Claassen and Mr William Badenhorst said Mr Mopp's attack on them for not attending the boycott meetings was unjustified as they were busy with other matters.

Mr Mopp serves on the John Bisseker Senior Secondary School Committee and was in possession of pupil grievances before the boycott," their statement said.

"If Mr Mopp is so concerned about us serving on racial bodies he should..."

"I also wish to remind Mr Mopp of his advice that we should stop fighting for SA in general, but for the betterment of the coloured people. Is this not racialism?"

Repeating to the personal attack on him in which his support of the student boycott was queried, the CMC vice-president, Mr Corrie Alexander, said: "I'll never hide behind children's boycotts to become politically famous."

"We're just trying to do a good job in our limited situation," he said.

"I maintain the struggle for freedom has different methods and everybody uses the method he sees best."

"He serves on the Regional Board which deals with teacher job..."

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

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pieces of paper or other material into the examination room as are so instructed

- 1. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# Lenasia parents get tough

STAR 17/6/80  
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By Yussuf Nazeer

The school crisis has taken a new turn. Grim-faced parents are escorting their children to examinations in Lenasia schools. Some are carrying canes and sjamboks.

The parents (mostly mothers) bodyguard swung into action after some children who wanted to write their examinations were chased out of classrooms by boycotters.

Yesterday\* one whip-wielding mother lashed out at a group of boycotters who taunted her child as a "sellout" and "traitor" and tried to prevent the pupil entering the classroom.

Examinations began this week and continue next week up to Friday when Indian schools close.

Examination writers who do poorly will be given the benefit of the doubt depending on their previous marks.

School heads said today that children who write their examinations would be treated "sympathetically" because of the special boycott circumstances.

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# School principals pessimistic

PRINCIPALS at Peninsula schools said today they had little hope of a return to normality next term as hundreds of coloured schools throughout the country closed for the June vacation.

Attendances at most schools today ranged from nil to 10 percent and there were no joyful schoolchildren streaming through school gates to enjoy the holidays.

The three-week vacation will provide a brief respite for coloured education following the most chaotic period in the 20

years of its existence.

But a number of Cape Town principals have already been told by their pupils that they will return to school a week later than planned and on the same date as Indian pupils who start their vacation next week.

This is to show their abhorrence of racial education, one principal said.

Principals interviewed said they were pessimistic about a return to normality next term.

Unless there is an improvement in the general

situation in the country, I can't see pupils sitting down to normal school work, one said.

The other factor is that most pupils have written off this year and have accepted that a situation of unrest will continue.

Another principal said although examinations were uppermost in the minds of pupils the situation at the University of the Western Cape and training colleges would influence any return to normality.

It would be a tremendous help if the authorities

ties adopted a more sympathetic approach, especially with regard to Hewat and other colleges.

If there's any conflict situation there at the start of next term I don't see pupils not supporting their colleagues, he said.

One principal said the June examinations had been completely shelved and the main task would be to do outstanding school work if there was a return to classes next term.

Most of my pupils and teachers are working during the vacation to

catch up on lost work, he said.

Spokesmen for the Committee of S.I. which has been spearheading the class boycott in the Western Cape, were not available for comment.

Principals and rectors of Peninsula training colleges were to meet the Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills, this afternoon to discuss the 'crises situation' at their colleges following their close down and the expulsion of hundreds of students by the Government.

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STAR 17/6/80  
No more  
Afrikaans

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has bowed to students' demands that Afrikaans and Bantu Education should be removed from school syllabuses.

In a statement sent to all schools in Transkei the Education Department has given a strict instruction that Afrikaans will no longer be taught.

The Deputy Secretary for Education, Mr S C Mvambo, told school inspectors and headmasters to make a thorough study of the statement.

The students' demands were also echoed in the National Assembly when both Government and Opposition members called for the scrapping of Afrikaans.

# Indian children can return — Krog

DURBAN. — The last of the major obstacles to ending the three-month-old boycott of classes by Indian pupils was removed by Mr Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, yesterday when he announced that all schoolchildren who had been suspended from classes would be allowed to return to school unconditionally.

Mr Krog said the decision had been taken in the interests of normalizing the unsettled conditions and to enable schools to continue with their educational programme in the best interest of the pupils.

It was estimated that nearly 10 000 pupils had been suspended.

The director's decision was last night widely welcomed by the Teachers Association of South Africa, the Indian Council, Natal Indian Congress, Par-

ents Action committees and Natal Association of Education Committees, which all made representations at various levels to have the suspension orders rescinded.

"With the boycott ending, pupils everywhere will now have to put in extra effort to catch up on lost class work," a Durban principal said.

Mr Y S Chinsamy, chairman of the South African Indian Council, described Mr Krog's decision as "statesmanlike" and said the council had shown its mettle. Mr Pat Samuels, president of TASA, said he was pleased that his association's repeated requests to Mr Krog, Mr J G Brummer, Secretary for Indian Affairs, the Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had been met.

CAPE TIMES 20/6/80 (50)

# White education 'superior'

CAPE TIMES 20/6/80

Staff Reporter

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES and the qualifications of the teachers of white pupils were undeniably superior to those of the other population groups, the Director of Education, Dr P S Meyer, said last night.

Speaking at the University of the Western Cape's graduation ceremony last night, Dr Meyer said that the provision of equal facilities and the raising of the level of teacher-training to the desired level would take time and money.

The realization of equality in education was not only the responsibility of the state, but part of that responsibility rested with the teachers.

"By continually evaluating and improving their own standards of competence, and by setting goals for their pupils, they can do much to achieve levels of education equal to the best in the country."

South Africa's educational system had come under close scrutiny, he said. "And rightly so, because the quality of our existence depends largely upon the quality of the education we are exposed to."

## Equal educational facilities

It seemed that, for various historical and other reasons, children of different cultural groups were not being afforded equal educational opportunities, and certain disparities in the service conditions of teachers still existed.

"It seems, furthermore, that although much has been done to raise the general standard of education in South Africa, there is a genuine desire by the authorities to remove the inequalities in scholastic opportunities and service conditions."

The announcement that the Human Sciences Research Council would conduct an in-depth investigation into all aspects of education, was proof of the government's sincerity in this regard.

Dr Meyer sounded a note of caution when he added that equal opportunities in every respect could not be accomplished within one, two or even five years.

"This becomes evident if it is taken into consideration that between 1955 and 1975 the increase in the number of pupils in South Africa was: White 48.1 percent; Asian 98.3 percent; coloured 165.1 percent and black — 267.8 percent."

STAR 20/6/80

# Schools to accept expelled pupils

By Yussuf Nazeer

More than 5 000 Transvaal Indian pupils who were officially suspended and expelled from classes can return to school unconditionally from today and Monday.

At a meeting of the Department of Indian Education and the Parents' Action Committee representatives in Pretoria yesterday, it was agreed to allow all suspended and expelled children back without any conditions.

It was also decided to scrap examination dates and begin the mid-year examination afresh from Monday, and to ignore the current mid-year exam marks and base all class promotions on the end-of-the-year exam.

The meeting was between the chief inspector

of Indian schools, Mr Otto Beyer, his aides and the Johannesburg Action Committee representatives, Dr R A M Saloojee, Dr Yusuf Saloojee, Mr E A Cassim Saloojee and two parents.

A representative of the Lenasia Parents' Action Committee, Mr Joe Cassim, said the action committee took up the expulsion and examination questions with the authorities on a mandate given them by pupils.

The Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, has announced that all Natal schoolchildren who had been suspended from classes would be allowed to return to school unconditionally, thus removing one of the last major obstacles to ending the three-month-old boycott.

# Schools equality 'will <sup>(50)</sup> take time'

CAPE TOWN. — There was a genuine desire to raise the general standard of education in South Africa and remove inequalities in scholastic opportunity, Dr P S Meyer, the Cape Director of Education, said in Cape Town last night.

Speaking at the University of the Western Cape graduation ceremony, Dr Meyer said the announcement that the Human Sciences Research Council would conduct an in-depth investigation into all aspects of education was proof of the Government's sincerity.

"It seems that, for various historical and other reasons, the children of our different cultural groups are not being afforded equal educational opportunities.

"It seems, furthermore, that although much has been done to raise the general standard of education in South Africa, there is a genuine desire by the authorities to remove the inequalities in scholastic opportunities and service conditions.

"Before we start rejoicing at the impending new dawn on our educational horizon, I should sound a note of caution. Equal opportunities in every respect cannot be accomplished within one, two, or even five years."

Dr Meyer said this became evident when it was realised that between 1955 and 1975 the number of black pupils increased by 267.8%, coloureds by 165.1%, Asians by 98.3% and whites by 48.1%.

He said: "The educational facilities and qualifications of the teachers of whites are undeniably superior to those of the other groups.

"Providing equal facilities and raising the level of teacher training to the desired level, will take time and money. However, South Africa has vast natural and human resources and with clever programming and a will to succeed, the creation of equal opportunities is not beyond our capacity."

The realisation of equality in education was not the responsibility of the State only — part of the responsibility rested with the teachers. By continually evaluating and improving their own standards of competency and by setting goals for their pupils, they could do much to achieve levels of education equal to the best in the country.

"Equality in education should not be confused with uniformity in education. In all modern democratic educational systems, cognisance is taken of the differences among individuals as well as the differences among groups.

"We who live in South Africa should have a clear understanding of one basic truth — being different is no disgrace.

"I believe that the dissimilarity of the inhabitants of this land, the variety of talent and the cumulative ability of our society, can make South Africa one of the most potent countries in the world," said Dr Meyer. — Sapa.



# Adult learning moves ahead

Indaba 20/6/80 50

ZWELITSHA — Great progress is being made throughout the Ciskei in adult education due to the efforts of Mr M.T. Yakopi who is in charge of adult education.

He organised a seminar on adult education in Zwelitsha where papers were read by experts.

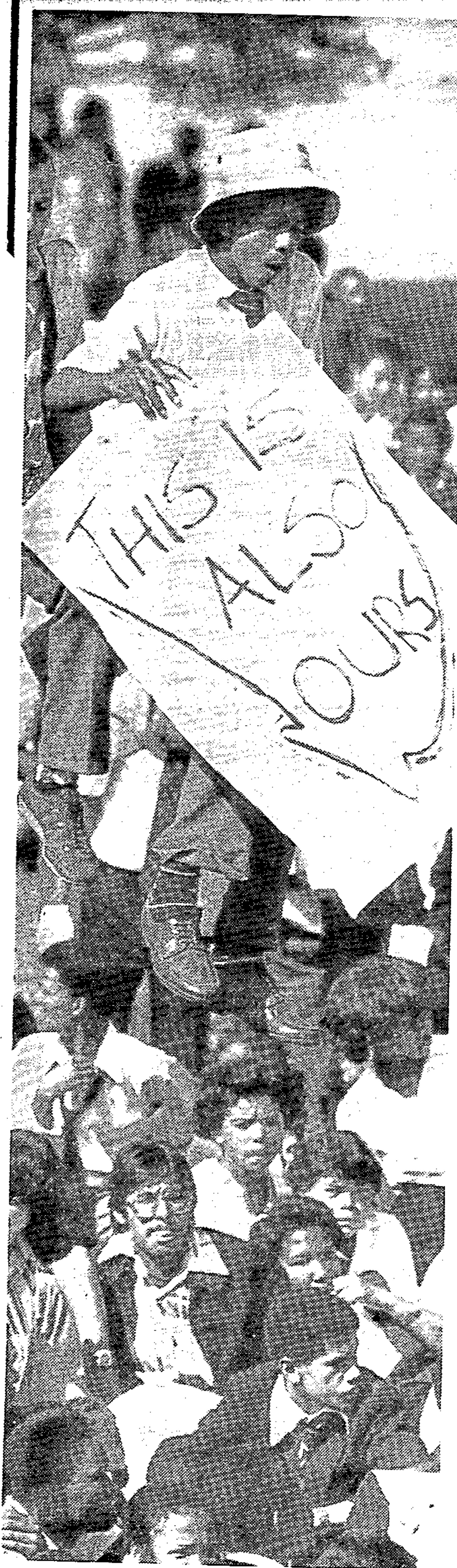
There are 167 part-time teachers in adult education.

The department has decided to appoint four full-time principals to

organise education centres at Mdantsane, Zwelitsha, Sada and Dimbaza.

A tentative programme to upgrade the quality of teaching has been launched.

The Human Research Council is helping with a programme School Readiness, to improve the level of teaching in Sub A classes, and it is hoped that this will diminish the drop-out and failure rate at schools.



The schools boycott ... it has created a protest forum for ordinary, law-abiding people.

THE reality of the South African condition in 1980 is that oppressed and disenfranchised people are reaction. Reaction against oppression, racism and economic deprivation, does not need anonymous agitators.

The present situation was born of frustration and anger.

If we think that providing money to repair windows and to buy text books is the answer to our problems we are deceiving ourselves. If we think that a few handouts will fob off the protesting community we are being naive.

Windows and textbooks are relatively irrelevant side issues. The problem lies much deeper.

Freedom and equality are fundamental concepts that the voteless are demanding. Day-to-day physical and material practicalities are incidental to the struggle for a new South Africa.

The events of the past two months are historically significant for at least two reasons. Firstly, students, and to some extent, teachers, have succeeded in creating a new awareness in the community at large of the injustices that surround us.

Secondly, now more than ever before, black people have reacted in concert.

No amount of labelling is going to succeed in compartmentalising the response of the people into ethnic categories. We do not regard this as a coloured struggle, just as it is not merely a plea for textbooks for coloured schools.

There has been a recognition of the principle, that, as songwriter Robert C Scott has it, "He ain't heavy, he's my brother".

The privileged have the ballot box to right wrongs, and protect their privileged way of life. The disenfranchised have to resort to school boycotts, economic boycotts and passive resistance to verbalise their just demands.

Many say that the students suffer because they have to lose a year of schooling. But we must remember that the black child is schooled, not educated.

There is a world of difference between the two.

He accepts that it is a sacrifice he has to make — he declares that it is a sacrifice he is willing to make. He believes that nothing can be achieved without sacrifice and realises that the loss of a year's tuition pales into insignificance when he considers what he is deprived of in his country anyway.

And he has his parents right behind him.

The parental reaction of 1980 is very different from parental reaction in 1976.

Political unawareness and political lethargy are things of the past. The black parent, the black worker, is ashamed of his apathy of the past. He refuses now to be obedient to his master's voice.

In 1976 the black parent unwittingly aided the State's reaction by chastising his child, by being concerned not with a cause, but, instinctively, with protecting his child's physical well-being and safety.

Generations of subtle indoctrination had had the desired effect on the parent.

But this has now changed. From a geographically iso-

# He ain't heavy, he's my brother

RDM 21/6/80 (50)

Are better schools and more books the way to end the schools boycott? No, says Vincent Farrell, chairman of the Cape Teachers' Action Committee, who explains how the protests stemmed from frustration and anger — not irresponsibility — and looks at the effect on the coloured community.

lated school boycott, the movement of rejection has developed in strength and momentum.

The original school boycott created a forum of protest for ordinary, law abiding people. It is not a Government-created forum, but a meaningful forum for meaningful struggle for meaningful change.

South Africa will never be the same again, and the cocooned, complacent white South African ignores the danger signals at his peril.

The insensitive, incompetent handling of boycotts and strikes is aggravating an already grave situation.

Suppression of the facts, threats and guns will not achieve anything positive and lasting. Instead of restoring peace, the Government's resort to violent law enforcement only serves to emotionalise issues, whip up hostility and encourage black-white polarisation.

What is needed is a calm preparedness to pause, and then to be strong and big enough to admit that the cry for rights is a legitimate one, that the policies of apartheid are unjustifiable and have failed.

We need a cool preparedness to commit the country to positive, fundamental change; to be seen to be dismantling the whole structure of apartheid in South Africa.

We acknowledge that this would be a monumental task, but at this late hour, nothing less will satisfy.

Even the most radical black thinker accepts that such change cannot come overnight. But, regrettably, there has not been any attempt over the past months, to resolve the situation. And therein lies the tragedy, the pessimism and helplessness.

While one does not condone violence in any form — on the contrary, one condemns it — one needs to recognise the socio-economic deprivation of people pushed against their will into the desolate Cape Flats by legislation, to be able to understand the stone throwing, the looting and the arson over the past days.

A depressed community will always react violently to institutionalised violence and will always react violently to the inflammatory presence of riot squads.

Much of the anger on the Cape Flats was inwardly directed because people will always react violently towards the few who are seen to be collaborating and who refuse to declare their solidarity with a cause, a boycott or a strike.

The authorities have made a lot of capital out of the recent incidents of street violence. It is explained away as "coloured hooliganism". Again, they have chosen to misinterpret the situation.

The boycott, the protest, the demonstration — all these will eventually recede in their present form and become another chapter of South African history.

But the calm can only be superficial because the rejection of the status quo will sadly continue to ferment just out of sight of the blinkered.

Nobody wants to be a martyr. The black man also wants peace and order and stability. In a united South Africa.

He also wants to show his goodwill, and contribute to peaceful change.

Let us not wait until we are confronted with more violence. And let us remember the poet's words: "Send not to ask for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee."

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# Fields of green for schools of Soweto

Soweto's dusty schoolyards will soon be transformed into fields of green according to a plan being implemented by the Department of Education and Training.

Mr Dudley Hall, a former member of the Young Farmers' Club in Zimbabwe, is at the helm of a project which aims to improve nutrition and the environment at Soweto schools by setting up demonstration gardens in each school.

He received enthusiastic reaction to the project from school principals and set up the first garden in March.

With his team of 13 field workers, he aims to cover all the schools in Soweto and Alexandra.

He wants to motivate the teacher and break down the opposition to gardening as a subject.

"They are against it because they think we are trying to turn them into garden boys," said Mr Hall.

The project also aims at involving parents in the gardens.

"Our team members will talk to the teachers and the principals and get them motivated. They will in turn teach the children, and our field workers will follow up all the time.

"In the past there has been no follow-up, and I think this is where previous schemes have failed," said Mr Hall.

A main demonstration garden will eventually be established in Soweto where all interested people can learn about cultivation of all types of plants and how to keep chickens and farm animals.

# Pupils back, but refusing to write exams

S-AR  
23/6/80

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S-AR

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Boycotting pupils from three Lenasia high schools returned to classes today but will not write their exams.

They decided at a meeting this morning not to write despite promises by schools and the chief inspector that the mid-year marks would not be taken into consideration at the end of the year.

Pupils said they were not prepared for the exams and did not want "concession marks." They wanted to earn them.

At the fourth high school, M H Joosub Tech, a large group of pupils continued the boycott today, and a tough group of parents turned up to protect children who wanted to write.

The office of the Lenasia High School principal was burnt on Thursday evening.

A group from the M H Joosub High School stayed out of class rooms.

## PROF PRETORIUS

Our Durban Correspondent says the "Committee of Ten" representing students and parents of the University of Durban-Westville last night held an urgent meeting with the Rector, Professor S P Olivier, in an attempt to solve the impasse over the normalisation of academic activity at the university.

The committee, which issued a statement at the weekend calling on students not to return to

lectures until the rector had met the committee to iron out certain problems, obtained a signed undertaking from the rector that students would not be victimised, police would be removed from the campus and all hostel students would be readmitted.

The executive committee of the senate at the University of the North (Turfloop) was due to hold a crucial meeting today which might result in the closure of the university or the expulsion of boycotting students.

Last week fewer than 20 students were writing exams. Most had gone home again.

## WENTWORTH

Mr Pieter Hartzer, registrar and administrator at Fort Hare University in the Eastern Cape which was closed after students boycotted lectures, said hundreds had now indicated willingness to return under conditions set by the authorities.

The University of Zululand has not been affected by boycotting and students were writing exams today.

Medical students at Wentworth, Natal, have gone home again after deciding to continue the boycott since reporting at the university last Thursday. The SRC decided none of their conditions had been met by the Government.

Medical students at the University of Natal are to reconsider a decision not to return to lectures for the rest of this year.

*Jan*  
*Wentworth!*

# Education probe call by teachers

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RDM 23/6/80

**GRAAFF-REINET.** — The South African Teachers' Association decided at the weekend to press for the immediate establishment of a Presidential commission to investigate education in South Africa.

This decision was taken at the start of the teachers' four-day congress which is being held in Graaff-Reinet.

Mr N M Patterson, president of the federal council of the Teachers' Association of South Africa, reported in committee on the protracted and frustrating negotiations with the Government.

Mr J L Stonier, seconded by Mr T J Webster, proposed the following unopposed motion:

"The SATA expresses its bitter disappointment that a Presidential commission has not been appointed to investigate education in South Africa.

"While acknowledging that the Human Sciences Research Council inquiry may be of val-

ue, the SATA rejects it as an alternative to the Presidential committee and requests the federal council of the Teachers' Association of South Africa to continue to press for the immediate establishment of a Presidential commission."

The general committee of the SATA said in its annual report that the tension which began in April last year, when the teachers were excluded from the salary increases granted to other State employees, was diffused somewhat after the meeting between the federal council and the Prime Minister in October, but reached breaking point when the scale was announced in April this year.

The effect of this was an extraordinary resurgence of interest in the SATA from a mass of teachers who had previously been uninterested or apathetic. — Sapa.

Jaap Boekooi talks to one of SA's top educationists MR JOCK OMOND about the way to improve the lot of black schoolchildren.

# Black education needs a cash uplift

"Give us the tools and we'll finish the job." These words were Winston Churchill's challenge to America in 1940 and today they serve as a challenge to black education for the next six months.

So says an educationist who was long principal of Healtown, once the country's largest training college for black teachers, and inspector for schools for all race groups in the Eastern Cape and the Transkei.

Mr Jock Omond does not use the words, but he wants what the Prime Minister calls a total onslaught, to jack up black education before January 1981.

And, during the remaining six months before that date, the accent should be on crash measures — white and retired teachers for black schools, free books and stationery for black children, subsidised buses, one-year teacher training courses . . . you name it.

These measures, in the first place, are necessary because most of South Africa's 72 000 black teachers work under conditions "which white teachers, parents and pupils would not tolerate for three months."

These teachers, aided by 700 whites, are responsible for the education, in over 12 000 schools, of

some four million black children of whom some 2.4 million leave school after Standard 2 and remain legally unemployable for some four years until they reach 16.

The first of Mr Omond's suggested crash measures is that black teachers' salaries should go up immediately.

Closely following this, the education departments should reduce the numbers of black pupils per teacher from 55 to 60, down to 40 per class.

This would immediately require recruitment of thousands of teachers, and these would have to be flushed out from every corner of the country.

Mr Omond says they would have to include

white specialist teachers. Other teachers would have to come from the ranks of pensioners, married women, the unemployed and part-time whites who could do subjects such as the two official languages, science, maths and others.

To train more teachers, Mr Omond copies the British measure taken just after World War 2 — emergency one-year crash courses.

Black schools should use classrooms twice a day with these additional

teachers until all black children from six to 16 are attending school, before reverting to single sessions. Public or subsidised private transport should be used to bring thousands, now too far from schools, to the classrooms.

The education authorities should give black children what they give to whites: all text books, prescribed works, stationery, dictionaries, pens, atlases, etc. Quoting Dr Ferdie Hartzberg in Parliament, he says the total cost of this would be only R21.5 million a year.

Black schools, he urges, also need electricity soonest. It would enable pupils to study at school on dark days, and run the required audio-visual aids common in white schools, such as television, radio, films, overhead projectors, etc. Each school should also have a library, and high schools science laboratories.

Education colleges: Mr Omond recommends that every city, and later each large town, should have one. At present there are few of them in urban areas and this makes it costly for black students to travel and lodge there. Each province should also

have at least one black urban university.

Although Mr Omond, retired and living in Port Elizabeth where he runs a programme for gifted children, praises Department of Education and Training officials for their "outstanding work with very inadequate resources," he calls their figures on large increases of black enrolment "irrelevant."

The simple fact is that black children should always have been provided with minimum facilities, smaller classes, more teachers, books, and stationery, adequate buildings and equipment, he says.

Just as in the tragic 1976 disturbances in which hundreds of young South Africans lost their lives, so in 1980 the equally tragic situation began in the schools and the universities.

The real crisis in South African education, in four wasted years, has quite clearly not been resolved. And just as in 1976, the young people, who were then dubbed "the kids," have made their point.

Even the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has publicly conceded that they have legitimate grievances and has ordered a 12-month investigation into education in South Africa.

The Prime Minister has also emphatically stated that the aim of government policy is the eventual equalisation of spending on education for all races.

Both Mr Botha and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, have strongly condemned the tactics used by the students to voice their grievances, and even people like the president of the South African Council of Sport, Mr Blassan Howa, have urged the students to return to school.

The escalation of the boycott into last week's tragic events is something that will be the subject of investigation and debate. What is beyond any doubt is that "the kids" of 1980, whatever one feels about

the tactics they have adopted, have gained recognition of the unequal distribution of educational resources in South Africa.

The critical question facing the authorities now is how to start the equalisation of expenditure, to decide on the first steps and priorities and to reverse historical trends in such a way that the students in the schools and universities can be convinced the situation is really changing.

The Human Sciences Research Council in leadership of the principal of the Rand Afrikaans University, Prof J. P. de Lange, will be examining these issues.

But the Ciskeian Education Conference, which opens in East London today, could play an important role in helping to give that inquiry direction and goals, particularly insofar as these are relevant to both rural and urban areas away from the major South African centres.

Certainly, South Africa cannot afford to waste another four years and today's conference could not come at a more appropriate time.

In these circumstances,

it is important to examine just what "the kids" of 1980 are saying.

Clearly, one of the key issues is the central political question who decides on the distribution of the resources from the taxes paid by every South African?

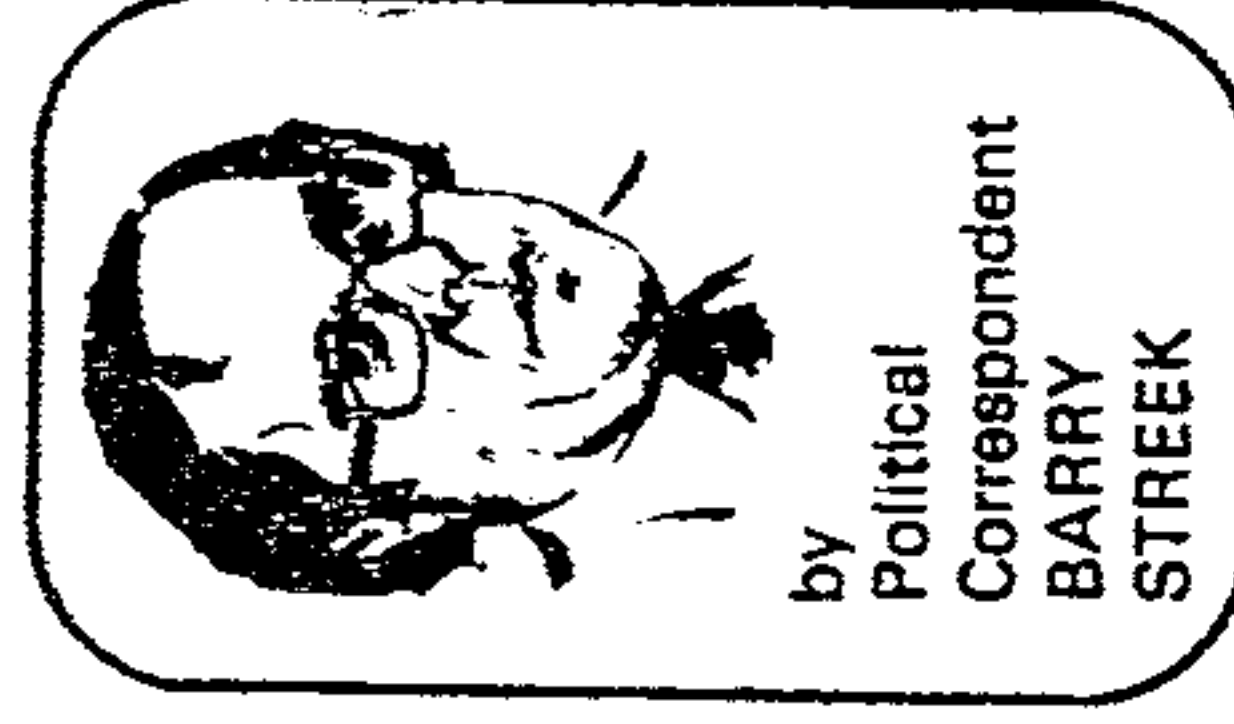
At the end of this year's parliamentary session, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, summed up this issue succinctly when he said one section of the population, largely black, generated the wealth and another section, all white, decided on its distribution.

That fundamental question is beyond the scope of today's conference, but it does have direct bearing on the distribution of educational resources who, in the end, decides on how much is to be spent on education and who decides on the amount of money to be given to the Ciskei Government for educational purposes.

Beyond that, though, the students have raised several other important issues.

One of the contributing causes of this year's boycotts was simply inexcusable deficiencies in administration: text

# Education's critical issues



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

books not arriving, windows in classrooms not being repaired, crowded classrooms and so on.

These are essentially bureaucratic questions but, quite obviously for the pupils in schools they are a very legitimate grievance and a source of friction which cannot and should not be removed.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, announced last month that Treasury approval had been given for an increase in the special grant for textbooks to wipe out the backlog by the end of the year. That the school building programme would be stepped up and

that the procedure for financing repairs to damaged schools would be accelerated.

These measures should have been taken before the dissatisfaction resulted in the boycotts, but at least as far as those people classified as coloured are concerned, they have been decided on.

But, in relation to all schools in South Africa, the question should be asked: what are the administrative deficiencies and what steps can be taken to overcome them?

Last month, the Committee of 81 in the Cape Peninsula (representative of 81 schools), issued a statement listing their demands. It included books and repairs to schools. Other demands included:

- We demand an end to inferior prefab buildings. We see no reason why our schools cannot be built properly.

- To develop our academic potential to its fullest, we need an adequate supply of lab equipment, woodwork, handwork, domestic science, metalwork and needlework equipment. For physical development,

we require sufficient sport equipment. For intellectual development, we need an abundant supply of library books.

- An equalisation of the salaries of teachers classified under various derogatory racial tags should be started with immediately.

- Better training facilities should be made available to prospective teachers.

- No teacher or student should ever be expelled for political reasons or political activity.

- The limited choice of subjects should be expanded.

- At the next budget appropriation, there should be equality in the per capita expenditure on all students. And no weak excuses about not being able to afford it. Cut down on defence expenditure. Stop killing people on the border. Start feeding people inside the border.

- We demand a policy statement on the scrapping of BAP, CAP and LAP and wish to be merged into one educational authority for all students in South Africa.

There were other demands, particularly over the actions of the police, but it would seem that, in educational terms, it should be considered whether these are legitimate and, if so, what steps can be taken to satisfy them.

24/6/80 ARCAUS

# Sonn calls for end<sup>(50)</sup> to school boycott<sup>(24)</sup>

From a Staff Reporter

**OUTSHOORN.** — Boycotting pupils must return to their classrooms because their protest action against inferior education had become counter productive, Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Professional Teachers' Association, said here last night.

Mr Sonn was delivering his presidential address to the annual congress of the 13 000-member association.

He told the 700 delegates that pupils could not be requested to stop protesting.

'But we can ask them not to risk their strongest weapon which is their future.

## PASSWORD

'Good judgment and wisdom must be their passwords and they must be brave and return to their desks but with the flame of freedom in their hearts,' he said.

Mr Sonn said pupils must not estrange their parents and teachers by destroying their careers and future.

Referring to the Government's promise to improve conditions at coloured schools, he said it should be asked why it only reacted to a crisis.

## HIGH PRICE

'Why must such a high price first be paid before the authorities respond?

'Is the Government surprised that people are saying that dialogue does not help any more?' he said.

Mr Sonn said although immediate shortcomings at schools had to be corrected the protest went much deeper.

'We will continue to ask now a country which produces more corn and maize than Canada, with an industrial complex such as the Witwatersrand, can afford the luxury of the crisis situation into which it has manoeuvred itself.

'We, who have been denied our birthright for so

long, passionately desire change.

'We, who are witnessing the desperate clamour of our young for their fair share in the country, which is their own, must play our part to effect this change,' Mr Sonn said.

He said in 1980 children proclaimed that the association's past argument, reasoning and 'ardent' demands had met with no response and that they would take up the matter in their own way.

## REVOLT

'We are witnessing our children in revolt. We may be fooling ourselves by euphemistically terming what we are experiencing as a boycott of classes.

'We know, however, that it goes much deeper,' he said.

Mr Sonn said it was clear that race separation in South Africa was being challenged and that the black proletariat was refusing to accept an inferior role.

He said the Afrikaner teacher had realised in the 1940s that he was part of a community determined to see its ideals achieved at all costs.

'The Afrikaner teacher faced dangers but he knew that if he did not fight for his rights nobody else would.

## EXAMPLE

'The question is whether we can learn by the example of the Afrikaner and his past.

'We are responsible for our own future which must be built sometimes with bitter agony,' he said.

Mr Sonn said the association rejected 'with contempt' the belief that the black man's protests only concerned integration with the white.

'Our struggle is for human dignity, civil and political rights and not to be white. We are experiencing apartheid with intense revulsion. It hurts us and makes us restless,' he said.



# Students back for exams

Page 24/6/80

25/50

STANDARD 5 to 9 Indian children from Lenasia High School, who had been boycotting classes for 10 weeks, returned yesterday to write their examinations.

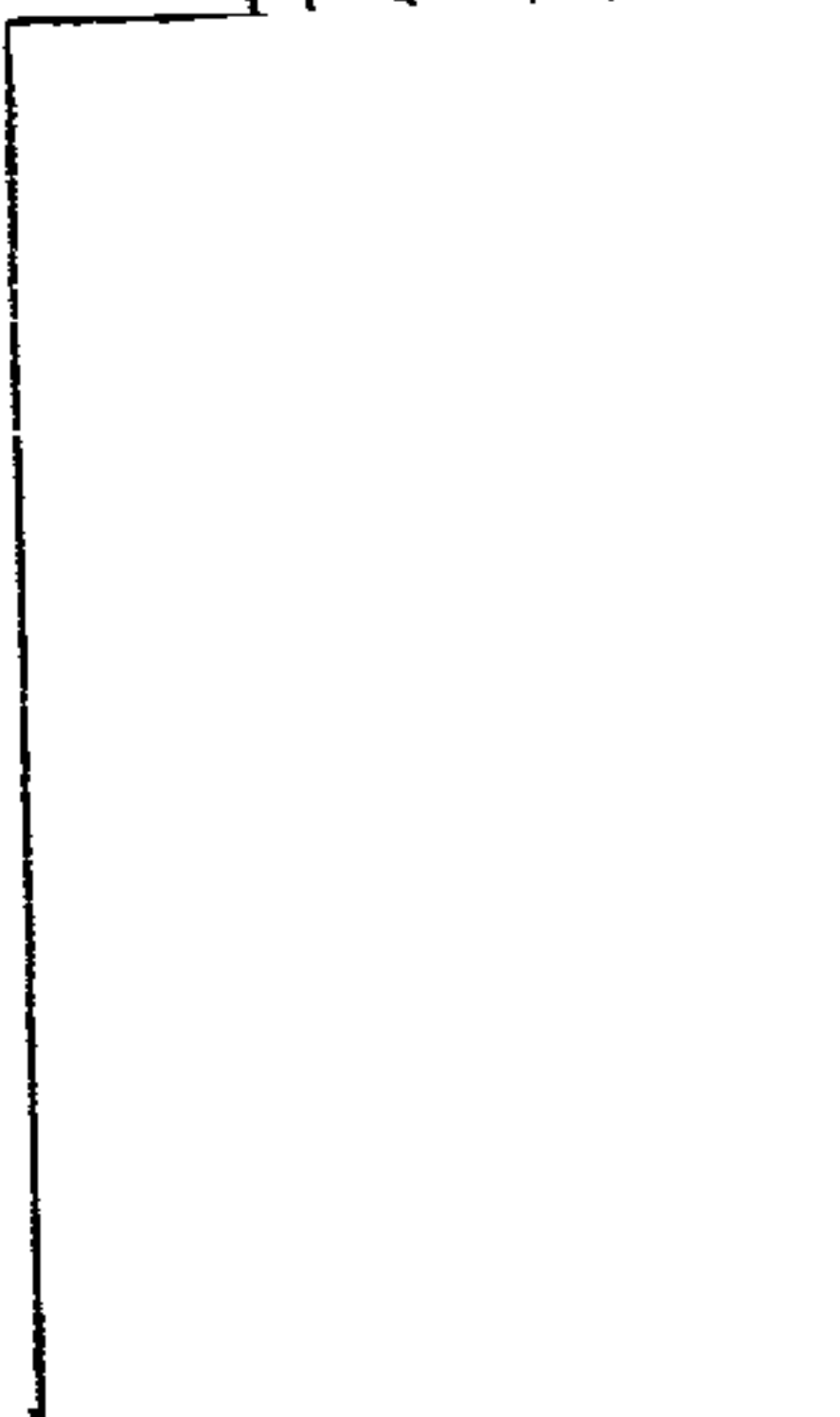
The majority of Matric pupils from three high schools although not writing, also returned to classes yesterday.

But a group from the M H Joosub High School stayed out of classrooms this morning.

The decision to return to classes yesterday to write examinations was taken at a meeting between the Parents Action Committee and the pupils late on Sunday.

It was still uncertain

what the final decision of the pupils at M H Joosub School would be, as far as the Matriculants are concerned.



# Sonn calls for end to boycott

Cape Times  
24/6/80

Staff Reporter

TEACHERS were witnessing the "desperate clamour" of young people for their fair share in the country and have to play their part in effecting change, the president of the Cape Teachers Professional Association, Mr Franklin Sonn, said last night.

Mr Sonn was delivering his presidential address to the 13th annual conference of the association in Oudtshoorn.

He also called on all pupils to return to school or risk alienating the support of their teachers, parents and jeopardizing their future careers.

"They will definitely do this if they recklessly throw aside their careers and futures," he said. Pupils should return but should still keep the "flame of freedom" burning in their hearts.

He urged teachers to understand young people and to understand what they were saying.

"We as teachers are conscious that change must come. We who have been denied our birthright for so long desire change passionately. But it is for us to understand the world as it actually is, not as we wish it to be. With a growing understanding we may be able to guide change into effective channels."

According to Mr Sonn, the long-term goals of the association were full political and civil rights for all in South Africa and short-term goals revolved around the solution of daily problems.

## 'Righteousness, justice never defeated'

"To those teachers who have given up the struggle, we renew our call that a brighter tomorrow is at hand. Righteousness and justice are never permanently defeated," he said.

He urged teachers to set out to build the world as it was meant to be by identifying the meaning and range of the tasks which teachers could take upon themselves.

"Our consciousness of self must encourage us to abhor systems and policies which constitute an affront to our dignity."

Quoting Socrates, Mr Sonn described the teacher as a midwife and said that education could be an instrument in this country for "relieving the birthpangs of a society" that was in labour.

"We need all men and women to help in this new birth," he said.

# Call for single education body

CAPL.  
TORTS  
24/6/80

Own Correspondent

52 3E

PORT ELIZABETH. — The South African Teachers' Association (Sata) yesterday called for a crash programme with drastically increased spending on black education and the unification of all education departments under one South African education ministry.

In a motion deploring racial discrimination in teachers salaries, service and education opportunities, a Cape Town delegate to the Sata conference in Graaff-Reinet, Mr Richard Hawkins, said: "Association with black teachers who do the same quality work, but in worse conditions for lower salaries, ought to be professionally intolerable."

Pooling all education departments under one ministry would distribute funds equally and was the only way to stop discrimination, he said.

Mr Hawkins said about R1 000-million was needed to improve black education.

It was believed that the Sata stand on racial parity, the first formal Sata statement on this national issue, would show the willingness of white English-speaking teachers in the Cape Province to "stand up and be counted".

# Black universities 'a failure'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Black universities in South Africa were a failure because they had a stigma of racial exclusion, Professor David Welsh said yesterday.

"They were the dubious fruit of the application of apartheid to the university system, and they were and are viewed by most blacks as being instruments of apartheid in whose existence they have had to acquiesce or forego the possibility of tertiary education," he said.

Speaking at the Ciskei conference on education, Professor Welsh, Professor of Comparative African Government at the University of Cape Town, said it was essential that universities enjoyed legitimacy in the eyes of the communities they served.

It was also vital the black universities be brought under the aegis of a single education department and be fully integrated with the university planning system of the central government.

Professor Welsh said educational systems were built on political considerations. "In a deeply cleaved society like ours education has been a highly politicized field. I see little chance that this will be different in the future," he said.

White universities would also have to change, he said. "Bastions of racial exclusiveness" could not be afforded in a non-discriminatory society. To enjoy credibility in such a society, universities would "have to be seen to be non-racial".

"The implication of this is that teaching staffs, administrative cadres and student bodies will have to display an effective multi-racial composition," he said.

The abolition of all racial discrimination would be a major step forward in South Africa but this would not be enough. Racial inequalities that had been entrenched for generations could not be overcome simply by a change of statutes.

Backlogs would have to be tackled as a matter of urgency and groups that had been discriminated against would have to be beneficiaries of positive discrimination or affirmative action, Professor Welsh said.

CAPE TIMES  
24/6/80  
SC  
L54

# Education's widening gap

In a very real sense, the expansion of South Africa's educational system, particularly in schools, has been phenomenal.

In the 1977/8 financial year, just under R1,6 billion was spent by the various educational authorities to educate 4 124 822 children in school.

Administratively, the expansion of black schooling facilities has caused tremendous difficulties. But, as South African Government spokesmen love pointing out, there certainly has been growth.

In Parliament this year, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said there would be 50 000 black matriculants at the end of this year, compared with 23 000 last year.

He could have pointed out, too, that in 1957 there were just under 3 000 blacks in matric and six years later there were 8 600.

Whatever the growth, though, the fact remains that gross inequalities remain too — and they are racially determined inequalities.

What is worse is that if one looks at the per capita expenditure, the gap is widening.

During the 1978/9 financial year the net gap between the spending on each white pupil and each black pupil was R462. In last year's budget, this gap had widened to R549.

Dr Hartzenberg said in the debate on black education this year that in the current budget the per capita expenditure on black pupils would be R130.

But the MP for Berea, Mr Nigel Wood, made a very penetrating and revealing calculation: he estimated the government was spending 20 cents a day per black pupil. After interjections from the minister, he adjusted this to 40 cents a day.

Dr Hartzenberg himself made his own calculation and said it was 65 cents a day per pupil.

Whatever figure is correct — and it seemed the two politicians made their calculations from different budgets — it is appallingly low, even if the total budget for black education is about R250 million.



by  
Political  
Correspondent  
**BARRY  
STREEK**

Mr Wood commented: "I want to say that if that is all we are spending, then there is something wrong with the system; and because there is something wrong with the system, one finds that a

very small proportion of the pupils at school get as far as matric.

Indeed, until the South African Government is prepared to allocate more funds to the education budget, the system will remain very wrong.

What is more, the officially stated goal of equal spending on schoolchildren, regardless of race, will simply be more and more illusory.

Decisive and substantial steps have to be taken, rather than faint-hearted moves which merely reinforce inequalities.

There is plenty of room for more spending in education. In a recently published book, a leading educationist, Mr Franz Auerbach, said that South Africa had spent 3,5 per cent of its budget on education in 1953 and four per cent in 1973.

This is in sharp contrast to other countries: in 1966, the United States spent 6,4 per cent of its GDP. The Netherlands 7,7 per cent and Zambia 7,9 per cent.

If South Africa is really serious about achieving equalisation, something in the order of Zambia's spending ratio, or to put it another way, a doubling of the education budget, is necessary.

On top of that it seems spending on white education will have to be pegged at current levels to enable black groups to catch up.

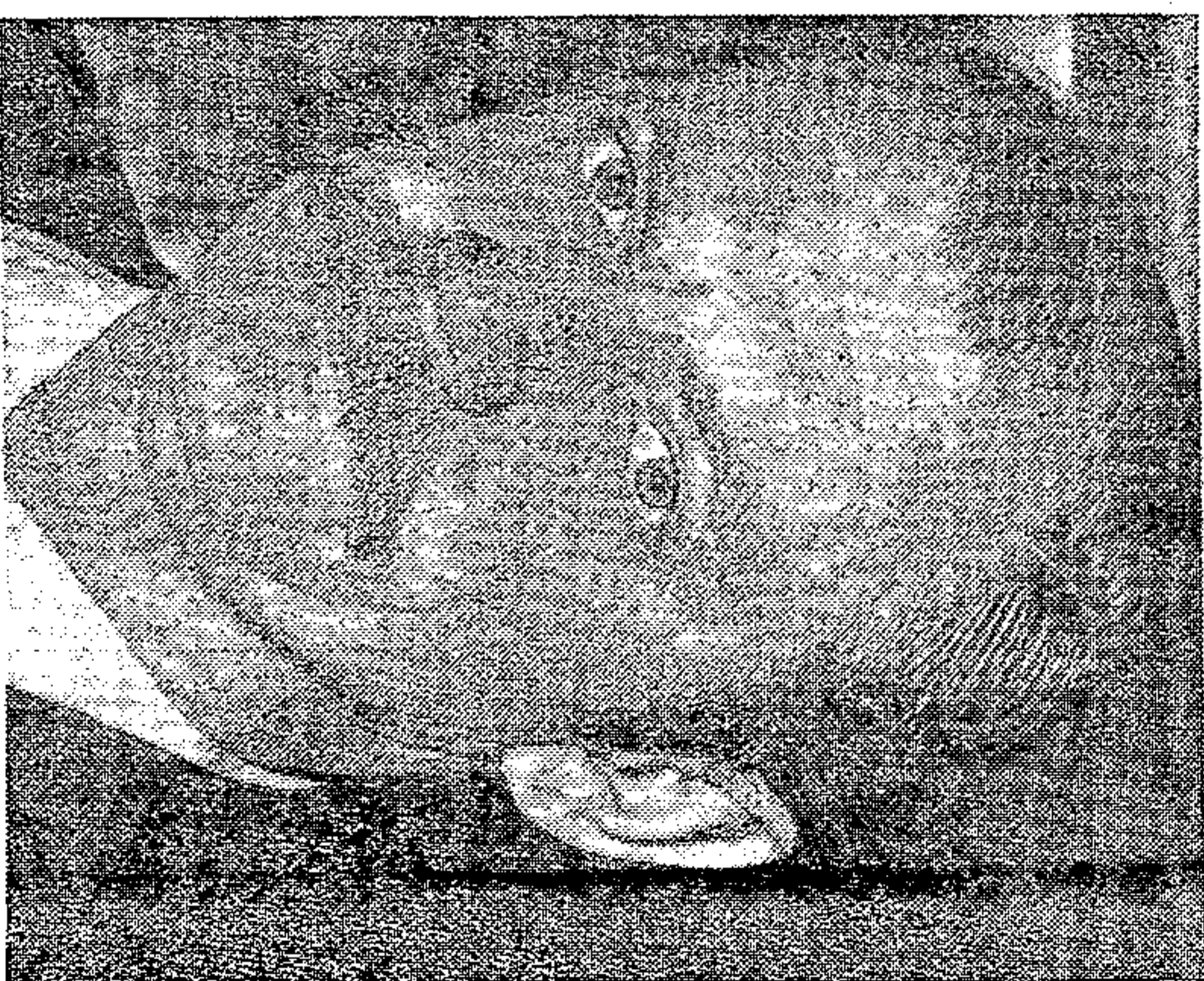
The government may choose to play games with figures like Senator Horwood does with pensions every year. In his budget he usually says that in accordance with the government's policies, the percentage increase in pensions for the black groups will be higher than those for white pensioners.

However, in real terms, the gap gets wider every year and on the basis on which Senator Horwood is working, will continue to increase until the next century.

In educational terms, nothing could be more disastrous. It would display a lack of seriousness which can only alienate black people further.

Mr Auerbach's book, which was based on a doctoral thesis, underlines how wide the inequalities are.

In 1970, for example, although 38,7 per cent of the African population was between the ages of 5 and 19, only 18,2 per cent of the African people were at school.



Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg — conceded that in black education spending per day per pupil was 65 cents.

For whites, on the other hand, 28,7 per cent were between the ages of 5 and 19 and 23,1 per cent of the white population was at

school. Alternatively, although the total school-age population was 6 780 000 in 1970, only 4 283 000 were

enrolled at school. Most of those not at school were black.

Although there will be a record number of black matriculants this year, if the schools manage to stay open, the drop-out rate is still appalling.

Only 4,6 per cent of Africans were at high school in 1970, while 34,4 per cent of whites, 24,4 per cent of Indians and 11,1 per cent of coloureds were at high school.

In 1960 there were 4,4 million adult South Africans without any form of schooling, just under four million of them being African.

Mr Auerbach concluded: "The factor of increased educational development very clearly applies to all four groups, but at any point in time, African and coloured children had very substantially less schooling than the white group, and although Indian children have begun to catch up, they, too, have a long way to go before their educational development matches that of the white group."

In short, there is still massive discrimination in the allocation of educational resources.

And only a determined and courageous decision by the government is really going to change that. One can only hope it has that courage.

Measuring Educational Development in South Africa by F. E. Auerbach, published by the South African Institute of Race Relations, Johannesburg, R1,50.

## Per capita expenditure on education

1977/8 financial year:		1978/9 financial year:	
White .....	R551	White .....	R621
Coloured .....	R185,16	Coloured ...	R226
Indian ...	R236,13	Indian ...	R236,13
Black .....	R72	Black .....	R72

# Education: Call for equalized spending

Cape Times

25/6/80

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Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, last night called on the government to launch a specific programme, on a five- or 10-year basis, to equalize spending in education among all races in South Africa.

He criticized the government for unilateral decision-making about the new constitution and the president's council and accused it of telling others how they fitted into Nationalist plans instead of jointly devising a constitution.

Dr Slabbert said he found the Prime Minister's view that there would be confrontation if people did not serve on the president's council to be "extremely depressing".

Reacting to the television interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, he said that while he welcomed the fact that the government would again look at the grievances of disaffected and frustrated communities, he thought the time had come for the government to draw up "specific and concrete programmes for actions which can enjoy the co-operation and participation of the communities affected in removing the root causes of their grievances".

Dr Slabbert, who has been attending the Ciskeian conference on education, said the

responsibility of the government was to remove those aspects of its own policies which caused grievance.

It was obvious in the short-term that there had to be action against arson, pillaging and looting, but it was likely that this kind of action would increasingly follow from what usually started off as peaceful demonstrations.

In the long-term, however, the government had to involve communities in programmes of action to redress grievances.

"Good intentions will only enjoy credibility in terms of concrete actions that follow from it.

"For example, in the education field, it is not enough to say you want to equalize educational opportunities.

"One should sit down, calculate available resources, and give a plan of action in terms of which such equalization can reasonably be brought about.

"It should not be beyond the means of the experts available to the government to devise a scheme, such as a five- or 10-year plan," Dr Slabbert said.

It was generally accepted that the widest possible communication by all population groups should take place when a new constitution was devised, he said.

## 'Deficient'

"The president's council was created in Parliament with a minimum of such consultation and discussion and it excludes the vast majority of people in South Africa, namely the blacks, from any representation.

"At its very inception it is a deficient constitutional vehicle.

"Now the Prime Minister says that if this vehicle does not work, confrontation would appear to be the alternative.

"Surely one can only say this after one has tried to create fully-representative constitutional mechanisms through a process of consultation and discussion on the widest possible basis.

"This government, by its own admission, has not done that and yet the Prime Minister insists that confrontation is inevitable and is the alternative if the president's council does not work.

"It is a form of constitu-

# One education call

Post  
25/6/50

**DEMANDS** for a uniform system of education for all were made at a meeting of the Cape African Teachers' Union (Catu) in Uitenhage at the weekend.

The meeting at Kwa-Nobuhle deplored the disparity in salaries for black and white teachers and called for all education to be placed under the control of one department.

An appeal was also made to boycotting pupils and students to return to their classrooms to give the Prime Minister's Commission time to table its report on equal education.

In a Press statement released after the conference by the president, Mr S K Ngqangweni, the teachers felt that in view of schools boycotts and disturbances throughout the country there was an urgent need to repeat the demands the association had made in the past.

● Per capita subsidies for education to be the

same for all population groups.

● Free compulsory education and free school books for all.

● Physical aspects of the education for black and whites, particularly buildings, premises and equipment to be equal in every

aspect.

The conference commended the restraint black students had exercised in their protest against the political, social, economic and educational order of the country, but appealed to students and pupils to return to classes.

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# A three-day indaba at Wits

Hartshorne, "Curriculum and Context: The Bophuthatswana Beginning".

Three one-hour workshop sessions on specific curriculum projects in which a number of projects will be provided at the same time will take place on Tuesday July 1. Some will be repeated in a fourth session in the afternoon.

**A THREE-DAY conference on curriculum and community will be held at University of Witwatersrand's John Moffat Building from June 30 to July 2.**

The conference is open to all educationists, parents and all those interested in the future of education in South Africa.

This is the first phase of a two-conference exploration of curriculum development in South Africa and the second phase will be at the University of Cape Town in February.

Speakers will include: Prof M J Ashley, Department of Education, University of Cape Town; Prof N Atkinson, Department of Education; Prof A M Barrett, Department of Education, University of Natal; Prof N Boyce, Rector, Johannesburg College of Education and Mr G Braam, Rector, Rand College of Education.

On June 30 Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, chairman of Soweto Teachers' Association will speak on "The 1980 Context of Education in South Africa"; Prof D R White on "Learning for Living"; "Process of Curriculum Development" will be delivered by Prof N D Atkinson and Dr K B



# Bruin onrus nie

## „Toevallig”

Rapport 25/6/50  
DIT is nie bloot toevallig dat die hernieude onrus aan bruin skole in die Skiereiland saamval met die Leeu-toer en die eerste besoek van die Leeus aan Kaapstad nie. Die span kom vandag in die Moederstad aan en Saterdag vind die eerste toets op Nuweland plaas.

Aan RAPPORT is gesê dat dit nie ver van die waarheid sal wees om te sê dat die hand van die anti-Suid-Afrikaanse bruin sportliggaam, Sacos van mnr. Hassan Howa, agter die boikot te bespeur is nie. Die liggaam het groot invloed in die skole — by sowel leerlinge as onderwysers.

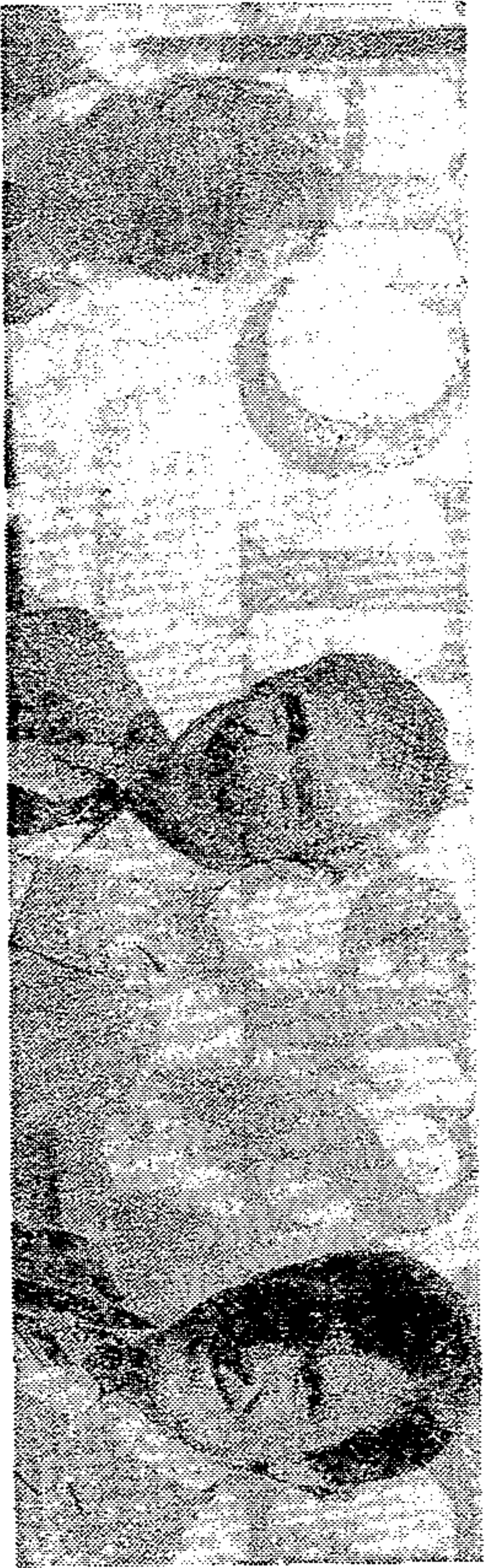
Sacos was van meet af teen die koms van die Leeus ge-

kant. Die liggaam het skerp kritiek uitgespreek teen die Britse sportsending wat vroeër vanjaar die land besoek het en wie se gunstige bevindings die Leeu-toer 'n werklikheid gemaak het.

Afgesien daarvan dat Sacos sy lede opdrag gegee het om nie die Leeus se wedstryde by te woon nie, wil dit nou ook voorkom of hulle skoolkinders gebruik om hul saak uit te dra. Sacos is deeglik bewus daarvan dat daar 'n groot getal Britse persmannede, waarvan 'n groot persentasie duidelik net hier is om politiek te aas, die toer mee maak.

Deur onwrigting op so 'n breë vlak moontlik in die toetsweek te bewerkstellig, hoop die mense om 'n groter leserspubliek as dié van Suid-Afrika te bereik, word gesê.

Barry Streek  
at the  
education  
conference



At the Ciskei conference on education were from left: Prof G. D. Schreiner, vice-principal of the University of Natal, Prof John Reid, of the University of Natal, and Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party.

# Surprise at absence of officials

EAST LONDON — Considerable surprise has been expressed at the Ciskeian conference on education at the absence of South African Government officials and of University of Fort Hare academics.

Although the conference has been directly concerned with education in South Africa and education in the Ciskei, the only South African Government official present has been the Commissioner-General Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, who attended the opening session.

Neither the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, nor the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, have attended, nor have officials of their departments.

In sharp contrast, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, has spent two days at the conference.

listening to the speeches and talking to delegates.

Although academics from a number of South African universities have participated in the conference — they include Dr Derek Henderson, Principal of Rhodes University, Prof G. D. L. Schreiner, Vice-Principal of the University of Natal, and Prof John Reid, the future Vice-Principal of the University of Cape

Town — only two academics, both black, have attended from the University of Fort Hare.

There has been tension recently between the University of Fort Hare authorities and the Ciskeian Government, but surprise has nevertheless been expressed that the only university situated inside the Ciskei has virtually ignored the conference.

There has also been no obvious participation by academics attached to the University of Transkei. — PC

25/6/80

# Spend same on all races plea

**EAST LONDON —** The Principal of Rhodes University, Dr Derek Henderson, yesterday called on the government to equalise spending on all schoolchildren in South Africa, possibly at a figure of R300 per child.

Dr Henderson, who described the proposal as "fairly radical", said this would halve the state spending on white education but pointed out that schools could provide extra facilities by levying fees.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said afterwards that the proposal was "practical, not just theory".

Dr Henderson, who was speaking at the Ciskeian conference on education, said: "The problem of disparity of resources must be faced squarely.

"We are all aware of how much more the state spends on the yearly education of a single white child than it does on a black one.

"It will take an enormous deployment of

resources to bring the quality of all education up to the standards presently enjoyed by the white schoolchildren.

"With the best will in the world it just may not be feasible to do so in the short term.

"On the other hand it is no longer possible to justify, if indeed it ever was, the huge discrepancy between what is spent on the per capita schooling of white children and that of other race groups.

"As a way out of this dilemma I should like to make a fairly radical proposal.

"The fiscal authorities should be charged with determining how much the public exchequer can afford towards the per capita annual cost of the education of each and every child in South Africa, regardless of race.

"A reasonable estimate of this figure would be in the vicinity of R300 per year, approximately what is currently spent on Indian education, much in excess of what is spent on African and Coloured

education and about half of the white quota.

"The reallocation of resources would permit an enormous upgrading of African and Coloured education, but would present a severe problem for white schooling.

"My answer is if that is the sum that the State can afford then those who desire a level of education in excess of this minimum must be prepared to make sacrifices to obtain it.

"The state should provide what it can by way of teacher posts and buildings, and the governing body of the school, after consultation with the parents, must provide the extra facilities by levying fees.

"As a reasonable compensation for the lower level of funding of the better endowed schools, all school fees should automatically be tax deductible.

"This mechanism has the tremendous advan-

tage of eliminating all unfairness in the allocation of state resources to schooling," he said.

The proposal would, in effect, make every school a potential private school in that they would have the right to levy fees.

He pointed out that this system was already in operation in the Orange Free State where several former private schools operated on this system with excellent results.

Earlier, Dr Henderson said the Prime Minister had demonstrated some receptivity to the idea of a single command structure for all education.

"This question is of such symbolic as well as real importance that it must be given a high priority.

"I cannot imagine a single step that will make a greater contribution to reassuring black people that their educational needs are being taken seriously," Dr Henderson said. — PC

# Nutrition is a teacher's concern says Reid

**EAST LONDON —** Educators should be fully concerned with the nutrition of children because this affected the growth of their mental abilities, Prof John Reid, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Ciskeian conference on education, he said: "The recognition that the growth of mental abilities may be affected by the early nutrition of a child

look at those less privileged than himself at his own institute — the cleaner, the nightwatchman, the humble worker of any kind.

"If you are not concerned with your neighbour under the same roof, a man whom you do know, how genuine is your concern for the faceless and nameless and unknown



Mr M. M. Nobatyi (left), inspector of schools from Zwelitsha, and Mr A. M. Bam, inspector of schools for the Mathole circuit, at the conference.



The world is here.

I was surprised by the fact amount of research in nutrition

throws a particular responsibility on the educator.

"It must be fully his concern, as it is of all those whose actions have bearing on the nutrition of people, that no child should be limited by the retarding effects of poor nutrition.

"The teacher who handles children should do all in his power to see that the child shall have had a right nutritional upbringing, and a good diet at all times, and if he does not he ignores a major responsibility.

mass justice. "It is a good place to learn and practise fairness and justice," he said.

Later in his speech, Prof Reid said that educators in South Africa needed to have some idea of how to respond when pupils and students engaged in stay-aways and boycotts.

Although, as an educator, he was opposed to boycotts, educators had to face up to the harsh truth that this was the only legal method by which students could make public noise and protest.

"I have therefore adopted the following principles for determining my own response:

"First, that I must give due weight to what the students are saying which I have mentioned;

"Second, that I must then decide my own attitude to the objectives of the boycott;

"And third, that if I am in agreement with the objective, I must at least not be part of the problem they face, and at best part of the solution.

"In the very recent past, I must associate myself completely with the objective of getting rid of the indefensible, evil discrimination in the allocation of resources to education according to race.

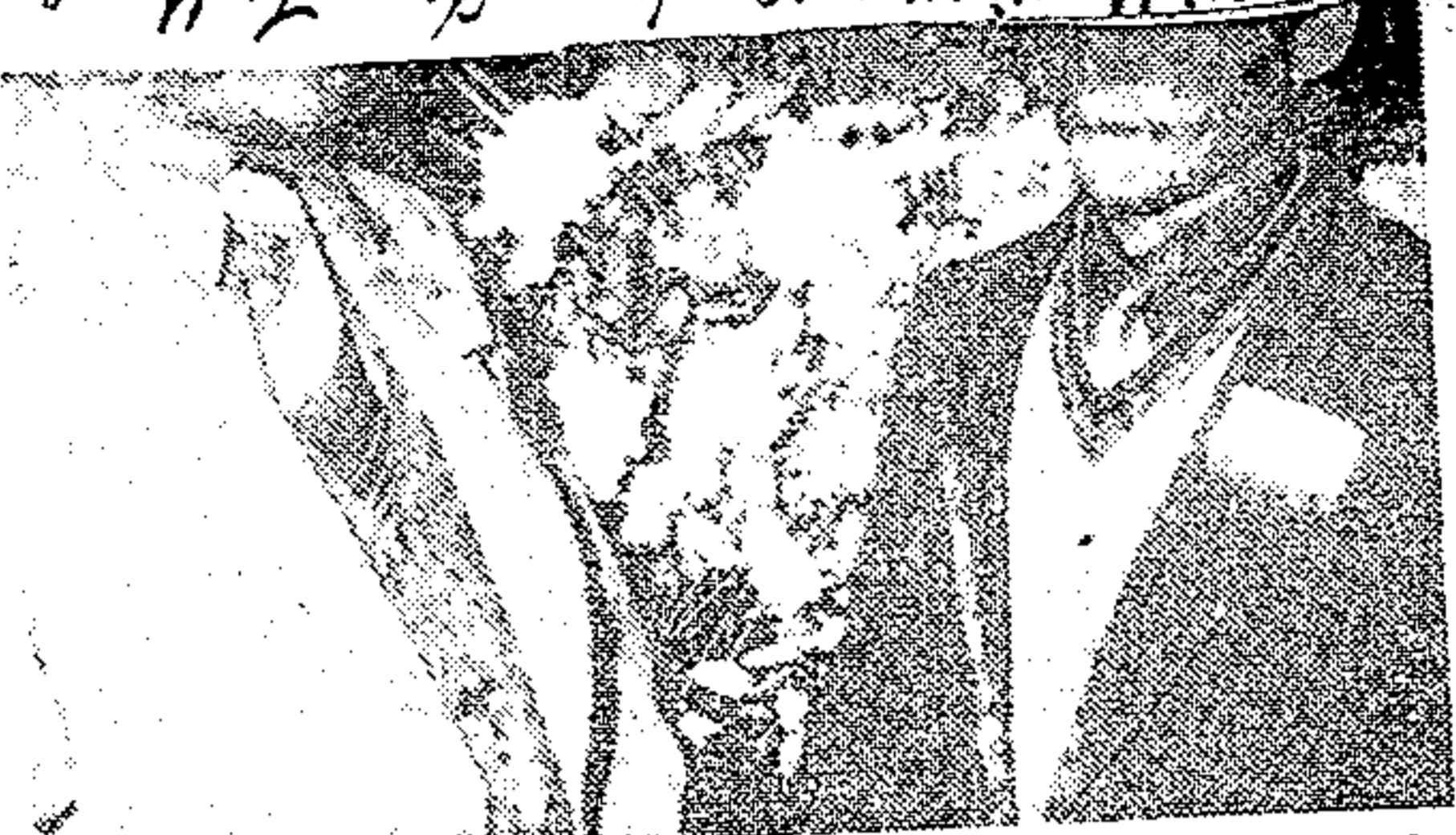
"I would not obstruct that boycott though of course I would have to inform them regarding deadlines to my ability to make up classes, and would do what I could to give them the best possible education when they returned to class.

"If they had alternative and equally effective means of attaining this objective, the position would be different.

"But in any case when it is university students one is concerned with the educator's role is not to play the policeman. They are adult enough to fall under the due processes of the law.

"And so willy-nilly and however reluctantly, the educator must in his educational function take account of all other factors, such as this difficulty in making their opinion known effectively.

"And he must play an indirect part, that of not obstructing movements to impress on the public the need for the removal of discrimination in educational support," Prof Reid said. — PC



Delegates at the conference: Mr Griffiths Malusi and Mr Tommy Kabanyane, both of Dimbaza.



Prof J. V. O. Reid is Prof of Physiology at the University of Natal, and from 1981 will be Deputy Principal, University of Cape Town.

He has been involved in African medical education at Durban for over 20 years, including a term as Dean of Medicine, and has published several papers on this subject.

As a research worker he has published some 50 scientific papers and has been President of the South African Cardiac, Physiological and Nutrition Societies.

"Since the important time in the child's life is before birth and for first two years of life, this puts the critical period before the educator has contact with him.

"It means, if a responsibility in the matter is imputed to the educator, that this teacher should have wider concerns, wide enough to encompass this age period," Prof Reid said.

If this meant concern for social and economic issues, this should be the case.

"A good place for him to start is his own backyard. Whether at University, technikon, college or school, the educator can

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# Slabbert: set <sup>DD</sup> deadline for <sup>50</sup> equal education

By BARRY STREEK <sup>25/6/80</sup>

EAST LONDON — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, last night called on the government to launch a specific programme, on a five or ten-year basis, to equalise spending in education among all races in South Africa.

He also lashed out at the government for unilateral decision-making about the new constitution and the president's council and accused it of telling others how they fitted into Nationalist plans instead of jointly devising a constitution.

Dr Slabbert added that he found the Prime Minister's view that there would be confrontation if people did not serve on the president's council to be "extremely depressing".

Reacting to the television interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, he said that while he welcomed the fact that the government would again look at the grievances of disaffected and frustrated communities, "I think the time has come for the government to draw up specific and concrete programmes for actions which can enjoy the cooperation and participation of the communities affected in removing the root causes of their grievances."

Dr Slabbert, who has been attending the Ciskei conference on education, said the prime responsibility of the government was to remove those aspects of its own policies which caused grievance.

It was obvious in the short-term that there had to be action against arson, pillaging and looting, but

it was likely that this kind of action would increasingly follow from what usually started off as peaceful demonstrations.

In the long-term, however, the government had to involve communities in programmes of action to redress grievances.

"Good intentions will only enjoy credibility in terms of concrete actions that follow from them.

"For example, in the education field it is not enough to say you want to equalise educational opportunities.

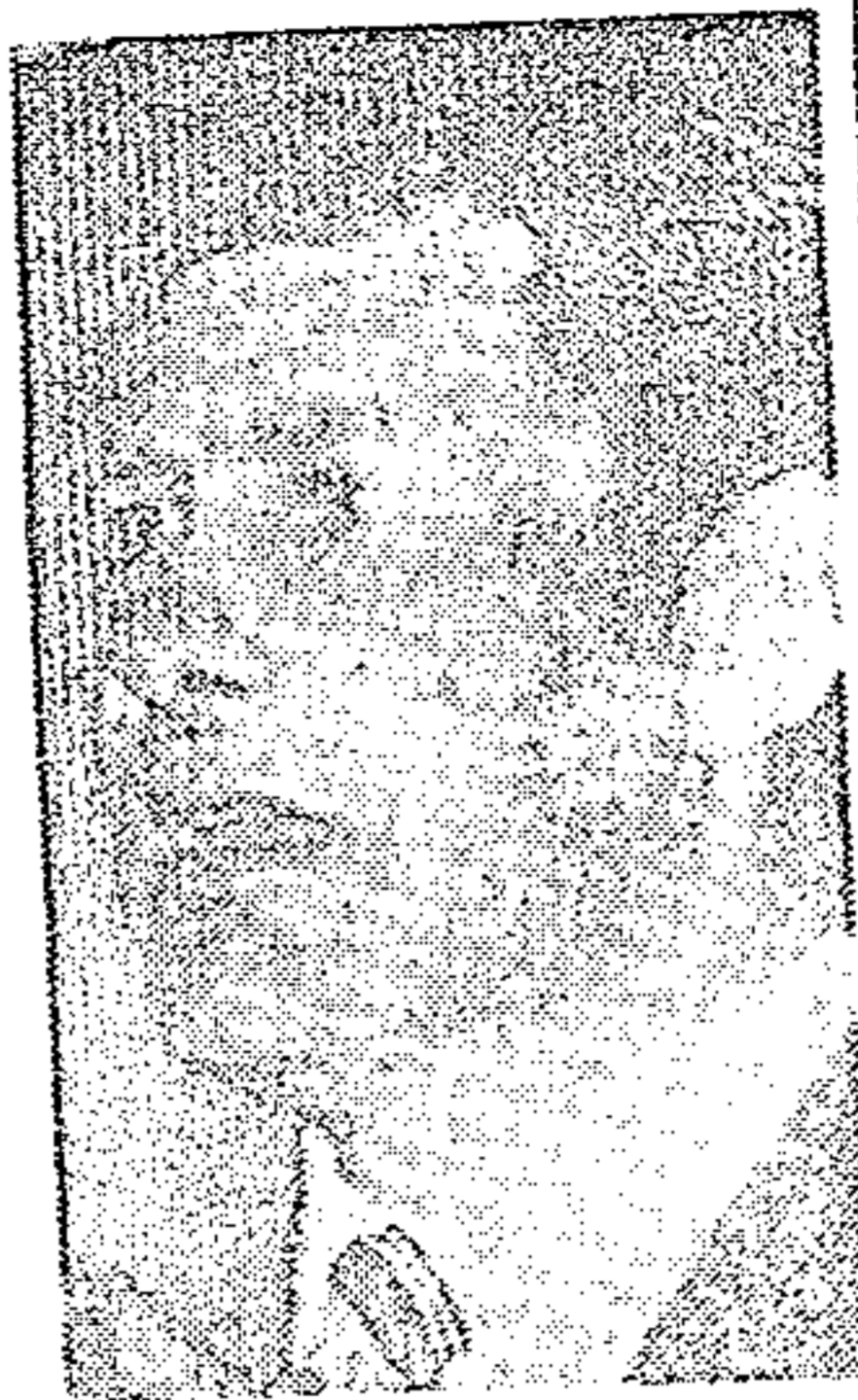
"One should sit down, calculate available resources, and give a plan of action in terms of which such equalisation can reasonably be brought about.

"It should not be beyond the means of the experts available to the government to devise such a scheme, such as a five or ten-year plan," Dr Slabbert said.

Turning to the Prime Minister's statement on the rejection of the president's council, Dr Slabbert said the attitude taken by Mr Botha was "extremely depressing".

It was generally accepted that the widest possible communication by all population groups should take place when a new constitution was devised.

"The president's council was created in Parliament with a view to such consultation and discussion and it excludes the vast majority of people in South Africa, namely the blacks, from any representation.



DR SLABBERT

"At its very inception it is a deficient constitutional vehicle.

"Now the Prime Minister says that if this vehicle does not work, confrontation would appear to be the alternative.

"Surely one can only say this after one has tried to create fully representative constitutional mechanisms after a thorough process of consultation and discussion on the widest possible basis.

"This government by its own admission has not done that and yet the Prime Minister insists that confrontation is inevitable and is the alternative if the president's council does not work.

"This is a clear example of the old strategy of the National Party, namely unilateral decision-making and telling others how they fit into the Nationalist plan rather than asking others to participate and jointly devise a constitution that can enjoy the greatest degree of acceptability.

"It is a form of constitutional paternalism which the whole sad episode of colonialism has shown to be counter-productive in a peaceful constitution. Development." Dr Slabbert said.

— PC  
Conference reports, pages 2 and 3.

Editorial opinion, page 16.

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# Education the weapon for change says prof

EAST LONDON — Ciskeians should, like their forebears, take up weapons but these should be the weapons of education, Prof Jeff Opland, said yesterday.

"Take up the weapons of education so that the children can be taught to live in peace and harmony," Prof Opland said.

In an outspoken address at the Ciskeian conference on education, Prof Opland, who is director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, said that because education was not fair and just in South Africa, the role of education for change had

to be analysed.

"One of the greatest roles of education is to educate whites about the inevitability of change, the inevitability of black majority rule," he said.

Prof Opland asked who could affect change in South Africa.

"It is not the 29 people lying dead in Elsies River, nor is it the dead in Soweto, nor is it Peter Hain, nor is it the African National Congress, however many Sasols it might blow up.

"The only true agent of change is the government of South Africa. Only the Nationalist Government

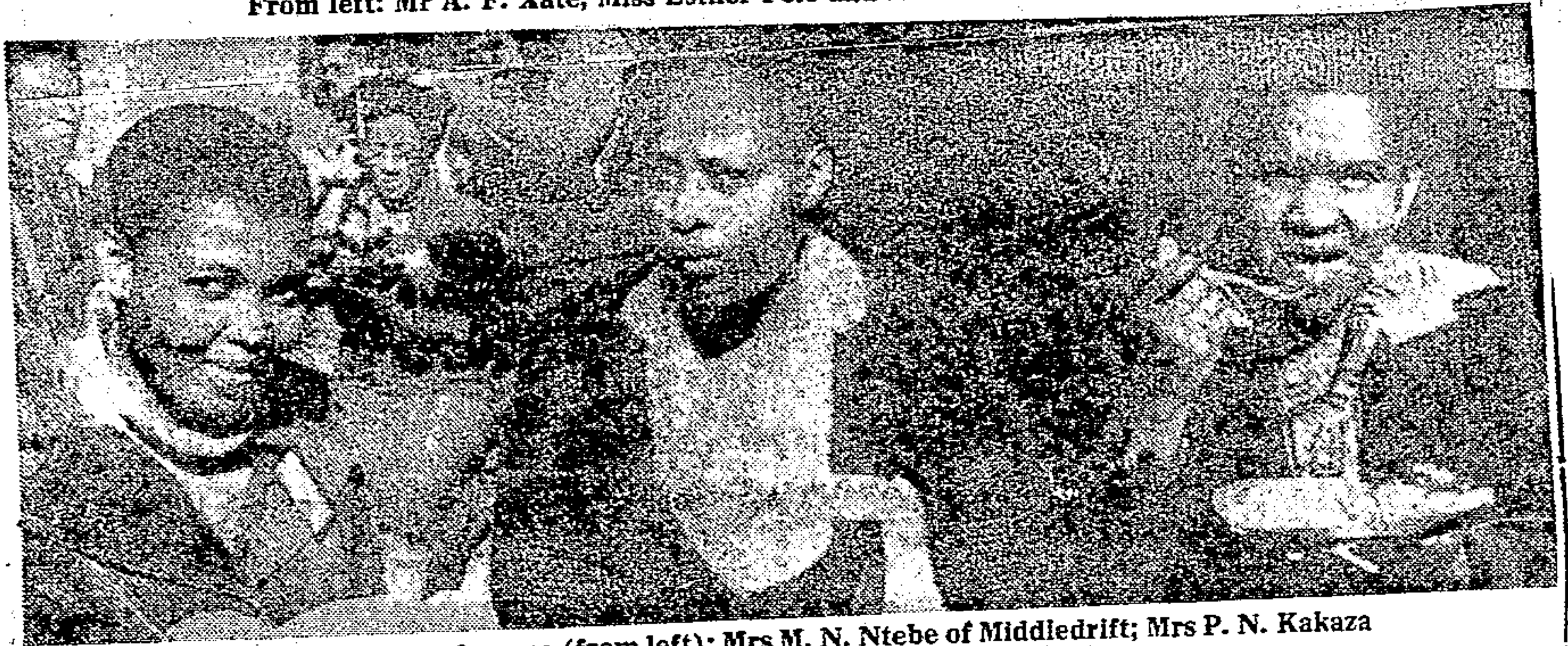
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Delegates at the Ciskeian education conference (from left): Miss R. N. Marambana and Miss C. Mpepo both of Mdantsane, and Mr Moses M. Gyose, of Middeldrift.



From left: Mr A. F. Xate, Miss Esther Fele and Mr L. Sontshi, all of Zwelitsha.



Delegates at the conference (from left): Mrs M. N. Ntebe of Middeldrift; Mrs P. N. Kakaza of Mdantsane; and Mrs Thelma N. Guzana, of Mdantsane.

## Intelligence test challenge

EAST LONDON — The government should immediately institute an intelligence test for black children, as existed for other race groups, a Port Elizabeth educationist, Mr J. L. Omond, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Ciskeian conference on education about gifted and talented children, Mr Omond said an intelligence test in each of the seven main African languages should be compiled.

This would enable education authorities to find the highly intelligent people in and out of school.

Every race group would have to depend on these people, whatever the future political structure.

Mr Omond said most white people were given an intelligence test between standard three and standard five.

"The Coloured Education Department has recently completed similar tests for coloured and Asian pupils.

"But regrettably there is as yet no intelligence test for black pupils, only tests of aptitude and ability.

"This is one of the challenges I present to the education departments (nine in all?) responsible for the education of black pupils: compile as soon as possible an intelligence test."

Mr Omond said in his speech, which was read on his behalf by Mrs Thelma Henderson, that "unless the gifted and talented are

identified, preferably at an early age, and unless they are given challenging, learning situations, in and out of school, they may become under-achievers, or frustrated and some may become gifted criminals, master-minding crimes of all kinds.

"A further danger is that, due to isolation in small, or even in big, communities and schools, he may be the only gifted child in a class or even in the whole school, recognised or perhaps not recognised," Mr Omond said.

It was a challenge to Africa and especially Southern Africa to recognise and educate gifted and talented children or to lose them forever, he said.

an effect change radically.

"All other people can do to effect pressure on at government," he said.

He also believed now that the government was not only the only agent of change as he used to believe.

"I think we must add to the agents of change the homeland leaders, whose leaders are prepared to use separate development to dismantle it and to take the policy of the government and turn it back on them.

There is, however, no doubt of change," he said.

In education, one had to consider what kind of change ought to be effected, while the masses or the elite should be educated.

"I believe that we cannot afford to ignore the roots of Western tertiary education. It would be wrong to deny education rooted in the universities."

He felt it would also be wrong to gear all education to market demands, because although this may satisfy many people, it would lead to a deterioration in education standards.

"The standards will

drop as they are doing now. I believe they are spiralling down the black hole.

"If we project our standards at the middle, we don't encourage others to teach the top," Prof Opland said.

What was necessary was a national ideal in education, such as the ideal developed by the Jewish people.

Ciskeians had also displayed high ideals in education, such as when money was collected from the people to establish Blythwood.

"I truly believe that educators must challenge,

teach their pupils to adapt and to change."

He did not believe that education should be confined to syllabuses and examinations.

"If we teach not facts, but an attitude to facts, then we are approaching creativity in education.

"Teaching is a subversive activity. Teachers and educators must realise that they have the minds of their children in their hands."

He felt rumblings in the Ciskeian nation and he felt it was time for educators to come down from their seclusion, not just for the children, but for the whole nation.

# Turf Senate wants exams next month

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE University of the North senate yesterday recommended that the executive council of the university work out details for writing of the examination when the university reopens next month.

The students boycotted the exams as part of their protest against separate ethnic education in the country and have called for one educational system for all.

A member of the Senate told POST yesterday they had decided that the exams be conducted again. "We told the executive council to work out details about the dates because some students, like those doing science, have to do practicals relevant to their exams before they go to the exams proper," he said.

The senate will meet again on Friday to finalise the matter. The university officially closes on Friday but the campus is already deserted, after the mass walk-out a week ago.

59  
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POST

*downstairs*



# Major point in education crisis looming

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SOUTH AFRICA was rapidly approaching a major point of crisis in education, the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr Derek S Henderson, said at the Ciskei Education Conference in East London.

"If we are to have any hope of avoiding the vicious circle of boycotts escalating into violence which in turn engenders a reaction of firm repression until law and order is restored, two major changes in attitude are of prime importance," he said.

"On the part of whites a real sense of urgency and commitment is essential.

"This must be matched on the part of blacks with a realistic assessment of just how fast change can be brought about, given the commitment of the whites."

Dr Henderson said that at this stage mere words and promises alone were not an acceptable reaction. The least that was acceptable was clear evidence of a change of direction, backed by an unequivocal commitment to a detailed timetable of steps to be accomplished and corresponding resources to be committed.

Some pointers in the right direction were already forthcoming like from next year all new teachers in training would be required to have a minimum matriculation certificate.

## SINGLE COMMAND

"The Prime Minister himself has demonstrated some receptivity to the idea of a single command structure for all education, instead of the present dispensation whereby education is the concern of no fewer than four Government departments," he said.

"This question is of such symbolic as well as real importance that it must be given a high priority. I cannot imagine a single step that will make a greater contribution to reassuring black people that their educational needs are being taken seriously.

"A small step in this direction is the decision that black schools in Natal will in future write the matriculation examination of the Natal Education Department," Dr Henderson said.

Dr Henderson said the problem of disparity of resources should be faced squarely. Everyone was aware of how much more the state spent on the yearly education of a single white child than it did on a black one.

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25/6/80

# Presence of Steve Biko 'promoted students'

CAPE TOWN 25/6/80

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Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The presence of the late Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader, promoted the achievement of black students at the University of Natal Medical School, Professor John Reid, said yesterday.

Professor Reid, who is Professor of Physiology at the university and who is to become vice-principal of the University of Cape Town next year, said that he had no doubt that achievement

by students, as learners, was linked to their self-confidence and self-esteem.

Speaking at the Ciskeian conference on education, he said he had come to this conclusion after more than 20 years of teaching black and Indian medical students.

"A depressed, non-confident community produces neither good teachers nor good learners. But a community alive with expectation and

confidence produces exceptional people.

"It was very apparent to me that the achievement of my African medical students was greatly promoted by the presence among them of a pride and self-confidence stemming from his doctrines.

"Educators more than others, if they wish to help attain a just and fair dispensation for all, should be part of the movement to give people

that right self-esteem and self-confidence which is properly-based and properly-directed. If it is wrongly-based and involves the loss of self-esteem and self-confidence of others, it must be falling to attain this end," Professor Reid said.

He said he had learnt another lesson from that and recent episodes: That "an educator can never listen sensitively enough to what the students are saying".

# New education system proposed

Cape Times 26/6/80 (50)

A NEW system of education for blacks has been proposed by a senior lecturer at the UCT school of economics, Mr Brian Kantor.

In an article in the latest issue of Businessman's Law, Mr Kantor says black education could be greatly improved even without additional expenditure per pupil.

Noting that the people responsible for black education are responsible to white voters and taxpayers, he proposes devolving the responsibility for education upon the black community and, in particular, the parents of schoolchildren. The school system should be broken up into many very small school districts consisting at most of a few schools.

The smallness of the district would provide parents and residents with a strong incentive to

become involved in school affairs. They would elect a school board, in terms of Mr Kantor's scheme, which would be fully responsible for budgets, including salaries and the hiring and firing of teachers and administrators.

The board would select a syllabus and set the standards to be reached.

Government subsidies would be paid according to the number of pupils in each school board and these could be supplemented by fees or taxation levied on the local community as decided by the elected board.

Mr Kantor believed many educators and "educational bureaucrats" would be outraged by the plan because it would reduce their independence and make them more subject to the marketplace.

# Prof: black <sup>26/1/80</sup> youth must be listened to <sup>DD</sup> (50)

EAST LONDON — The black youth in South Africa should be listened to, Dr Kenneth Hartshorne, said yesterday.

Dr Hartshorne, a former senior official in the Department of Education and Training and now attached to the University of the Witwatersrand, said many young people attached high value to education.

"But they are prepared to give up that education, if necessary, for higher goals," he said.

In a new response to a new situation, this group of young black people had distinct political goals.

The young people who had taken the lead in the protests in Soweto in 1976 "had grown up under the worst years of Bantu Education — the worst years were the 1960s, if one looks at money strengths, pupil-teacher ratios, and so on."

However, in many schools, the youth were taught an ability to reason and an ability to express themselves.

Dr Hartshorne said he had spoken to many young people to find out what they were saying.

"They said 'we have been let down by our parents, by our teachers and the system.

"Perhaps they were less than fair to their parents, but one of the interesting things about the 1980s is the reunification between the students and the parents."

Their criticisms of the teachers and schools were justified, particularly because of the lack of facilities such as libraries and laboratories and the underqualification of teachers.

"The system was not just because it was built on the whole discriminatory system.

"They were saying then, as they are saying now,

that we want a good education, as good as anyone else.

"Certainly to begin with the definition of what was good was white education, but this has definitely changed.

"New issues of relevance have risen. Certainly young black of today don't see white education as the answer

"They are also saying that we want full freedom to use our education in an open society."

The youth wanted equal opportunities and equal pay, as well as the same opportunities for advancement.

"I think they sum up in a very simple way what this is all about," Dr Hartshorne said.

It was quite clear that the situation could not be put right and equal education established without radical solutions.

To begin with there would have to be some kind of unitary system with a more equitable distribution of education resources.

In pragmatic terms, he supported the view that the desegregation of education would have to start from the top, in the universities, the technical colleges and the training colleges.

"It will be possible to move quickly there, without a great deal of hassle, to make the point that there is a sharing of educational resources in our country."

Although more buildings and more facilities were necessary, equal educational opportunities would, in the end, be created by more teachers.

"I think one of the most positive things happening in South Africa is that the white teaching profession is beginning to think of the wider issues, rather than just salaries," Dr Hartshorne said.



RDM 26/6/80.

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# Education — for what?

PAT SCHWARTZ

WITH THE country in a turmoil over education — whether it is black school-children staging graphic protests about conditions, standards and inequality or white teachers threatening action over their pay, it seems to be a good time to take education out of its ivory tower and put it back in the community where it belongs.

A three-day conference, with at least part of its aim to do just that, will take place under the auspices of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Continuing Education next week.

Under the general title "Curriculum and Community", 30 experts from all sections of the education world will be delivering papers, leading discussions and conducting workshops. The conference is open to anyone interested in the future of education in South Africa.

The organiser, director of Continuing General Education at Wits, Mrs Phyllida Wentzel, says, "I think there should be something in it for everyone and, if parents are really interested in their children's education, they should come along and hear about the new thinking in education."

Although the conference, on Monday, Tuesday

and Wednesday falls during the school term, afternoon programmes will be organised to include lectures of interest to teachers and some of the more relevant workshops will be repeated for teachers who wish to attend.

The Johannesburg conference is the first phase of a two-conference exploration of curriculum development in South Africa. The second phase will be at the University of Cape Town, in February.

Although next week's conference comes at a time when the whole question of education in South Africa is in the forefront of many minds, it is, says Mrs Wentzel, not a direct result of the current distress — the programme was decided before the boycott.

"There's a sort of groundswell of concern about education which has been going on for years and what we will be discussing is principles. What has happened in the past few weeks is a manifestation of discontent concerned with the whole infrastructure around differentiated education and the shortage of amenities."

What will be considered at the conference is what is being taught and whether it is relevant for the sort of society we live in says Mrs Wentzel.

"We are hoping to be

positive and not devote time to knocking the system," she adds.

The keynote for the first day will be "learning for living". Participants will take an international perspective.

The current thinking on education, says Mrs Wentzel, is that it is a lifelong process and the question to be asked is what it is all about — "what are we educating people for? Presumably it is to cope with the pressures and needs of the society in which we live.

"We are looking at community education projects as well as at schools."

The conference will also look at what educationists mean by curriculum and at the process of curriculum change: at the needs of the society and at the activities that can be arranged to meet those needs.

On the second day, participants will look at 14 different projects, all of which are innovative. Some of them are still in their experimental stages, all are concerned with new developments in the curriculum.

Among the participants will be members of the Transvaal Education Department who, Mrs Wentzel says, will be talking about a number of exciting projects. Representatives of the department

will be looking at new methods of teaching as well as actual syllabi.

The conference, Mrs Wentzel maintains, is not intended as a political forum although she concedes that education is a highly inflammable political factor.

"What will be represented are viewpoints at different stages. It would be interesting to know how, by waving a magic wand, you could put equal education into force overnight but the point about these three days is they will be looking at the here and now and at what is actually being done."

The third day of the conference will be an attempt to "demystify the process of curriculum changing". The conference will learn about the role of the Joint Matriculation Board in devising and influencing the choice of syllabi.

It will also look at the role of the TED in the machinery for curriculum change.

And, in the end, what will it all achieve?

Mrs Wentzel hopes that out of the conference will emerge working parties to investigate the whole situation, to spend some time taking a "good hard look" at specific areas.

"We hope something fairly constructive will be done."

One of the most neglected segments of the South African educational system is the half million or so black children in the 4 600 farm schools in the so-called white areas.

Although many farmers make substantial efforts to ensure that these children go to school, the fact remains that, despite their admirable efforts, these schools exist at the mercy of the owners and state spending on them can be described only as miserable.

Worse than that is that many farmers are prepared to allow the schools on their land only if the parents agree to allow their children to work for them.

This exploitation of child labour led the Progressive Federal Party MP for Bryanston, Mr Horace van Rensburg, to say in Parliament this year the farm schools were "an illustration of some of the worst aspects of the old feudal system that still survive in South Africa."

His speech during the Education and Training vote raised a storm among Nationalist MPs who protested that farmers made many sacrifices by allowing the schools on their land.

Mr K. D. Swanepoel, MP for Gezina, accused Mr Van Rensburg of being irresponsible and of displaying a lack of knowledge about farmers; while Mr D. B. Scott, MP for Winburg, said he was being negative.

The debate was instructive because it underlined just how dependent those schools are on farmers — and how open they are to

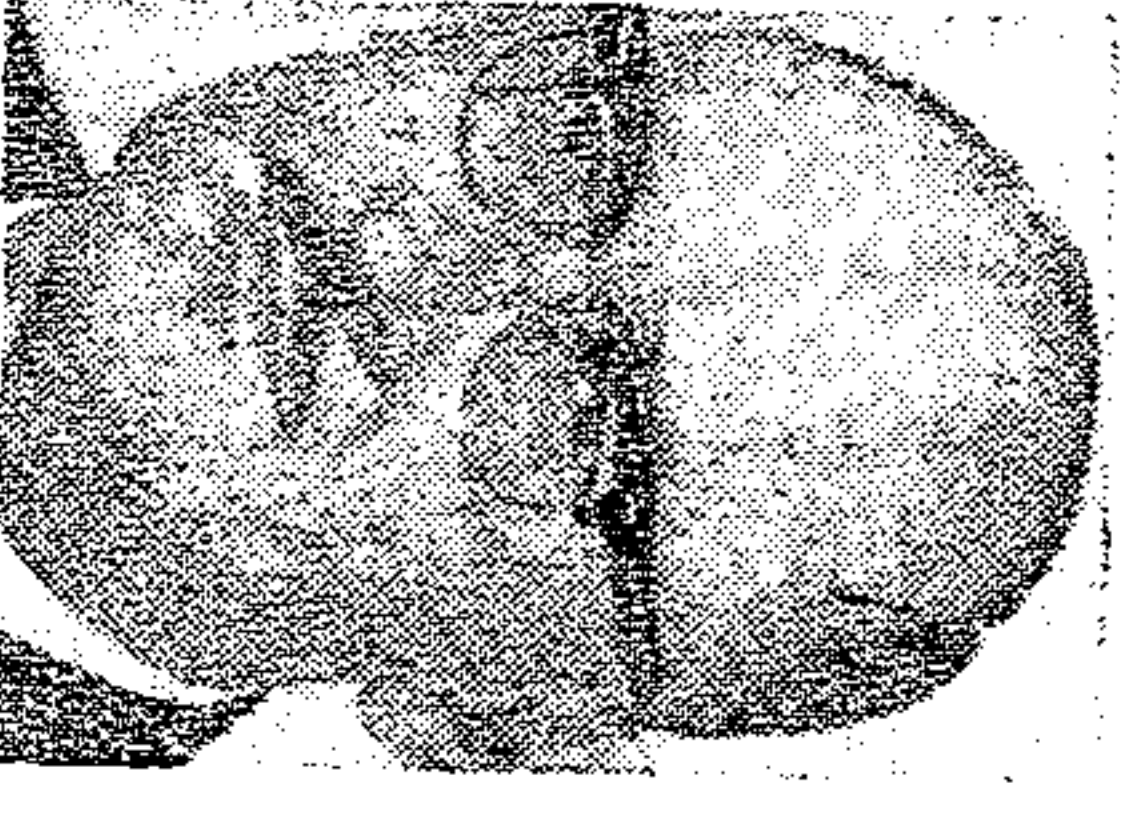
# Farm Schools and child labour



Mr Horace van Rensburg — farm schools an illustration of some of the worst aspects of the old feudal system.



Mr D. B. Scott, MP for Winburg — accused Mr Van Rensburg of being negative.



Former Minister of Bantu Education, Mr Willie Marce — said use of schoolchildren could be arranged.

facilities; a school can be closed down at the whim of the neighbours or the owner.

Mr Van Rensburg quoted from Mr Harvey's article: "The schools are short of furniture, books, apparatus and sports facilities. You won't find a gym or a laboratory. You might not find a latrine. Water is often a problem.

"The buildings are not conditioned; there is no warmth, and they are not cooled.

"There are very seldom, if ever, electric lights."

Mr Van Rensburg also quoted from the department's annual report which, he said, had devoted six lines to the half million children in the farm schools.

The report, he said, had quoted "with pride" that "an amount was made available to subsidise farm school buildings erected by farmers for children of the black employees on their farms. It will be possible in this way to subsidise at least 200 classrooms."

Mr Van Rensburg commented, aptly: "R200 000 will subsidise 200 classrooms! In other words, R1 000 per classroom. Do you know, Mr Chairman, that a third of a white primary school can be erected for R200 000 and that constitutes approximately five classrooms.

"But when it comes to farm schools and the children on the farms, 200 classrooms can be erected for the same amount of

money.

"I think it illustrates clearer than anything else can illustrate, the cynical neglect with regard to children on farms."

His basic point, which

plains that they tramp pathways, causing erosion; that they defecate in the veld, infecting the browsing cattle; that they drop plastic bags, on which livestock choke; that they bend fences, steal pumpkins, etc, etc."



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

The Nationalist MPs who clashed with Mr Van Rensburg said that children from the towns came to the farm schools, that boreholes were sunk for water, that often buildings were erected without subsidy, and so on.

The point is clear: in isolation, many individual farmers do go out of their way, perhaps beyond their own financial interests, to provide these children with schooling.

It is, rather, the fault of the system, which the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, elaborated during the debate in which he announced that the subsidy per classroom was to be increased to R2 000.

The Minister said the government paid for the salaries of the teachers, who were appointed by the farms, and it paid for the furniture and books. "It had also been decided to pay farmers R30 a year for their role as managers of the schools, an amount, which he admitted, after interjections, was merely enough to buy cigarettes.

Before the subsidy was paid, the classrooms had

to be erected in terms of the department's specifications. The schools went up to standard five and many prominent people, he said, had begun their education in these farm schools.

Dr Hartzenberg also paid tribute to the people who had made it possible for these children to be given the opportunity to go to school.

And yet, when all is said and done, schools built at a rate of R2 000 a classroom, on ground where there is no security of tenure — both Mr Van Rensburg and Mr Harvey cited examples where schools had been summarily closed down by farmers — and for which many farmers expect some return, simply cannot be regarded as adequate.

Inevitably, education in the rural areas, where distances are considerable and transport erratic, is difficult.

But Mr Van Rensburg's plea for the government to take greater responsibility seems irrefutable. Only then will there be a chance for the abuses and neglect to be removed, and only then will a stable system of education for all children in the rural areas be possible.

An error was made in the publication of figures in Barry Streek's article on this page on Tuesday. Education's widening gap. The per capita expenditure in Indian education in the 1977/78 year was R236.13 and in 1978/79 R357. The per capita expenditure in black education in 1977/78 was R54.80 and in 1978/79 R72.

exploitation.

Mr Van Rensburg described the situation in his speech: "It is a sort of semi-private institution.

"The government provides some of the finance by subsidies for the buildings; they provide the salaries of the teachers and very minimal amounts of money for books and equipment.

"The farmer, on the other hand, provides the buildings and he may make other contributions.

"But the children are caught between the ideological demands of the Government on the one hand, in terms of the type of education that is provided, and the economic interests of the farmer on the other hand, who wants the farm school, firstly, to stabilise his labour, and secondly, often to have a way in

which the children can provide labour on the farm.

"There are many examples where the farmer demands that if he is going to have a farm school on his farm then those children must repay some of his cost by providing labour."

In a recent article in Reality, R. W. Harvey confirmed the exploitation of child labour.

"You only have to stand on a road between Weenen and Tugela Ferry at five in the morning, to see trucks go by laden to the tailgates with children on their way to some farm where they will put in heavy hours of work for a pitiful return.

"What we can be sure of in the present context, is that the work the children do on white farms, is not at all intended to combine in educative ways with

what they may be taught in schools."

He quoted a former Minister of Bantu Education, Mr Willie Marce, as saying: "If there is any farmer who has a farm school and who wishes to make use of the schoolchildren under the supervision of the teacher to assist with certain activities, this can be arranged in a proper manner."

Even if there was no child labour associated with these schools, the farm school system raises many other questions.

There is nothing the government does, or can do at present, if farmers in a particular area refuse to establish schools: the school may be restricted to children of one farm excluding children from neighbouring farms; there may be limited

facilities; a school can be closed down at the whim of the neighbours or the owner.

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# Education inquiry has no credibility — Sebe

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**EAST LONDON** — The Prime Minister's appointment of an inquiry into education by the Human Sciences Research Council came under heavy fire at the Ciskeian conference on education yesterday.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said the inquiry would make the situation in education more serious.

"I fear that that body instead of attempting to put out the fire with water, will be throwing petrol onto the fire," he said.

Chief Sebe said the inquiry would do nothing to

remove the distrust of the youth to the system.

"It does not have credibility as far as the black people are concerned."

The Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, Rev W. B. Xaba, said the inquiry was "like a child that has died before birth".

And Dr Kenneth Hartshorne, a former senior official in the Department of Education and Training, said: "In urban black communities, the Human Sciences Research Council is seen as an extension of the establishment."

There was no way that the inquiry would enjoy credibility among black people.

"But it is not too late to demand that the whole thing be widened into a broader-based commission.

"One would like more than this. One would like a watchdog national education council which is representative."

The wider commission would have to report soon, possibly three months, so that the details of a unitary system of education could be worked out with the necessary checks and

balances.

"Let us be clear about one thing: separate systems are a thing of the past."

As the conference was concerned about education in the 21st century, it would have to plan in terms of the fact that there would not be separate systems then, Dr Hartshorne said.

Some white people might find it difficult to accept that these changes would take place.

"But if we don't do it for ourselves, surely we can do it for our children," Dr Hartshorne said.



Delegates to the conference were (from left) Mr Mteto Sibali, Mr C. M. Vazi and Mr S. Gugwini, all of Mdantsane.

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

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THE newly-elected executive of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) yesterday issued a statement deploring the neglect, division and inequality that has produced the present educational crisis in South Africa.

Part of the statement read: "As a body dedicated to the assumption of responsibility by all active educationists, we demand an initiative in which teachers and lecturers are heavily involved. We see yet another mere investigation by a totally unrepresentative body as a delaying tactic.

tative body as a delaying tactic.

"Yet another investigation of a system which is massively rejected by students and teachers is the last thing a country needs from a government which is tragically avoiding any possible response to students' demands for immediate change.

"The executive unanimously endorsed the view that no significant progress towards justice

and peace in South Africa can be achieved until there is a unified and equal distribution on educational resources.

"What we demand is a national convention on education and we call on all educationists and all teachers organisations to assist in organising such a convention.

"Our governing council elected recently at meeting of some 800 educationists has instructed us to take this initiative

and to call on all concerned people to join in our efforts either as professional members or as associate members of Neusa.

"To mobilise concern and to produce effective action, we are organising branches throughout the Republic. Even the events of 1976 failed to produce changes that would have prevented the deaths that have accompanied the present crisis. Let us act to prevent yet another recurrence of such

devastating breakdown in human relations."

The executive of Neusa is as follows: Mr Ralph Thomas, chairman; Mr Donovan Lowry, honorary secretary; Mr Iain McNeill, honorary treasurer; additional members: Mr Fanyana Mazibuko; Dr Peter Hunter; Mr Norman Naidoo; Mr Gerald Braam; Mr Michael Corke; Mr Jonathan Paton; Mrs Clair Rossouw; Mr Peter Kallawaya and Mr Michael Gardener.

# Schools probe slated



# Group to tackle education crisis

50 RDM 27/6/80  
Staff Reporter

THE newly-formed nonracial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) is soon to launch a national convention on the educational crisis in the country.

At the union's first executive meeting this week, all "dedicated and responsible" educationists and all existing teachers' organisations were called on to help organising this convention.

The union also strongly rejected a proposal by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to have a survey on education conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council.

"This is merely a delaying tactic by the Government — we want an initiative in which teachers and lecturers could be directly involved," an execu-

tive resolution said.

"Yet another investigation which is being massively rejected by students and teachers is the last thing this country needs from a Government which is tragically avoiding any possible response to student demands."

The resolutions of the executive were that they:

- Deplored the "neglect, division and inequality" that had produced the present educational crisis;

- Unanimously endorsed the view that no significant progress towards justice and peace would be achieved until there was a unified and equal distribution of educational resources; and

- Announced the formation of branches throughout the country.

Quants

27/6/80 (50)

application of free-market principles to education comes at a particularly appropriate time.

The call, by Syncom (Synergy Communication), suggests a radical rethink of education strategies. In a special report, Syncom director Andre Spier suggests a redefinition of institutional services, such as education, so that they become areas for profitable investment, particularly by the private sector.

Says Spier: "If these services cost money and are paid for out of the total economic substance of the nation, the total system can only benefit if they are made more cost-effective and relevant." But Spier's application of free market economics to the educational system does not mean that "business must run the educational system, but that the forces of the market of demand-and-supply and of competition-cum-excellence are applied."

### New resources

He concedes the state has a responsibility for the provision of infrastructure and for the induction of the individual into society and a learning environment — but adds that knowledge must be paid for.

"The costing function for education and training must be redesigned to be spread more equally over the State, the private sector, direct employers, the parents and the learner," Spier says.

The lack of formal facilities is, however, only part of the problem — money is the major part. A massive upgrading of the income substantiated by increasing productivity of the workforce, Spier suggests, would benefit the private sector directly and indirectly and would give parents the means to pay their share in the cost of education.

The report avers that the current backlog in educational provision means the problem cannot be solved in either a conventional or traditional manner. It is clear that new and as yet untapped resources must be employed if any progress is to be made. Even in terms of the existing backlog, 3.5m pupils must be catered for in SA today. Therefore, 71 700 teachers, 1 177 schools and 61 350 classrooms are necessary. To train these teachers and to build these classrooms would cost more than R1 000m. The figures are even more startling if compulsory education were instituted for blacks in 2000. Then, 13.9m pupils will be of schoolgoing age, 306 500 teachers will be needed to train them, and 262 300 classrooms will have to be built. This would cost R4 000m in today's money.

Given the projection that by 2000 75% of the labour force will be urbanised if rural urban migration is not halted, the future educational strategy is in radical need of transformation, the report says.

Adds Spier: "The state will be in no position to foot this bill for a compulsory education system for all, irrespective of

differences in allocation over the races."

At present SA is bent on developing physical resources and infrastructure, not human resources and social infrastructure. "SA is mining gold not people," he says.

Spier tells the FM that a transformation of the educational system won't be achieved by paying teachers more — this is only part of the problem; an entirely different kind of teacher is needed — a facilitator in the learning process. Present educational trends are not only negative, but outdated. Knowledge must be made less teacher dependent and must be better parcelled. "There should be equal access to information and knowledge."

The private sector must assume a new and broader role and a wide spectrum of responsibility, Spier says.

## EDUCATION FM 27/6/80 (50) Involving big business

With Transvaal teachers resigning at the rate of 19 a day and white education facing collapse, a call this week for the

# Let's learn together

50 FM 29/6/80

As Prime Minister Piet Botha continues his attempts to streamline and gain control of the public service, he needs to act urgently in a particular area that requires reform more desperately than any other — education. Not just for coloureds, or blacks, or Indians, but for all races, including the privileged whites.

The signs of disarray are everywhere.

In the Cape, Coloured pupils have resorted to class boycotts to underline their demand for education equal to whites. In Soweto, tensions rise as black teachers are regarded by their pupils as sell-outs to the system of "Bantu education." In the Transvaal, white parents are becoming increasingly concerned about falling standards at schools because of, among other things, the chronic teacher shortage.

Throughout the country, some teachers, mostly black, remain unpaid for months at a time through bureaucratic clog-ups.

More specifically, Botha must arrest the deteriorating quality of education for all colours, remove the hindrances of bureaucracy that are stifling its application and phase out unequal salaries for teachers of different races. This will take time. But the process must be started in earnest.

There is one move that he can make now that, more than anything else, will reduce tensions and set education on a path of reform that will enable sweeping improvements to follow in its wake.

This is to place the country's four racially-divided education departments under one umbrella. No other single action

could do more to demonstrate that government sincerely desires that all should receive equal education. It would pave the way for a restructuring of the SA educational system. It would ensure that teachers would eventually be paid equal salaries for equal qualifications. It would remove the stigma of teachers being seen as "sell-outs." And it should improve administrative efficiency and enable higher salaries to be paid to fewer officials.

Certainly, it would not be a panacea. It would not, for example, immediately improve the quality of the teaching. It would not even ensure that more money would be available for education. But it would do an immense amount for race relations. Government would be demonstrating that it no longer seeks to

1456

Financial Mail June 27 1980

parcel SA up in groups that are concerned only about race and not about standards or abilities.

The harsh truth is that at present education is seen to be treated politically, just as economics had for so long to be the stepchild of political ideology. To place coloured education under the Department of Coloured Affairs makes no more sense than placing coloured businesses under that department. And no matter how much black education is improved, as long as it is under a separate department, it will still be perceived as inferior "Bantu education."

## Decentralisation

Of course, placing all education under one department in Pretoria would not in itself be the ideal. Education is best decentralised. Experience in the US and Britain has shown this. But the decentralisation should not be — as it is in SA at present — along racial lines. What is needed is regional decentralisation that will handle the needs of education in specific areas, such as Greater Johannesburg, Greater Cape Town and Greater Durban, regardless of race. A central non-racial Department of National Education could monitor standards throughout the country ensuring that the education would, in fact, be equal.

Many educationists support such a view.

But not all agree this is the answer. Minister of Coloured and Indian Affairs Marais Steyn, for example, tells the *FM* that the coloured and Indian education systems have their own peculiar problems at present that are dealt with by specialist departments.

"At present 62% of coloured teachers have qualifications of only Standard Eight," he says. "They need special care and assistance to become qualified. Even if you had one system, you would have to have a special organisation dealing with each. It would, therefore, not streamline anything."

The separate organisations exist be-



Marais Steyn . . . a single system would not streamline anything

cause of the discrepancies. The discrepancies have not been created by the separate organisations, he asserts. "It's no use making political gestures when you affect the efficiency of the system," Steyn avers. "Let's get the problems right first, then you can talk about putting them under one department."

A similar line is taken by Dr Braam Fourie, chief director of the Department of Education and Training.

"We are making progress because we are tackling those problems that are peculiar to the fact that we are serving developing nations," he tells the *FM*. He adds that the "great majority" of SA's 90 000 black teachers need to have more qualifications and to be retrained. There would be no point in a unified education system at this stage, Fourie asserts.

How far these differences are real or illusory is difficult to judge. But as politi-

cians tend to be convinced by their own illusion, the *FM* prefers the views of educationalists. Don White, professor of Education at Witwatersrand University, agrees that regional authorities under a central Department of National Education would be far preferable to the present system. In-service training, for example, could be given in a greater Johannesburg region, he says. The presence of universities like Wits, RAU and Pretoria in the area make this practical.

"Because it is being handled politically, the solutions are all seen in political terms," he says. "Putting the departments under one head would remove at least some of that political slant. We could then concentrate on education problems."

Other educationists point out that one department would be a spur to those black teachers who have lower qualifications. They could seek higher salaries and advancement within the system by improving their abilities.

Bishop Desmond Tutu has listed a single education department as one of his four priorities to break the SA political logjam. "What makes it impossible for all these problems the authorities mention to be dealt with in one umbrella department?" he asks. And Tutu suggests the present white system of education is not necessarily the model that should be followed. A new umbrella department could take an in-depth look at the situation and come up with an educational system that is the best for all South Africans.

The *FM* agrees. Education in this country is in disarray. As leading Indian educationist Ralph Thomas puts it: "A single and equal education system is imperative for those seeking a common SA identity. It's the only thing to save us from bloodshed."

That may be overstating the case, but such would be the advantages of an umbrella educational system, with a degree of local involvement including parental options, that only reactionaries such as Steyn would oppose it.

# Viljoen

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praises

EDM 28/6/80  
role of

private

schools

Own Correspondent  
PORT ELIZABETH. — Private schools had always been and would remain an important part of the South African scene, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said at the 125th anniversary celebrations of St Andrew's College in Grahamstown yesterday.

Addressing a large crowd on the St Andrew's rugby field, the State President said it was evident that South Africa had a dual system of education.

With its rich diversity of people, South Africa would always need private educational institutions, as well as educational structures financed and controlled by the State.

Private schools, which offered teaching programmes somewhat different from those applied in provincial schools, had a long and distinguished history which reached back into the 17th century.

In 1977 there were 2 227 State schools in South Africa with a total enrolment of 882 000 pupils, and 155 private schools with 42 000 pupils.

Last year in the Cape Province alone, there were as many as 55 private primary and high schools, with about 13 000 pupils.

These figures bore witness to the relatively strong position of private schools in South Africa, Mr Viljoen said.

St Andrew's college in particular had helped transplant to South Africa all the finest qualities of English private schools.

"Today the entire structure of South African education bears the unmistakable imprint of its British origin," he said.

Love of sport — and particularly the South African national game of rugby — and the importance attached to school assemblies were two examples of English traditions that had become ingrained in South African schools.

Warning that these were unsettled times for South Africans, Mr Viljoen said it was clear that issues would have to be resolved, attitudes modified and "hands of goodwill will have to be clasped".

Strategies would have to be further adapted to obviate conflict and polarisation while new constitutional structures, capable of accommodating the valid aspirations of all people identifying themselves wholly with the country, would have to be designed.

"Statenmanship will have to create conditions of stability for peaceful co-existence, in which the unruffled processes of evolution can take their course in a land large and rich enough to provide for us all," he said.

# SA needs private schools says Viljoen

GRAHAMSTOWN — Private schools would always remain an important part of the South African scene, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said at the 125th anniversary celebrations of St Andrew's College here yesterday.

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MR VILJOEN

"Statemanship will have to create conditions of stability for peaceful co-existence, in which the unruffled processes of evolution can take their course in a land large and rich enough to provide for us all."

To devise the blueprint for such an achievement was the solemn duty of his generation and something they owed to the youth of the country, he said. — DDC.

# Blik van binne op skole-onrus



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**MNR. FRANKLIN SONN, voorsitter van die Kaaplandse Professionele Onderwysersvereniging, praat in hierdie artikel reguit oor dieperliggende oorsake van die bruin skole-onrus en wys op die „onmoontlike posisie” van die onderwysers — leiers wat van twee kante af as ’t ware onder druk geplaas word.**

Die skrywer, wat ook rektor van die Skiereilandse Technikon is.

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EN van die beroepe wat herhaalde kere van gemeenskapsleiers gekom het, gaan om begrip vir die omstandighede van hul mense. Die kanale wat daar bestaan het vir die politieke uitdrukking van die bruin gemeenskap was gebrekkig en wesenlike onaanvaarbaar. Nogtans het die boodskap van dié gebrekkige verhoog ook al hoe duideliker begin kom — maar dit het op dowe ore geval en die stem is stilgemaak. By wyse van spreke: Die draer van die slegte tyding (die VKR) is doodgemaak.

3. Afsonderlike ontwikkeling het sedert die vyftigerjare ’n geslag jong mense meegebring wat die witman nie op die normale manier kon leer ken nie. Die „apartheidskinders” het net die gesagsfigure, soos die polisieman, landdros en inspekteur leer ken wat waarsku, straf uitdeel en opdragte gee. Dis hierdie kinders wat nou in opstand kom.

4. Die hele onderwysstelsel staan in die teken van apartheid. Dit word dus gesien as ’n instrument om die bruin kind voor te berei vir sy ondergeskikte rol.

5. Op die onderwyserskongres op Oudtshoorn is die afskeepbehandeling bespreek — minder geld, slegte versorging van geboue, onderwysers wat meer as ’n jaar vir salaris moet wag, korrespondensie wat nie beantwoord word nie, die feit dat sommige leerlinge nie eens boeke het nie. Daarom het hulle gerebelleer.

© Daar kan hoeveel pogings aangewend word om dié toestande reg te stel. As dit binne die apartheidsbedeling geskied, gaan dit nie werk nie. Ons is by daardie punt verby. Om die belange van die kind te beskerm, is ons gemeenskap saamgesnoer soos nog nooit tevore nie.

Die bruin leier, en meer bepaald die onderwyser-leier, het geen ander keuse nie as om die kind en gemeenskap se diepste behoeftes uit te spel. Tog moet die onderwyser ook sy dagtaak as beroepsman vervul. Hierin lê die neteligheid van die situasie.

Aan die een kant moet die onderwysers se leerlinge sien dat hy by hulle staan. Aan die ander kant moet hy nie te ver beweeg van die departement by wie hy in die diens is nie.

Dit word ’n onmoontlike posisie vir die onderwyser. Dié wat kies om by hul leerlinge te staan, loop gevaar om dissiplinêre stappe teen hulle te kry, terwyl die onderwyser wat hom gedienstig by die owerheid skaar, onherstelbaar vervreem word van die jeug wat juis in opstand is teen die owerheid.

Blankes in gesagsposisies sal moet aanvaar dat onderwysleiers eenvoudig nie meer klakkelose werktuie van die owerheid kan wees nie (solank daardie owerheid verdrukking verteenwoordig).

Veel meer gesamentlike besluitneming, iets wat nou ontbreek, is nodig om die krisis te ontloot. Die houding van sommige blanke amptenare is ongelukkig nog dat jy net met ’n Kleurling praat as jy hom ’n opdrag gee en geen teenspraak word gedoog nie.

Slegs volle politieke regte is die antwoord om die krisis in die onderwys en die breër bruin gemeenskap op te los.

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n room

© Hier vat ek die oorsake van die onrus by die skole en in die breër bruin gemeenskap kortliks saam:

1. Afsonderlike ontwikkeling beteken vir ons verwerping uit die hoofstroom van die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing. Ons is sat vir die boereplaasopset in die land. Die baas bly in sy huis en daar eenkant moet sy werkers in slegte omstandighede afgehoek word.

Velkleur tel vir die bruinman niks meer nie. Dit gaan alleen om ’n volwaardige staanplek in sy geboorteland.

2. Die Wet op Groepsgebiede simboliseer die uitstoot-proses meer as enige ander wet. Die proses van verwydering en hervestiging was pynigend en krenkend.

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.

able. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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

# KEEREN VAN AAN DIE PROTES

## Afrikaners wou ook eens staak

# Om erkenning

**„DIE skoolkomitees . . . moet by ouers onder hul juridiksie aandrang om op 'n goeie oomblik te staak. Simpatieke skoolhoofde en onderwysers kan op bedekte wyse saamwerk . . . die stakings moet lank genoeg duur om die Regering tot sy sinne te bring.”**

### OUDTSHOORN

**Doodse stilte vandeeweek in die kongressaal op Oudtshoorn.** Seshonderd bruin onderwysers se oë vasgevat op die voorster van die Kaaplantse Professionele Onderwysunie, mnr. Franklin Sonn. Hy gaan afgetreke voor.

„Dit was 'n mismoedige Afrikanerkultuur- en -onderwysleier wat ek hier aan die woord gestel het. Vir hom het dit geïnkasof, praat en oorreding nie meer help nie.”

En mnr. Sonn, verduidelik oud-min. M. C. Botha het die woorde onderteken op 'n dokument wat in 1943 deur die Afrikaanse Kultuurraad en die Pretoriaanse Onderwysraad versprei is.

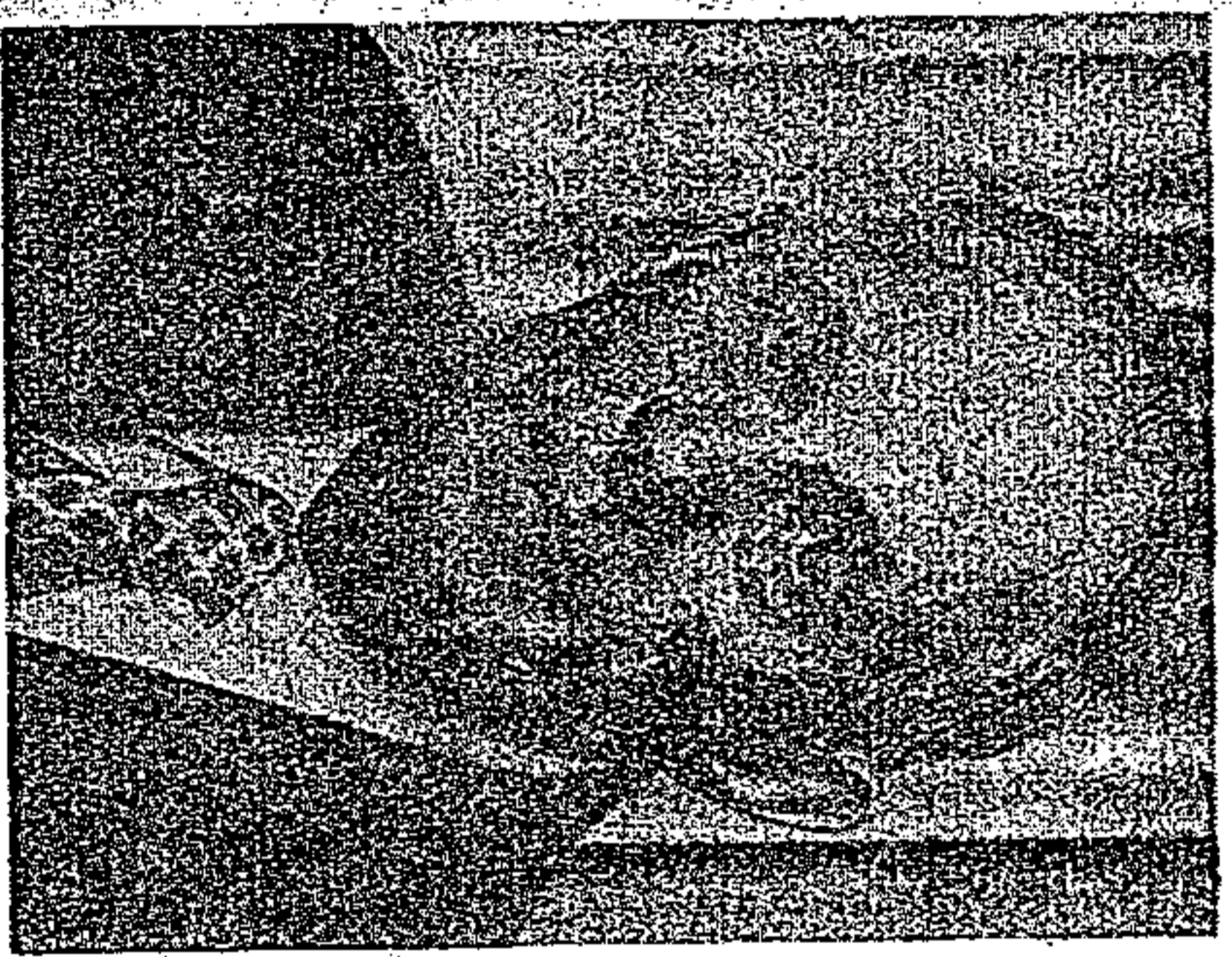
**Berigte deur  
Thinus Prinsloo**

le tussen die bruin onderwysers van 1980 en die Afrikaner se stryd teen Britse oorheersing en die groot rol wat die onderwysers daarin gespeel het, uitgeslippel.

Tekens kom die refrein: „Die politieke regte moet eers gekry word en dan sal bruin onderwys ook regkom.”

Spreker na Spreker, van die oggendgedeb tot die polse-gesprekkes om 'n koppie tee, eggo die gedagte:

Alle geriewe — oorvol-skoolgeboue, terwyl blanke skole langsaan half leeg staan, dubbeislotstelsel vir



OUD-MIN. M. C. BOTHA



MNR. FRANKLIN SONN

gelede nie so fel besiry het.”

Vroegwek in mnr. Sonn se openingrede kom fassette van die bruin onderwysers se wroeging al te voorskyn. Dit sou 'n deurlopende draad deur die kongressitting word.

„Ons moet ons afvra waar ons eerste belang lê? Wat is ons prioriteit? Is dit die wil van die staat of is dit die belang van die kind?”

„As prof. Chris Barnard 'n besluit moet neem wat in die beste belang van sy pasient is, en so 'n besluit wou met 'n opdrag van 'n staatsamptenaar aan hom, hoe moet hy kies?”

Mnr. Sonn kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat prof. Barnard die eerste weg sal volg, eerder as om na die stem te luister van die amptenaar wat miskien nog nooit in die operasiekamer gestaan het nie. En dié houding oorheers die verloop van die hele kongres.

Aan die een kant van die skaal haal mnr. Sonn aan uit N. P. van Wyk Louw, Martin Luther King en die bybeliese Esther om die bruin protes toe te lig.

Uit N. P. van Wyk Louw se lojalte verset: „Opstand is

net so noodsaaklik in 'n volk soos vertroue. Dit is nie eëns gevaarlik dat 'n rebellie misluk nie. Wat gevaarlik is, is dat 'n hele geslag sonder protes sal verbygaan.”

Martin Luther King: „You must continue to work passionately and vigorously for your god-given and constitutional rights.”

En Esther se gevlende woorde toe sy onbevrees haar volk se saak voor die koning stel: „So kom ek om, so kom ek om.”

Aan die anderkant paai mnr. Sonn so. „Ons is gekant teen geweld. Ons glo dat elk

een wat geweld oorweeg en dit pleeg, die menslike siel en die mensdom verneder en verlaag.”

En later weer: „Aan die jongmense in hierdie saal en daar buite moet ons vra om ernstig te dink of hul protes-aksie nie nou kontraproduktief geword het nie. Hulle moet hulle nou afvra of die gebeurtenisse van die laaste tyd hul beste belange dien.”

„Ons kan nie vir hulle vra om te protesteer nie, nee . . . hulle moet moedig wees om terug te gaan na hul skool-banke, maar moet die vlam van vyahed in hul hart bewaar.”

Dit was die gedagte wat eindelik gesetwyer het toe die kongres na twee dae moes besluit: wil die onderwysers hê die kinders moet teruggaan klas toe, of nie?

Die spanning het dik in die stampvol saal gele. Spreker na spreker het opgestaan en uit die hart gepraat. Een vertel dat die moderne kind soos 'n vulkaan is wat uitgebars het. Die lawa kan nie meer onder gehou word nie.

Toe staan twee manne op en swaai die skaal terug skool toe: Die bejaarde mnr. J. G. (Uncle Van) van den Heever, ondervoorsitter van die KPO, en ds. Chris April van George.

Mnr. Van den Heever het gesê hy praat as een van die oudste manne in die saal. Van dié sake voor kongresse wat hy oor veertig jaar byge-

woon het, is dit die neteligste wat nog bespreek moes word.

Die leerlinge se houding is as hulle more teruggaan skool toe, gaan hulle terug op grond van leë belofes. Hy het 'n beroep op hulle gedoen om terug te gaan skool toe en om die vlam van vyahed brandend te hou.

Hy wil voorstel dat, hoewel onderwysers die griewe van die jongmense as wet-tig beskou, hulle nou moet besef dat hul boikot nou top-punt op die van sy sukses is.

As daarmee voortgegaan word, kan dit tot 'n anti-kli-

maks lei. Ds. April het gesê hy wil hê die kinders moet terug, maar daar is 'n voorwaarde. Hy ondersteun die boikot, want hy is net soos sy seun moeg om langer as 'n tweedeklas burger behandel te word.

Ds. April het die KPO gevra om met die komitee van 81 in aanraking te kom. Saam met die kerk aan die een kant moet dan strategie uitgewerk word sodat bruinmense in die toekoms as mede-burgers in Suid-Afrika erken sal word.

# 'Zimbabwe could give SA advice on education'

rdn 2/7/80

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Staff Reporter

EDUCATIONAL research conducted in Zimbabwe recently could be successfully applied in South Africa, a visiting professor from Zimbabwe said this week.

Prof Norman Atkinson of the University of Zimbabwe's education department was speaking at a conference on curriculum and community at the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Continuing Education.

Prof Atkinson said that as a visitor he could only share principles derived from discussion at the University of Zimbabwe, which were:

- The need to give expression to all the cultural traditions represented in the society.
- The need to create a sense of personal responsibility for active involvement in curriculum decision making among all members of the educational profession.
- The need to keep in mind the essential relationship between curriculum development and in-service education.
- The need to maintain effective machinery for evalua-

tion, so that decisions could be confirmed or altered as curriculum programmes develop.

• The need to maintain a sound balance between direction of curriculum development from the centre and the provision of opportunities for innovation and initiative at the regional and local levels.

In attempting to carry these five principles, the central direction of curriculum policy and planning should continue to be exercised by development units already established within the Ministry of Education.

But, he said, regional centres should be able to adapt the central policy to suit local conditions.

"There are within Southern Africa, political ideologies, vested interests and prejudices, which must be analysed and carefully considered, lest the decisions of curriculum development should take too little account of the real interests of the individual child," he said.

Speaking on curriculum in the BophuthaTswanan context, Dr Hartshorne of the Wits Centre for Continuing

Education and a member of the BophuthaTswana National Education Commission, said it was important to realise that a new state did not start of with "a clean slate."

"Within the situation of general educational neglect under the system of Bantu Education, the rural areas suffered even more greatly," he said.

Specifying areas of neglect, he mentioned poor equipment and facilities, underqualified staff, low state expenditure and double teaching sessions.

Rural areas in South Africa suffered most under "Bantu" education, urgently needing restructuring, compulsory education and extensive literacy programmes, he said.

He said the restructuring of the school system began with a programme of compulsory education and a literacy campaign, firstly in Tswana then English and finally in Afrikaans.

The attitudes, aspiration and opinions of the Tswana people were regularly tapped with interim reports and feedback.



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DOM 2/7/80

# Govt and teachers expected to clash

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

CONFLICT between the teaching profession and the Government may intensify when a demand for interim salary increases is expected to be submitted to the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, later this month.

Nine white teachers' associations and the Federal Council of Teachers Associations have unanimously rejected the new salary scales which came into operation in April.

The nine associations were due to report back to the Federal Council on Monday with their views on the salary issue and on the issue of a presidential commission of inquiry into the whole education system.

Although no details of the association's responses were available yesterday, it is certain that the demand for interim increases will be unanimous.

And although none of the nine associations has rejected the

investigation into education by the Human Sciences Research Council, announced last month by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the majority is expected to continue to press for a presidential commission.

The Transvaal Teachers Association believes that the HSRC inquiry could be a useful subsidiary investigation, according to the secretary, Mr Jack Ballard.

But only a commission headed by a judge, Mr Ballard said, would be in a position to carry out the kind of investigation needed to resolve the growing problems in education.

In their demand for interim increases, teachers will stress the misleading information given by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, because he raised teachers' expectations of "reasonable increases".

In his statement in Parliament, the Minister included tax relief and other benefits in his calculation of increases in

teachers' take home pay "giving a totally wrong impression".

Another pressure point is the rising number of teachers' resignations.

Last week the Director of the Transvaal Education Department, Professor J Jooste, announced that during the first five months of the year, 1 092 teachers resigned.

Last year there were 645 resignations.

The associations claim that Mr Botha, in a meeting with the Federal Council last year, gave an undertaking that the fact that teachers missed out on increases in April 1979 would be taken into account when this year's increases were determined.

The TTA has warned that unless drastic adjustments in salary levels are made within the next six or seven weeks, the resignation rate at the end of the year could have "disastrous consequences for the quality of education".

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Note time and date of  
**STRICT EMBARGO**

EMBARGO: 2 JULY 1980, 18h00

PRESS RELEASE BY THE HONOURABLE T N H JANSON, MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

1. Further to my earlier announcement that an inquiry into the status of the educator had been undertaken by my Department during the second half of last year, I now wish to give further information on the project and the progress already made. However, I first wish to make it clear that this inquiry should not be confused with the HSRC's national inquiry into education, announced by the Prime Minister on 13 June. The HSRC inquiry is a general one, while the inquiry by my Department is specifically focused upon the status of the educator. The HSRC inquiry and that of my Department will be complementary.

2. The aim of this project is to determine the present and expected status of the educator in the South African community and to determine the implications of this, after which a final report is to be submitted to me as soon as possible.

3. A project committee consisting of the following persons has been constituted to carry out the project:

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Dr H S Steyn    | Director of University Affairs in the Department of National Education (Chairman) |
| Mr S C M Naudé  | Deputy Director-General of National Education                                     |
| Prof H B Thom   | Chairman of the Universities Advisory Council                                     |
| Prof J H Jooste | Director of Education, Transvaal  |
| Mr J A Meiring  | Director of Education, Orange Free State  |

The committee is being assisted by a group of researchers drawn from various education authorities and organisations representing a wide spectrum of

the effect of the bureaucracy in the administration of education, etc.

5. The project is well advanced. I have also requested that arrangements be made to ensure that reports on all three parts be submitted to me by the end of 1980: I am satisfied that the progress made so far is such that this objective will be achieved. I trust that the results of the inquiry will help me to judge the status of the educator on the basis of scientific facts and that on the strength of this the Government will be able to take decisions that will ensure that justice will be done to all involved in education and teaching in South Africa.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST  
OF THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

PRETORIA

2 JULY 1980

4. Die ondersoek bestaan uit drie afdelings, te wete 'n ondersoek waaruit 'n historiese perspektief op die huidige status van die opvoeder verkry word; 'n studie van vergoeding as faktor in die status van die opvoeder; en 'n ondersoek van ander faktore as vergoeding wat die status van die opvoeder beïnvloed.

In die eerste afdeling word ingegaan op die historiese ontwikkeling van die totale onderwysstelsel ten einde die implikasies daarvan vir die huidige status van die opvoeder te bepaal.

In die tweede afdeling word aan die hand van 'n studie van onlangse en huidige vergoedingstrukture van opvoeders en verwante personeel; die totale jaarlikse uitgawe aan vergoeding vir opvoeders en verwante personeel; die vergelykende vergoedingstrukture van opvoeders en vergelykbare beroepe in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die buiteland; die behoefte aan mannekrag van die verlangde gehalte in onderwysinstellings in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika; en 'n posevaluasie van verskillende poste in die opvoeders- en ander vergelykbare beroepe, beginsels uitgewerk wat van toepassing behoort te wees by die ontwikkeling van 'n mededingende vergoedingstruktuur vir die opvoedersberoep as geheel.

In die derde afdeling word ondersoek gedoen na die sogenaamde higiëniese faktore soos voorskrifte waaraan die opvoeder onderworpe is, administratiewe en buitemuurse verpligtinge, gemeenskapsverwagtinge van die op-

# 'Racial tolerance must be implanted'

50 ~~228~~ RDN 3/7/80  
DURBAN. — It was ironical that at a time when South African politicians were talking about impending change in the field of labour and economy, the schools, which should nurture and guide this change, were still allowed to remain the most segregated institutions in society.

The Minister of Education for the Kwazulu Government, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said this on the last day of the Natal Teachers' Society's annual conference in Durban yesterday.

Racial tolerance did not simply grow like wild trees — it

had to be deliberately and patiently implanted into people's minds, and this should be done at school, he said.

"It would be a tragedy if South Africa failed to make use of the abundant manpower resources simply because of a political ideology that set great store by a person's skin colour rather than his human capabilities," he said.

In reply to a question on how the idea of one education system would be incorporated into Inkatha, Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha preached the idea of cultural liberation.

# Education: (50) new call for a commission

COM 4/7/80

THE central executive committee of the South African Council for English Education has sent a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, urging him to appoint a commission with a judge as a chairman to consider some of the immediate and urgent needs in education.

A copy of the letter, dated June 23, and signed by the central executive committee chairman, Dr E C Halliday, was released to the Press yesterday.

The letter says the council welcomes the Cabinet decision that an in-depth investigation into all aspects of education be undertaken.

But it noted "with great unease" that it has now been decided that the Human Sciences Research Council be requested to launch a co-ordinated and scientific investigation in collaboration with all interested parties and to make recommendations to the Cabinet

within 12 months.

"This indicates by implication that a commission is not to be appointed.

"We agree with the statement by the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations that a research organisation, while it is designed to analyse the problems, is not a body which can be expected to make proposals for administrative change and reform with any expectation that its proposals will find acceptance by the general body of citizens.

"A more suitable way in which the HSRC can be used is for providing research facilities for a statutory commission which we should like to propose.

"We again urge you to take the step, which we proposed in our letter of June 9, of appointing a commission — with a judge as chairman and educa-

tion experts and men of long standing in education as members — to consider some of the immediate and urgent needs about which there is virtually no disagreement," the letter says.

The council says this commission should make proposals within a few months for some immediate steps towards bringing some stability into education.

"After this, the information being gathered by the HSRC should go to the commission in stages, to enable a fundamental restructuring of the national education system to take place.

"The country is in a thoroughly disturbed state over many issues, including educational policy and administration, and there is an urgent need for the Government to be seen to be taking some preliminary steps to rectify the position," the letter adds. — Sapa.

# Education probe runs into teacher opposition

By Sheryl Raine

Several white teachers' associations are expected to reject the Human Sciences Research Council's commission of inquiry into education at a meeting in Pretoria today.

Teachers' dissatisfaction with the appointment of the commission is expected to dominate the meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations.

The FCTA called on member teachers' associations to convey teachers' views on the commission to the federal council by Monday this week. Discussion of the reports and suggestions for further action were to take up most of today's meeting.

Mr Jack Ballard, general-secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, told *The Star* he believed several associations would reject the HSRC commission and renew their original call for a fully-fledged commission of inquiry headed by a judge.

"I believe the federal council accepted the HSRC commission on condition that evidence be led in public and under oath, that the final report be tabled in Parliament and that those giving evidence could be cross-examined," he said.

"The Minister of Education, Mr Punt Janson, gave some assurances concerning the tabling of the report in Parliament. He also said that the HSRC commission could, if necessary, be turned into a Presidential commission of inquiry. But no concrete assurances have been given.

"Under the circumstances, the TTA will reject the principle of the HSRC commission. The Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging expressed considerable doubts about the commission last week, and I would not be surprised if other associations express themselves against the commission just as forcefully."

Teachers had...

STAR

4/7/80

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CAPE TIMES

# Trial of 41 children in camera

5/7/80

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287

THE TRIAL of 41 Bellville school children, charged with public violence after stone-throwing incidents in Bellville South on June 9, is continuing in camera.

The 41 are charged with public violence, alternatively with attending an unlawful gathering under the Riotous Assemblies Act or malicious damage to property.

The trial has been proceeding for two weeks and the State has closed its case.

At present the children are giving evidence. They are on bail of R100 each, which was set after their first appearance on June 10.

The trial is expected to continue till next week.

Mr M J Langenhoven is on the bench. Mr A C Human is appearing for the State. Mr Willem Louw and Mr B Griesel instructed by A M Omar and Company are appearing for the children.



7/7/80 ARGUS

# Confusion on return to schools

BLACK schoolchildren in the Western Cape were supposed to have returned to their classrooms after the mid-year holiday today, but many high school pupils failed to do so due to a misunderstanding, according to a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training.

The spokesman said the misunderstanding arose because the official calendar scheduled the start of term as July 7 (Monday), but the diaries issued to the pupils stated that 'back-to-school' day was Tuesday, July 7. This had led to confusion, particularly because the schools usually restarted on a Tuesday.

Inspectors were still making the rounds of the schools to estimate attendance, but it was expected the situation would be normal tomorrow.

Primary schools started today on schedule with no problems.

## EAST CAPE

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that the boycott of black schools in the Eastern Cape continued today when the schools re-opened for the third term.

Thousands of pupils at an estimated 29 schools in the area are believed to be still involved in the boycott.

There were no reports of incidents at any of the schools. At some, pupils were reported to be carrying placards and singing freedom songs.

The Department of Education and Training's circuit inspector in the Eastern Cape, Mr Steve Buys, refused to give details of the schools still affected.

'All I can say is that the boycott is still on' he said. A spokesman for the department in Pretoria, Mr G E Engelbrecht, referred inquiries to Mr J Owens of the Cape Town office who in turn referred them to Mr Buys.

The circuit inspector for Albany, Mr G Meerbald, confirmed that pupils of two black schools in Grahamstown continued the stayaway from classes.

Meanwhile, Port Elizabeth black, coloured and Indian leaders are seeking an urgent interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for a delegation to discuss pupil's grievances about education.

# School boycott 8/18/80 ARGUS spreads

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The boycott at black schools in the Eastern Cape spread to Somerset East today when pupils of Somerset East junior high school and Njozi higher primary school marched out of their classrooms.

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

Black schools in the area reopened for the third term yesterday with no change in the boycott which started nearly two months ago.

Mr Steve Buys, Port Elizabeth's circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, confirmed today that the boycott was continuing.

## CALENDAR FAULT

He said there was no question of a misunderstanding over dates in the calendar, as a fault had been pointed out long ago.

'My information is that all higher primary and secondary schools were affected,' he said.

'I believe that none of the lower primary schools is affected.'

In the Peninsula the Sizamile Secondary School at Nyanga reported that no pupils had arrived and no lessons were being given. At other high schools — the Fozeka and I D Mkize High Schools at Guguletu and the Langa

High School — the telephones rang unanswered.

Mr P J Scheepers, circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training, said today it was not known what the school attendance was today. Inspectors were checking the situation.

Yesterday, when the schools started after the mid-year holiday, attendance at primary schools in the Peninsula was normal, but 'irregular' attendance was reported at high schools. Mr Scheepers said this was due to a misunderstanding about the official date for the start of term.

Most black schools throughout the country reopened with full attendance today, according to a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, Sapa reports.

He said exceptions were schools in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

8/17/80 ARGUS

# Police use teargas at PE schools

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police used teargas this morning when large crowds gathered outside two Port Elizabeth schools where pupils were boycotting classes.

This was confirmed by the liaison officer for police in the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen.

He said that at both schools the crowds dispersed included some pupils, but the majority were those watching the boycotting pupils.

The crowd of about 500 in the street outside Loyiso Secondary School in New Brighton was dispersed with teargas when they refused to heed a police request to move off

because they were obstructing traffic.

A crowd of about 200 in the street outside Thembelihle Technical School in New Brighton was dispersed in similar circumstances.

In both cases, the crowds were calm and there were no incidents of violence. There were no injuries or arrests.

9/7/80 ARGUS

# 'Change will mean reforms in education'

(50)

SOCIAL change coming to South Africa will require reforms in pre-school education, according to Professor M B Steinberg, senior lecturer in the university of Cape Town's education department.

These reforms would be part of a change in the education system as a whole, he said.

In the keynote address today at the start of a study conference organised by The South African Association for Early Childhood Education, Professor Steinberg said reforms would involve new projects and a spirit

of commitment from pre-primary educators.

One need was for pre-primary education subsidies to be augmented across the board for all races. Professor Steinberg was confident the authorities were moving in this direction.

He said the realisation that pre-primary education was not child-minding, but an operation as important as primary and secondary schooling, was long overdue. The task for the '80s was to integrate pre-primary schooling into the education system as a whole. More research in the field was needed.

Teacher training colleges in South Africa were the best on the continent and compared favourably with those in Europe and America, but it was 'regrettable' that direct university involvement in training pre-primary education had been small.

A new approach should involve the mother in the teaching process to strengthen family unity. Mothers tended to devolve their responsibilities on the pre-primary teacher.

More than 200 teachers are attending the conference, which runs until Friday. Ten papers will be presented, and workshops and audio-visual programmes have been arranged.

Question 3

**Boycott of schools goes on**

(50)

Outline: Discuss A.P. discuss section and on the. Use the

del of G.N.P. photo. Times - in and long, Durbanburg?

A CROWD of pupils from high schools in the black townships gathered at Guguletu today as the third-term boycott of classes entered its third day.

There was a complete stayaway at all high schools except at Fezeka senior secondary school.

Pupils from the three other high schools - I D Mkize, Langa and Zizamile - gathered at Fezeka for an 'awareness programme.'

A pupil said one reason for the continuation of the boycott this term was the position of the striking meat workers who were locked out by Cape Town meat firms about two months ago.

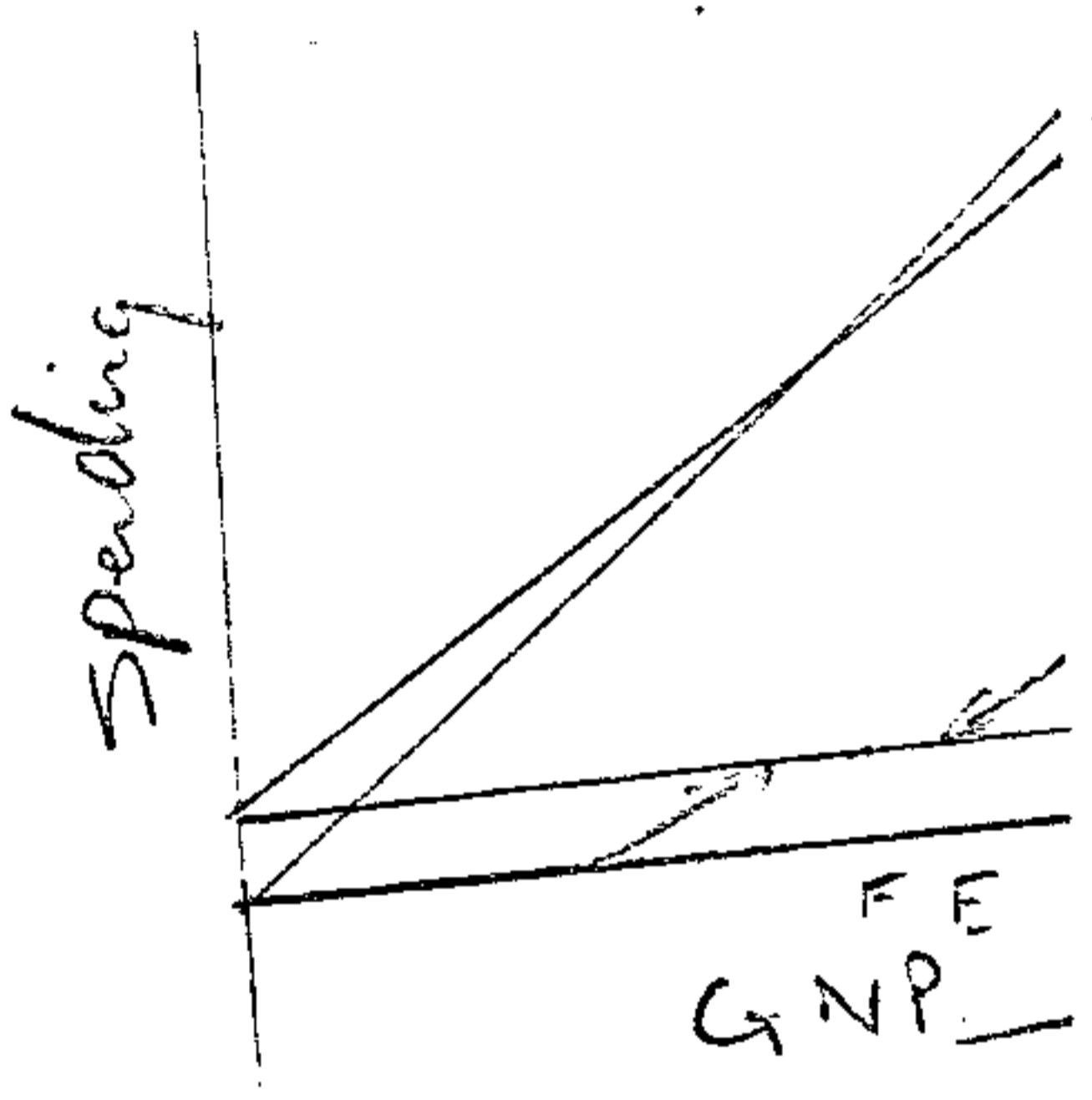
**'NORMAL'**

Mr D H Owens, the director of the department of Education in the Peninsula, said he had no reason to believe the situation had changed much since yesterday.

He said the attendance at lower primary schools was normal.

At Langa and Guguletu, a large number of pupils from high and primary schools were walking along the streets.

In the Eastern Cape, the extensive boycott of classes at black schools continued today but no violence was reported.



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# E Cape pupils on rampage

Argus Bureau

**P O R T E L I Z A B E T H** — Violence flared up at black schools in Grahamstown today, when a mob of about 2,000 boycotting pupils went on the rampage, shattering hundreds of school windows, ripping blackboards off walls and stoning cars. The Divisional Inspector of Police in the Eastern

Cape, Brigadier AFB Verwey, confirmed in a telephone interview from Grahamstown that 117 windows were broken at one school by stone-throwing pupils who allegedly wanted to stone the principal to death. Police used teargas to disperse the mob, comprising of pupils from three different schools, before

the principal, whose name is not known, was injured. He said a mob of boycotting pupils from the Andrew Moyake Higher Primary School and the Nathaniel Nayalusa High School, marched on the Ntsika Junior School. Police had information that they wanted to kill the principle. They pelted the school with stones but dis-

persed when police used teargas. Brigadier Verwey denied knowledge of damage to other schools by stone-throwing pupils in Grahamstown, but reports were received that two other black schools were also extensively damaged. A spokesman at the Cewu Higher Primary School, who would not be

named for fear of victimisation, said many windows were shattered at his school. He said the neighbouring school, Makanas Kop Junior Secondary School, was also damaged. He said a large crowd of pupils, apparently dispersed by teargas, at Ntsika school, marched on his school.

10/7/80 ARGUS

# Baton-charge on pupils

Argus Correspondent  
GRAHAMSTOWN.—Police used batons and dogs to disperse a crowd of pupils in Fingo Village here and four policemen were injured by stones. Two blacks injured by batons were admitted to the Grahamstown hospital.

An undisclosed number of pupils were arrested.

Brigadier A F B Verwey of Port Elizabeth, who is in charge of a strong contingent of police here, many of them from Port Elizabeth, said he had received information that

the pupils had wanted to kill the principal and teachers of Ntsika Junior Secondary School.

Because of this he had ordered them to disperse. When they refused he had ordered a baton and dog charge.

Brigadier Verwey said teargas had been used on pupils yesterday when they pelted the principal's office and school buildings with stones. No teargas had been used today.

This afternoon the townships were quiet but

police were still patrolling them.

'No gatherings will take place in Grahamstown's black townships again today,' Brigadier Verwey said.

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that the circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training in Grahamstown, Mr G Merhold, was due to make an assessment today of damage in Grahamstown after yesterday's stoning of at least three schools.

Most of the damage was inflicted at one school, Ntsika Junior Secondary School, where about 200 window panes were shattered.

## 20 AFFECTED

Elsewhere in the Eastern Cape the boycott continued today.

Twenty Port Elizabeth schools — all higher primary or secondary — were affected by boycotts yesterday.

In Cape Town the Committee of 81, which has

been regulating the schools boycott in the Western Cape has decided to continue the boycott until all its short-term demands are met.

Schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs start their third term next week and those under the Department of Indian Affairs the following week.

The committee said in a statement the demands had to be met at all schools, including those under departments serving Indian and African pupils.

The demands include the unconditional reinstatement of all pupils and students expelled or suspended; independent, democratic representative councils; the provision of textbooks and repairs to damaged school buildings.

Early reports indicated that the boycott of classes in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa was continuing today.

# The real reason for the boycott...

10/7/80 ARCMS

By Hugh Robertson

WHITES who think coloured and black schoolchildren have made their point and should call off their school boycott have not grasped the purpose of it all, according to militants who support the extended boycott taking place in Cape Town.

They level the same accusation at some black and coloured leaders, including outspoken educationists, and defend their view-point with a disturbing argument rarely heard outside the secretive confines of their meetings.

Much of white misunderstanding, they say, originates in the belief that the boycott campaign was primarily a protest against unequal education and that coloured pupils would only be harming themselves

if they were to decide to resume the boycott when their schools reopen next week.

But militant proponents of the boycott insist that its main purpose was not so much to protest as to organise a profound — even, if necessary, a traumatic — group educational experience for the younger generation.

## TO RAISE AWARENESS

This experience, they say, was intended to raise awareness and to engender solidarity to the extent that when the younger generation took over leadership roles in the community it would simply not tolerate the existing order in South Africa.

The shared experience of the boycott, they argue, would give the younger generation an idea of what

it could do to change that order. The boycott was not intended only to build solidarity and to heighten consciousness, but also to give the pupils a sense of group discipline and some understanding of political organisation.

In fact, it was an invaluable educational instrument. It has burnt into the minds of the students a deep sense of their own moment in history and the obligations that go with it, a supporter of the boycott said this week.

One of the main arguments now raging among pupil leaders is whether or not the boycott campaign has gone on for long enough to be the profound group experience they wanted it to be.

The militants say it has not. They are pressing for more 'awareness classes' and more action aimed at giving pupils experience of 'group defiance.' They even feel that pupils require more constructive suffering in the form of detentions, baton charges and expulsions. To go back to classes now, they say, would negate most of what was gained during the boycott.

But it would seem that a tenuous majority of leaders feel the boycott should be suspended at least, pointing out that a new boycott can be started if this becomes necessary after schools reopen next week.

And a middle group has suggested a partial boycott which would amount to the boycott of history classes (the history syllabus being regarded with wide suspicion) and the holding of 'awareness' classes instead.

Why have schoolchildren become the focus of test? Partly, it seems, because they are mobilised, being normally equipped together at schools. Also, because they are not burdened by the responsibilities of the older generation and are thus free to take daring action.

But perhaps the main reason was provided sympathetic school principal. He said this 'Children have hope for the future, whereas elders are weighed down by despair and conditions by the system. If anyone wants the answer to perennial question of how much time South Africa has left, they need only count the years before children take over from their parents.'



11/7/80

# Police baton charge E Cape pupils

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Clashes between boycotting black pupils and police continued in the Eastern Cape today where police baton charged two gatherings of pupils.

This was confirmed by the liaison officer for police in this area, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, who reported the situation to be calm but tense in Port Elizabeth.

Police were patrolling African townships here, and were also watching Grahamstown, Port Alfred and Cradock closely, after Port Alfred had its first unrest yesterday.

## STRATEGY.

Today's first baton charge, apparently the latest riot police strategy here to disperse 'dangerous' pupil gatherings, was at Tamsanga Junior Secondary School in Kwazakhele, Port Elizabeth.

Major van Rooyen said about 500 pupils gathered in the school grounds. When they would not heed police requests to disperse, a baton charge was ordered, after which they dispersed.

In Port Alfred, 300 pupils of the Nomzanu School and hooligans were baton charged when they locked themselves up inside the school then stacked desks against doors and windows and shouted challenges at the police.

The police forced the doors and the pupils were driven out with batons.

## NO INJURIES

No dogs, birdshot or teargas were used, no one was arrested and no injuries were reported, Major van Rooyen said.

Unrest broke out in Port Alfred's black townships yesterday but was quickly quelled. Police claimed those responsible were hooligans stoning cars.

11/7/80 ARGUS

# 'Strange boys' lock classrooms

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Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Hundreds of pupils at Mamafeng lower primary school in Saulsville were locked out of their classrooms today.

Classes were again disrupted at some schools in Atteridgeville where pupils were forced out yesterday. Pupils were forced out of their classes at Mboweni higher primary school and J J de Jong lower primary school. Mboweni was also affected yesterday.

### STRANGE

Teachers and pupils arrived at Mamafeng earlier today to find that they could not get into their

classrooms because the school keys had been forcibly taken away from the cleaning women by some strange boys.

Four classrooms were later opened with keys brought by officials of the Local Administration Board.

The boycott of classes by Pretoria's Hofmeyr High School by pupils entered its fifth day.

Mr Jackie Letshufi, principal of Mamelodi High School, Pretoria, was injured yesterday when he was struck by a rock on the forehead by a group of demonstrating youths.

A witness said the incident happened in the school's premises when a group of demonstrators marched up to the school and demanded to enter the yard but Mr Letshufi would not allow them into the school yard.

Stones were thrown at the school. One of the stones hit Mr Letshufi on the forehead, and he was taken to a doctor for stitches.

It is reported from Durban that Kwama-hu High School pupils are continuing the boycott of classes which they began more than two months ago.

# Teacher crisis talks feared deadlocked

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

AMID increasing support for protest action in the teacher crisis, negotiations between the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, and the executive of the Federal Council of Teachers Associations are feared to have reached deadlock.

The Minister and FCTA met in Pretoria again yesterday to discuss salary levels and calls for the appointment of a Presidential commission to inquire into all aspects of education.

The meeting took place in the wake of yesterday's news that the Transvaal Teachers' Association is urging members to support a "protest week".

Senior educationists said yesterday that the fear of a stalemate appeared to be confirmed by the fact that no statement was issued after yesterday's meeting.

They said that while the

negotiations dragged on, teachers were becoming more restive and militant, and the number eager for "strike action" was growing.

"We can't even get a firm "no" from the Minister," one said.

The Government was ignoring the alarming increase in teacher resignations — more than 1 000 in the Transvaal alone in the first quarter of the year.

The fact that the Government is apparently unwilling to give a firm commitment on pay, and that it has assigned an education investigation to the Human Sciences Research Council instead of a Presidential commission, has, according to the TTA secretary, Mr Jack Ballard, "increased the frustration and anger of teachers to a point where a growing number favour strike action".

Mr Ballard recalled that last November, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, called the

FCTA to a meeting at the Union Buildings because of growing agitation among teachers.

Mr Botha undertook to see that the exclusion of teachers from public sector increases in April last year would be fully taken into account when the new salary scales were compiled.

When the new scales were announced in April, it was obvious that this undertaking had not been met, Mr Ballard said, and that teachers had been denied the "special treatment" they had been promised.

Since April, there had been a series of meetings between the teachers and Mr Janson. None of these had produced firm answers to teacher grievances.

Mr Ballard warned: "The threat of strikes is not an idle threat. More and more teachers are talking of this as the only way to get the needed urgent attention focused on their grievances."

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12/7/80  
Blacks in  
*Argus*  
bid to end  
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boycott . . .

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

DURBAN. — Senior officials of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa) today held urgent talks with the Director General of black education, Mr G J Rousouw, in Pretoria in an attempt to end the school boycott.

Mr H H Dlamenze, secretary general of Atasa, said today that they had submitted a memorandum which, among other things, called for:

- The appointment of a commission to investigate the educational system;
- The opening of all institutions of higher learning to students of all race groups without any restriction; and
- Parity in teachers' salaries.

# Teachers call for an investigation

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S - Post 13/7/80

AN URGENT CALL for a commission of inquiry into the whole system of education was this week made by the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa). Their call comes in the face of increasing school boycotts in the country.

Mr H H Dlamlenze, Atasa's secretary-general, said his association had recommended that the Department of Education and Training investigate the most effective ways of eliminating inequalities in the education of black children. The recommendations were contained in a memorandum submitted to Pretoria on Friday.

Mr Dlamlenze said his association reiterated its stand for equal subsidisation of education for children of all race groups.

It also recommended the opening of all teacher training institutions to students of all race groups to promote uniform standards.

Meanwhile, observers believe a new dimension has been added to the schools boycott since the stayaway by Soweto secondary school students on Friday.

There was virtually no attendance at schools in the township as students gathered in school yards. They claimed pamphlets calling for a schools boycott had been circulating at many schools.

Coloured students at Cape Peninsula schools will resume their boycott until their short-term demands have been met. Schools reopened on Tuesday.

The demands include repairs to buildings, the provision of equipment and free books and the unconditional reinstatement of suspended or expelled students.

## Schools boycotts spread to Soweto

Black senior school pupils from Cape Town's Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu townships are holding "awareness programmes". They decided at a meeting this week to continue the boycott of classes.

The boycott, they said, is no longer only a protest against Bantu Education but a lesson in solidarity and organising through increased awareness.

Police used teargas in Port Elizabeth this week to disperse boycotting students. A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Students' Council said it was "stern police action" in response to the students' new strategy.

The strategy is to keep the students united by gathering at one school in each of the three townships. Twenty-seven students were arrested.

The schools crises in Durban's KwaMashu township continues with some 10 000 students now staying away. They have continued boycotting classes in spite of

the personal intervention of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

In addition to their protest against Bantu Education, students are complaining about overcrowded classrooms, the lack of proper laboratories and recreational facilities as well as the shortage of properly qualified Maths, Science and English teachers.

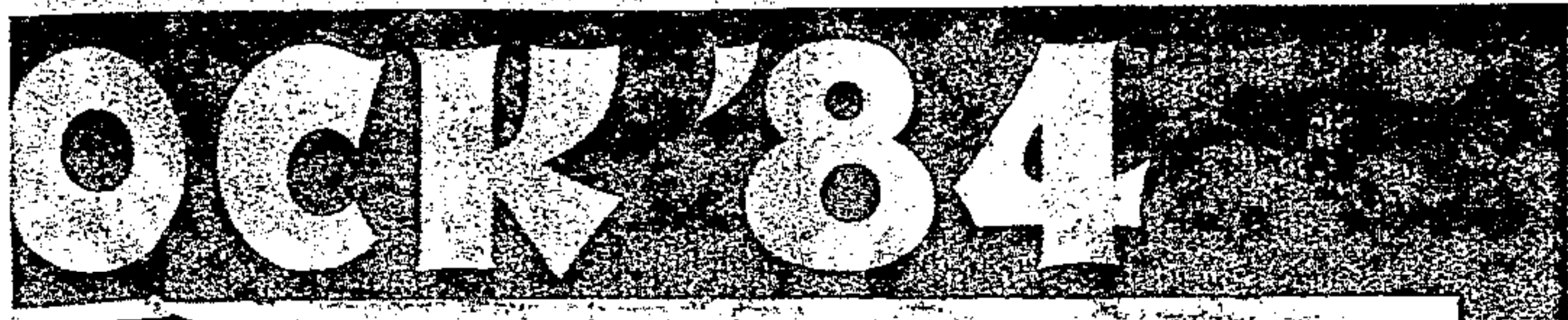
Classes were disrupted at eight schools in Pretoria's Atteridgeville township, including Hofmeyr High, where students have been boycotting classes since school reopened on Monday.

Students at Tlakula High in KwaThema, Springs, are refusing to attend classes in protest against the detention of five members of the local Azapo branch, one of which is a classmate.

Police Minister Louis le Grange said his men had been ordered to "strictly enforce" the ban on assemblies of more than ten people.

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14/7/80 ARGUS

# Pupils to decide on return tomorrow

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INDICATIONS are that coloured students and pupils at colleges and schools in the Peninsula will return to the various institutions tomorrow to review the current boycott of classes.

The boycott, which started in the Peninsula almost four months ago in protest against 'inferior education', resulted in the widespread disruption of schools throughout the country.

The Committee of 81, which has been regulating the school boycott in the Western Cape, said in a statement today it had decided that pupils and students would return to school tomorrow to review the current school boycott.

## Student mass

'The decision to continue or suspend the boycott rests with the student mass,' the statement said.

'We call on students to discuss the decision with their working parents and other groups included in the struggle.'

The committee said a decision to return to classes would depend on the reaction from the State.

'If the State refuses to meet our short-term demands, continues with the detention of people, does not lift the ban on meetings and withdraws (readmission) application forms, the decision-making process will be prolonged,' the statement said.

## Demands

The short-term demands listed include independent, democratically-elected representative councils; all required textbooks to be delivered at all schools represented on the committee, including schools under the Department of Education and Training; repairs to damaged schools and the reinstatement of students and pupils expelled as a result of the school boycott.

● The Argus Pretoria correspondent reports that the week-long boycott of classes at Hofmeyr High School in Atteridgeville, has ended.

In Mamelodi today everything was reported to be normal.

14/7/80

ARGUS

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# 'GO BACK TO SCHOOL' PLEA

**'STUDENTS and pupils are our hope for freedom, but they must not turn our hope into despair by continuing the boycott,' Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector of schools in the Wynberg region under the Administration of Coloured Affairs, said today.**

Dr Quint, urging students to go back to school when the new term begins tomorrow, said if students were resolute in their decision and desire to complete their examinations then there was nothing to prevent them from giving a creditable performance.

'Obviously they have lost time, but if they work they should have a good chance of passing. There won't be any time for half measures, however,' he said.

He suggested that schools run extra classes to extend the normal day

it off one day and going back the next, then they might as well write off their chances.'

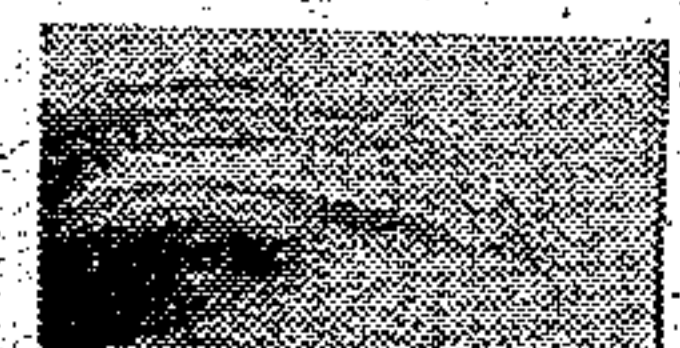
He said whether students passed at the end of the year did not depend on teachers or parents.

'It depends on them,' he said.

'We can make all the arrangements, but if they are not prepared to work twice as hard and get stuck in right away, they will not pass.'

He said students and pupils should realise that there would always be things with which they could sympathise, but there were other ways of showing it besides boycotting.

Quoting from Joshua 9:21, he said: 'Students have to decide now whether they want to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water."



14/7/80

ARCVS

# All quiet in E Cape black schools boycott

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Argus Bureau

## PORT ELIZABETH. —

The boycott of African schools in Port Elizabeth continued today — there were no mass gatherings, police/pupil clashes or other incidents which marked last week's continued boycott.

Reports from schools in other parts of the Eastern Cape were that some African pupils turned up, but were not attending classes.

The number of Eastern Cape schools affected by boycotts on Friday was estimated at between 40 and 50.

### NO INCIDENTS

The liaison officer for police in the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said no incidents of unrest or mass pupil gatherings had been reported in the townships today.

The last unrest was on

Saturday in Port Elizabeth's Walmer township and in Veeplaas.

Eight incidents of stoning had been reported at the weekend, all but one at Veeplaas, where a private vehicle was also burnt on Saturday.

Teargas was used four times to disperse crowds of between 250 and 300.

Teargas was also used to disperse a crowd in Walmer township on Saturday evening when a police vehicle and two private vehicles were stoned.

The Divisional Inspector in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier A F B Verwey, has disclosed that riot police

would, from this week, use sjamboks to disperse pupils if they massed.

The reason was that the pupils had to be frightened off but not injured, he said.

Soweto school attendance was normal today, the Argus Correspondent in Johannesburg reports

A police spokesman in Durban said that the situation at black schools today had also been quiet.

Pamphlets calling for a boycott of lectures were distributed among students at Fort Hare, Alice, today as the university reopened after being closed for three months.



14/7/80 - ARGUS

# Students refuse to sign readmission forms

A CONFRONTATION is threatening between the authorities and a large number of coloured students at Hewat and other Peninsula teachers' training colleges who have refused to sign readmission forms.

Colleges and schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs are due to start the third term tomorrow amid signs that the widespread disruption of classes and unrest during the past four months could continue.

## Expelled

Students at several training colleges were expelled at the end of last term as a result of the boycott of classes and have to apply for re-admission.

The Department of Coloured Relations, however, in response to representations to make the return of students, 'as easy as possible,' have simplified the admission form.

But the committee of Western Province Colleges, a body which represents students at Peninsula training colleges, said in a statement issued at the weekend it had urged students not to sign any admission forms and to return to colleges tomorrow 'unconditionally.'

## Instructions

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said in Pretoria that after considering representations he had met with officials of his department, he had instructed that a simplified version of the form be drawn up.

A statement issued by the department said 'an abridged application form to the same effect has been approved in which the applicant still has to undertake to submit to the discipline and the authority of the educational institution concerned and the directorate of education of the Administration of Coloured Affairs.'

## No conditions

In its statement, the students' representative body said students at the seven training colleges, training schools and the Peninsula Technikon would be going back to classes on Tuesday unconditionally.

The conditions under which the students will be allowed back as laid down in the forms issued by the department are such that they will be forcing students to assume a passive role, the statement continued.

'Students realise they have a responsibility to go back to classes so as to qualify and go back to the community. If any college is victimised or if any action is taken against any student, all the colleges will react and stand together.'



**It is time to put aside political ideologies and change education in South Africa to ensure peaceful interaction of all communities, according to leading educationists. Sheryl Raine reports.**

Education in South Africa is failing to prepare children of all races for an inevitable era of political, economic and social change, say leading educationists.

# Education is failing our young

Teachers and educationists from government departments, universities, colleges of education, schools, the homelands and Zimbabwe met at the University of the Witwatersrand recently for a multiracial conference on "Curriculum and the Community."

At the end of the three-day conference many of them were filled with despair at the failure of present education systems to prepare young South Africans of all races for a future of change.

The under-use of existing education institutions and facilities throughout the country gave cause for concern.

"The Johannesburg College of Education campus is a burning example of this," the rector ahead, and they questioned the ability of those in authority to tackle it in the right way.

The educationists expressed concern at the restraints and systems which kept the education groups apart. Such restraints made valuable interaction at student and teacher levels difficult, if not impossible, they said.

It was pointed out that South African education

and the ways of government.

It was clear to the educationists that the role of pupils, parents and prospective employers in determining learning material had not received sufficient emphasis.

### Certificates

Professor White pointed out that in developing countries employers tended to demand certificates guaranteeing school qualifications regardless of the nature of the skills required to suit a particular job.

Parents, on the other hand, demanded that the schools equip their children to pass school-leaving exams to "ensure good jobs" without being fully aware of the real demands of the job market.

### Drop-outs

There was also a desperate need to further non-formal education to cater for the high drop-out rates in schools here.

should take place with experimentation and along scientific lines. Most important of all, planning and syllabuses should be sensitive enough to local community needs to cater for the underprivileged rural black child as well as the "over-privileged" urban white child.

Despite their despair, the educationists put forward several suggestions and reported on already implemented methods for change. One such contribution came from Professor N Atkinson of the education department of the University of Zimbabwe.

He did not want to be presumptuous as a visitor to South Africa and lay down guidelines for change in this country, but spoke of discussions and feasible projects in Zimbabwe which could prove useful here.

### Local

While it was important to decentralise decision-making and the choice of subject matter for teaching, it was essential, he said, to maintain close links between schools, teachers in the classroom, teachers' centres and the education authorities.

### Feedback

"Pupils, teachers, principals, inspectors of education, subject researchers and experts must take part," he said. "Curriculum research must arise mainly from deficiencies or needs for improvement that come to light through feedback from the schools."

All agreed, however, that the changing of the content of school syllabuses



The white child uses a sophisticated learning aid. But are we teaching the economic change in perspective? Educationists believe we are failing to prepare them for the shape of things to come.

Research in Zimbabwe found that basic policy planning of syllabuses and education principles should continue to rest within a centralised Ministry of Education. But the adaptation of the central policy to regional and local conditions should be entrusted to regional development centres.

Research in Zimbabwe found that basic policy planning of syllabuses and education principles should continue to rest within a centralised Ministry of Education. But the adaptation of the central policy to regional and local conditions should be entrusted to regional development centres.

### Moralistic

"The University of Zimbabwe has begun to encourage the production of learning materials which express the traditional philosophy and attitudes of the African peoples."

Rather than study the traditional European fairy tales, children in southern Africa could learn the moralistic tales of the African peoples, such as the exploits of the hero here in Shona tales and the stories of the Zulu Damany and

Research in Zimbabwe found that basic policy planning of syllabuses and education principles should continue to rest within a centralised Ministry of Education. But the adaptation of the central policy to regional and local conditions should be entrusted to regional development centres.

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### Independent

In Zimbabwe it was hoped that the National Education Association

These centres should be situated on the campuses of teachers' training colleges. Teachers in the field could then take part in meaningful in-service training programmes. Apart from these centres, it was also desirable to have an independent assessment and critical evaluation of curricula.

Learning material was influenced by the political, economic, social and cultural ac-

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1. Demand - Demand creates its own supply.  
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 cording to Professor D.  
 White, head of the Wits  
 education faculty.

It was not enough to  
 provide workshops to  
 teach simple skills to  
 those who had missed out  
 on formal schooling, said  
 Mr Dudley Hall, former  
 national director of the  
 Young Farmers' Clubs in  
 Zimbabwe.

Although the mastering  
 of a skill was essential, a  
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 was also needed to ensure  
 a competent literacy  
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...for many years...  
 caused largely on a  
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**Limited**

“Whether we like it or  
 not we are a Third World  
 country with the bulk of  
 our population receiving  
 a primary school educa-  
 tion only.” said one  
 school teacher.

Many educationists felt  
 that primary school syl-  
 labuses, especially those  
 for rural black children  
 (and most of the children  
 in South Africa and the  
 homelands) were not  
 broadly based enough to  
 prepare them for employ-  
 ment or to raise their  
 standards of living.

In the present system  
 of highly centralised con-  
 trol and decision-making



15/7/80 ARENAS

# 50 PUPILS TO SWEETEN BOOT

15/7/80  
**Back**

(Continued from Page 1)  
other Peninsula training colleges today, although many were not legally allowed to be on the campuses.

At least seven training colleges and a section of the Peninsula Technikon in Bellville were affected by an expulsion order issued by the authorities at the end of last term.

For re-admission today, students had to sign forms undertaking to adhere to the authority and discipline of the institution concerned and to the Directorate of Education.

**POSITIVE NOTE**  
An estimated 70 per cent of the students at Ilwaco had signed the re-admission forms by early today, according to a student spokesman.

The new school term for coloureds in the Eastern Cape started on a positive note today. Early indica-

tions were that class attendance was normal. However, the widespread boycott of black schools remained unchanged.

At Port Hare University in Alice, the new term started off with a total boycott of lectures today, though nearly half the students were on the campus.

A spokesman for the Department of Coloured Education in Port Elizabeth said this morning that he had not had reports on the situation from all Eastern Cape coloured schools. Judging from those who phoned in, work was proceeding as normal.

The circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training in Port Elizabeth, Mr Steve Buys, said today that, like yes-

terday, about 30 schools in his area had total boycotts.

The circuit inspector in Uitenhage, Mr P H Botha, said five higher primary schools and two secondary schools in that town were having boycotts today, as well as a secondary school in Kirkwood.

The circuit inspector in Grahamstown, Mr L Merbold, said there were no pupils at the two secondary schools and one higher primary school.

Attendance at coloured schools and colleges on the Reef appeared to be normal today when students returned to classes and lectures.

And at black schools in Soweto and around Johannesburg attendances were reported to be satisfactory for the second day.

**THOUSANDS of pupils in the Western Cape returned to class today for the start of the third school term.**

**At some high schools it appeared that normal lessons were being resumed. Principals approached by The Argus said their schools were between 75 and 100 per cent full.**

Several principals reported that pupils had returned to classes and were taking lessons — at least for today.

Others said pupils were still negotiating with their SBCs, one principal adding that there was every likelihood that the pupils would opt to end the boycott.

### **Assurances**

Yesterday all parents received a letter from Mr A J Arendse, director of education in the Department of Coloured Affairs, in which he appealed to them to 'take a calm and objective view of the situation, and to consider carefully their children's future at school.

Mr Arendse said the authorities had given honest assurances that both long-term and short-term problems in education would be eliminated.

I am convinced that the authorities are deeply concerned about solving the problems in education.

### **Sincerity**

Consequently, I take the liberty of approaching you with the request to give the authorities the opportunity of proving their sincerity,' the letter said.

The Committee of 81 released a statement yesterday calling on pupils to return to school this week to discuss and review the 11-week boycott.

It said the decision to suspend or continue the boycott lay in the hands of the student mass, but warned that the decision would also be influenced by the reaction of the State to their short-term demands.

### **The demands**

Their short-term demands include recognition of independently elected SRCs, all required textbooks to be delivered at schools, all repairs on school buildings to be done and unconditional reinstatement of all those suspended or expelled because of the boycott.

Meanwhile pupils at schools in the Peninsula's black townships are continuing with the boycott.

Mr D H Owens, regional director of the Department of Education and Training, said there were no pupils at secondary schools.

The attendance at higher primary schools was 'very poor' and at lower primary schools 'satisfactory.'

There was a full turnout of students at Hewat and

# Clashes at Uitenhage

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police and pupils clashed again at Uitenhage today, a police spokesman said.

About 200 pupils were gathered at the Illingwe Secondary School in Kabah township at 11 am

and would not disperse when told to do so.

They were then routed by police using sjamboks.

After that, about 200 adults regrouped and when they refused to disperse teargas was used.

Two adults were arrested on charges of public violence.

15/7/80 ARGUS

## PE township unrest worsens

Argus Bureau  
PORT ELIZABETH.—The  
townships here  
yesterday and  
today.  
main target of stone-  
ing mobs were buses

of the PE Tramway Co. A  
policeman and a white  
motorist were slightly  
injured.

A police spokesman said  
seven buses were stoned  
just before 6 am today in  
Johnson Road, Veeplaas,

the scene of much unrest  
in the past week.

The bus company with-  
drew its service from John-  
son Road.

About 300 people gath-  
ered yesterday afternoon,  
also in Johnson Road, and

threw stones when police  
arrived.

Constable S J Webb was  
hit in the right eye.

The crowd was dispersed  
with teargas and a baton  
charge. There were no  
arrests or injuries.

At 4.30 pm 11 buses  
were stoned in Zwide  
township. There was no  
police action, no arrests  
and no injuries.

About 8 pm a motorist,  
Mr T J du Preez of Cots-  
wold, stopped in Struan  
road because of a bus and  
was stoned through the  
open car window. He has a  
6 cm. cut in his right  
shoulder.

The house of a security  
policeman, Constable Z H.  
Bobelo, was burnt down in  
Kwazakele last night.

### VEHICLES

Delivery vehicles were  
set alight in this area yes-  
terday.

A petrol bomb was  
hurled into the cab of  
a delivery lorry in John-  
son Road. A crowd of 200  
was dispersed with tear-  
gas.

Between 20 and 30  
people around a municipal  
vehicle in Kwazakele yes-  
terday were dispersed by  
police wielding sjamboks.

The windows had been  
smashed and the radio  
damaged.

Attempts had also been  
made to set it alight.

50 52 257  
RDM 15/7/80

# Boycott by coloureds reaches crucial test

## Political Staff

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Johannesburg, coloured

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

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

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

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

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

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

(50) WDM 16/7/80  
**'Act now on education'**

**Political Reporter**

THE chairman of Anglo American Corporation, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, has called on the Government to take urgent steps to defuse the education crisis in the country.

Presenting the corporation's annual report yesterday, Mr Oppenheimer said it was essential the Government go much further than its present generalised expression of intent on educational reform.

"It seems to me that it should commit itself to the achievement of equal educa-

tional facilities for all, not in some undefined future but within an agreed period which should be as short as possible."

But, he added, that alone would not be enough to defuse the simmering black and coloured education crisis.

It would also be necessary for the Government to give practical evidence of its goodwill by taking immediate steps to improve the situation.

"For example, all universities, technikons and training colleges should be opened on proper conditions to students of

all races.

"Then it should certainly be possible within a comparatively brief period to achieve a single standard matriculation examination to be written by students of all races."

"And there could surely be no insuperable difficulty in the way of moving rapidly to parity in the pay of teachers having equivalent qualifications," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He pointed out that a commission was to inquire — belatedly — into the whole education system.



16/1/80 MK45

# Schools may be <sup>SO</sup>closed if boycott continues

SCHOOLS in the Peninsula affected by the class boycott will be closed if the unrest continues and the situation does not return to normal, high school principals have been warned.

This was confirmed today by Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector for the Wynberg area.

A circular letter, sent out by the Administration of Coloured Affairs yesterday, said the administration had 'anticipated' that the situation would have returned to normal by the beginning of the third term.

## ABNORMAL

It said, however, that if the situation remained 'abnormal' on any date thereafter schools would be closed.

It also warned that if schools were closed pupils would be readmitted only at the personal request of their parents.

Dr Quint said no school would be closed 'without good reason' and that the circular was intended to outline to principals the procedure that would be followed should the unrest continue.

Today the principal of a high school in Mitchell's Plain sent the pupils home and closed the school after school buildings were stoned.

Dr Quint said the step was taken for the safety of the pupils and that the school would reopen tomorrow.

The Committee of 81 is expected to take a decision today about whether to continue the boycott.

A member of the Committee of 81, Miss Dawn Philander, a Wynberg schoolgirl, has been detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Boland police also confirmed the detention of a Standard 9 pupil at the Paulus Joubert High School in Paarl, Mr Gerald Andrews.

## REEF NORMAL

Attendance at black and coloured schools on the Reef was normal today according to principals.

Attendance on the East Rand was also back to normal at coloured schools, and circuit inspectors for Soweto say attendance at black schools was also normal today.

The University of Fort Hare students boycott continued today as students stayed away from lectures while calling for the release of the 20 students detained in May.

# 'Defuse education crisis' Anglo chief

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~~53~~  
~~54~~

CAPE. TIMES  
16/7/80

Own Correspondent.

JOHANNESBURG. — The chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, has called on the government to take urgent steps to defuse the education crisis in South Africa.

Presenting the corporation's annual report yesterday, Mr Oppenheimer said it was essential that the government should go much further than its present generalised expression of intent in regard educational reform.

"It seems to me that it should commit itself to the achievement of equal educational facilities for all, not in some undefined future, but within an agreed period which should be as short as possible".



Mr Harry Oppenheimer

But, he added, that alone would not be enough to defuse the simmering black and coloured education crisis. It would also be necessary for the government to give practical evidence of its goodwill by taking immediate steps to improve the situation.

"For example, all universities, technikons and training colleges should be opened on proper conditions to students

of all races. Then it should certainly be possible within a comparatively brief period to achieve a single-standard matriculation examination to be written by students of all races".

There could surely be no insuperable difficulty in the way of moving rapidly to parity in the pay of teachers having equivalent qualifications, Mr Oppenheimer said.

He pointed out that a commission was to inquire, belatedly, into the entire education system. "It is to be hoped that out of this inquiry will come a programme, with a definite time-schedule attached to it, for the elimination of this major cause of resentment and unrest among the black and coloured communities."

By Elizabeth Wilson

The Chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, has called for an urgent and fundamental remodeling of the country's educational system to provide equal facilities for all within an agreed period.

In his chairman's statement for 1980, Mr Oppenheimer says it is essential that the Government go "much further than its present generalised expression of intent" as regards educational reform.

It should commit itself to the achievement of equal educational facilities for all, not in an undefined future, but within an agreed period which, he said, should be "as short as is practically possible."

"This," he predicted, "will still not be sufficient to diffuse the simmering crisis in regard to black and coloured education. It will also be necessary for the Government to give practical evidence of its goodwill by taking immediate steps to improve the situation."

Mr Oppenheimer said all universities, technikons and training colleges should be opened on proper conditions to students of all races.

**Standard matric**

"Then," he said, "it should certainly be possible within a comparatively short period to achieve a single standard matriculation examination to be written by students of all races."

There could, he said, surely be no insurmountable difficulty in the way of moving rapidly to parity in the pay of teachers with equivalent qualifications.

A commission now to inquire into the whole education system should have been appointed long ago said Mr Oppenheimer, but at least it was "better late than never."

It was to be hoped that out of this inquiry would come a clear programme, with a definite time schedule attached to it.

Underlining the magnitude of the task, Mr Oppenheimer said to achieve the overall ratio of one teacher to every 35 pupils, 200 000 qualified teachers would be required compared with the 64 000 there are at present — an increase of 212 percent.

He said it had further been calculated that, to meet the objectives of equal education for all, expenditure on education as a percentage of the gross national product (GNP) would have to be increased from the present figure of approximately four percent to about 13 percent.

**Acute shortage**

He also stressed the acute and growing shortage of skilled workers as the facing "important problem" in the South African industry.

An estimated 100 000 jobs remained unfilled because the necessary trained workers to fill

them were unavailable.

"This situation," predicted Mr Oppenheimer, "must rapidly worsen as the economic expansion gathers momentum."

It was obvious the great and growing need for trained men could not possibly be met from the white population alone — nor from the white, coloured and Indian populations together.

Mr Oppenheimer said that in addition to the current educational system being heavily weighted in favour of whites, perhaps equally important was the heavy weighting of the system towards academic, as distinct from technical, education.

12 — (Bias illustrated)  
He said that within this system the bias against technical education for blacks was strikingly illustrated.

While blacks made up 64 percent of all pupils receiving primary and secondary education, only nine percent received technical training at secondary level and an almost negligible 1.7 percent of technical students — 400 out of 24 000 — at a tertiary level.

Mr Oppenheimer added that it was of urgent importance to open up opportunities for blacks to work and compete on equal terms. The Government on this system to take the lead in expanding the economy.

He said the Prime Minister had last year given

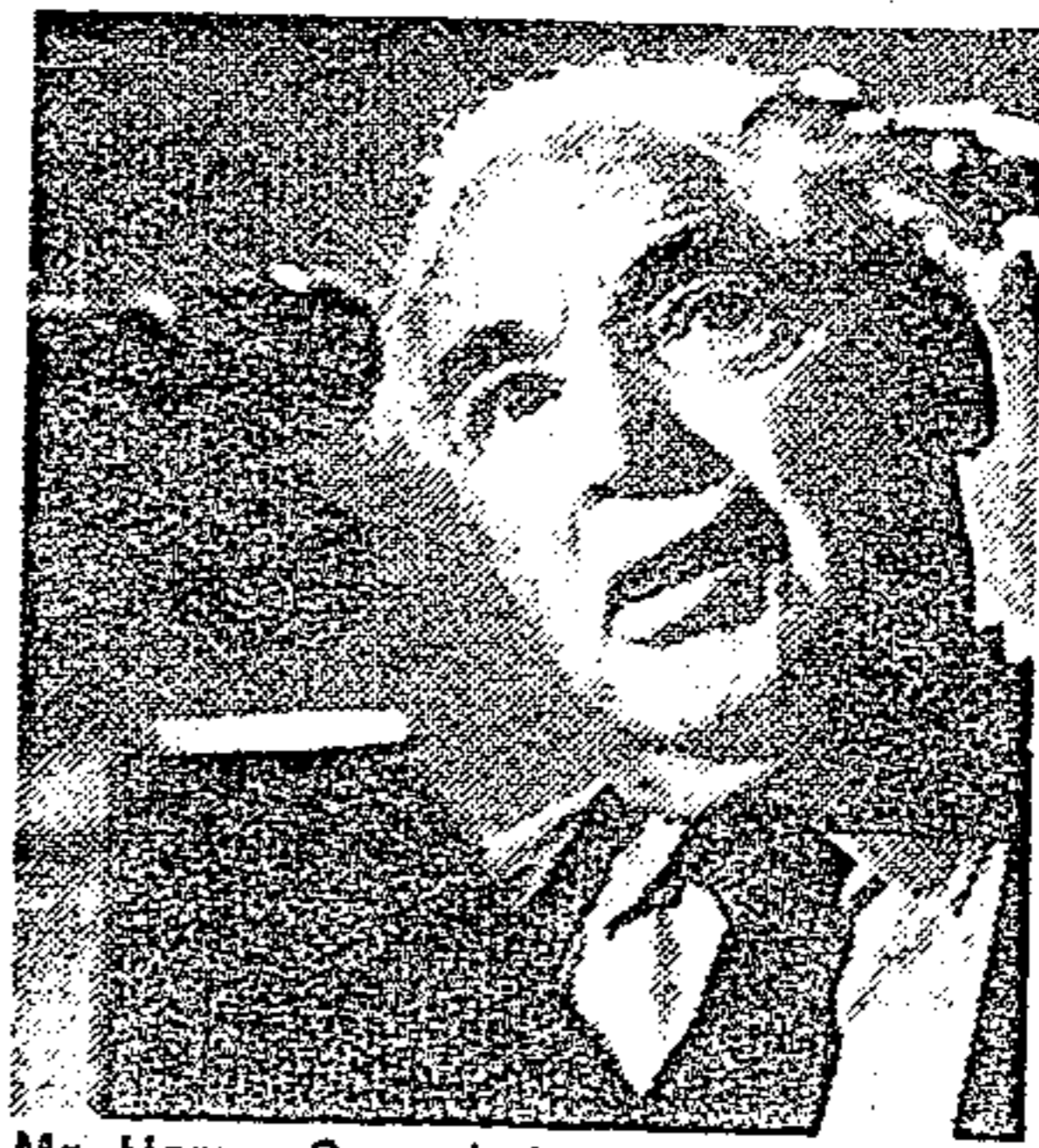
the country good reason to look forward to a great programme of reform, and he "rightly linked this with the growth of private enterprise, the ending of racial discrimination and his new policy of a constellation of states as parts of one co-ordinated strategy."

But despite the success of the Prime Minister's meeting with leading businessmen in Johannesburg last November, Mr Oppenheimer felt it to be "idle to pretend" that significant progress had been made towards realising the hopes that were raised then.

The mobility of black workers, he said, "is still obstructed by a maze of laws and regulations and the apparent mobility of coloured and Indian workers is often frustrated by the lack of housing in areas where their skills are required."

Mr Oppenheimer said the Prime Minister in particular had to bring the electorate to recognise — as foreign investors clearly did — that racial discrimination and free enterprise were "basically incompatible. Failure to eradicate one would ultimately result in the destruction of the other."

Mr Oppenheimer warned: "Time is running dangerously short and if our problems are not faced now they will have to be faced in a much aggravated form in the future."



Mr Harry Oppenheimer . . . Government must act now.

Mr O's  
call for  
urgent  
change

STARS 16/7/80  
50

# Students

ARCUS

## leave

## Fort Hare

~~ALICE~~ Hundreds of Fort Hare University students left the campus today after they had been given an ultimatum by the Rector, Professor J M de Wet, either to attend lectures or leave the university.

The public relations officer for the university, Mr Norman Holliday, said only 10 percent of the 1700 students counted on the campus last night, had gone back to lectures today.

'A couple of hundred' had left the campus and it was not sure what the rest were planning to do.  
—Argus Bureau and Sapa.

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# Pupils go 17/7/80 ARGUS back to 50 275 classes

THOUSANDS of schoolchildren throughout the Western Cape returned to their classrooms today to end the 11-week boycott of classes in protest against 'inferior education.'

The Committee of 81 which has spearheaded the boycott in the Western Cape, decided yesterday to suspend the boycott as from today.

A spokesman said an overwhelming majority of schools represented on the committee voted in favour of a return to normality.

In a short statement the committee said it would actively campaign for the attainment of all short-term demands at the schools it represented.

## FREE BOOKS

Some of the short-term demands that had been outlined were the adequate supply of free books; repairs to damaged school buildings; the recognition of democratically elected representative councils and the unconditional reinstatement of those expelled or suspended from schools as a result of the boycott.

Some of these demands, such as the supply of free books, have been met by the Administration of Coloured Affairs since the start of the boycott in April.

## 'REJOICING'

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, who left Cape Town today after overseeing the start to the crucial third term this week, said he was 'rejoicing' over the decision of the Committee of 81.

'I'm happy to see that the organisers saw the growing tendency among

students at colleges and pupils to get on with their studies and have now fallen into line.

'I'm particularly happy that the children now have a chance to complete their studies by dint of hard work,' he said.

Mr Steyn said the Government was committed to provide equal

education for all the people of South Africa.

Mr Colin Eglin, PFP MP, welcomed the committee's 'wise decision' and said the boycott had not been without its achievements and tragedies.

'But what would be especially tragic is if South Africans did not learn the lessons of the boycott.'

He said it was now over to Mr Botha's Government to fulfill the pledge that the Prime Minister himself gave, to ensure equal education for all South Africans.

Coloured citizens should also be given full political rights so that they don't have to resort to boycotts and stay-aways to press their case for a square deal as citizens of this country, he said.

Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector for the Wynberg district, and spokesman for the Administration of Coloured Affairs throughout the boycott, welcomed the committee.

'Everybody is happy about it, including the parents. Now we must all pitch in together and get cracking,' he said.

Dr Quint said Coloured Affairs officials would do their best to give the pupils 'maximum assistance' in their efforts to catch up on lost work.

● The Argus Port Elizabeth Bureau reports that with attendance of classes and work back to normal for the third successive day at coloured educational institutions in the Eastern Cape, educational authorities there are confident that the pupil and student boycott here has ended.

The widespread boycott of black schools in this area is continuing.

● The Argus Johannesburg correspondent reports that Reef attendance at black and coloured schools was reported 'normal' with figures of more than 80 percent.

17/7/80 ARGUS

# Black <sup>(50)</sup> parents' ~~bid~~ to end boycott

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Parents of boycotting black pupils have sought talks at Cabinet level in a bid to break the deadlock that has left dozens of Eastern Cape schools without pupils.

A delegation yesterday met the Minister of Co-operation and Training, Dr Piet Koornhof, for a two-hour emergency session at H F Verwoerd airport.

It has also been announced by Mr Norris Singape, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, that the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, has been invited to the city on July 24 to discuss the critical situation in the schools.

Dr Koornhof said after yesterday's meeting that a statement on its outcome would be issued within 12 hours by the relevant authorities.

#### AGREEMENT

'All I can say now is that I have seen Mr Singape and other delegates from the school committees. They put certain points to me, and we have come to an agreement on these points.'

The delegation consisted of clergymen and businessmen and community, political and civic leaders.

A meeting of parents, teachers and principals in the Port Elizabeth and Despatch areas has been called for 2 pm on Sunday.

EDUCATION  
A way to help

Fm 18/7/80  
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The private sector can, and ought to, do something about the gap between white and black education, as much for self-interest as for moral reasons, contends Michael Corke, headmaster of St Barnabas College, Johannesburg.

It has private schools, training centres and community projects relatively free from bureaucratic control which can be used to provide the education needed to compensate for deficiencies within the system.

That there are deficiencies can hardly be doubted. "All white teachers have passed standard 10 and 32% of these teachers are graduates. But only 16% of African teachers have passed standard 10 and 2.3% of these teachers are graduates." Besides excessive numbers and poorly qualified teachers, "pupils are subjected to unbalanced curricula and syllabuses influenced by ideological thought," says Corke.

The system produces young people who have a lack of confidence in dealing with privileged whites, poor development of communication and cognitive skills, an unsatisfactory command of English even as a second language, and neglected early development of conceptual thought.

Unless the problem is tackled we are likely to end up with an economy run by incompetents, with the low growth and wastage that implies. As Corke puts it: "The low stock of black skills at all levels, the projected shortage in the skilled categories, and the fact that the white population is manifestly incapable of meeting these needs, suggest that a large propor-

tion of the people performing managerial and technical functions will do so with inadequate qualifications."

Alarming, the proportion of blacks qualifying to enter universities is declining — 13.2% in 1975 and 9.7% in 1977 — and even optimistic projections indicate that by 1990 "the black communities will produce no more than 28% of those qualified to enter a university and no more than 22% of university graduates."

Even so, most of the graduates produced will be in the arts. "In the specialist fields of agriculture, architecture, dentistry, engineering, law, medicine and veterinary science, white graduates outnumber their black counterparts by 17-to-one."

To narrow the gap between white and black education is not just a matter of money. If the money were forthcoming there would still be a serious people problem. Parity would mean finding about 28,000 matriculated teachers and a further 23,000 graduates to serve in the schools. It would also involve redistributing 13,000 white teachers to the various black systems to maintain an arbitrary but nevertheless constant teacher-pupil ratio of one-to-20 in all four systems.

In Corke's view, an academic bridging problem should be tackled at two levels: between primary and secondary and between secondary and tertiary education. "At the higher level, young people who had already acquired 'matriculation' qualifications would have their basic skills enriched to prepare them to work independently in the competitive environment of a university."

This would involve development of reading and comprehension skills, maths from first principles if necessary, sciences taught on an experimental basis and using drama, debate and other techniques to develop communication skills.

As Corke points out, compensatory teaching requires skilled teachers and it is not easy to see where they could be found even if private enterprise offered rewards greater than those offered by the state system.

Nevertheless, there does appear to be a strong case for the private sector to show its enterprise and demonstrate its capacity for self-help.

18/7/80 ARCUUS

# Ultimatum sees student exodus

Argus Bureau  
PORT ELIZABETH. —  
About 86 percent of the  
1700 students who arrived  
at Fort Hare University  
when it reopened this  
week, have left the cam-  
pus after yesterday's ulti-

matum by the rector, Prof  
J M de Wet, that they  
either attend lectures or  
leave.

Some students were still  
preparing to leave this  
morning.

About 10 percent of the  
university's total of 2700

registered students are at-  
tending classes.

The university reopened  
earlier than scheduled to  
make up for time lost  
when it closed two  
months ago because of  
student boycotts.



181 (7) 80 Argus  
**Black schools boycott**

(50)  
**in East Cape continues**

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. —  
The widespread boycott of  
black schools in the East-  
ern Cape continued today  
with only a slight im-  
provement of attendances  
at two schools.

The improvement was  
at the Kirkwood Sec-  
ondary School and the pri-

mary school in Despatch,  
where small numbers of  
pupils arrived today for  
classes. The schools were  
deserted yesterday.

There are no pupils at  
40 higher primary and se-  
condary schools in the  
areas of Port Elizabeth,  
Grahamstown and Uiten-  
hage.

WEEKEND ARGUS, JULY 19 1980

19/7/80 ARMS

# STATE REPEALS INDIAN RIGHTS OVER EDUCATION

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9

## Steyn will now control schools

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Government has removed the rights of the South African Indian Indian Council to decide which Indian schools may stay open and which pupils should be admitted.



Mr Marais Steyn

In terms of a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette Extraordinary, the Government has also taken over the control of pupils at State or State-aided schools from the SAIC Executive Committee, and the question of punishing pupils at these schools.

Steyn, repealed the delegation of these powers to the Executive Committee and took over the powers again.

Mr Steyn said today that a reason for returning these powers to the Government was the recent unrest in Indian Schools.

It would be 'wilfully malicious' to suggest this was done due to lack of confidence in the Executive Committee, he said.

I have the highest regard for the council, and they have been doing very well!

### IN 1976

The power to keep schools open and to control pupils was initially in the hands of the Minister of Indian Affairs in terms of the Indian's education Act of 1965.

In 1976 these powers were delegated to the Executive Committee of the SAIC.

In yesterday's gazette, the Minister, Mr Marais

# Hope of end to boycott in PE

22/7/80 ARMS

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Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A delegation of parents of black pupils, who yesterday met police in the Eastern Cape, will today appeal to their children to return to school after making what they regard as a 'breakthrough.'

The leader of the delegation, the Rev J M Haya, described the police attitude as 'helpful.'

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, agreed not to take action against pupils who meet in school grounds.

Brigadier van Rensburg said police would keep a low profile at schools in Port Elizabeth on condition there was no damage to property or lives.

Representatives of the pupils would be allowed to visit other schools freely in an attempt to end the boycott, he said.

## KEY DATE

The delegation was meeting representatives of the pupils to convey the 'breakthrough.'

'I just hope that the pupils have their minds not too strongly set on September 2, when the ban expires, as their deadline to return to schools,' Mr Haya said.

Stone throwing in the Uitenhage townships Kabah and Kwanobuhle ended two days of clam since Saturday.

# Seven Ciskei pupils detained

<sup>105</sup>  
EAST LONDON. — Seven pupils — three from Mozambique High School, Mdantsane, three in Dimbaza, and one from Nompundulu Secondary School near Zwelitsha—have been detained.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe.

He said the pupils from Mozambique were detained

<sup>324</sup>  
after five boys from the school had gone from class to class telling other pupils to leave for a meeting.

He said the other three boys from outside the Ciskei were caught distributing leaflets in Dimbaza.

“And this proved something we have known for some time — that we don't get much trouble from pupils in the Ciskei,” Colonel Sebe said.

<sup>56</sup>  
In another incident at Nompundulu Secondary School, more than 700 pupils were baton-charged by Ciskeian Police yesterday when they refused to attend classes after the morning teabreak.

The pupils had boycotted classes and demanded that the present system of education be scrapped and replaced by an integrated system of education.

When the pupils re-

fused to go to class, police were called and ordered them to do so. They refused and were baton-charged.

Colonel Sebe said nobody was injured or detained.

Meanwhile, the class boycott at nearby Forbes Grant Secondary School, which started last week, continued yesterday.

Out of 370 pupils only 25 girls attended classes.— Sapa.

# Pledge to Fort Hare students

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Argus Correspondent

ALICE. — The senate of Fort Hare University decided yesterday that all students who returned to lectures by this weekend would be readmitted.

'But if students do not return this week in time for next Monday's lectures, it will be pointless their coming anyway. They will never catch up with the work,' Mr Norman Holliday, Fort Hare's public relations officer, said here.

About 400 students are at the university continuing their studies. 'About 1700 students returned when the university opened on July 15. They did not attend classes. On July 18 they were told either to attend lectures or go home. About 1300 students left for home the same day.

'We will be pleased to welcome them back on the same conditions as before, namely that they pay

their fees and attend classes.'

Mr Holliday said that at no time had there been violence or damage to the university by students. But there had been intimidation of students by 'militants', and this had caused grave anxiety to parents who had been telephoning the campus.

# SA's biggest problem is 'black education'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — If the 'swart gevaar' seemed to be the biggest nightmare for politicians of the '20s and '30s, the biggest problem politicians will have to grapple now is the looming black education crisis.

Everything about it is of a magnitude either staggering, monstrous or abject in its seeming possibility.

For a country the size and with the limited resources of South Africa to be told it has to build another 186 000 classrooms as it is in Syncom's new report 'Towards a New Educational System' seems more than enough. Syncom is the Sandton-based future research organisation.

But at the same time, the report adds, we will have to put 220 000 teachers through college, or almost 11 000 a year, to fulfil the Government's promise of compulsory education for all.

## Monstrous bill

And after all that, 36 000 new schools, and remedial education for some 3.75-million illiterate black workers, the State will have to admit that it cannot pay the monstrous bill.

So says Syncom, and it adds that everybody else will have to foot the cost, including the pupil, parents, the private sector and direct employers.

For the total cheque required for the massive compulsory education for all job will be some R4 000-million in today's money, enough to pay for a Sasol 4 and part of a Sasol 5.

## Teachers

Of the 220 000 teachers needed by the year 2000, South Africa only has 67 000 so far (89 000 if Transkei and Bophuthatswana are included). The reason is the population explosion. On present projections Syncom estimates that while the population doubles the number of school-going children will be 15-million by the end of the century. Now there are 7.8-million.

R4 000-m

bill for <sup>5 APR</sup> 22/7/80

SA black (50)

# schooling

Jaap Boekkooi

Compulsory education for all black children, to which the Government is committed, will cost R4 000-million and require nearly 220 000 teachers, some 36 000 new schools and the solving of some "monstrous" problems.

This is the conclusion of a study on education needs by the year 2 000 compiled by the Sandton-based futures research organisation Syncom.

The report says that together with formal education for children a "staggering amount" of remedial education would have to be done on the black labour force of which 3,7-million, or 69 percent has had no education or virtually none.

The annual needs of future black education, as seen in the Syncom report "Towards a New Educational System," include the training of almost 11 000 teachers and the building of just under 10 000 class rooms, or nearly 200 000 during the next two decades.

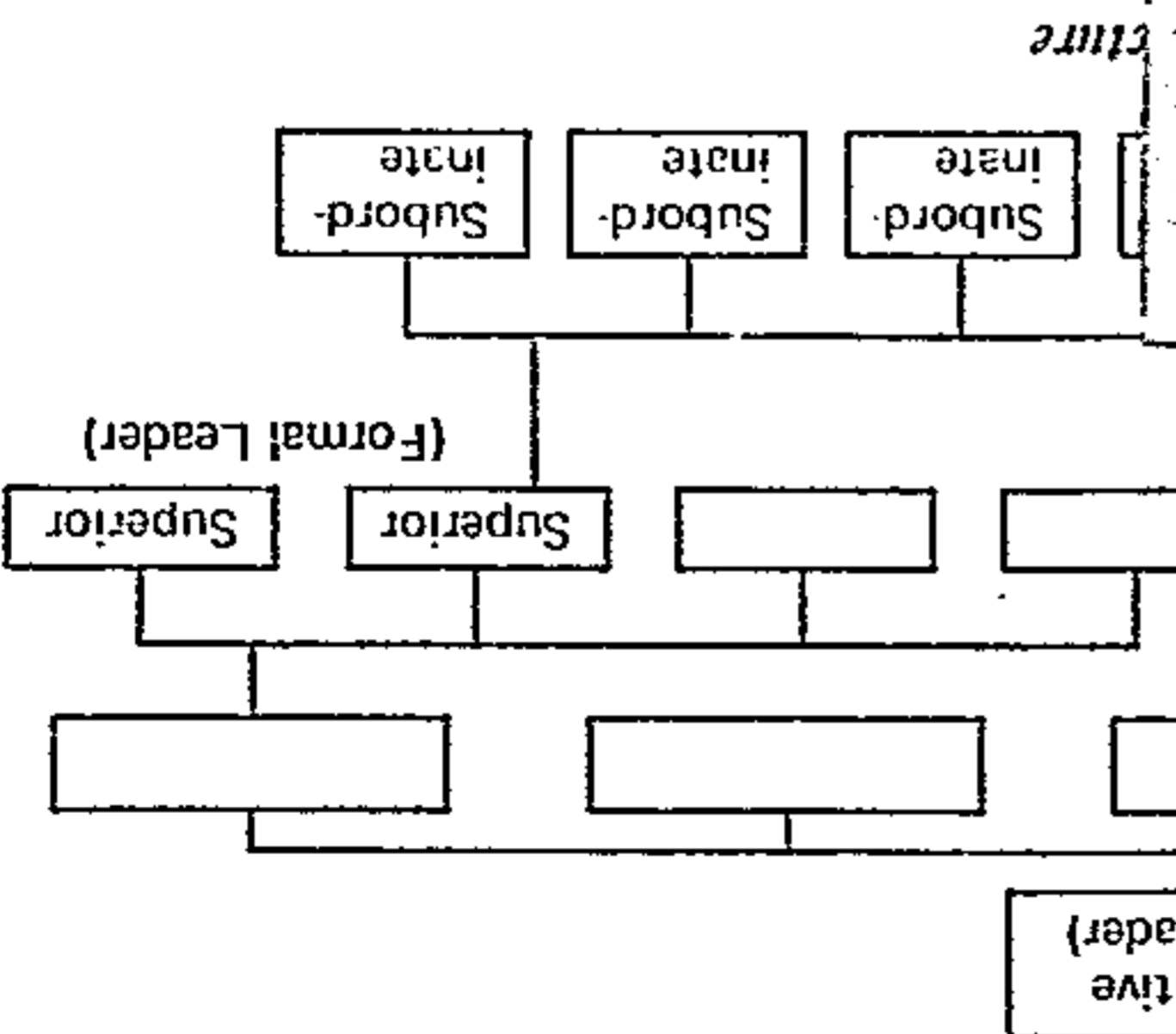
The report adds that because the matric examination system was a "failure" — knowledge for it, as tests had shown, was quickly forgotten — the education system was "overdue for total revision".

● See Briefing, Page 27.

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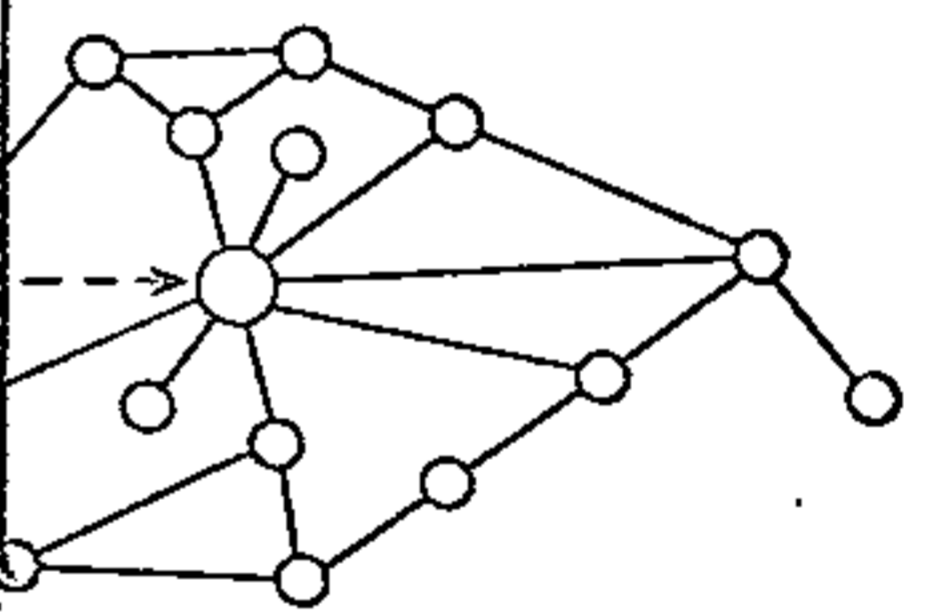
might disagree as to the formal relationship as to the relationship between them. Two-ers of the organization are not always in agree-harmonious—that is to say, that every two-er role in the organizational structure, are not e perceptions of members of the organization. al structures are not at all clear-cut. This is so f the organization, the evolving formal and-ies, however, on data received from mem-teacher, its results are clear-cut. When the n the study is based on the observations of recording. s of the organization by way of interviews the other is based on data received from the n observations conducted by the researcher, of relationships and interactions. The first is e are two different existing approaches to the ational relationships study.

ted to different research methodologies in the t organizational researchers support and are an two of the above-mentioned ways because ed ways. Usually, the study is not done in one or two or all of the three above- dy of a relationship structure can be done ranged forms) self-recording (filling in questionnaires or interviewing observation ways: structure, can be performed in three

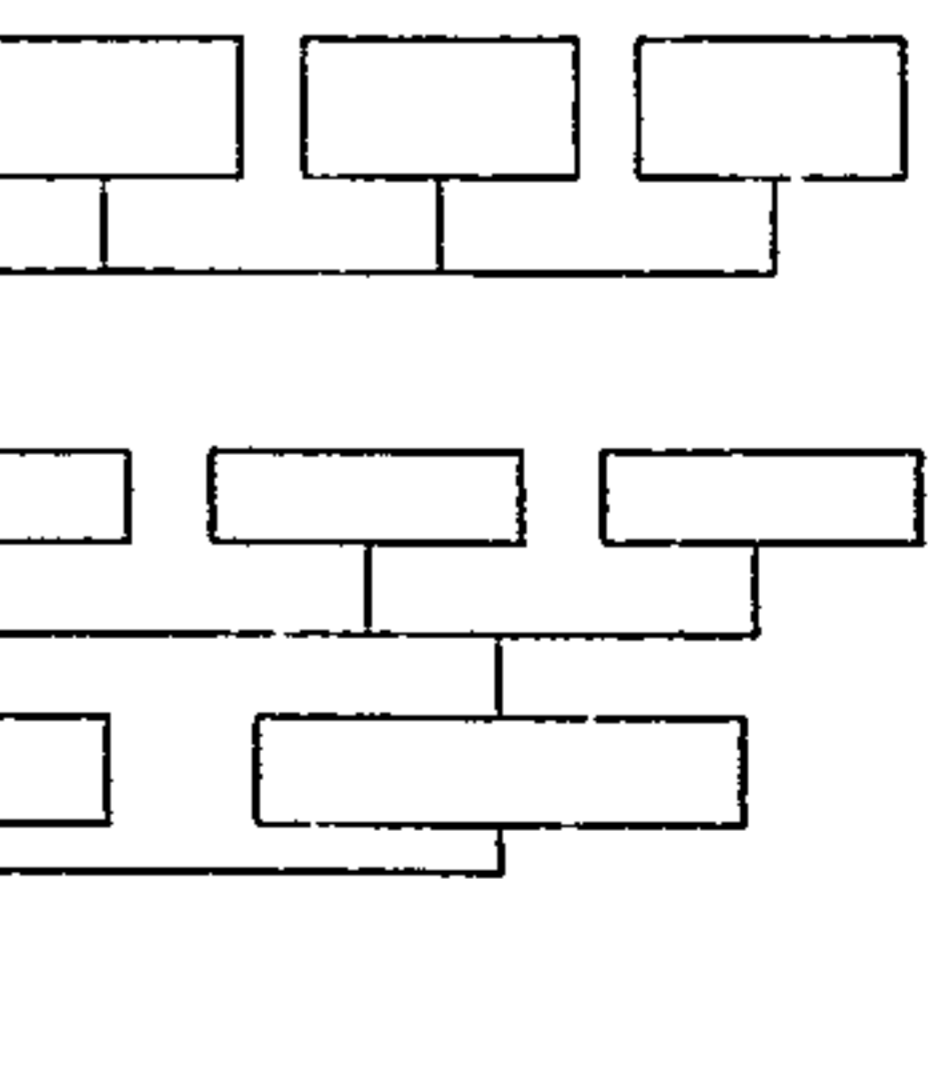


and informal, as part of the The study of the relations and right angles. than one would encounter for countround formal nature symbolize people as they act tional forms rarely found in n demonstrate that the rectang be that these two different s between a formal and an inform description enables us imme chart appeared as circles. T by way of rectangles while the We have described the peo

Chart 2 An Inform



of relationships with others (sec people who appear on the chart like a child's toy. The inform chart, looks like a nuclear struc informal structure, when des central persons are called "inf



**To provide compulsory education for all will cost R4 000-million — enough to pay for a Sasol 4 and part of a Sasol 5 — according to a new survey. JAAP BOEKKOOI reports.**

S/THK  
22/7/80  
50

The biggest problem politicians have to tackle in the next two decades is black education.

Everything about it is of a magnitude either staggering or monstrous.

For a country of South Africa's limited size and resources to be told it has to build another 186 000 classrooms (compared with a total of 146 000 housing units in all Johannesburg), as it is in a new report, "Towards a new Educational System," seems too much.

The report was compiled by the Sandton-based future research organisation, Syncom.

At the same time, the report says, we will have to put 220 000 teachers through college, or almost 11 000 a year, to fulfil the Government's promise of compulsory education for all.

And on top of that we will have to provide 36 000 new schools and remedial education for some 3.75-million illiterate black workers.

### Massive

The State will be unable to pay the monstrous bill says Syncom, and it adds that everybody else will have to foot the cost, including pupils, parents, the private sector and direct employers.

For the total cheque required for the massive compulsory - education-for-all job will be some R4 000-million in today's money, enough to pay for a Sasol 4 and part of a Sasol 5.

Of the 220 000 teachers needed by the year 2000, South Africa only has 67 000 so far (89 000 if Transkei and Bophuthatwana are included).

The reason is the population explosion: on present projections Syncom estimates that the number of school-going children will be 15-million by the end of the century. Now there are 7.8-million.

# Black School

# Problem

Syncom takes a jaundiced look at the large increase in black matriculants, from 200 two decades ago to an estimated 35 000 this year.

"The relevance of the matric examination," says its report, "to society and the work place is doubtful."

"When in June the University of Stellenbosch had students rewrite the matric exams they had passed in November the results were very poor — solid proof that most of what is 'learned' is rapidly forgotten. A similar test with last year's 23 000 black matriculants would show a similar failure of the system. The waste is considerable."

Mr Andre Spier, head of Syncom, also regrets the fact that, according to latest figures, there were 350 arts graduates from all black universities against a mere six in agriculture.

"It is an open question how black agriculture can be developed with six graduates out of a population of 19-million."

### Population

The black community, he adds, cries out for the scientists, engineers, planners, food technologists and others needed to manage a black urban population of 27-million at the end of the century.

The need is to take the bull by the horns in a way other countries have done. The very large number of "disadvantaged" in South Africa would need redesigned educational institutions on the lines of industrial schools in Israel and in America's Skill Centres and Job Core Centres.

"This means that education and training will have to be made more flexible and relevant," the report concludes.

# Programmes for reform

A totally revised and restructured education system, according to Syncom, should look something like this:

- **HEADSTART PROGRAMME** for children 4—6 to reduce future dropouts, especially among black children. Finances, mostly private but with State subsidy.
- **BASIC PROGRAMME** for children between 6 and 12 of all races. Overriding aim is to make them literate and numerate, familiarise them with society and help form character.

Should use audiovisuals and declare aim that within 10 years spending will be equal for all race groups. Use aptitude tests. State-financed.

- **CONTINUED EDUCATION** (12—16) should be divided in two streams following aptitude: basic skill training and preparation for higher learning programmes. Cost should be met by private sector, towns/cities, State, industry (for basic skill stream) and parents via a means test.
- **HIGHER LEARNING PROGRAMMES** should

include the 16—18-year-olds and advanced skill programmes with combine with on-the-job experience; higher learning programmes leading to careers in management, science and professions. Finance should come from all sectors, including from parents, depending on merit.

- **COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMMES** (18—20 years) should be based on acquired skills, now rendered to Defence Force, and development task forces in multiracial, integrated terms.

● **ADVANCED PROGRAMMES** up to 25 years should combine learning new professional skills through interaction with work. The learner will have to pay fully for this stage of education, which will increase his commitment and quality, but technicians could be the responsibility of industry.

- **UNIVERSITIES** would have to change and pay their way. Unisa, linked through a satellite and a special TV channel, could fill all the gaps in previous stages of education.



23/7/80 XRLMS  
**School** <sup>(50)</sup>  
**damaged in**  
**second fire**

A FIRE at Eureka Primary School, Elsie's River, last night burnt out three classrooms and caused damage estimated at R6 000.

This was the second fire in recent weeks to damage classrooms.

Police have not yet determined the cause of the fire.

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23/7/80  
ARMS

# Renewed unrest at coloured schools <sup>(50)</sup>

THERE was renewed unrest at coloured schools in the Peninsula today as the Committee of 81 were meeting to reconsider their decision last week to call off the three-month boycott of classes.

The Committee of 81, representing schools in the Western Cape, has been spearheading the boycott of classes in protest against 'inferior' education.

There was a stayaway at Alexander Sinton High School at Athlone and at Manenberg High School pupils refused to attend classes.

At the Wynberg Senior Secondary School there was a walk-out by pupils after representative council members were asked to leave the school grounds by the principal.

## IN TOILET

A spokesman for the representative council said they were holding a meeting in the school's toilet when the principal told them to leave the grounds.

Some of the other pupils left with them in protest against the principal's action.

An official of the Administration of Coloured Affairs said about 50 percent of the pupils at the school left after they refused to obey instructions and return to their classes.

About 35 pupils at Rylands High School gathered at the school gate today after they were told to leave the school by the principal on Monday.

They were accompanied by their parents who had to give undertaking that their children would abide by the school's regulations before being reinstated.

2317180

# Stoning at Soweto school

ARGUS  
50 288

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —

Violence broke out today in Soweto when boycotting Morris Isaacson High pupils stoned a car belonging to a school inspector. The schools boycott appears to be spreading to other schools.

The police Directorate of Public Relations, has confirmed that a Morris Isaacson High matric pupil, was being detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

The Morris Isaacson pupils, who started their boycott yesterday in protest at the detention of the pupil, refused to return to class. The police were present.

When an inspector, Mr Seth Mzizi, arrived at the school the pupils stoned his car causing slight damage. Later another car was stoned.

Unconfirmed reports came through that several other schools at Klipspruit and Pinville were hit by boycotts of classes by pupils protesting at unhealthy food being served.

Another high school, Nghunghuyani in Chlawelo township, was reportedly hit by boycotts yesterday, but classroom attendance had returned to normal today.

24/7/40  
50  
Boost for education

THE Information Service of South Africa has launched a nationwide campaign promoting education in the wake of a go-slow by Transvaal teachers and the recent schools boycott.

Posters portraying three hands holding lighted candles with "knowledge lights the way to success. Education means progress." written above and below, have been distributed to numerous organizations.

The campaign comes the week after the Committee of 81 called for Cape Flats schools to

end their boycott and while Transvaal teachers are conducting a go-slow in protest against an "insufficient increase in teachers' salaries".

The Cape regional director of the Information Service, which replaced the former Department of Information, Mr H van der Westhuizen, yesterday rejected allegations the campaign was sparked off by the present turmoil in education.

He said there were "various reasons why" it was necessary to embark on such a campaign.

24/7/80 Argus

# Boycott pupils go back

PRINCIPALS of schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs reported normal attendances and classes today as the Committee of 81 continued to deliberate whether to continue the boycott.

The committee met yesterday to reconsider a decision taken last week to call off the boycott, which has disrupted schools for three months.

The meeting was adjourned until today.

A parent said that pupils at the Rylands Estate high school had been sent home early today and the school closed for the day as a boycott by some pupils continued.

The principal was not available for comment.

## WYNBERG

At Wynberg Senior Secondary School, normal classes were held following yesterday's walk-out by pupils.

The principal said that attendance was about 75 percent.

Principals at most other schools said the situation was normal with attendances between 70 and 100 percent.

However, the stayaway continued at high and higher primary schools in Cape Town's three black townships.

## Boycott pupils loot van

Argus Correspondent

## JOHANNESBURG

Cars were stoned and a bakery truck was looted in Soweto today as pupils at the Morris Isaacson high school continued a boycott of classes.

Pupils went to the school in spite of an order from officials of the Department of Education and Training to stay away. Their teachers have defied a call to report to the department's offices.

The pupils stood in the yard. Some began stoning passing cars.

## DISPERSED

After the looting of the truck, police arrived. The pupils dispersed, but gathered some distance away.

Meanwhile, teachers at the school refused to obey an order from Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director of the Department of Education and Training, to report to his office.

# Man held after PE fire bomb

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A petrol bomb was thrown through the window of a house in Zwide, a Port Elizabeth township, early today.

The owner of the house managed to put out the fire. Damage amounted to about R20.

A man was arrested at the scene of the fire.

Buses were stoned four times in black townships at Despatch and Uitenhage last night, but no injuries were reported.

Major Gerrie van Rooyen, the police liaison officer, said it still appeared that the Eastern Cape's sporadic unrest of the past three months was dying out.

The boycott of black schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown is continuing.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, arrives in Port Elizabeth today for talks.

He will meet school committee chairmen and later meet the executive of the Port Elizabeth Community Council led by

its chairman, Mr Norris Singapi.

Mr Singapi, who said Dr Hartzenberg was coming at his invitation, has prepared a memorandum on the boycotts which contains a draft of the pupils' grievances.

A delegation of boycotting pupils parents led by the Rev James Haya, is to have talks about the boycotts for the second time this week with the Divisional Commissioner of Police here, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, who earlier agreed to allow pupils to gather at schools for consultations.

The delegation believed that this would lead to their return to classes.

So far, however, there has been no sign of a return.

The situation at about 40 higher primary and secondary schools in the Eastern Cape was unchanged with no attendances.

25/7/80 ARGUS

# Two schools closed 50 over boycott

TWO schools in the Western Cape at which the boycott of classes and unrest continued have been closed. Meanwhile, high school principals in the Peninsula reported confusion among pupils regarding the Committee of 81.

The principals said that no clear directive to pupils had been given by the committee, which has been meeting over the past two days to reconsider a decision taken last week to call off the boycott.

The committee has been regulating the schools boycott in the Western Cape.

A spokesman for the committee denied reports that the committee had been dissolved.

He said the committee had been restructured in view 'of difficulties experienced.'

## EXPULSIONS

Pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary School were expelled yesterday and will have to apply for readmission if they wish to return.

This was confirmed by Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg region, who said the school would be reopened on Tuesday.

The closure of the school was in terms of a circular letter issued to principals by the Administration of Coloured Affairs which stated that should schools remain 'abnormal' during the third term, they would be closed.

Parents of the expelled pupils would have to accompany them to school on Tuesday and give an undertaking that their children would attend normal classes.

The Klein Nederberg Junior Secondary School, Paarl, was closed yesterday after the police dispersed a group of pupils from the school grounds.

Principals at most schools in the Peninsula reported normal classes but below average attendances.

The stayaway at schools in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa continued today.



THE principal of the gutted South Coast school, Mr A P Pillay (right) inspects the damage with a colleague, Mr Ahmed Ismail (left) and one of the school's two teachers, Mr A C Reddy.

## Indian school ends up a pile of ashes

Mercury Reporter

N.M. 25/7/80

A SOUTH Coast farm school, due to have closed today, was reduced to a heap of smouldering ashes early yesterday.

The two classrooms and library at the Oatlands Indian Primary School, near Ramsgate, were gutted by a fire which police believe started in an awning over a door of one of the classrooms.

Mr A P Pillay, principal of the 40-year-old school for the past six months, said the blaze had started about 2 a.m. Only the caretaker had been in the building and, he had es-

aped unhurt.

'When I arrived about 8 a.m. the place was swarming with policemen. It was terrible to watch my school burning.'

The 34 pupils, all children of farm workers, were to have attended their last classes at the school today, Mr Pillay said.

'Because of the small number of pupils, and because we have only two teachers, it had been decided by the Education Department and the local community that the children would benefit more by attending the Jai Hind Primary School in Port Shepstone.'

The school was to have been taken over by the KwaZulu government and about R10 000-worth of furniture and teaching apparatus, destroyed in the fire, was to have been returned to the Department of Indian Education.

Police are still investigating the cause of the fire.



# Unrest closes 3 schools in Soweto and Western Cape

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THREE schools — two in the Western Cape and one in Soweto — have been closed because of class boycotts and unrest.

The regional director of Education and Training in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, announced on Friday that classes at Matetla High, Soweto, would be suspended until further notice because of unrest at the school.

In the Western Cape the pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary School were expelled on Friday. Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg region, said the school would be reopened on Tuesday and all pupils would have to apply for re-admission.

The Klein Nederberg Junior Secondary School in Paarl was also closed after the police dispersed a group of pupils in the school grounds.

Principals at most schools in the Peninsula reported below-average attendance.

Police fired birdshot and used teargas to disperse stone-throwing mobs in

Uitenhage, Despatch and Port Elizabeth on Thursday night.

A 16-year-old youth was wounded in the left thigh. He was identified as Mboysiseli Qoqo.

No pupils arrived at the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto on Friday. The students were told to re-register after they had staged a sit-in in protest against the detention of a fellow student, Siphon Nhlapo, by police last week.

Authorities at the University of Fort Hare said nearly 1000 students had returned to the university and were attending lectures.

Parents and educationists in Port Elizabeth and surrounding towns have expressed concern at the idea of the Minister of Education and Training that teachers in schools affected by the boycott may be transferred to other schools.

Dr George Molefe, a well-known educationist and civic leader, said the idea was going to bring confusion. "Already some of the schools are understaffed," he said.

To do so, one can use the strong analogy between social and biological systems: one can conceptualise society as a system in which there are many feedback loops whose function is to correct errors and to allow progress that arises in the system.

Comparison of the classification outlined in Appendix A and the indicators listed in Appendix B, shows, on the one hand, that welfare indicators can be chosen which fit reasonably well with the scheme suggested in Appendix A, which cover a fair proportion of and which refer to reasonably accessible data. Some of them can be chosen to correspond to economic well-being, i.e. to be 'economic indicators'. Investigation of the applications of the scheme this further (we commented earlier that indicators relate as closely as possible to the 'causes' leading towards the economic indicators does not mind, the comparison also shows that there are listed in Appendix A) which are not reflected in this comparison can be facilitated by laying out B, in a form corresponding to Table 1; then are absent, will be particularly displayed to the indicators. This does not imply that for the purpose for which they have been chosen the most central areas of concern, in the up it does help to keep the overall picture in mind indicators or investigation might be of use in practice on the situation viewed.

In general, the process of data collection to many errors and imperfections. Thus, even if effort to obtain and analyse the information to depict the situation at one particular level in the group's welfare feedback system (cf. Table 1 of the Abstract), one may obtain an erroneous impression of the situation at that level. Further, an indication of a bad situation at any one of these levels will almost certainly reflect serious problems at other levels. If the group concerned has poor access to power, then all almost inevitably lead to problems of the level of living and standards of welfare

# Transkei rejects 'slave language'

50

Post  
27/3/50

By MARCUS NGANI

AFRIKAANS must not be taught nor used as a medium of instruction at primary school level in Transkei and should be optional in high schools.

This recommendation comes from a seven-man commission of inquiry whose main task was to probe into the overall quality of education offered in Transkei and purge Transkei of all vestiges of Bantu Education.

The commission has also advised against the immediate introduction of compulsory education in the territory and found that:

⊙ There is unhappiness about the high drop-out rate at all levels.

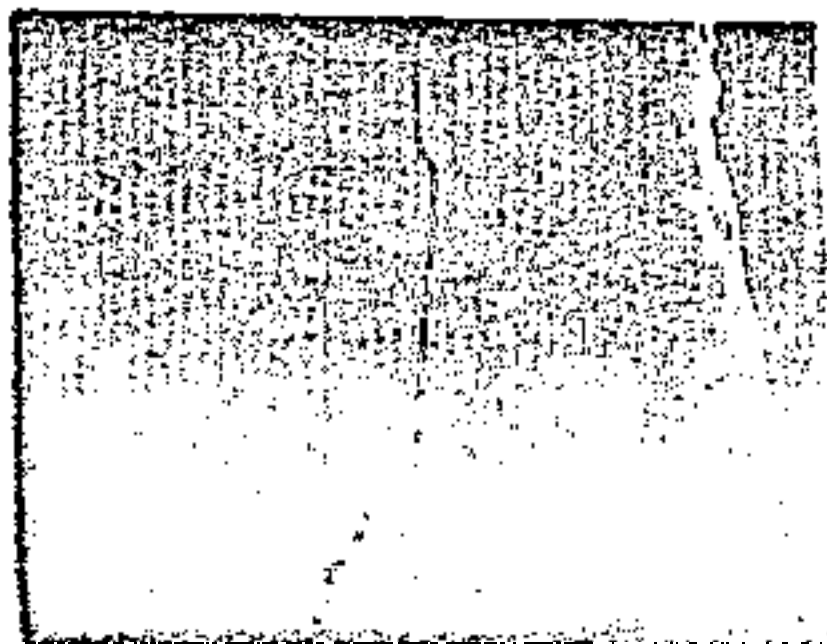
⊙ The curriculum needs considerable revision to bring it into line with Transkeian needs.

⊙ There is considerable scope for upgrading teacher quality.

⊙ The teaching of English — almost unanimously regarded as the key second language — is less satisfactory than in the past, with the result that speech is poorer and the capacity to read and write deteriorating.

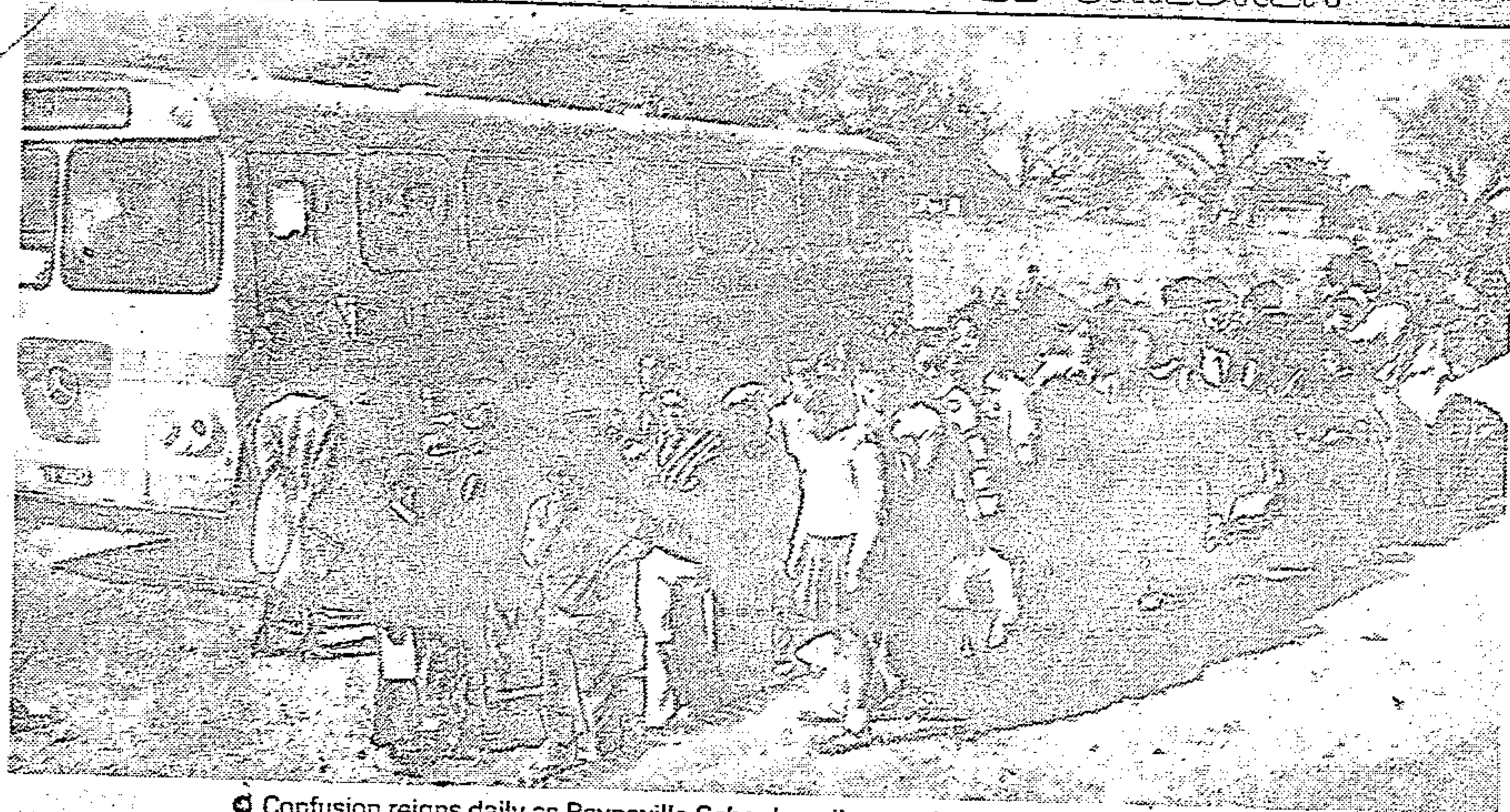
Earlier this year, Afrikaans was described in the Transkei Legislative Assembly as a "slave language."

According to the commission's report the undesirable living conditions of many pupils who, compelled to live away from distant homes, were accommodated privately without adequate supervision or control of physical amenities, is a constant problem.



# SCHOOLING CRISIS: TRIALS, TROUBLES AND TREKS OF DEPRIVED CHILDREN

# Just one smash — and 160<sup>65</sup> children could die



Confusion reigns daily as Payneville School pupils cram into available buses.

By CHRISTINA FRETORIUS

FIVE HUNDRED school-children from Geluksdal Coloured township make two dangerous trips every day. Buses built to carry 120 children are packed up to 160 for the 20km journey.

The bus service is run by the Brakpan Municipality. After the Sunday Express inquiries this week, transport deputy head Mr P Kruger said the people of Geluksdal would suffer if adverse publicity was given to the bus service.

He refused to elaborate.

Geluksdal township, close to Brakpan, was recently established by the Department of Coloured Affairs and the people of Payneville Coloured township outside Springs have been moved to Geluksdal pending the demolition of their homes.

But Geluksdal has no schools and the first — a primary school — will only be opened early in 1982.

Until then, 500 Geluksdal children make two trips a day

Mr Wangrah said that the chaos was normal.

"There's scarcely a day goes by without this sort of confusion.

"Naturally the children want to get home as soon as possible so rather than risk them having to hitch 20km home when the fourth vehicle doesn't arrive, we allow them all into the first three," Mr Wangrah said.

He said he wouldn't like to consider the consequences should one of the buses be involved in an accident.

All the buses carry notices that stipulate that only 65 seat-

ed and 20 standing passengers may be accommodated.

According to Mr Hiltard Steenkamp, head of Brakpan's transport department, these figures only apply to adult passengers.

"A smaller amount of space is allocated in the case of schoolchildren. This means that 90 seated and 30 standing passengers may travel in the buses," said Mr Steenkamp.

"If more children than the stipulated number are travelling in the buses then I don't know about them and they certainly aren't paying for their trips.

"I work out the number of children travelling in the buses from the fare money (20c a day) which I receive once a week and my figures say that we are transporting a legal number of children," he said.

"It seems to me we transport far more children in the afternoon than we do in the morning because during the trip in, one of our buses usually travels virtually empty.

"We make every effort to keep these people as happy as possible but we just don't get the co-operation needed to keep our bus service running efficiently," said an irritated Mr Steenkamp.

Mr Kenneth Fortuin, chairman of the Geluksdal Liaison

Committee, told the Sunday Express the children's parents were very unhappy with the situation.

"We have made countless representations to the Brakpan Town Council but their response has always been unfavourable. We have just about given up hope of getting an improved service out of them," he said.

"What we really need is schools in Geluksdal — and fast.

"At the moment the town council is playing around with the lives of our children — it's only a matter of time before one of those buses is involved in an accident," he said.

The Brakpan town clerk was

not available for comment.

Mr C Bruyns, regional representative of the Department of Coloured Affairs, said he couldn't remember "offhand" when the schools would be ready in Geluksdal.

"The situation is far more complicated than you realise and it won't allow us to build schools overnight," he said.

Mr Bruyns was shocked by the bus figures.

"This shouldn't be — I'll bring the matter up with the contractors as soon as possible and find out what is going on.

"I wouldn't like to think what would happen should one of the buses be involved in an accident. We can only hope it won't occur," he said.

# Police disperse 900 Soweto pupils

Argus Correspondent  
**JOHANNESBURG.**— Police today dispersed more than 900 boycotting Soweto pupils when they gathered at the Morris Isaacson High School which has been suspended indefinitely by the Department of Education and Training.

The school, which was the trouble spot in the June 16 1976 unrest and produced student leader, Tsietshi Mashinini, was suspended last week when pupils boycotted classes in protest at the detention of colleague Sipho Nhlapo, held under Section 10 of

the General Law Amendment Act.

The pupils last week stoned vehicles and looted a bakery delivery van and were dispersed by police.

The Regional Director of Education and Training for Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, suspended the school and said that all pupils should bring their parents for re-registration at four different centres in Soweto over the weekend.

Several pupils, accompanied by their parents, applied for readmission while many more did not show up.

Earlier today pupils gathered in groups in the school yard and were getting ready to go to their classrooms when police arrived in three vans and a car.

A police officer using a loud-hailer then told them to return home because classes had been temporarily suspended. They would be told when to come to school again.

The teachers at the school are reporting for duty daily at the Molapo Technical College until registration of students has been completed.

At Mapeletla High School, which was also affected by the boycott at Morris Isaacson High School, pupils gathered on the school premises and were sent home by police.

The school has also been suspended.

Pupils

28/7/80 ARAMS

ignore

(50)  
boycott

call

THE situation at most schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs was normal today in spite of a statement by the Committee of 81 at the weekend that the boycott of classes would continue for another week.

Principals reported that pupils appeared to be determined to continue with classes and catch up on work outstanding since the start of the boycott about three months ago.

The committee, which has been regulating the boycott, said in a statement that it would be continued because all short-term demands had not been met.

#### INSPECTOR

The chief inspector of schools under the department in the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said reports he had received indicated that attendances and classes were normal.

The only unsettled school was Wynberg Senior Secondary, at which the pupils were expelled last week.

'The school will re-open tomorrow and pupils will have to apply for readmission.'

The stayaway at high and higher primary schools in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa continued today.

28/1/80 Argus

# 1439 absent at Fort Hare

Argus Correspondent  
DURBAN. — A total of 1311 students had returned to Fort Hare by this morning's deadline, a spokesman for the university, Mr Norman Holliday, said.

He said 278 students had also returned to Zwelitzia extra mural department.

This means that 1439 students have not returned, of whom 90 percent are recipients of bursaries.

Mr Holliday said it was believed that a large proportion of those who had

failed to return were in standards 7 and 8 at the time of the Soweto riots.

It was believed that the communist aim in South Africa was to create a generation of uneducated or semi-educated people whose aim would be to destroy.

"These people say the next generation can rebuild, presumably on the ashes."

But this failed to take account of the crying need for educated men among blacks, Mr Holliday said.

# Black pupils boycott classes

CAPE TOWN  
Staff Reporter

29/7/80

50

286

HIGH SCHOOLS and some higher primary schools in the Peninsula's black townships were deserted yesterday as pupils continued their boycott of classes.

The pupils resumed their "awareness programmes" at a church in Guguletu yesterday after the programmes were suspended last week by the pupils' regional committees.

The committees claimed that the security police had frequently been present at the daily awareness programmes in the churches. The programmes included the study of drama, poetry, music, candle-making and first-aid.

At Rylands High School about 30 pupils were asked by the principal and the parents' committee to leave the school premises if they were to continue to boycott.

One of the pupils, who declined to be named, said that a parent action committee had been elected at a parents' meeting at the school on Sunday to act against "dissident" pupils.

He said that yesterday morning about 30 pupils had refused to attend classes and sat behind the school fence. During the school break other pupils approached them but were stopped by parents who wanted to take their names.

The principal was not available for comment last night.

## 'Normal attendance' at Peninsula schools

MOST coloured high schools in the Peninsula yesterday reported "normal attendance", as a call by the Committee of 81 went out for the boycott of classes to continue for another week.

A total boycott of classes continued at high and higher primary schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu yesterday.

The committee, which has been regulating the boycott at Western Cape high schools, said yesterday that the decision to continue the boycott had been taken "because of certain short-term demands not being met at BAD (Bantu Affairs Department), CAD (Coloured Affairs Department) and IAD

(Indian Affairs Department) schools."

"Because of conditions at various schools, different tactics will be used to take forward the struggle."

The committee said it had not disbanded "as previously reported".

The principals of most high schools said yesterday that attendance was "normal" and classes continued uninterrupted.

Wynberg Senior Secondary School, which was closed down on Friday, will reopen today. Pupils who want to be readmitted must be accompanied by their parents, who are required to give an undertaking that their children will attend classes.

29/7/80  
Parents in  
ARGUS  
ROW OVER  
boycott  
clause (50)

HUNDREDS of angry parents of expelled pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary School, which was closed last week because of continued unrest, refused to sign readmission forms for their children today unless one of the clauses is removed.

Wynberg was one of three schools closed last week by the authorities because of the continuation of the boycott of classes and unrest.

The school was reopened today but pupils were allowed readmission only if their parents gave an undertaking that their children would abide by the school's regulations.

#### OBJECTIONS

Parents who gathered in the school hall and were addressed by the principal, objected, however, to a clause on the form, in terms of the Coloured Persons' Education Act of 1963 which stated that parents understood and accepted that steps would be taken against their children in terms of the Act should they not abide by the undertaking.

The principal, Mr S J Williams, later held discussions with officials of the Administration of Coloured Affairs on the matter.

Some parents signed the forms after they had deleted the clause. Their children were allowed into classes after being given blue identity tags.



# New education director: A balanced background

Cape Times 29/7/80 (50) 243

Staff Reporter

THE Cape's new Director of Education is a 60-year-old father of four who subscribes fully to the dictum of the famed Elizabethan schoolmaster, Roger Ascham, that a child's mind is a fire to be kindled rather than a vessel to be filled.

And Mr Hugo Amos Lambrechts speaks from years of solid teaching experience, in the course of which he was headmaster of two of the country's most prominent Afrikaans schools.

A Cape Town man by education as well as birth, 60-year-old Mr Lambrechts matriculated from Jan van Riebeeck School and attended the University of Cape Town, where he majored in English, Afrikaans-Nederlands and history, and obtained a BA degree in 1940.

In 1941 he gained a senior teaching diploma with honours, and in 1949 a first-class MA honours in Afrikaans-Nederlands, also at UCT.

"I'm not sorry I did it that way," Mr Lambrechts said in an interview after moving into his new office. "Afrikaans-language school and English-language university — it gives a good balance to my educational background, I think."

## Headmastership

Mr Lambrechts taught at Jan van Riebeeck and the high schools at Hopefield and Sutherland before taking on his first headmastership, that of the secondary school at Ugie. From there he moved back to Cape Town to become the first head of the newly-established Hoerskool Ysterplaat in 1954, followed by Paarl Boys' High and Jan van Riebeeck.

After a term as rector of the Teachers' Training College at Graaff-Reinet, he was posted to the head office of the province's education bureau in April 1970. He spent 2½ years as an inspector on the Rondebosch circuit till becoming an educational planner (humanities) in October 1973. One year later he was made chief educational planner and on July 1, 1978 Deputy Director of Education (Planning).

During 1966-67 he was chairman of the joint council of the South African Teachers' Association/Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysunie.

He is married (his wife Helena, formerly a Miss Jordaan, is the daughter of Jan van Riebeeck's first headmaster) and has four children ranging in age from 26 to 12.

Mr Lambrechts's immediate

plans are to carry on with the projects started by his predecessor, Dr P S Meyer. These include:

- The programmes for gifted children.

- The outdoor education programme, "where we still have a lot of catching up to do".

## Teachers' centres

- General expansion of teachers' centres, which consist of facilities provided by the province where teachers keep themselves up to date by means of in-service training arranged by themselves, a programme which is "especially important in view of the times in which we live".

At the moment there are centres in four of the province's big centres — Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East

London and Kimberley — but in a place like Cape Town, where the city has spread out in all directions, another centre catering for the more distant suburbs would be beneficial.

- A music centre for the Peninsula, which has been approved in principle and will be put in hand when the money becomes available. The centre, which will probably be built in Rondebosch, will provide various types of musical instruction — among other things tuition in instruments for which no provision could be made in certain schools. It is Mr Lambrechts's hope that the music centre might lead to the formation of a children's orchestra, as has happened in Port Elizabeth.

Computer studies — an increasingly popular field — has a strong supporter in Mr Lambrechts. "At the moment this is a seventh subject avail-

## Burdens

able at some schools like SACS and Cape Town Technical High School, and we are appointing teachers to give part-time tuition, not only to children from their own schools but any who live in the neighbourhood... We would like this to become one of the six subjects for children who have an aptitude for it".

Mr Lambrechts does not agree with the suggestion that pupils should be set more compositions and essays than are required of them at present. He agrees that today's school-children write fewer compositions than they used to, but points out that thanks to larger classes, a weekly composition would impose undue burdens on the teachers con-

cerned — and, in any case, the emphasis has changed. "Nowadays schools do much more setwork... the emphasis is more on writing reports. We must remember that there are other things than somewhat artificial essays. So more attention is being paid to methods other than essays. "When dealing with prescribed works we still have the sort of questions which must be answered by composition-type paragraphs, but we are making greater use of contextual questions which require the pupil to read his text much more carefully, and in fact he can't answer the question properly if he doesn't know the whole work. "I find summaries and reports very important. To me it is very important that a person should be able to write a good letter, which is something he'll be able to use in his daily life".

The idea was to improve pupils' ability to communicate under all circumstances, and therefore there was also more emphasis placed on oral communication.

This was particularly important, as South Africans still tended to be inarticulate.

"You listen to some of these experts they interview on television", Mr Lambrechts says, "and they obviously know what they're talking about, but many of them simply can't pass their knowledge on to the listeners".

Practical communication was also the name of the game when it came to teaching African languages — Xhosa in most parts of the Cape, and Tswana in Kimberley and surrounding areas.

The dead-language approach was out. In Cape schools there was a strong "verbal emphasis" in teaching methods, with much use made of greetings and everyday conversation instead of learning by rote.

Asked if it was true that the teaching profession was abandoning many of the innovations of past years and reverting to traditional concepts and methods, Mr Lambrechts replied that he did not think it was as simple as that.

"In teaching there is action and reaction. There are new views and reviews all the time. But there are so many new methods, in teaching techniques and other things, that you can't just say you're going back to the three Rs and leave it at that".

He is not particularly worried about the introduction of television and its effect on South African children.

"My personal observation tells me that the novelty has worn off... Exactly how TV has affected children is something which needs a scientific study, but it would appear that it has several definite advantages. It certainly increases their vocabularies and their science, nature and general knowledge. I also think children learn to know their second language much better.

"I feel a lot depends on conditions in the home. If your children know you feel that other things shouldn't be neglected they'll follow your example.

"It's our advantage that we don't have an all-day TV service. Programme quality would probably suffer, as happened in other countries, and children would be much more inclined to sit in front of the TV whenever they could".



Mr Hugo Amos Lambrechts

R500 000

school <sup>29/7/80</sup>  
<sup>CAPE TIMES</sup>  
damage  
(50) (250) (278)  
in E Cape

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Early estimates of damage at six schools set ablaze in Grahamstown on Saturday were yesterday put at more than R500 000. The black townships were quiet but tense yesterday as riot police patrolled the streets.

Police warned that they would no longer allow large crowds to attend the funerals of riot victims.

Isolated stoning of private cars occurred on the main road to East London late on Sunday night, and motorists reported being stopped and threatened by stone-wielding demonstrators.

Three more people were arrested yesterday, bringing the number of arrests since Saturday's disturbance to 10.

All are being held under the Riotous Assemblies Act and will appear in the Grahamstown Magistrate's Court today, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said.

Two men were killed by police birdshot and one was stoned to death in violence which swept through the townships on Saturday after the funeral of a riot victim, Boyboy Nobiba.

The death brought the current riot toll in the Eastern Cape to seven, six of whom have died in Grahamstown.

Two more people were treated at hospital yesterday for birdshot injuries sustained on Saturday. One youth, with a birdshot pellet in the eye, was admitted to hospital and another released after treatment.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, said that the families of those killed on Saturday — when police fired birdshot at a crowd storming a hippo armoured truck — had been asked to hold their funerals on a week day.

Between 1 500 and 2 000 people were at the funeral on Saturday which preceded the outbreak of violence.

31/7/80 ARMS (50)

# Fifth school closes after boycott

A FIFTH school was closed yesterday and there was a complete stayaway at an Athlone high school today as incidents of unrest continued.

At most other schools, however, normal classes were held and attendances were between 70 and 100 percent.

Modderdam High School became the fifth school in

the Western Cape to be closed by the authorities because of continued unrest and the boycott of classes.

Other schools closed since last week were two Paarl high schools, Arcadia High School in Bonteheuwel and Wynberg Senior Secondary School.

Modderdam High School will be reopened on

Monday and pupils will only be readmitted if their parents give an undertaking that their children will abide by the rules.

At Alexander Sinton High School in Athlone the pupils decided yesterday on a stayaway. No reason for their action was given.

The chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said he had sent two inspectors to the school to investigate, but was waiting for a report.

The stayaway at high schools and higher primary schools in Gugletu, Nyanga and Langa continued today.

# Police maintain watch at John Bisseker

EAST LONDON — Police maintained their watch at the John Bisseker High School here yesterday.

Three policemen in camouflage clothes guarded a side entrance at the school yesterday morning before moving into position at the school's front gate with two Security Police officers at 10 am.

After a siren went at the school, pupils were seen carrying on with their games and only a few moved towards the classrooms.

The principal, Mr S. Naidoo, said 60 per cent of the pupils attended classes yesterday, this was 20 per cent lower than on Monday.

Pupils said they left the school between 10 am and 11 am because they were dissatisfied with alleged police interference at the school on Monday.

However, the divisional commissioner, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, said there had been no action at the school.

A few pupils had weals and bruises where they claimed they had been hit by men in safari suits on Monday while leaving school.

They claimed these were inflicted by policemen armed with quirts.

Captain R. I. Nienaber, of the SAP's public relations department, said only riot squad policemen were issued with quirts — and they wore camouflage uniforms.

Security branch policemen usually wore safari suits, Captain Nienaber said, but they were not issued with quirts.

Captain Nienaber said there were no incidents at the school yesterday.

Pupils in secondary and high schools in Mdantsane started drifting back to schools yesterday following poor attendances on Monday.

The school with the lowest attendance of 24 per cent on Monday, Mzomhle High, had half the number of registered pupils attending classes yesterday.

Another school which had reported a 25 per cent attendance last week, Khulani Commercial High, had a 56 per cent attendance yesterday. Their turn-up on Monday was 50 per cent.

Ngeelwane High School had a 70 per cent attendance yesterday as against 50 per cent on Monday while figures at Wongalethu High were 85 per cent and 50 per cent for yesterday and Monday respectively.

Figures at other schools were (with Monday first and yesterday) Nkwenkwezi: 80 and 86.6; Nyameko: 60 and 85; Hlokomla: 89 and 81.7.

Other schools in which full attendances had not been realised in the Ciskei yesterday were: Archie Velile (Dimbaza), Mpambani, Mzimba, Jabavu and Gqumahashe (all Alice).

At Fort Hare University it was reported that more than half the students registered at the beginning of the year had returned yesterday.

"We have 1 600 students back," a spokesman for the university said.

Students who returned now — after the official deadline expired on Monday — would be readmitted "only under very special circumstances," the spokesman said.

It was reported from Johannesburg that the Morris Isaacson School in Soweto has been closed until January next year because officials of the Department of Education and Training want to avoid pupils wishing to attend school being prevented from doing so.

Pupils from the school are being placed at other schools in the township, Mr Jaap Strydom, the director of the Department of Education and Training in Johannesburg, said last night. — DDR-DDC.

Picture page 3.

301 7/80 AR 44

# Black schools to get new guidance class

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A new syllabus in guidance for black schools will be introduced by the Department of Education and Training next year.

Mr G Engelbrecht, the department's chief public relations officer, said the new subject to be offered at all black schools would

be for non-examination purposes. It will be taught from Standard 6 to Standard 10, he said.

At Standard 6 level two periods a week would be set aside for guidance lessons and one period a week for the subject for Standard 7 up to Standard 10 classes. A course in guidance was introduced at teacher training colleges last year, Mr Engelbrecht said.

As from 1981 a school counsellor (inspector of schools specially for guidance) will have been appointed in every one of the department's 53 circuits.

Most of these appointed have BA degrees with psychology as a major, he said.

Those people who have bachelor of education (B Ed) and Master of Arts (MA) degrees will be among those to be considered for appointment as school counsellors by the department, Mr Engelbrecht said.

Unrest:  
30/7/80 ARCS  
4th school  
in W Cape  
50  
closed

ARCADIA HIGH SCHOOL in Bonteheuwel yesterday became the fourth school in the Western Cape to be closed by the authorities because of continued unrest and the boycott of classes.

All the pupils will have to apply for readmission and their parents will have to give an undertaking that their children will abide by regulations in terms of the Coloured Persons Education Act of 1963.

The school will reopen on Monday.

Three other schools in the Western Cape — Klein Nederberg Senior Secondary School, Noorder Paarl High School and Wynberg Senior Secondary School — were closed by the Administration of Coloured Affairs last week.

Mapatla Tswana Senior Secondary School was definitely closed and may re-open soon while Morris Isaacson High School will be opened in January next year.

The closure of the two schools came after unrest at the schools.

Parents of Wynberg pupils, who refused to sign readmission forms yesterday because they objected to a certain clause, will be addressed by the chief inspector of schools for the region, Dr Frank Quint, at a meeting in the school hall tonight.

The situation at most Peninsula schools, however, was normal, according to Dr Quint.

● Two Soweto high schools remained deserted today after Mr J Strydom, a regional director of the Department of Education and Training closed them yesterday, The Argus Johannesburg Correspondent reports.

30/7/80 ARUNUS  
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# Official warning on use of Western Cape schools

Education Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training says it will have no other choice but to make alternative arrangements if the facilities for black scholars are not used.

In a statement released in Cape Town yesterday the department said that facilities for black scholars in the Western Cape and certain other areas had not been used for months.

"The schools are there but the pupils are still not attending," a spokesman for the department's regional office said today.

Asked about the 'alternative arrangements,' he said his department was still working out details and these would then have to be discussed with principals.

"We have got to utilise the teachers. They cannot sit around doing nothing and get paid for it," he said.

# EDUCATION GENERAL

2 AUGUST 1980

31 AUGUST 1980



# Most Peninsula pupils return to classes

Staff Reporter

PUPILS at Alexander Sinton High School, who had staged a stayaway in solidarity with boycotting black pupils on Thursday, returned to classes yesterday.

Most other coloured high schools in the Peninsula reported normal attendances and classes. Twenty-five pupils were absent from Oaklands High School in Lansdowne yesterday and on Thursday, the principal said.

A spokesman for Trafalgar High School in Walmer Estate said 73 pupils were absent yesterday, of whom 12 had said that they were leaving school.

The principal of Rylands High, Rylands Estate, where several pupils continued to boy-

cott classes earlier this week, reported yesterday that conditions were "absolutely normal".

The pupils decided to return to classes on Thursday after several detainees had been released. A regional committee of the Committee of 81 called for a return to classes because the authorities had started to release detainees.

Arcadia High in Bonteheuwel and Modderdam High in Bellville South, which were closed by the Department of Coloured Affairs on Wednesday, will reopen on Monday. Pupils must apply for readmission and parents will be required to give an undertaking that their children will abide by regulations under the Coloured Persons' Education Act of 1963.

It's OK to play with them, says Dr Hosking, but...

3/8/80 SUN TRIB

# DON'T LEARN WITH BLACKS! 50

PLAY with them — but don't learn with them.

This was the forthright message delivered by Director of Education in Natal, Dr Gerald Hosking, to guests, parents and staff at the Klip River Senior Primary School's centenary celebrations in Ladysmith this week.

"I am wholly against integration," said Dr Hosking.

His experience as an educationist had confirmed his views that the cultural, socio-economic and language differences in South Africa were so "meaningful" that integration within the curriculum was "educationally undesirable and unacceptable (onaanvaarbaar)".

Speaking "not as a politician, religious leader or sociologist but merely as

a pragmatic educationist". Dr Hosking added that he could only hope that the composition of this school in the past and present would "remain intact during the years ahead".

He warned, however, that this future lay in the hands of the children and in their ability to adapt successfully to social change. And "the possibility exists" that the school would have to adjust to increasing social changes.

In their adapting, he would hope that they can both keep their identity intact, and evolve a sound basis for co-existence with all the groups which collectively comprise the nation.

But on the subject of "this new phenomena — mixed sport", Dr Hosking said he did not regard co-incident (toevallige),

## Tribune Reporters

spontaneous sport contact as any threat.

"This movement toward one another is mostly an attempt to build a bridge. And born out of a desire for good relationships and racial harmony, this is indeed desirable."

Dr Hosking explained that he "served both the State and the public," whose views were sometimes divergent. "I must take notice of all these opinions as well as those among the churches".

Dr Hosking described indoctrination at schools as both dangerous and unethical.

"It is certainly not necessary for schools to attempt to condition pupils into accepting political or social philosophies.

"Healthily informed pupils who can distinguish

between right and wrong within the context of a free Christian society have without a doubt a brighter future than pupils whose emotional development has been warped by any form of deliberate conditioning or indoctrination," he said.

And to a certain extent the social surroundings had undermined the authority of the school the parent and the Church.

The fact that the educational system was by law Christian in nature was no guarantee that these Christian principles would be effective.

"This depends on the norms and the attitudes of the parents who make up the community as a whole."

Dr Hosking added: "This is an environment which is characterised by the

watering-down of Christian principles and the sometimes damaging influence of terrorism, the Sunday papers and the entertainment world."

It was Dr Hosking's contention that the mass media "formed a formidable challenge" in this respect.

Turning to the subject of the recent unrest among schoolchildren, he said he was "presently paying attention to the safety of pupils in our schools".

"In the recent past we have had examples of the type of war that is characterised by terrorism and a wearing-down process."

He said schools were "very vulnerable" to deeds of terrorism and it would be foolish not to admit that "we may become involved in much the same situation."

Subject..... ECONOMICS II PAPER II  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No..... PAPER II  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

### NOTE CAREFULLY

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

### WARNING

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

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

# Educationist <sup>(50)</sup> calls for change

RDM 4/8/80

CAPE TOWN. — The attitudes of all South Africans, irrespective of race or colour, should change drastically towards their fellow people, the chief inspector of Coloured Education in the Wynberg area, Dr Frank Quint, said on Friday.

He was speaking at the official opening of a community centre in Sarepta.

Referring to the proposed President's Council, he said the attitude of the coloured people that nothing the Government did was good enough for them, had to change.

"Everything that the white man or the Government wants to do for us is automatically seen as wrong for us. On the other hand, everything that happens in America, is good for us, and these solutions have to be applied here.

"The whites do the same. Anything that is suggested by the coloured people is regarded as wrong for whites. Many white and coloured people have already seen the unjustness of this argument, but there are still many who hold these beliefs."

He said the same attitude

applied to things the Government was trying to do. South Africa was a country of tremendous mineral and human potential and if this potential was to be realised, a realistic attitude would have to be adopted.

"Think and work" should be the motto of the people, he said.

America and Britain were often upheld as examples of what could be done to solve the problems of South Africa.

"People lose sight of the fact that although these countries have no discriminatory laws, people of other colours there are also continuously complaining of discrimination. One merely has to look at what has been happening there in the past few months."

Dr Quint said that the Prime Minister's ideal of a President's Council might not be the ultimate recipe, but it certainly was a good idea which had to be expanded.

"Everything that the Government does for us is not necessarily wrong. We have to be critical, but also realistic," he said. — Sapa.

**Women**

8/8/80

**students**

ARMS

**allegedly**

(50)

**beaten**

(SA)

**by police**

From a Staff Reporter

**ALICE.** — Six women students at the University of Fort Hare were allegedly beaten up by police on Tuesday night.

The acting Rector, Professor G J J van Rensburg, would not disclose details about the allegations when interviewed today, but confirmed that police had been asked to investigate them and that police authorities had promised to 'hide nothing.'

Students and staff were also reluctant to discuss the allegations today.

Women students said they feared victimisation.

It has been learnt, however, that six women students received hospital treatment after allegedly being beaten up.

#### **PETROL**

The public relations officer of the university, Mr Norman Holliday, said today women students in the Ezola residence reported smelling petrol in the residence on Tuesday night.

Security officers confirmed the smell and called the police, who investigated.

Mr Holliday would not say what he had heard happened between police and students because he was not at the campus at the time.

Professor van Rensburg said today police had already started questioning students in their investigation.

Professor van Rensburg had issued a notice to students expressing his regret 'that this has happened,' but he has assured them that the matter had been reported to the highest authority for investigation.

**TWO** of the largest firms operating in Walthoo, Pretoria's industrial township, have joined forces to launch an adult education programme.

The first lessons in six matriculation subjects will be on August 18, and more than 100 employees from

# Firms' school scheme

the two firms, Sigma and Noristan, are expected to attend.

"The scheme is a self-help one and employees will pay for registration and books. The employers

will be offering loan facilities for this purpose and as companies we will also provide the classrooms and equipment and pay the lecturers," Mr Warwick Buirski, personnel

manager of Noristan, said. Classes will be in the training centres of the two firms for two hours every Monday to Thursday night. Lessons in English, Afrikanans, Mathematics,

Science, Business Economics and Accounting will be given and students will write public Standard Eight and Matriculation examinations.

Personnel director of

Sigma, Mr Mof Lemmer, said the two companies had initiated the education scheme because they felt they could assist the educational authorities and schools in the industrial area bordering on Mamelodi, to cope with the large demand to improve educational levels in the area.

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# PUPILS SUSPENDED <sup>91/150</sup> OVER <sup>120</sup> WORSHIP <sup>RE-QUIRS</sup>

ABOUT 130 pupils at Livingstone High School, Claremont, were suspended from school yesterday after protesting against the principal's ban on Muslim boys attending mosque during lunch.

The pupils said they had been told to reapply to attend school on Monday and that they had to bring their parents with them.

The headmaster, Mr R S Evans, refused to comment on the suspension of about 80 boys and 50 girls who walked out of their classes in sympathy with the boys.

The pupils said there had been dissatisfaction at the school for some time because the headmaster refused to allow Muslim boys to attend mosque on Fridays — especially during Ramadan.

Mr Hassan Howa, president of the South African Council on Sport, condemned the suspensions as provocative.

'One should be trying to stop the kids coming out again, but this weekend there are going to be rumblings,' he said.

'If any school is closed, the salaries of the principal and teachers should be suspended.'

# Transfer of black teachers temporary

13/8/80 ARU45



THE transfer of teachers from black higher primary schools in the Peninsula to other areas would be a temporary measure affecting only a small proportion of teachers, an official of the Department of Education and Training said yesterday.

Mr P J Scheepers, local circuit inspector of the department, added that it was still uncertain whether the transfers would go ahead, as word was being awaited from Pretoria.

Teachers, however, have balked at the prospect of being moved to country areas and some are threatening to resign rather than comply.

## 72 TEACHERS

'Schools know there is a possibility some of the teachers will be transferred. We have already transferred about 72 teachers to lower primary schools in the Peninsula, Mr Scheepers said.

'Others could now be transferred to areas where schools are functioning normally.

Mr Scheepers said a complete stayaway continued at all higher primary and secondary schools in the Peninsula. The position had been fairly normal at lower primary schools until a stayaway on Monday.

Pupils at lower primary schools in Lanza were returning yesterday but attendance was low at

schools in Guguletu and Nyanga.

Mr Scheepers said teachers who were transferred would help to bring down the teacher-pupil ratio at schools functioning normally and could assist with subject teaching.

Youder teachers without commitments were most likely to be transferred, and this would be only until conditions at their own schools returned to normal.

'The teachers are on full pay. If they can be used profitably elsewhere, the department will consider moving them.'

Mr Scheepers said a very small proportion of the Peninsula's 600 teachers would be affected.

Asked whether it was considered worth risking resignations in order to redistribute a token number of teachers, he declined to comment.

'It is a departmental decision,' he said.

13/8/80  
Coloured  
pupils  
build-up

IT was too early to say whether there would be a big build-up of pupils next year at schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs because of this year's class boycott, according to Dr Frank Qam, chief inspector for the Wynberg area.

'We are keeping the question in mind and will have a clearer idea of the situation later in the year,' he said.

'No admissions have been completed yet. Names of applicants are being written down to see how many people are interested.'

Dr Qam continued that schools would be writing September examinations.

'We are trying to get tests back to normal as soon as we can. We don't expect any trouble.'



# Major problem for literacy programme

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2057

13/8/80

LITERACY programmes for Africans faced a major problem as there was no relevant material available, Professor M. Aldridge said yesterday.

He said great African writers like Professor E'skia Mphahlele and Chinua Achebe were not readily available to these programmes, hence newly literate African adults had very little to identify with in the material they read. Almost all material available to them was based on foreign experiences.

However, he praised Sached as one institution that produced the best post-literacy material in southern Africa.

Prof Aldridge was speaking yesterday at an adult literacy programme exhibition arranged by the British Council in conjunction with Sached at the Union Centre, Johannesburg.

Material on display was in two sections, the first on adult literacy teaching and the other on beginning to learn how to read and write.

In the latter section, material available could be used to stimulate ideas, or as teaching or reading materials for adult on three ability levels, the beginner, intermediate and advanced levels.

The beginner level provided material which merely concerned itself with familiarising the

learner with words, sentences and co-ordination of sentences into the message in such sentences.

It is presented in large print so as to cause little problems for learner readers.

The intermediate and advanced levels were the problem areas as there was material on foreign experiences.

The essence in this part of the programme is to provide the reader with content he can understand easily which is not provided for in general materials.

The exhibition is on until tomorrow and is open to the public, said the director of Sached, Mr John Samuels.

14/8/80 KCCWS

# Transfer of black school teachers

2055  
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BLACK teachers at Peninsula schools which have been empty since the beginning of this term five weeks ago because of a pupil boycott will be notified by telegram from Pretoria of their transfer destination.

Others would be seconded to lower primary schools in the Peninsula area, an official from the department of education and training said yesterday.

The regional director of the department in the Cape, Mr D H Owens said yesterday some teachers had already been transferred to schools outside the Peninsula. He said all teachers at empty schools were still on full pay and their transfer costs would be paid.

Classes at black schools from standard 3—10 were still empty yesterday.

#### Education Reporter

SOME schools in the Peninsula have lost as many as 300 pupils because of the boycott, aggravating the already serious drop-out problem and swelling the Cape's unemployment figures.

Many of those who dropped out have, ironically, been swallowed up by factories only too willing to employ cheap labour.

During the boycott, pupils protested strongly against being educated for cheap labour. 'But,' said one principal this week, 'the boycott has, unfortunately, promoted the cheap labour market.'

#### WORST HIT

Worst hit are schools in the sub-economic areas. 'Many parents are proud that their children are earning R29 a week in a factory,' said a principal, who has lost 280 pupils out of just over 800 since the boycott.

His normal drop-out rate is 100 a year and the biggest proportion come from his Standard 6 and 7 classes. Since the boycott, 90 of his matric pupils have dropped out.

'The sad thing,' said another principal, 'is that many of those who have left were average and above average pupils who would have passed at the end of the year.'

His school, which also serves a sub-economic area, started the year with over 1000 pupils. Since the boycott, 260 have dropped out, compared with 117 last year.

#### 'OPTIONS WIDER'

'The boycott accelerated the drop-out rate. Many parents decided to take their children out of school because they couldn't afford to keep them here if they were not productively involved,' he said.

He added most children from his school left because of economic circumstances. Attempts were made to convince parents that for their children's long-term future they should try to struggle on.

'With each standard they pass their options become wider,' he said.

A principal, who usually only loses between 10 and 15 pupils a year and has lost 136 out of 800 this year, said he had done a thorough job of trying to get the children back but had failed '100 percent.'

#### LABOURERS

'Many of my good pupils have dropped out and most of them are still drifting around looking for jobs,' he said. 'Some of them have found jobs on the factory floor and some matric boys are even working as labourers.'

Even schools attended by pupils from affluent homes have been affected. One school that rarely suffers from a drop-out problem, has lost 18 pupils and there are still a number who haven't been accounted for.

'It is definitely abnormal,' said the principal. 'The majority of the pupils are in Standard 9 and I doubt very much whether they are in jobs.'

'I think the main reason for them leaving school is that they are afraid of the challenge having to catch up on all the work,' he added.

For those that remain at school, principals have nothing but praise. Working extra hours every day and at some schools at

# Many School drop-outs 'cheap labour'

12/10/80 AREMS



Professor  
R. E. van der Ross

nights and at others on Saturday mornings, pupils are, according to all principals 'tremendously motivated, dedicated and self-disciplined'.

#### UNIVERSITY

'There is a strong feeling of earnestness on this campus,' said Professor R. E. van der Ross, Rector of the University of the Western Cape.

'Firstly, many of the students have realised that education is important and you cannot do without it and secondly, they are now faced with deadlines and just have to get down to it,' he said.

He added that since April, 430 out of the 4 153 students who enrolled at the beginning of the year, had dropped out. The university usually lost about 250, most of whom were first-year students.

Like all the school principals interviewed, Professor van der Ross felt the major advantage of the boycott was that it made the authorities aware of the situation.

#### INQUIRY

'It forced a lot of people to look at the total situation as well as the education system. I have no doubt that attention is being given to educational matters.'

'An example is the general inquiry into education, appointed by the Prime Minister. It will take time, but then things like this always do.'

'In an ironic way, I think the boycott also meant that the students and pupils have returned to the school bench with a heightened awareness and new perspective about the importance of education,' Professor van der Ross said.

**'Ever since the police started interfering with the taxi drivers my mother walks to work,' said 12-year-old Thando.**

16/8/80 ARGUNS

332

340

11A

58



STEVE NTSANE ... the writer.

# STRANGE GOV'TRASTS

## ORDINARY PEOPLE....



### I LIVE in Guguletu, myself.

I got to Crossroads and Nyanga, where people have been killed this week, by car. It was pretty late. It was a few days after the deaths.

I asked a couple of people about shebeens. That's a good place to hear what people are saying. I got to one. People were drinking wine or brandy or beer. Most drank brandy or beer, sometimes together, mixed in the same glass. Because it was a cold night, brandy sold best.

\* \* \*

The shebeen was nicely furnished with a five-piece lounge suite and a big coffee table. We sat in the front room. This is usual. I didn't catch the name of the sister who runs the place. I didn't ask the name of the place, either. Sometimes it is better not to know.

As I parked my car outside the shebeen in Nyanga, a police van loaded with police in camouflage uniforms parked about 15 metres away. I did not see the van when I left the sheben.

Outside in the streets, young and old people moved about either alone, with friends or with their lovers. This was after 8 pm.

In spite of the fact that many street lights were

elect the Government and these people are South Africans. If you were white you would be saying there is democracy in South Africa because you would be voting for whoever you want to govern you.

Also because there is opposition to the governing party in South Africa, South Africa could not be accused of being a one-party state, Thamba said.

### FAIRNESS

James said the fact that four million people decided the affairs of a majority of 20 million people was enough proof that there was no democracy in South Africa.

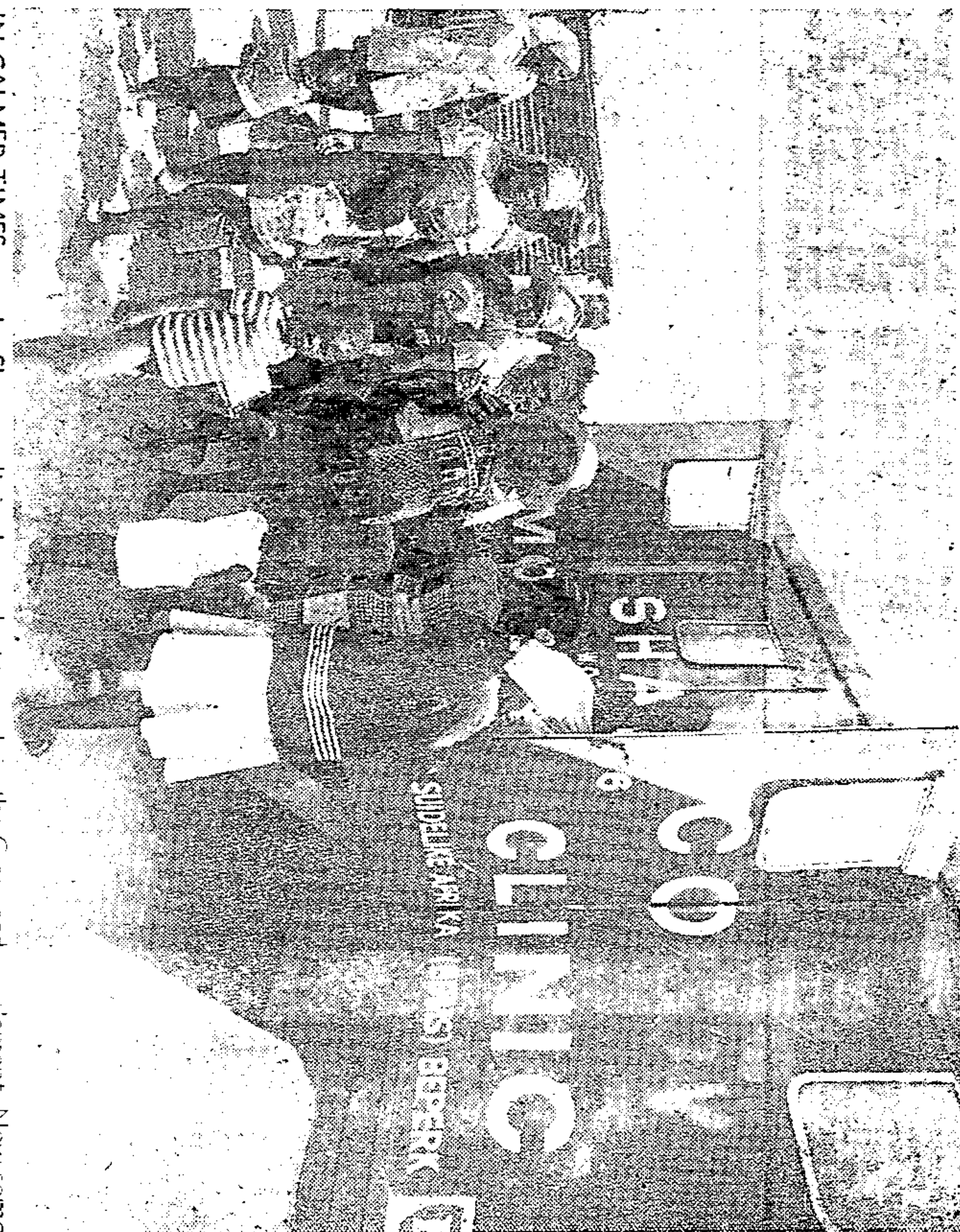
Soon the other three men joined and were all backing James's argument and it was clear that to them democracy meant fairness.

Thamba tried in vain to prove the basis of his argument.

\* \* \*

I then went to the house of Mr Tokara who is a wardman.

His wife was attending a prayer meeting next door. As their neighbour had died, Mr Tokara was attending a soccer meeting in Guguletu. Their two sons told me that their mother, who works in Claremont, walks every morning with her sister to work because of the bus boycott. She



IN CALMER TIMES... the Shawco clinic does valuable work in the Crossroads settlement. Now some white clinic workers have refused to go into the area for fear of their safety.

Mr Mbalu said Crossroads and Nyanga people depended on private taxis to take them to the station in Guguletu. That is called Nyanga one from Sizamile High School. I asked them what they were thinking about the school boycott, whether there was any chance of wearing jeans. The one from Sizamile High School had a black V-neck jersey and a pair of trousers. His friend had a polo-neck and

ONE of the character-  
istics of the normally  
peaceful Crossroads  
settlement is  
his common sight —  
women fetching water.  
(sheep  
status means not on  
the  
Alsnovard pay

How told me one  
teacher at F. Zeka had  
been sent a notice by the  
government telling him to

**ADMIRERS** call him Hercules Weaver. Muhammad Ali calls him Weaver the Beaver.

heads) is a favourite delicacy of many of Cape Town's black residents and this appreciation is well shown here at a pavement butcher shop in one of Nyanga's streets, above.

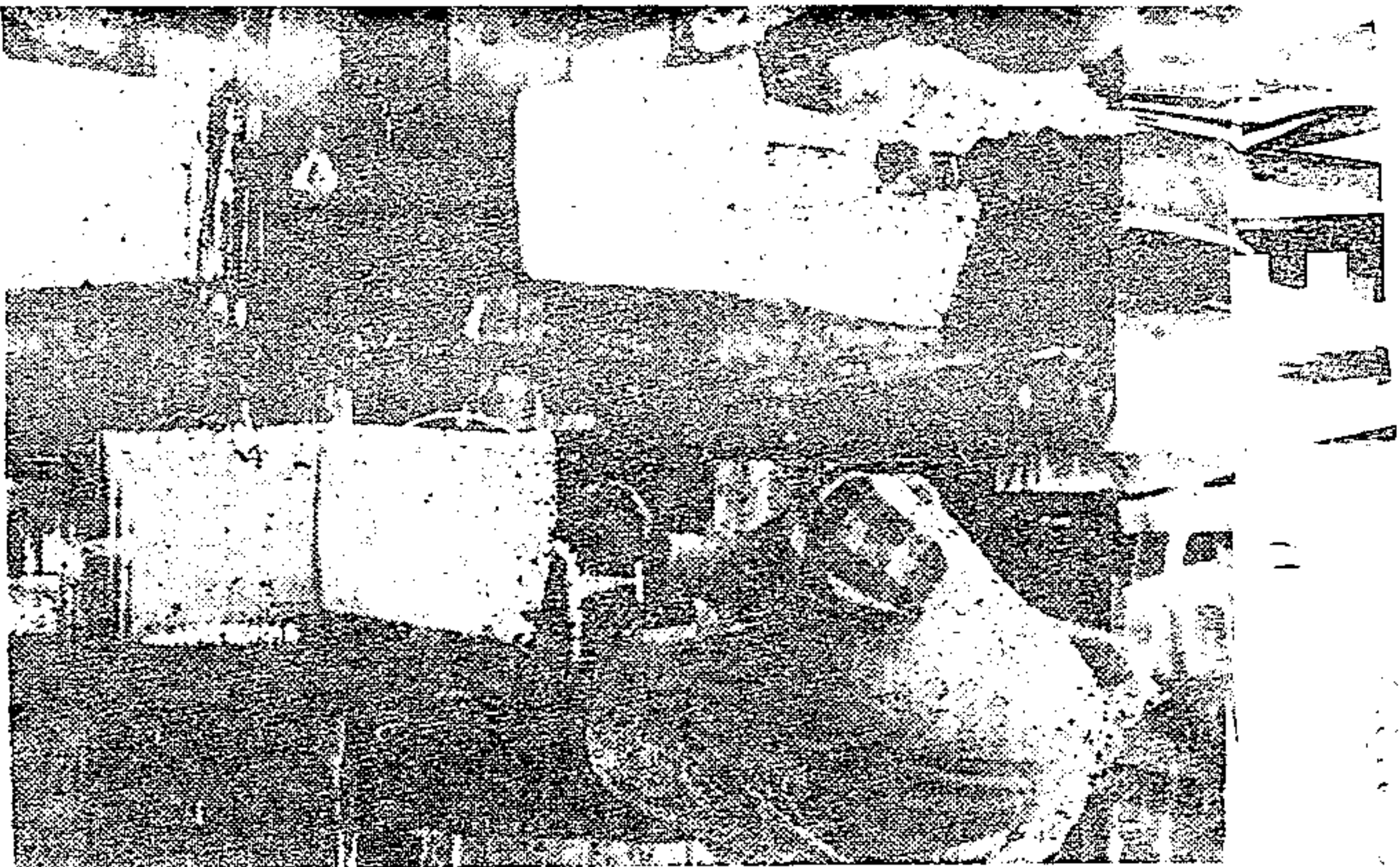
deadliest right-handed punches in boxing.

Weaver found just how deadly that big right hand was shortly after his service in Vietnam, of which he says absolutely nothing.

The incident happened when he and another Marine arrived at a jukebox at the same time and had an argument which should put their tune or first.

**KNOCK-OUT**

Says Weaver, who is spending the final part of his training for the big fight at Lake Tahoe in northern California: 'I threw a punch and missed. I threw a hook and knocked him out.' It turned out to be the camp's heavyweight champion, and Weaver was soon on his way to becoming a professional boxer. He admits quite freely



to cause havoc.

At one stage, five young men were drinking brandy and beer. Two of them were talking about democracy in South Africa.

Thomba was arguing that however small the amount of democracy practised by the South African Government, democracy existed in this country.

James dismissed this argument claiming that there was no way that democracy was practised in South Africa.

He based his argument on the fact that a vast majority of the people of South Africa did not take part in electing the Government of South Africa.

**ONE-PARTY**

'How can you say there is democracy in this way?' South Africa is a one-party state,' said James.

Thomba said: 'Viewed from outside the country, there is democracy in South Africa because some people in South Africa

leaves for home at 7 am.

**WALKS**

She walks back home after work. They said the reason for this is the lack of taxis.

'Ever since the police started interfering with the taxi drivers my mother walks to work.' She said 12-year-old Thando. She meant what the authorities call 'pirate taxis.'

\* \* \*

In a home at Crossroads, Mr William Mballo and his family were having their supper — a fried chicken, vegetables and rice. Asked what he considered was the main factor that contributed to the unrest on Monday and Tuesday at Crossroads and Nyanga, Mr Mballo said: 'It is obvious. Because, unlike Gugulethu and Langa, there is no railway station in Nyanga. People depend on taxis for their transport.'

And there were 'taxis.' He meant 'pirate taxis' also. Although there is a station in Gugulethu, it is called Nyanga Station.

Some time during the evening, someone told me there was talk that pupils from Langa and Gugulethu joined forces with the pupils of Nyanga in carrying out disturbances in Nyanga on Monday and Tuesday. The high school and higher primary school pupils are still boycotting schools in all these areas.

\* \* \*

During the day most of the boycotting pupils roam the streets of the three townships. Some have joined the art workshop at Nyanga and some others have sought work in areas outside the township. It is very difficult to find work.

\* \* \*

Pupils view the envisaged transfer of high school and higher primary school teachers to country areas as a way to 'destabilise their boycott.' Some actually use this word, 'destabilise.'

\* \* \*

In Nyanga, I met two of the boycotting pupils, one from Fezeka and the other

The pupil from Starfield, who was going to attend nine before the boycott, said there was no chance of their going back to school this year or next.

**DIFFERENT**

'Our situation is different from the coloured pupils. The Government always wants to please the coloured people, more especially in the Western Cape.'

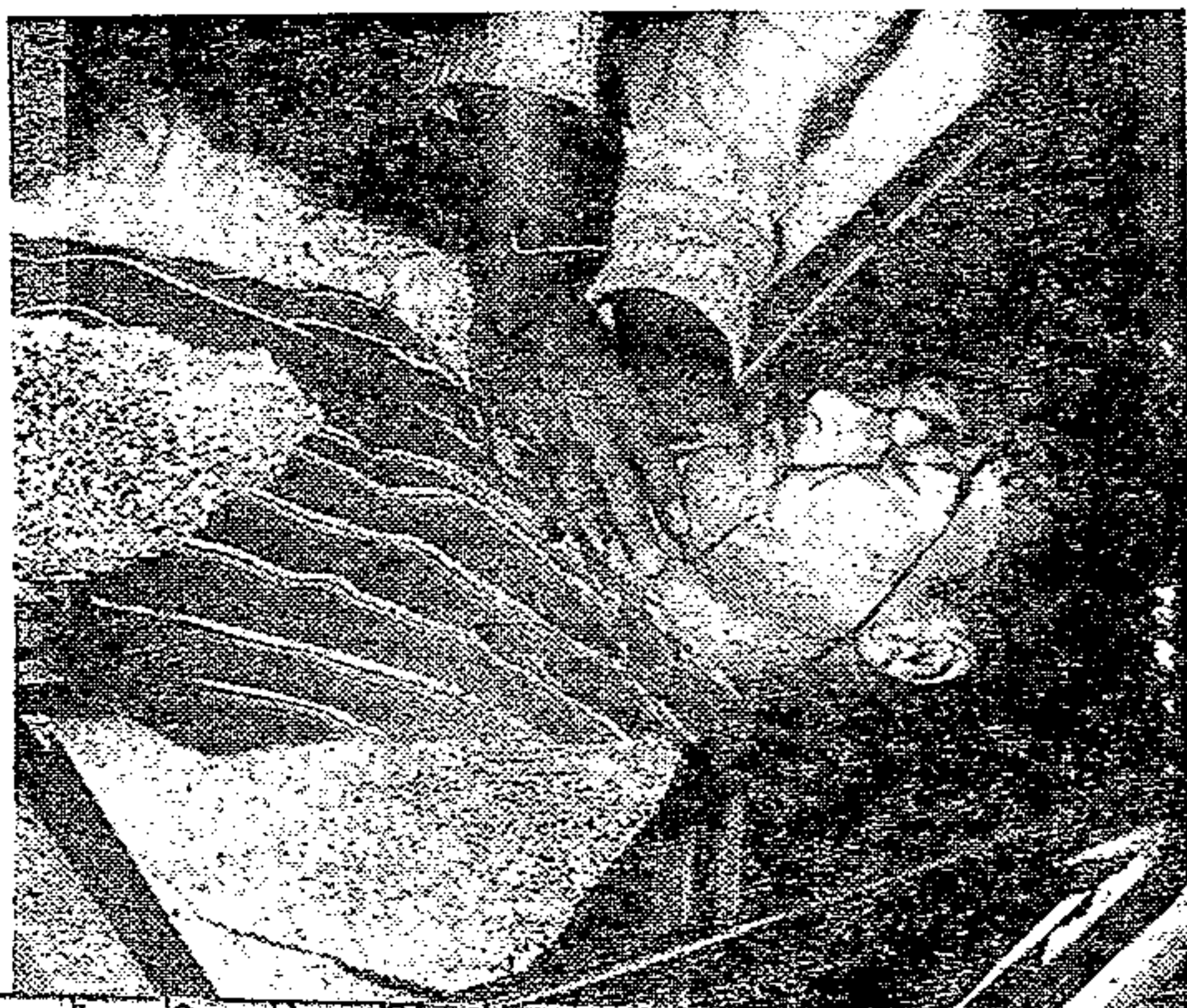
That is why the coloured people are never serious about what they set out to do. But we have to fight much harder for anything we want.

Look what happened with the meat boycott at the bus boycott, said the Fezeka pupil. He was standard ten pupil before the boycott. The black meat workers were the only ones that boycotted work and none of the coloured workers joined them. Then the coloured pupils staged a stupid disturbance at the supermarket in the Peninsula.

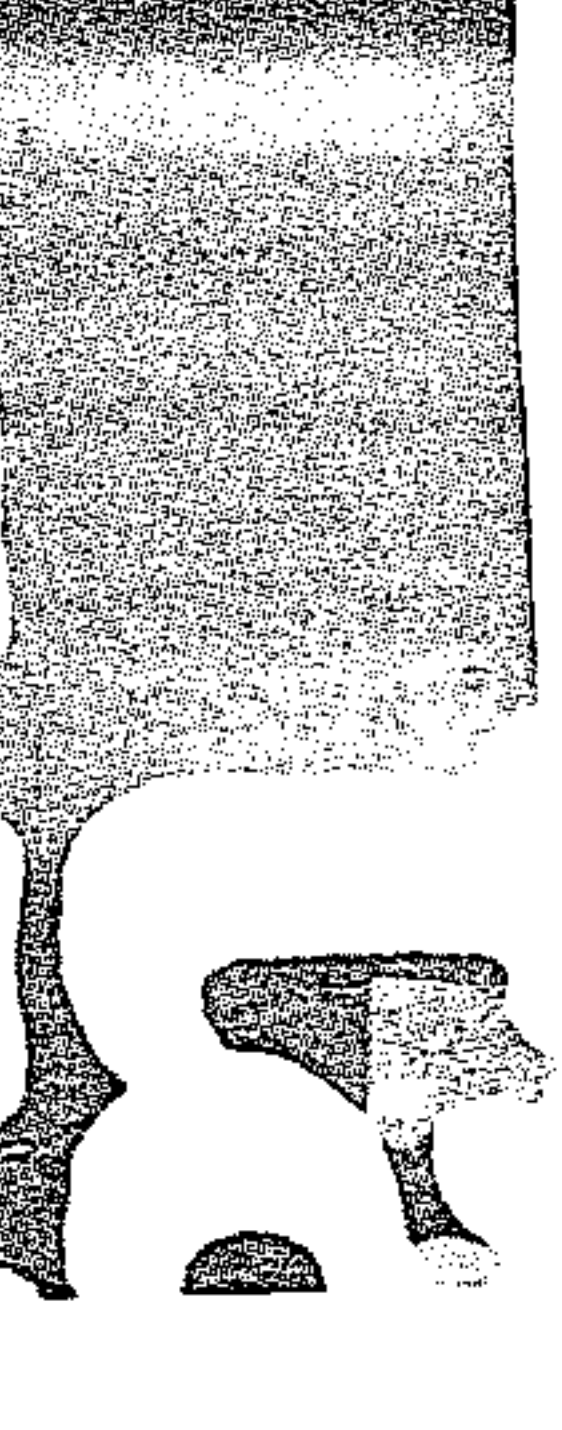
He also blamed the outrages for a 'lack of sincerity' on the bus boycott.

\* \* \*

Both pupils had their hair plaited and were



THESE two pictures show the other side of the coin — a bloody reminder that not all is well and that things are not as they used to be.



One big ship

Most

Opening



By

**RAY MORDT** Monday for classes. Mr Jonas was asked to collect his train ticket today from the department's current office in town, said the Fezeka pupil. Mr Jonas is a teacher. I think



**RAY MORDT** (left) and **David Smith**, Zimbabwe's Springboks. They have to consider their future.

they make is easier than they would face family men. So far, however, they have opted to stay on in Zimbabwe and are understandably reluctant to comment. Des van Jaarsveldt says he knows of no one leaving, but the national cricket team has already been hard hit by departures south and the real test for rugby men will come after next month's tour to England.

Kay Mordt told me today that he would 'think about things' after he had completed his commitments. And much the same applies to David Smith.

If, as now seems virtually certain, Zimbabwe is back out of a play-off game on September 20, it would not suit both Western Province and Eastern Province (in the event of their qualifying for a semi-final match) to advance. The scheduled date, September 27, by a week? The winners of such a game would come up in the final against Northern Transvaal. O'Garra-Lofius Versteid on October 4, and a fortnight's preparation would surely be beneficial.

**Stalling operation** The three South African cricket Union representatives who travelled to London to put the country's case for readmission

**DES VAN JAARSVELDT** — Currie Cup our bread and butter.

in an admirable special edition of SA Athletic compiled by the SAAU secretary, (iet le Roux, and Chris Bates.

The magazine quotes the favourable reports on the integration made by African athletes and French the British and French commissions of inquiry. American's Tom Jordan (publisher of Track and Field News) and British journalist John Kooda o the Gibraltar.

There can be no doubt about the following claim made in this edition of SA Athletic being justified. 'In terms of its consisten

Book tells <sup>19/6/60</sup> story of <sup>257</sup> coloured <sup>59</sup> boycott

By Jaap Boekkool

The story of the recent coloured school boycott is being told to black school children for the first time — in an anti-apartheid book distributed in Transvaal schools.

The 48-page book, "Stanley Bekker en die Boikot" was written "out of frustration" by Afrikaans author John Miles, a Wits lecturer, and looks at the boycott through the eyes of a coloured child.

So far the book has been sent to 150 Afrikaans teachers at black and coloured schools, but it is a certainty that no education department will buy it.

For the text and pictures make accusations about conditions in detention and the alleged actions of some police.

All the illustrations in the book have been done by pupils of one of the boycotting schools who remain anonymous "to protect them against intimidation," according to Mr Miles' wife, Elza. "John wrote the book because he felt for the children and because he was so frustrated in not being able to do anything. He read his story to the children and they then made the illustrations for the book," she said.

The book has been published by Taurus, who specialise in "risky" Afrikaans literature.

1918 180 STAR

## Study by HSRC slated

Black representation on the Human Sciences Research Council committee appointed to make an in-depth study of education in South Africa is inadequate, says the leader of the country's black teachers.

"To be meaningful the committee should have had a very strong representation of black opinion. But it seems black opinion is hardly represented," said the president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, Mr A L Peteni, today.

Mr Peteni said he did not know what efforts had been made to secure black representation. It was possible such attempts had been made but had failed. Atasa, the major body representing black teachers, had not been approached, however.

● Page 6: Teachers welcome inquiry.

# Closure threat as pupils go back

(257) 50

C. Howard 19/7/80

A NEW confrontation looms between education authorities and blacks pupils following the threat by the Administration of Coloured Affairs to close down schools on Friday if the situation 'remains abnormal.'

In a circular sent to all high school principals, the Administration said they had hoped that the education situation would have returned to normal when the third term started this week.

However, if the pupils' activities which did not form part of the normal school curricula — continued they would shut the schools. Pupils at schools which were closed, would be readmitted only with their parents' personal request.

Dr Frank Quint, the chief inspector for the Wynberg area, confirmed on Wednesday that the circular had gone out to all the principals.

The threat comes at a time when the pupils are meeting to decide whether

the boycott should be continued or not.

The pupils had, in response to a call by the Committee of 81, returned to school on Tuesday when schools re-opened. It was done primarily to discuss whether to end the boycott.

No official decision was taken for a return to normal lessons, although at certain schools this had taken place.

Attendance was reported to be very good at most high schools for the

first day and it was generally expected that a firm decision would have been taken before the end of this week.

The Committee of 81, when they had announced their list of short-term demands, said that the actions of the authorities could influence their decision.

Dr Quint said on Wednesday that the circular was merely a 'precautionary measure' and possibly would never be implemented.



# Leaders of all race groups join on council

20/8/80 ARMS ~~1/11~~  
50



Mr F Sonn

PRETORIA. — Leaders in the fields of finance, business management, manpower research and government from all major race groups have been invited to serve on the Executive Committee of the Human Sciences Research Council which will investigate education in South Africa.

The names of the committee members were disclosed by Dr J G Garbers, the president of the HSRC. Nineteen of the members are white and six are black, Indian or coloured. One possible member, currently abroad and unable to react to the invitation, may yet accept, in which case the non-white representation will increase by one.

### THE MEMBERS

The members are Professor J P de Lange, Chairman and Rector of Rand Afrikaans University; Dr J G Garbers, President of the HSRC; Professor A N Boyce, Head of Financial Policy in the Department of Finance; Dr R M Cingo, Inspector of Schools in the Department of Education and Training.

Dr K B Hartshorne, consultant at the Centre for Continuing Education in



Professor A C Nkabinde

the University of the Witwatersrand.

Professor J H Jooste, Director of the Transvaal Education Department; Professor S R Maharaj, Dean of the Faculty of Education in the University of Durban-Westville; Mr P R Nel, former Director of Indian Education and a member of the Natal Education Department.

### AN INSPECTOR

Professor A C Nkabinde, Rector of the Uni-

versity of Zululand, Mr R D Nobin, an inspector of schools in the Department of Indian Affairs.

Mr M C O'Dowd, a director of Anglo American; Mr A Ptendrih, Director of the Natal Technicon and Dr P Smit, Vice-President for Research Development of the HSRC.

The other 11 members are: Mr F Sonn, Director of the Peninsula Technicon; Mr J R Haasbroek, Director of the SA Institute for Educational Research; HSRC.

Mr J F Steyn, Chief Secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Union; Professor N J Swart, Vice-Rector of Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education.

### MANPOWER

Professor P J van der Merwe, Deputy Chairman of the National Manpower Commission; Professor R E van der Ross, Rector of the University of the Western Cape.

Professor F van der Sioep, Dean of the Faculty of Education in the University of Pretoria; Professor N T van Loggerenberg, Dean of the Faculty of Education in the University of the Orange Free State.

Dr R H Venter, deputy director of University Affairs in the Department at National Education; Professor W B Vosloo, Head of the Department of Government and Public Administration at the University of Stellenbosch; and Miss C C Regnart, a teacher at Westerford High School.

Dr Garbers emphasised that the committee had been independently constituted by the HSRC, and that the members were chosen in their personal capacities, and not as representatives of their organisations. — Sapa.



Professor R E van der Ross

# Pupils go back in PE — but not in city

ARGUS 21/8/60 (50)

THE unanimous decision by representatives of black pupils in Port Elizabeth to call off their four-month long class boycott would not influence the situation in Cape Town, black pupils said here today.

Cape Town pupils approached by The Argus said the Port Elizabeth decision did not affect them.

'Our demands have not been met and at present we are still continuing with the boycott,' one pupil said.

A spokesman for a parent/teacher/pupil body in Guguletu expressed doubt that the PE decision would alter the situation here.

He said pupils still felt their demands had not been met and they would continue the boycott until the authorities realised their grievances.

The spokesman added that although many pupils wanted to go back, a decision could only be reached at a meeting at which pupils, teachers and parents were present.

'Because of the ban on meetings it is very difficult to get together to make this vital decision.

'Our children's future depends on the decision being reached soon,' the spokesman said.

He said there were plans to arrange a meeting soon but it was still too early to speculate on the outcome.

Mr D H Owens, regional director of the Department of Education, said if the report was correct, the call-off of the boycott was to be welcomed.

'It is very much in the interests of the pupils and the community to end the boycott,' he said.

## POSITIVE

Mr Owens repeated the assurance that he gave earlier this week that the department would give every assistance to help pupils prepare for the end-of-year examinations.

'The methods we have in mind to do this will be discussed with the school committees and principals,' Mr Owens said.

The decision to call off the boycott in Port Eliza-

beth was announced today by the Rev James Haya, chairman of the Parents' Committee, which has been negotiating with the pupils.

He said the decision was given to the Parents' Committee last night by the Port Elizabeth Students' Council, a committee of about 20 pupils.

The Parents' Committee had appealed to the pupils to return to classes to show 'a positive step' from their side while the Government was acting positively to their demands.

Mr Haya said the pupils would return to their classes on September 2, when the ban on public gatherings expires.

# Principals unaware of race slurs in dictionary

SCHOOL principals in Cape Town were this week unaware that a new Afrikaans dictionary compiled by M S B Kritzinger for National Uitgewers contained definitions offensive to South Africa's Black population.

This was said after hearing that it was slammed by educationists as a disaster in race relations and would probably have the effect of polarising pupils and students still further.

The dictionary, called a 'Beknopte Verklarende Woordeboek' has definitions such as:

Baas — die naam van 'n wit man (the name of a white man).

Meit — kleurlingvrou of naam vir 'n Bantoe vrou (a coloured woman or the name for a Bantu woman).

Witman — 'n man van karakter (man of character).

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, until recently the CRC Executive member for education, said that the issue of such a racially biased dictionary was tragic.

'It is sure to be seized on by students as another way of telling them that those persons who are not white are inferior to whites and it must be condemned for this,' Mr Hendrickse said.

One Cape principal, who has the dictionary at his school said that he was unaware of the contents but would make a close examination of it before taking the matter further.

Mr W Langerhoven, principal of Lavender Hill Senior Secondary School, said that it was up to school principals to check the contents of certain books before ordering them.

Mr A J Arendse, director of Education, was not available for comment at the time of going to press.

# Angry pupils set up their own enquiry as PW's begins work

By ZWELAKHE SISULU  
and VICTOR MPOFU

THE committee appointed by the Prime Minister this week to investigate the possibility of equal education in South Africa is expected to present its first report in October.

But angry students from the Eastern Cape have already chosen an alternative committee of experts to investigate and prescribe one system of education for all races in South Africa and have asked the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to recognise their committee.

The committee of experts chosen by the more than 20 000 pupils includes Mr T. W. Kamule, former principal of Orlando High School, Professor I. Mphahlele of the University of the Witwatersrand and Professor A. L. Vilakazi. They will also approach the principal of the Federal Theological Seminary in Pietermaritzburg, Rev T. S. N. Gqubule.

According to Dr Johan Garbers, president of the Human Sciences Research Council, who will conduct the Government's investigation, the committee consists of 25 people, including two blacks: Professor Nkabinde, rector of the University of Zululand and Dr Cingo from Bloemfontein.

The main points that the Government's committee have been asked to investigate and formulate

are:

○ The guiding principles for a feasible education policy in the country in order to allow for the realisation of the inhabitant's potential, to provide economic growth and to improve the quality of life for all the people of South Africa.

○ The organisational and controlling structure and financing of education.

○ Machinery for consultation and decision making in education.

○ An educational infrastructure to provide for the manpower requirements of South Africa and the self-realisation of the people.

○ A programme for making available education of the same quality for population groups in the country.

The Government's request to the council also stated that the investigation must be conducted "in the light of, among other things, the present education situation, the population composition in South African society and the means that can be made available for education in the national economy".

Mr A. Z. Lamani, a spokesman for the parents and students committee in the Eastern Cape, said they had asked the Government to accept the committee elected by the people to investigate one education system for all.

# Education probe lines set out

How the Human Sciences Research Council will carry out its investigation into education was described yesterday by Professor J P de Lange, research director, after the first meeting of the full council in Pretoria.

A number of working committees were established, he said, and areas they would be covering were:

- The main principles and policies for education, led by Prof F van der Stoep, faculty of education, Pretoria University.

- The management structure of the education system, led by Dr K B Hartshorne, of the Centre of Continuing Education, Wits University.

- Economic planning and finance for education, led by Dr S Brand, head of the financial policy section of the Department of Finance.

A number of special subjects would be investigated.

27/8/80 ARSUS

# Afrikaans school dictionaries burnt

PUPILS at a school in The Strand area today burnt, tore up and threw away their Afrikaans school dictionaries which they say contained words which were derogatory and offensive to blacks in South Africa.

The dictionary compiled by M S B Kritzinger, among other offensive words, referred to 'baas' (boss) as being the name of a white man and 'meit' (maid), the name of a coloured or black woman.

At the Macassar Senior Secondary School, the senior pupils who had destroyed their dictionaries also vented their anger on an inspector of the Department of Coloured Affairs who visited the school. They threatened to throw dictionaries at him.

At another school in

the Somerset West area, Gordon Senior Secondary School, pupils also destroyed their dictionaries on Monday and pelted an inspector's car. He was forced to leave when angry pupils approached him about the dictionary.

Both incidents at the

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

## Dictionaries

(Continued from Page 1)

schools were confirmed by reliable sources.

The dictionary was today also criticised by a Peninsula principal as 'a disaster in race relations which would probably have the effect of polarising pupils and students still further.'

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, CRC Executive member for education, before the CRC was scrapped, described the issuing of such a racial dictionary as 'tragic.'

He said it would surely be interpreted by pupils as another way of telling them they were inferior to whites.

'It must be condemned,' Mr Hendrickse said.

# Europe to give SA a R190-m loan for housing

29/5/60

Pretoria Bureau

The director-general of finance, Dr Joop de Loor, today announced that a European loan of about R190-million which South Africa was seeking was earmarked for housing and education for coloured and

black people.

The loan of 250-million dollars is being arranged by a consortium of West European, United States and United Kingdom banks and marks a significant step towards the rehabilitation of South Africa as a respectable international borrower.

Dr de Loor said this was one of the biggest loans which the country had ventured on in the overseas money market.

He said it would take some weeks before his department knew if the loan would come through.

He confirmed that South Africa was approached about a month ago by the overseas bankers to place the loan.

## RESPECTABILITY

The use to which the loan would be put had not yet been determined but that it would be mainly for black and coloured housing and education, he said.

The new credit is being handled more in the open than previous loans and indicates South Africa has gained new respectability in foreign money markets.

The Financial Times of London reports that banks are beginning to accept that South Africa is set on a gradual relaxation of apartheid.

Banks are also aware the rapid increase in the gold price over the past two years makes the country a first-class economic risk, the Financial Times writes.

For many years international opposition to South Africa's apartheid policies has forced it to resort to undercover arrangements which carried stiffer loan conditions than those of other borrowers.

DD 24/3/50 (50)  
**Race row dictionary**  
**No Bisseker action** (26/3/50)

**EAST LONDON** — No action has been taken on the copies of the race row dictionary at John Bisseker Senior Secondary School here.

The regional representative of the Department of Coloured Affairs here, Mr J Dippenaar, said he had only heard of the row when he read in the newspaper about pupils burning dictionaries in Cape Town.

He had not received any

directive from his head office in Cape Town about the dictionary compiled by M. S. B. Kritzinger.

The dictionary has been condemned by coloured leaders for having words such as "baas" which is defined as a white man and "kaffertjie", defined as a Bantu boy.

The dictionary appeared on the John Bisseker order list and scores of copies had been ordered for distribution next year. — DDR



# 'RACISTS' dictionary row

By Tony Spencer-Smith

**COLOURED** school-children this week burned copies of an Afrikaans dictionary in which they found "racially offensive" words. Now the publishers are to make last-minute changes to the book.

Some of the changes involve words and definitions brought to the attention of the publisher this week by the Sunday Tribune.

The *Beknopte Verklarende Woordboek*, by the late Professor M. S. B. Krizinger, of Pretoria University, is widely used throughout the country at coloured and white schools.

It contains a large number of controversial entries and has been slammed by a number of top members of the coloured community.

A spokesman for the embarrassed publishers, J. L. van Schaik Ltd, of Pretoria, admitted in an interview with the Sunday Tribune that many of the entries could give offence.

"Because of the protests about the dictionary, we have taken the unusual step of amending some of the entries just before the book goes to press in Cape

Wit man, Witnense, Blanke-inwoner van S.A., Europeaan, Blanke.

wit'man, man van karakter, gentleman.

wit'mansbeskawing, -s, beskawing deur Blankes en gekenmerk deur 'n Blanke-kultuur.

wit'melkhou, soort boom met wit hout (*Sida roxylon inerme*).

Wit'mens, -e, Europeaan Blanke

wit'mens, beskaafde mens, gentleman.

wit'metaal, seker soort metaalleëring (in.

swart'getand, -e, met 'n swartrand.

swart'goed, volk, Bantoes; swart stof.

swart'groen, baie donkergroen.

swart'haak, seker soort doringboom (*Acacia deliensis*), ook haakdoring, haktesdoring.

swart'handel = swartmark.

swart'harig, -e, met swart hare; heid.

baas, base, naam vir Witman, teenoor Bantoe; voorman, hoof; eienaar, besitter; werkgewer; beskikker, beheerder; iem. wat in iets uitmunt; *wie is, moet BLY 'n mens moet jou jou regte nie laat ontneem nie; BO*

## FROM the book . . . some of the words and definitions that angered coloured schoolchildren

Town for the next printing of the current edition.  
 "Usually a reprint is not changed at all.  
 "In addition, before all this criticism we were already working on a completely new edition in

Coloured Education, told me that schools which object to the dictionary — which is supplied to pupils free of charge — can return their copies to the department and alternative ones will be provided.  
 Mr Rau is chairman of the administration's book committee. "This whole matter has taken us by surprise. We have vetted other types of book in the past for offensive passages, but not dictionaries."  
 Controversial words in the dictionary, with their definitions, include:  
 ● Baas — name of the white man (as opposed to Bantu).  
 ● Gleinbaas — white boy.  
 ● Witman — person of character.  
 ● Witmens — civilised person.  
 ● Volk — non-white labourers.  
 ● Jong — native servant (inboorlingbediende).  
 ● Kaffer — Bantu man (regarded especially by city Bantus as a term of abuse).  
 ● Aia — Bantu or coloured woman.  
 ● Skepsel — black man.  
 ● Gammats — Malay, Cape coloured.  
 ● Meid - coloured woman, female Bantu.  
 ● Korreloup - Bantu.

5 (copy) 18/80  
 Angry coloured schoolchildren burn the book that calls them 'gammats' and says the whites are 'baas'

# Now it's parent power to beat school crisis

S. EXPRESS  
31/8/80  
(50)

'PARENTS UNITE!' This is the message thousands of parents of school-going children will receive this week. They will learn their children's education is in jeopardy, that crisis point has been reached.

For the first time school committees in dozens of schools in Johannesburg have ceased discussing playing fields and the coming fete. Their concern is now the future of education as it affects their children — hundreds and thousands of them.

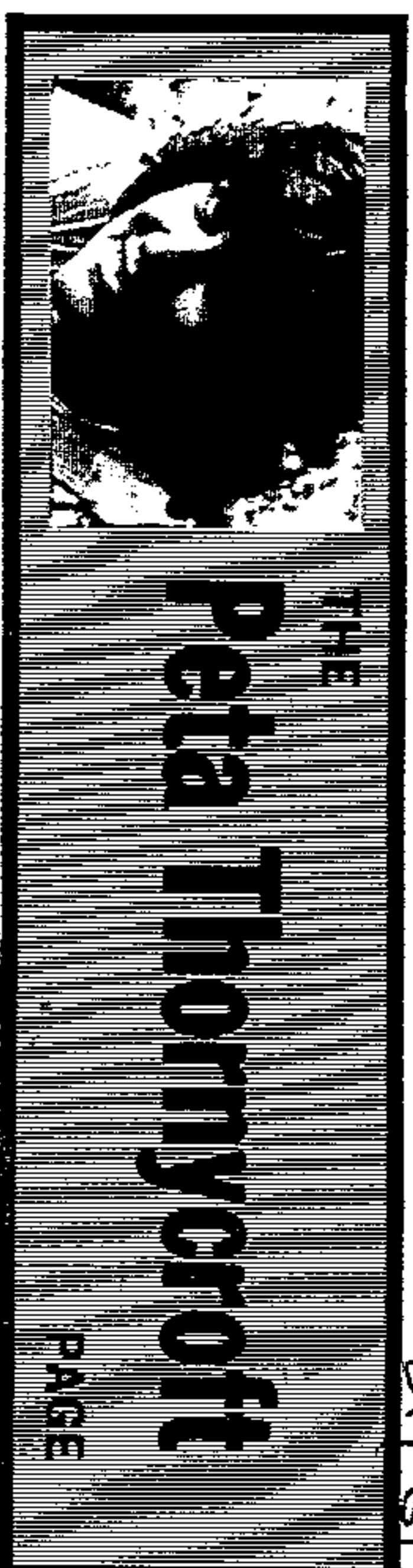
Ten thousand children will take home a printed bulletin headed: "The Crisis in Education".

On Thursday night the Transvaal Association of School Committees appointed an executive committee to tackle the crisis. The pamphlet was drawn up by a steering committee, and is being distributed to schools in north west Johannesburg.

And this is only the start. Office bearers in this organisation know there are many other groups in the Transvaal who have formed organisations, and the committee hopes these bodies will join them.

In the first bulletin, parents will learn that:

- More than 40 000 pupils are without a teacher for some part of EVERY day.
- Since teachers' salaries were revised two months ago, 83 teachers have resigned.
- There is a shortage of 1 000 science teachers, 200 maths teachers, and 300 English teachers.
- If the present trend continues, a quarter of all the teachers at present employed throughout the country are expected to resign before the end



of the year — 1 092 quit in 1980. And there is more of this sort of information which will strike at the heart of every concerned parent.

Mr Dick Reed, who represented the Bryanston section of the steering committee, said: "This is not a political organisation. It came about because of the desperate situation, which is undermining our children's future."

"There is a chronic shortage of teachers, which is growing daily. Children sit without teachers because there aren't any available. We have been forced into warning parents of the situation."

"And we hope, and believe, we will get massive support which will force the authorities to do something to alleviate the situation."

Although the plight of teachers and the desperate situation in White education has been written about at length, thousands of parents have not realised the gravity of the situation, Mr Reed believes.

He said it was decided to hand out pamphlets to school committees who would in turn have them printed and distributed to every child so that the situation would be brought home to parents.

This week the Sunday Express learnt of some teachers who are simply not being paid. When pay day comes around,

they receive nothing for their labours, have no money to pay their rent, no money to buy food for their children, and no money to put petrol in their cars to drive to school.

Yet they remain — only because concerned school committees take money from the funds they have collected for other projects and give it to the teachers.

The teachers concerned will pay the money back when the Education Department eventually sorts out the muddles.

No satisfactory explanations have been given by the department for its dismal treatment of these dedicated men and women who are guiding our children through their education.

No amount of protest or stories of hardship seem to make any difference. The mammoth clerical mess continues.

And technically it is against the rules for school committees to dig into their funds to save teachers from financial ruin.

The Sunday Express also learnt how teachers who have overseas qualifications fight, often without success, to have their qualifications recognised.

● One teacher, whose case is not unusual, has an honours degree from an English university. She then did a masters degree in this country, but her English qualifications were not recognised. She was, until she

quit teaching last year, paid at a level not commensurate with her qualifications.

● Another teacher, who is one of several hundred, perhaps thousands, noted that his medical aid contributions were not being deducted monthly. A computer error, he was told. At the end of the year, the whole amount was deducted from his December cheque — leaving him with almost no money for that month.

● Shocking statistics of monthly earnings of individual teachers have come to light. A suitably qualified male teacher in the northern suburbs receives less than R400 a month in take home pay.

Another, at a different school, receives a similar amount, and survives financially because his wife works.

Mr Reed pointed out: "What will happen if he and his wife want to start a family? The solution is simple: this young man will leave the teaching profession."

● Another northern suburb's teacher, with more than 20 years with the Education Department, received a two-paragraph note recently informing her that her qualifications were not in order, and therefore her salary would be downgraded.

And she was warned her services might in the future be terminated as a result. She has been at her present school for

- Off to school, young and eager ... but will there be a teacher there to receive him. Parents, at last, are putting their weight behind a campaign to draw attention to the teacher crisis.



eight years, and considered by the principal of the school, and by parents of the children she teaches, a valuable member of the staff.

She did her initial training, and qualified, in Rhodesia.

Meanwhile she carries on, waiting for the axe to fall.

Because teachers' headmas- ters and official organisations fear reprisals from the Department of Education, they are in many ways powerless to do anything to alleviate the chron-

ic shortage of teachers, which is in turn producing a continuing decrease in standards, especially at matriculation level. Therefore, Mr Reed explained, the parents were now forced to take matters into their own hands.

"They can't take action against parents. And, after all we all only have one chance for a basic education. If it is below standard, it affects us for life."

RDM 16/9/80

# 5 years to wipe out education backlog

50

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Department of Coloured Affairs aimed to wipe out the backlog in education for coloureds within the next five years, the Minister of Community Development, Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Opening the annual meeting of the Orange Free State Kleurling Munisipale Skakelvereeniging (Coloured Municipal Liaison Association), Mr Steyn said the provision of educational facilities placed a heavy burden on the shoulders of the authorities, especially if it was taken into account that the coloured population was relatively young demographically.

“Whereas 47.9% of the white population is under the age of 24; 65.2% of our brown fellow

inhabitants of the country fall in that group. Coloured youth under the age of 14 constitutes 45% of the population group as against a figure of 30.5% in the case of whites.” Mr Steyn said.

In spite of the efforts of the previous administration of coloured affairs to wipe out the backlog of school buildings, there was still a shortage of classroom accommodation.

“If we look, however, at the progress made in the most recent years, it gives cause for optimism. During the past six years, expenditure on educational buildings has increased from R6-million to R28-million a year and it is expected that this allocation will increase substantially, depending on the economic capability of the State.” Mr Steyn said.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had said recently that

the Government was prepared to endorse a programme to reach the objective of equal education for all population groups as soon as possible, within the economic capability of the country.

“The matter is at present enjoying the attention of the Department of Coloured Relations, which has as its aim that the backlog should be wiped out over a period of five years, while at the same time providing for the annual population growth,” said Mr Steyn.

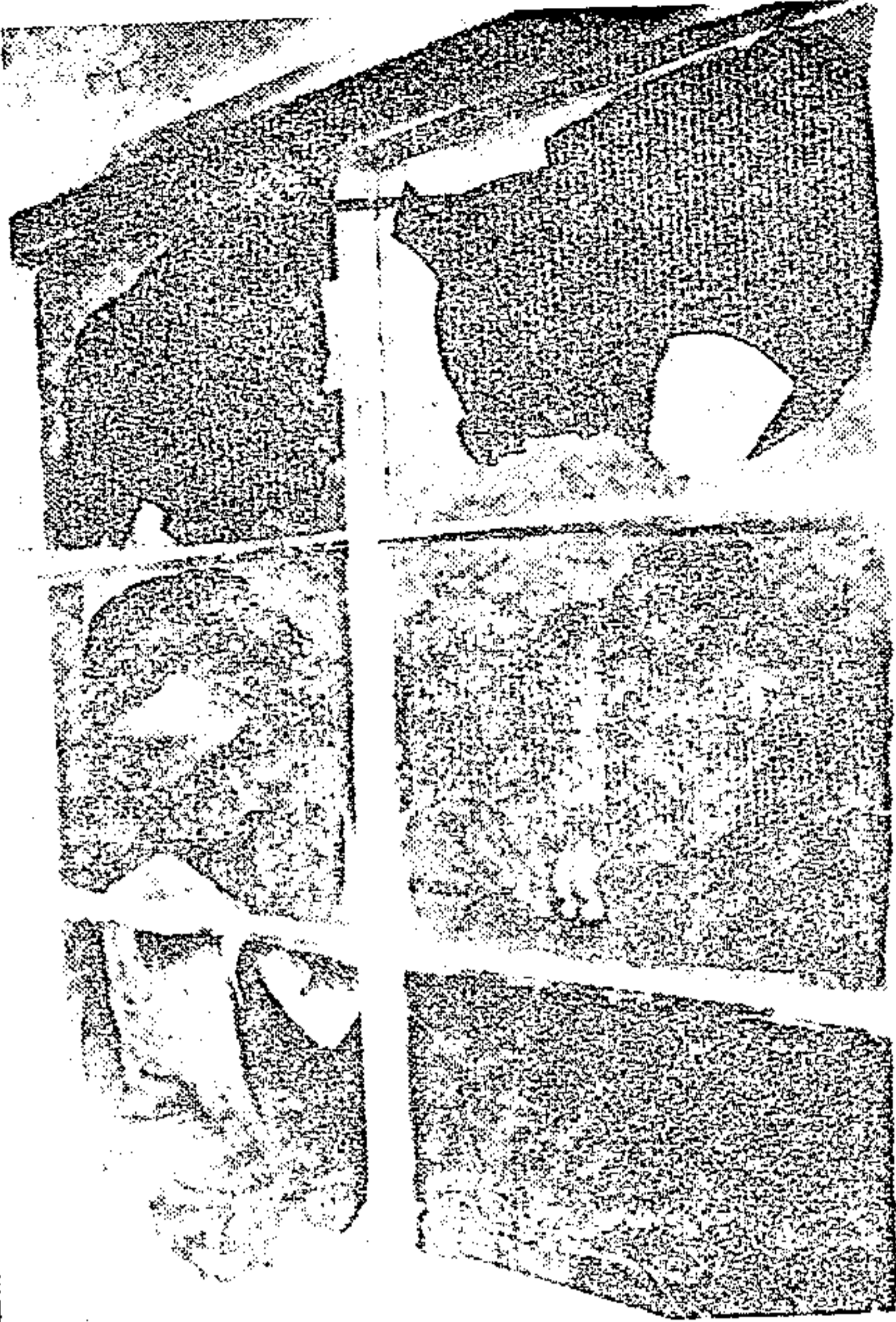
“At present 610 000 pupils are receiving primary school education while 130 000 are receiving it at secondary level.”

In the socio-economic sphere, Mr Steyn said, phenomenal progress had been made. The number of coloureds in the white-collar group had increased from 78 000 in 1973 to 128 500 in 1979.





THE headmaster of Sizamile High School Mr P Tukulu, in his car which was badly burnt.



MR P TUKULU examines the damage that was done to his home last night when it was set alight by a mob.

(275) (50)  
 (Continued from page 1)  
 anything, but ransacked  
 the house in silence.

'I have no idea where I  
 am going to stay tonight,'  
 he said.

#### ALONE

The principal of Fezeka,  
 Mr M Gcili, said that at  
 about 9 pm he was alone  
 in his home when he  
 heard knocking on his  
 door.

'I did not open it as I had  
 some suspicion of what  
 was happening. Whoever  
 was there then left.

'When I looked out of  
 the window I saw a mob  
 of about 80 youths stand-  
 ing in front of my home.

## Mobs on rampage

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

'When they realised that  
 I was not coming out they  
 overpowered my car and set  
 it alight. I was forced to  
 leave the house by the  
 back door and spent the  
 night with relatives.'

#### ATTENDANCE DOWN

Attendance at schools in  
 Langa, Nyanga and Gugu-  
 letu was right down today,  
 with some schools  
 reportedly empty and  
 others attended by  
 between six and 150 pupils.

At some schools, where  
 pupils had turned up for  
 classes, no lessons were  
 being given.

'After what happened  
 last night to those princi-  
 pals' houses, teachers are  
 a little nervous about giv-  
 ing lessons,' one principal  
 said.

'It's all very confusing,'  
 another principal said.

'Some people blame the  
 deteriorating situation in  
 the townships on the  
 Department of Education  
 and Training for not listen-  
 ing to the pupils' grieve-  
 nances. Others blame  
 the skollie element.

'Some people say what  
 is happening is right and  
 others say it isn't. The  
 pupils are becoming  
 dangerous. During the day  
 they lie low but at night  
 they rule the location.

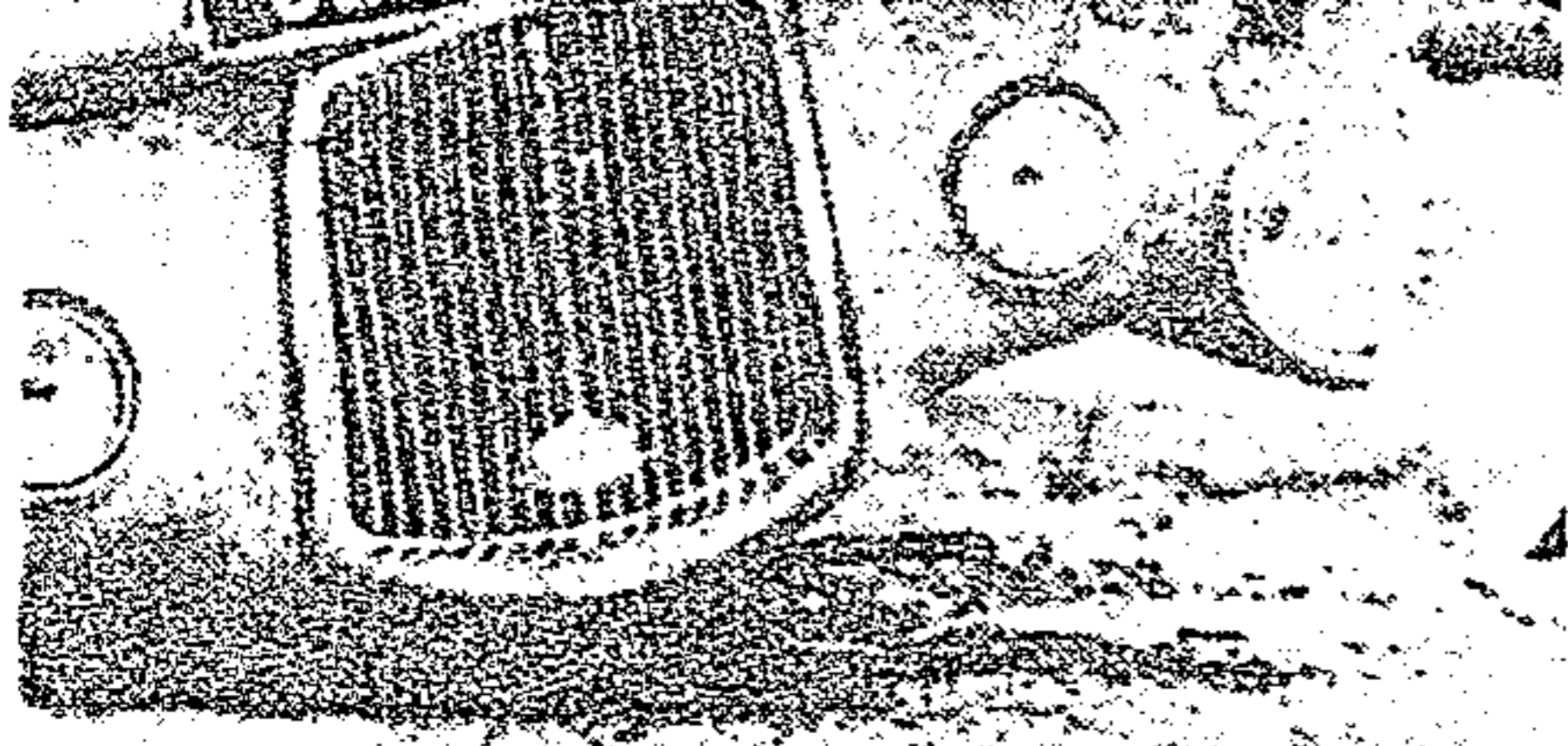
'It seems as if their tar-  
 gets are the principals...  
 the people who have been  
 trying to uplift them all  
 these years.'

Brigadier D B Nothnagel,  
 Divisional Commissioner  
 of Police in the Western  
 Cape, said today the police  
 had followed the pupils  
 into the church after

several had stoned police  
 vehicles in the area.

The situation in the  
 township this morning was  
 tense. Riot squads were  
 patrolling the townships  
 and uniformed police in  
 van were stationed out-  
 side most schools in the  
 area.

'Large crowds' were  
 gathered around the homes  
 of the two principals  
 which were damaged



which was burnt by angry youths last night. (More

## Shattered

Later, the home of the principal of Fezeka, Mr M. Geaji, 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 crowds.

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

Mr Tukulu said his family was watching TV when a mob of angry and violent youths burst into the front door.

## Helpless

His family and relatives stood by helplessly as the youths ransacked his fridge and sprayed petrol all over the furniture.

'Earlier a policeman had come to my home to tell me that our priest's home had been stoned. After he used the phone I accompanied him to the corner.

'When I was returning home I was approached by three youths. They threatened me with death. As I was about to leave somebody took out a bayonet and told me that "I'm going to kill you."

'I ran to my home. When I got there a mob of about 50 youths, boys and girls, had already burst into the house.

## Ransacked

'Another group was busy overturning my brand-new car. When the petrol started running out they set it alight.

'All my family and I could do was to stand by helplessly.'

Mr Tukulu and his wife said that while the youths were in the house they did not accuse him of

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

# Pupils find little to replace <sup>15/9/80 ARWMS</sup> schooling

MANY of the boycotting children of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga have given up the idea of going back to school this year — and there is little to take the place of schooling.

During school hours in these areas children of all ages can be seen sitting on street corners, playing, walking and talking.

Although 4 000 pupils reregistered for school recently, conflict developed between them and those determined to continue

the boycott. Intimidation of pupils extended to teachers who found themselves in a no-win situation.

Now even those children who are not politicised have lost initiative.

## 'USELESS'

'They say it's useless now when they didn't learn the whole year, and they don't want to lose money paid for exams they won't pass. My children want to go back next year,' said one mother.

The picture is one of directionlessness, uncertainty and frustration. Some children are trying to find jobs but there aren't enough posts.

A mother whose 16-year-old child is trying to get a charring job said: 'Because they are so young the pay is terrible. I'd rather they stayed at home.'

Gail Sperring of the Careers Centre, which offers a counselling service to students of all race groups, says cheap labour and charring jobs are all black students can expect.

'It has to be proved that a coloured person is not available for the job before a black will be appointed. In addition companies tend to avoid the bureaucracy involved in employing blacks.'

## TRANSKEI

'Some kids come merely to use our information library — others appear to have applied for admission to schools in Transkei and even coloured schools. Most plan to go back to school next year.'

A Mowbray employment agency says few black students are coming for jobs. Those who do are given a form to fill out and are told they must continue looking for themselves.

Spokesmen for correspondence schools operating in the Peninsula say there has been no increase in admissions of black students.

Some 50 children have registered at the Nyanga Art Centre, but a teacher said they did not attend regularly. 'You'll take a long time working with a student and then tomorrow he may not come.'

Parents, understanding the reasons for the schools boycott, are supportive but worried.

'I don't want my children to end up like me with a standard eight education,' said one mother. 'But I won't tell them what to do. My children are staying at home and waiting. They're feeling vengeful. They want something more.'

In a complex and fluctuating situation, the message from young and old is clear: 'We don't want this Bantu education.'

# 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.

Doctorson 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 councilors 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 Tukulu, 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 Gcaji, 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 Gcaji 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.



# Police break up meetings

CAPE TIMES 10/9/80 (50)

Staff Reporter

TWO students were arrested and several were beaten with batons yesterday when police in camouflage dress entered a Guguletu 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: 'Downs, bly still daan!'"

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, 20, 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 Guguletu students, Nancy, left, and Patricia, who attended a meeting in the Old Apostolic Church in Guguletu, tell how police entered the church and beat students with batons.

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# BOYCOTT DROPOUTS

6/10/50 Cape Town 50

**DISILLUSIONMENT** with the coloured education system has been largely responsible for the abnormally high dropout rate from schools and colleges following the 'suspension' of the boycott.

This is the opinion of educationist Mr Vincent Farrell, chairman of the newly formed Teachers' Action Committee.

Mr Farrell said senior pupils dropped out because they were bored and wanted to earn money.

Student teachers dropped out because they were disillusioned with teaching and with the reaction of their lecturers to the boycott.

Fourteen of the 22 schools affected by the boycott, lost 1 353 pupils.

## A new schools crisis looms

By PERRYNE  
CONSTANCE

One principal said pupils felt they would not be able to cope with the work — and parents were reluctant to keep them at school if they were going to fail.

Another said parents could not afford to keep

children at school because of the economic situation. Yet most of these children were still unemployed.

'It is difficult to get a child to return to school once he has found employment, but we are hopeful. Education is for their benefit.'

Schools most affected are in lower income group areas. But the large number of people looking for jobs have made principals confident that children will return.

'Pupils are working for very low wages and many have decided to return next year,' a Retreat principal said.

'Those who have left school will find the lack of education detrimental to their future,' he said.

Mr Farrell said he could not see pupils passing exams at the end of this year after missing three months of school.

However, he believed that the authorities would 'water down' the exams to ensure a good pass rate — and so prevent an accommodation crisis next year.

### RETURN

Professor R E van der Ross, rector of UWC, also blamed the high dropout rate on the boycott and said pupils wanting to return next year should not be refused admission.

'Teachers should accept that an abnormal position has arisen and if they reject these children, this could be an additional hardship for them,' he said.

'Parents should impress upon their children that schooling is essential — and they must not let pride stand in the way of ensuring their future.'

'The children were not individually responsible for the situation — and it is now up to the principals and teachers to show they are genuinely interested in their future,' he said.

# Blacks beaten up in Cape schools

9/9/80  
NEWS  
Education Reporter

ATTENDANCE at black 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 yesterday afternoon.

One principal, who had 236 pupils yesterday and had none today, said a group of boycotting pupils entered his school yesterday afternoon and beat up pupils and some of the teachers.

Another principal, who yesterday had 254 out of the 569, said his figures were down to 63 today.

## 'HOSPITALISED'

'Although I have had no assaults in my school there are rumours in the township that children and teachers are being beaten up and that one child has even had to be hospitalised as a result,' he said.

Another principal who had 50 pupils today compared with 233 yesterday, confirmed that children were afraid of coming to school for fear of being harassed. Over the weekend, 4704 pupils, accompanied by their parents, re-registered at schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

However, at a meeting in a church hall in Guguletu on Sunday night, the recently-formed Parents' Action Committee called for the boycott to continue until all grievances were met.

## DEADLINE

The meeting, attended by more than 400 parents and 500 pupils, gave the Department of Education and Training until September 15 to meet the pupils' grievances, which include improved school facilities and the abolition of Bantu education.

The meeting also accused the school committees of collaborating with the Government and ordered their members to resign and to be replaced by representatives from the Parents' Action Committee.

Following the meeting, only 3042 of the 4704 pupils who had re-registered over the weekend attended school yesterday.

The decision not to return to school was taken at a similar meeting in Port Elizabeth, where only 29 of the total of 291 who had re-registered were in their classrooms yesterday.

Cape Times 9/9/80  
**Over 6000  
pupils fail  
to register**

SO AA JA  
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 boycotted classes.

# 5 000 sign but schools stayaway continues

## Education Reporter

ATTENDANCE at most schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu today was poor although about 5 000 pupils re-registered for classes over the weekend.

By late yesterday most schools had reported an approximate 50 percent turn-out for re-registration.

However, by 10 am fewer than half of those were at school.

In Guguletu, I D Mkize High School had only 50 of the 383 pupils who had re-registered. Fezeka High School had 56 out of 381 and Siviwe Higher Primary had 236 out of 562.

In Nyanga, Sizamile Senior Secondary School had 100 out of the 530 pupils who had re-registered, and Walter Teka had 218 out of 250.

At Zimasa Higher Primary School and Moshesh Higher Primary School in Langa, all the pupils who had re-registered were present today.

### POLICE . . .

Uniformed policemen in protected vans were stationed outside all schools today, allegedly to stop intimidation of pupils who wanted to return to school.

The poor attendance today, in spite of the relatively high registration number, could be attributed to a meeting of more than 400 parents and 500 pupils in Guguletu last night, where it was decided no pupils would return to school today.

Instead, pupils should continue the boycott until all grievances were met by the Department of Education and Training and a deadline was set for September 15, the meeting decided.

### RESIGN

The meeting also accused the school committees of collaborating with the Government and ordered their members to resign to be replaced by the parents' action committee.

The decision not to return to school was taken at a similar meeting in Port Elizabeth, where a 'disappointing' number of 250 pupils had re-regis-

# 2 Killed at Sata

12/9/80

50

**EAST LONDON — A Ciskei police man was stoned to death and one pupil was confirmed shot dead during school riots in Sata near Whittlesea yesterday.**

## Pupil shot; policeman stoned to death

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 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. Shafter, 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.

Pupils at the hospital last night said two pupils, Xoliswa Dlamini and Linda Soko, had been admitted.

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 group of about 800 pupils were coming out of the Sibulela Training College when they charged and stoned the police. A shootout 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

5142

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# Province to build 24 schools on Reef, Pretoria

STAR 15/10/80 (50)

By Arnold Kirkby, Pretoria Bureau

The Transvaal Provincial Executive Committee has approved the building of secondary and primary schools in the province costing about R45-million.

Twenty-four of these schools will be in the Johannesburg - Witwatersrand - Pretoria areas due to the shift in population, Mr Dawid Brink MEC in charge of Education said in Pretoria yesterday.

He added the building of 29 schools throughout the province had been approved since last October.

## STRAIN

Approval was also given for the building of 25 pre-fabricated rooms at 10 schools throughout the province.

Mr Brink said the building of these schools would place severe strain on the province's finances, considering the fact that it costs between R1,7-million and R2,1-million to build one secondary school, between R1-million and R1,2-million for a primary school and between R8 000 and R12 000 for a single room.

## SITES

Schools which need to be built included:

Two English-medium high schools in Johannesburg South, three in Johannesburg North, two in Alberton, two English-medium and two Afrikaans-medium high schools in Pretoria East, an Afrikaans-medium high school in Vereeniging and one in Randfontein.

Primary schools needed

# 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

50

~~25~~

# 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

● To Page 2

# 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 Belline.

# 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, Ethel 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 Beline (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.

# Qoboza has <sup>STAR</sup> 15/10/80 his facts wrong <sup>50</sup>

## Political Staff

The Government is busy with massive programmes to wipe out the shortage of black classrooms and illiteracy among blacks.

In a rebuttal to a call by Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of South Africa's largest black newspaper, for a return to the pre-1953 system of education for blacks, Mr G J Rousseau, Director-General of Education and Training, said it was the Government's intention to introduce equal education.

Changes since the so-called "ideal" situation before 1953 included:

- The standards expected of matriculants of all races are the same. Black pupils have a choice of writing either the Department of National Education's exams or the Joint Matriculation Board's.

- The number of full-time black matriculants has jumped from 75 in 1955 to 43 700 in 1980. The pass rate has also increased from 19 percent in 1955 to 76 percent in 1979.

- The increase in the number of matriculants has enabled the department to increase the mini-

mum entrance qualification for teacher training to Standard 10 from 1969.

- The department has reached the stage where it offers a comprehensive and fully differentiated education from pre-primary education to tertiary education.

Mr Rousseau was replying to an article by Mr Qoboza in the Washington Star, where he is editor-in-residence.

Mr Qoboza referred to the change in the education system in 1953 which had led to a "deterioration" of standards in black schools.

"Is Mr Qoboza seriously advocating a return to such a system?" asked Mr Rousseau.

"Today enrolment in secondary schools has increased to about 658 000, compared with 35 000 in 1955. The percentage of children of school-going age actually at school was increased from 36,7 percent in 1951 to 75,2 percent in 1975 and there are 6 364 black students at universities, compared with 481 in 1960.

"To this must be added the 9 905 black students enrolled at white universities and the University of South Africa," said Mr Rousseau.

9/10/80 ARKUS

# Urgent case for better education

Education Reporter  
 EDUCATION should take advantage of today's economic windfall rather than wait for a political disaster. Professor M. J. Ashley, Professor of Philosophy of Education at the University of Cape Town, said last night.

Delivering his inaugural lecture — it was entitled Education Towards Open Society — Professor Ashley spoke of two inter-related national issues.

The first concerned the distribution of wealth and power, the second concerned group identity.

'The concern of the educator is not directly with specific political solutions, but with the developments of minds in such a way that problems will be approached honestly and imaginatively,' he said.

'My own view, based on my experience of the South African reality and reflection upon recent history, is that the best interests of the country will be served by the acceptance of the need for the evolution of society towards a state of greater openness.'

### DEFINITION

Defining an open society as one that aimed to create conditions for criticism to flourish, Professor Ashley said such a society would strive to apply censorship only where it was necessary.

Open debate should be encouraged in the belief that this would ensure a rich supply of new insights.

South Africa was destined to become an increasingly complex and

sophisticated society, he said.

This would inevitably mean that its bureaucratic structures would become more vast and dominant, and its technology more advanced, particularly in the sphere of communications, which had been transformed by electronics.

More and more people are drawn into the networks of mass communication that span the country, and with that goes the threat of conformity on a mass scale to the ideas

ologies of groups which control the system.

When one adds to this the growing size of the military machine, hungrily drawing hundreds of thousands into its operations, all the ingredients are there to produce that phenomenon of modern history — totalitarianism, he said.

Mind control could be practised on a large scale under the direction of the military, whose case was of course, always backed by the most urgent arguments of national need.

Die industrialiseringsproses het ook op dieselfde tyd in dieselfde mate getref trek van die Blanke van die plase na die vyf groot industriële sentra en streke van die./....

Die 19de einde van die vorige eeu begin en teen die 20de dekad van hierdie eeu ten einde begin loop. as 80 persent van die Blankes in die land in die 19de dekad van die land gevestig. Die Kleurlinge en Asiërs het nie in dieselfde mate aan hierdie industriële trek deelgeneem nie.

The Black man's industrialisation process only began later - chiefly after the First World War - picked up in tempo and is still in full swing today. The outstanding feature of our time is the great influx of Black workers into all sectors of our economy. Between 1975 and 1978, for example, half a million more Blacks than Whites entered the economy.

# Schools will not close, says Owens

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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 Zwide, 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.

# 'Talk to school boycott parents now'

Own Correspondent

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — The Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, this week made a plea to the Minister of Education, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, to defuse the explosive situation in black schools.

Addressing about 800 people at a public meeting in Port Elizabeth, he said the present deadlock in the schools' boycott was the result of a communication breakdown.

He warned that if it was not resolved now by those who had the pupils' confidence and support, it would get completely out of hand within the next year and would be dominated by radicals.

Dr Hartzenberg should hold talks with parents' committees who desperately wanted to resolve education problems.

"If no ways of peaceful resolution are found, education will become a political issue," he said.

Asked how he would handle the explosive school situation, Dr Slabbert said he would immediately engage parents' committees in talks and give them a concrete declaration of intention — "even if it meant three to five years to fulfill", he said.

They should be informed about intended reform methods, budgets and teacher supply.

Black parent committees should be asked for alternative suggestions to ease the education crisis, so as to "lock them into the whole process and gain their co-operation and support".

Describing the PFP as an "embattled party" under continual attack from the Afrikaans Press and the Prime Minister, Dr Slabbert said its members had been accused of boycotting, lack of interest and abdication because of the refusal to sit on the President's Council.

His refusal to support the President's Council had led to his becoming a "political punchbag" because the Council did not have the support of the coloureds.

"If we are so insignificant, then why does the Afrikaans Press devote such an extraordinary amount of space to the official Opposition and why does the Prime Minister find it necessary to attack us

at every congress? Why does one sometimes have difficulty in addressing people at certain campuses?"

Arbitrary security measures were part of South Africa's problem, he said. Conflict would never be eliminated while people were coerced into law and order and there was no voluntary consent to maintain order, he said.

Dr Slabbert referred to an incident this week in which the University of Port Elizabeth's acting principal, Professor S J Schoeman, refused to allow him to address students on the campus — barely a week after the Prime Minister gave an address in a packed UPE auditorium. He said he had no wish to slander UPE, "but all I ask is that my party be given the same privileges as other parties".

He condemned the Government's refusal last week to grant a permit for Port Elizabeth's municipal libraries to be opened to all races. "If the Nationalist Party is a party of reform, why does it not allow civic reform?" he asked.

# Pupil's apartheid speech upset guest performers

Staff Reporter

A PRETORIA matric pupil, who delivered a speech on "apartheid" during a cultural evening at her school, has provoked an angry outcry from a group of guest performers.

The performers, musicians who had been asked to take part in the cultural evening at the Hoërskool Staatspresident C R Swart on Wednesday, said they were shattered to hear Yolande Kellerman, 18, speak on separate development.

A spokesman for the irate group, Mrs Gill Udal, claimed Yolande had made the following points in her speech, for which she was applauded:

- Generations of whites had fought blacks and won and had the right to continue winning and ruling;

- In the United States, Red Indians had been shot to keep the country "pure". In South Africa the policy of separate development also sought "purity";

- After talking about selective breeding in animals, she asked whether South Africa would like a race of "kroes klonkies" (frizzy-haired youngsters, i.e. coloureds).

- White private schools that allowed black pupils caused racial tension and children themselves recognised the preference of remaining separate.

"One of our musicians is a student dominee and he too was horrified. We would have walked out without performing if she had preceded us," said Mrs Udal.

When the "Mail" approached

the school's headmaster, Mr M G Teichler, he at first agreed to allow a perusal of Yolande's speech, saying that Yolande had not said anything offensive.

He then changed his mind because he was afraid the publicity might upset Yolande for her final matric exams next month.

Yolande said she had written her speech on "apartheid" herself for a speech and drama eistedford earlier on in the year.

"It was not a political speech. It was a cultural speech with a political subject. It was not so much what I said but how I presented it," she said from her home in Queenswood, Pretoria.

"The subject matter wasn't that important."



# 20 PE pupils are held after boycott by 16500

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**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 Gerrit 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 Lanani, 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.

# Boycotts worry businessmen

PDM 14/10/80



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 13 900 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' chairmen 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 over-supply 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.

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STATEMENT ISSUED BY MR G.J. ROUSSEAU, DIRECTOR GENERAL,  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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According to reports in the press Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, Transvaal, has made certain statements in the Washington Star in connection with education for Blacks in South Africa. If Mr Qoboza has indeed made these statements, it is necessary to draw attention to his total disregard for the true facts pertaining to developments which have taken place in South Africa since 1953.

Apparently Mr Qoboza uses as basis for his attack on the Department of Education and Training a speech made by Dr H.F. Verwoerd, then Minister of Native Affairs, in 1954. The fact that Mr Qoboza has joined the ranks of the few who continually quote from this speech in attempts to create dissatisfaction raises serious doubts about Mr Qoboza's true intentions. One cannot but wonder whether he has, in fact, read the speech in full. If he did, he would undoubtedly have noted the following:

- a) The heading of the speech was "Bantu Education: Policy for the Immediate Future."

Firstly it must be realized that Dr Verwoerd made this speech 26 years ago under totally different circumstances from those prevailing today.

Secondly the word "immediate" in the heading must be noted. 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 4 years. That programme was more or less concluded in 1959 and a totally new phase was embarked on in 1960.

- b) Did Mr Qoboza note that Dr Verwoerd also said in the statement that "in the establishment of new schools the Department will be guided by the needs of each

The following statement by the Honourable the Prime Minister was reported in the Post of 26 January 1978.

"I also intend reviewing the Bantu Education Act of 1953 and changing its name. The new Department will also proceed with changes and adaptation of the existing system of education for Black people and the introduction of numerous improvements of which more details will be given in due course".

On 16 May 1979 the Honourable 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 12 June 1979 he also said the following 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 misunderstanding that the remark made by Dr Verwoerd caused a ceiling to be imposed on the level to which the Black child is able to progress in this country. I want to emphasize 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 of 1979, Column 8469).

On 23 May 1980 Dr the Honourable F. 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." He added: "We are aiming at an absolutely equal standard of education for everyone." (Standing Committee 3 - 1980 Column 259). On 5 May 1980 the Honourable P.W. Botha, Prime Minister, said in a press statement: "The government commits itself to equal education for all population groups, but emphasizes that the historical backlog cannot be erased overnight."

Secondly it is imperative that Mr Qoboza be reminded of the actual state of affairs during the so-called "ideal" situation before 1953.

- 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 a completely separate section for "Native education."

Different syllabuses and different 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, 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 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.
- c) 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.
- d) The Native Education Commission of 1949 - '51 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.

qualification for teacher training firstly to Std 8 and as from 1969 also to Std 10. As from 1981 certain colleges will accept only Std 10 as entrance qualification for all courses. This principle 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.

6. The number of Black students attending a university increased from 481 in 1960 to 6 364 in 1979. To this must be added the 9 905 Black students enrolled at universities for Whites and the University of South Africa. During all the years before 1956 only 1 426 degrees were awarded to Blacks. From 1956 to 1978 no fewer than 7 190 degrees were awarded.
7. The percentage of children of schoolgoing age (7 - 16 years) actually at school increased from 36,7 % in 1951 to 75,2 % in 1975, whilst quite a number of pupils between these ages had some form of education, i.e. they attended school for at least some years.
8. The Department of Education and Training has also reached the stage where it offers a comprehensive and fully differentiated education. This encompasses school readiness programmes and pre-primary education, provision for scholastically and mentally retarded children, an upgrading programme for primary education, 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 in the demand for technicians and technologists and to supplement the existing facilities for advanced technical

dentists, accountants and architects in Soweto which has a population of 0,8 million according to the 1980 Census and not 1,5 million as stated by Mr Qoboza. He conveniently blames this shortage on the education system. The fact is that these avenues of employment have always been open to Blacks. The numerous Black matriculants entering universities satisfy the same requirements laid down for Whites. Where a particular course is not yet offered at a university for Blacks, permission to study at another university is granted almost as a matter of routine.

It is also interesting to note that Mr Qoboza makes no mention of the Medical University of Southern Africa which was started three years ago to meet the specific needs of the Black community. In a few years' time this university will produce 200 Black doctors per year as well as dentists, paramedics and veterinary surgeons.

The production of Black medical practitioners has increased dramatically over the past number of years. Only 3 Black doctors qualified in 1946 as against 16 in 1972, 22 in 1976 and 39 in 1978. The proportion of Black doctors per million Blacks increased from 0,51 in 1969 to 2,0 in 1978.

Finally Mr Qoboza stated that many Blacks do not want to come to South Africa "because they know they can no longer get a first rate education there." It is, however, an indisputable fact that education for Blacks in South Africa is the best, percentage-wise, and far superior to that in the rest of Africa as proved by figures published by Unesco and the OAU. Mr Qoboza would do well to study reports published by these two bodies before he again makes such sweeping statements about South Africa's Blacks receiving an inferior education.

With regard to the obvious plea for fully integrated education for all population groups, Mr Qoboza is

1. It is an education which is not imparted in the maternal tongue but in a foreign language, with all that that implies - not only the uprooting and blocking of the concrete frames of reference, but also the mental efforts which no child in the world (no matter how gifted he may be in intelligence and alertness, qualities which African children do not lack) can sustain without provoking a sometime permanent blockage of his potential resources.
2. It is an education organised and imparted according to principles, methods and practices which are completely foreign to the social structures within the family life of the child.
3. Lastly, it is an education which, in the absence of an industrial job market, and due to stagnation in agricultural production destined for domestic markets, offers no other outlet than to seek minor posts in public or military administration."

Finally, the Conference of Ministers of Education of African Member States of the CAU (Nigeria 1976) reported as follows:

"The relevance of content of education is also sought in relation to the cultural environment of the child. Many curricular activities indicate a new tendency towards tapping the resources of African traditions, and the use of African languages as languages of instruction. The latter is already enforced in a number of countries as well as advocated by most others. In addition to the merit of eliminating psychological traumas and blockages entailed by the premature use of a foreign language as a vehicle of instruction, the use of African languages appears as an irreplaceable means of conveying values and attitudes which are components of the cultural heritage of the community. The introduction of African languages as languages of instruction is therefore a decisive move



# Resignation threat by hundreds of black teachers

Top-level meeting on PE school boycotts

STAT 14/10/80

By Sheryl Raine 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, A t a s a 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 Manpower Utilisation, Cooperation 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.

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 Robyeu, said although other vehicles had been destroyed by fire bombing in black townships in recent months, this was the first police vehicle destroyed.

No arrests have been made.

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# 60 000 black pupils now idle

Argus Correspondent  
**JOHANNESBURG.**  
 More than 60 000 black school pupils are now idle and stand to lose a year or more of schooling following the Government's indefinite closure of 80 schools throughout the country.

Thousands more black children have had their education disrupted at 33 lower and higher primary schools in the Port Elizabeth area.

Educationists and economists fear the situation will have far-reaching implications at a time of economic boom.

Schools now closed include Kirkwood, one; Johannesburg, one; Oudtshoorn, one; Paarl, two; Adelaide, two; Grahamstown, two; Bloemfontein, three; Cape Town, 14; Kimberley, 18; Port Elizabeth, 17; Uitenhage, 17.

These details were disclosed today by Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, of the Department of education and Training.

**DEEP CONCERN**  
 Economists and educationists who have expressed deep concern about the growing number of idle school pupils predict that the full impact of the school boycotts and closures will be felt in years to come.

This year the number of blacks enrolled to write matric exams is almost double that of last year, largely as a result of school boycotts after the 1976 riots.

In 1979, 23 251 blacks wrote matric while this year there are 43 765 registered to sit the exam.

Because of the delays caused in education following previous boycotts, matriculated blacks are reaching the labour mar-

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

# Pupils idle

(Continued from Page 1)

ket 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 was Mr John Rees, director of the Institute of Race Relations.

'The effects of the closure is already being felt in many urban areas where frustrated youths have nothing to do,' he said.

'The institute is concerned that if the number of idle youths continues to swell the possibility exists for a co-ordinated expression of dissatisfaction and solidarity among frustrated groups.'

Mr Alex Boraine, Opposition spokesman for education and labour, pointed out the link between school unrest and that of the labour field in the Eastern Cape.

**DESPERATE**

'The education problem cannot be seen in isolation. 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,' he said.

'It is no coincidence that the hotbed of school unrest is occurring in the Eastern Cape and the Ciskei where there is already an alarming unemployment problem, even for blacks with school qualification.'

'If the situation is not resolved soon, we are looking for trouble.'

- Comedy: theory and Elizabeth context
- 'Much Ado'
- Volpone
- Volpone
- Tragedy: theory and Jacobean context
- 'Anthony and Cleo'
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- Essay on Criticism
- 'Rape of the Cock' (A)
- 'Epistle to a Lady'
- 'Beggars' Opera' (A)
- r 'The Castaway'
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- worth 'Tintern Abbey'
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- tutor's choice of poem
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8/15/80  
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# Keep pupils

## out of politics

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Staff Reporter

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THE MEC in charge of education in the Cape, Mr F A Loots, should ensure that pupils in school uniforms were not involved in party political events, Mr Herbert Hirsch, Leader of the Opposition in the Cape Provincial Council, said in Camps Bay last night.

Mr Hirsch, MPC for Sea Point, was addressing a Progressive Federal Party constituency meeting when he said he was deeply concerned at events involving pupils at the National Party's Cape congress in Port Elizabeth.

School principals were asked to provide a guard of honour of pupils in school uniform for Mr P W Botha (the Prime Minister) at the opening of his party's Cape congress.

Kortom, vaste afval het so 'n  
Instituut vir Vaste-afvalbest  
grondslag funksioneer.

'I call on the MEC in charge of education, Mr Loots, unequivocally to dissociate himself from this incident and to ensure that it does not happen again,' Mr Hirsch said.

Meneer die Voorsitter, ons ka  
meneer.

'I want to emphasise that if the Prime Minister had been opening a new school or performing some other function in his official capacity, I would have taken a different view.'

### CONGRESS

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'But in this instance he was acting as leader of the National Party at a party congress.'

Mr Hirsch quoted a newspaper report saying that Mrs Sheila Linton, Nationalist MPC for Walmer, had told a school principal that 'this was a request of the Prime Minister.'

If this was true, Mr Botha's action was 'scandalous' in involving school children in party politics, Mr Hirsch said. It showed a lack of understanding as to what democracy was all about.

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# Blacks: education is top priority

DD 8/10/80

CAPE TOWN — A survey of black opinion has shown that blacks regard education as the most important priority, a seminar here on the black consumer was told yesterday.

Mrs Beatrice Kubeka, a research executive, revealed the contents of the survey — conducted by a petroleum company, the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business and an advertising agency — to the seminar which was organized by the Stellenbosch University Graduate School of Business.

The survey, which attempted to gain the view of the "average" black, found that blacks wanted nothing less than an education system which would put black children on an equal footing with whites.

Present black education was felt to be inferior, and the gap between expenditure on education

for blacks and whites was resented.

The blacks canvassed looked to a future of equality but not complete integration.

Of organisations whose purpose it is to help blacks, the Institute of Race Relations was felt by some to be paternalistic and the involvement in politics of the South African Council of Churches was favoured as being a means of fighting apartheid.

No single black leader enjoyed the support of a wide cross-section of blacks.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was hindered by his apparent willingness to cooperate with whites. Dr Nthato Motlana and Bishop Tutu lacked wide support and some respondents felt they were too comfortably middle class to truly represent the majority of blacks.

It was also found:

● The 99-year lease was

not regarded as home ownership.

● White political parties were considered representative of whites, not blacks.

● Capitalism was associated with greed and exploitation while communism seemed attractive to respondents and which, the survey says, they tended to think of in utopian terms.

● Job dissatisfaction was expressed because of low salaries, poor advancement prospects as was lack of scope for using initiative and poor communication with bosses.

In Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban there was the necessity to struggle up through another layer of employers of other race groups as well as whites.

Trade unions were considered a good idea with most respondents preferring black unions as they would further black interests. — DDC.

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8/10/80 ARGUS

# Black schools in PE empty — fear of intimidation

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — All black schools here are reported to be deserted today. Parents are keeping their children at home fearing intimidation after yesterday's disruption of classes.

The intimidation spread to Uitenhage schools yesterday but had not affected Grahamstown schools. Mr J Schoeman, Deputy PRO for the Department of Education said today. He could not elaborate.

Most parents were afraid to comment, but one — who asked not to be identified — said he had told his own eight-year-old son, who is in Standard 2, to stay at home for his own safety.

'Most parents fearing intimidation or even violence are doing the same,' he said.

A Port Elizabeth Student Committee (Pesco) member who refused to be named said they had disrupted classes because they felt it did not help if only high school pupils boycotted classes. Everyone had to boycott for the sake of solidarity.

### 'A PITY'

Meanwhile 35 temporary teachers in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Graaff-Reinet schools have been dismissed from their posts. This is in accordance with the Minister's statement. Teachers with no professional qualifications,

who cannot be used elsewhere, have been dismissed,' said Mr Schoeman.

The chairman of the Parents' Committee, Rev James Haya, said: 'It is a pity these teachers have been dismissed in the middle of the boycotts.'

He said the Parents' Committee was meeting Pesco members tomorrow night as part of an effort 'to defuse the situation'.

MIR PRESIDENT, HONoured GUESTS,

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60 000 <sup>(50)</sup>  
pupils ~~not~~  
in school

▶ from page 1

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

...well 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

# SA may get 8 non-racial (50) 'Waterford type' schools

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Plans are afoot for the establishment of eight non-racial, non-denominational private schools, in South Africa by 1982.

The schools will be modelled on the renowned Waterford School in Swaziland, which thousands of South African schoolchildren have attended.

Each school will cost about R2,5-million and will cater for about 500 pupils from nursery school level to matric.

But the establishment of these schools depends largely on Government reaction and on whether sufficient financial support is found, according to Mr Steyn Krige, chairman of a committee appointed by the headmasters and headmistresses conference of the Private Schools Association of South Africa to investigate the possibility of establishing such schools.

## TENTATIVE

"Plans are still very tentative and things are purely exploratory at this stage," Mr Krige said. "There are many obstacles to overcome, but we are hoping pupils could enrol by 1982."

The establishment of one of these schools in the Durban/Maritzburg area, "somewhere accessible to all sectors of the population," has been discussed.

Ideas had also been put forward for schools in Grahamstown, Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, he said.

"The number of schools established will depend on the finances available.

"We hope that a number of people who see a

need for such schools in South Africa will contribute to their establishment."

The idea is the brainchild of Mr Krige, who is headmaster of Woodmead in Johannesburg, and Mr Deane Yates, headmaster of the Maru-a-Pula school in Botswana.

They form part of a five-man committee which is looking into the feasibility of establishing such non-racial schools.

Mr Krige said leading citizens who could assist and give ideas, had been interviewed.

The committee would report back to the Headmasters and Headmistresses Association, Mr Krige said.



# Teachers

26/9/80

ARLUS

## 'disciplined'

## - pay held

### Political Staff

SALARY cheques of a small number of teachers at black schools in the Peninsula had been temporarily withheld as 'a disciplinary measure,' a Pretoria spokesman of the Department of Education and Training said today.

The action had been taken in terms of existing regulations.

The spokesman declined to give reasons for the action, saying the department did not give reasons for disciplinary action against teachers as this was considered a domestic matter.

'The teachers concerned know very well why the action has been taken against them,' the spokesman added.

### 36 AFFECTED

The regional director of the department, Mr D H Owens, said 36 teachers of 489 in the Peninsula were affected.

He said he did not want to get involved in a debate about the issue in the newspapers.

The affected teachers would receive their cheques next week, he said.

# 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 Ukwazi 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 sweep was again headed by Brigadier Charles Sebe, secretary for the Central Intelligence Services. Other commissioned officers were Lt Col Toba, Lt Col Z. M. Makuzeni, Major C. M. Pakade and Lt R. M. Khunjwa.

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.

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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.

THE second of a two-part series on the black schools boycott in the Peninsula by Argus Education Reporter, Derryn Deavin.

# Schools boycott grew from

## '76 tensions

29/9/80

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29/9/80

RECUS

IN cataloguing the events of the boycott of African schools this year, it must be remembered that the boycott was not something that happened out of the blue, but was rather a result of the tensions that started around 1976 and have been building up ever since.

With no release valve for these tensions and no apparent change in the education system they had so violently protested against four years previously, the black pupils responded spontaneously when their colleagues on the Cape Flats and elsewhere in the Peninsula came out in boycott against 'inferior education'.

It was not so much that they took their cue from the coloured schools, but more of a spontaneous response, a

member of the Parents' Action Committee said. 'There was, in a sense, the attitude that they would be losing what they hadn't got anyway.'

### Internal

The boycott started in February, at one of the two high schools in Guguletu, namely Fezeka High. It started over an internal issue regarding the school's Student Representative Council (SRC), but by May had spread to other high and higher primary schools in Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu.

### Given task

Once out on boycott, the pupils formed a regional committee and drew up a list of short-term demands. Even at this early stage there were clear signs of disenchantment on the part of the pupils with the school committees.

As far as they were concerned, the school committees were not playing their role in effective bargaining with the school committees. On May 25, at a further meeting the Parents' Action Committee was expanded and it was decided that to be effective the committee should negotiate directly with the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. F. W. de Waard.

The meeting with Dr Hartzenberg took place on June 10 — the last day of Parliament.

A member of the committee recalls it: 'We felt the short-term demands could be dealt with locally but that the long-term demands should be presented to him.'

However, after reading our memorandum, the Minister immediately told us he did not regard us and could only deal with the 'legitimate' bodies, like the school committees and the community councils.

'He said he was making a compromise by allowing us to see him. The whole meeting revolved around his not recognising us while there were many more urgent issues on hand.'

### Meetings ban

A further aggravating factor was the ban, introduced on June 12, on all meetings of a political nature. 'That ban did a lot of harm,' said the spokesman for the Parents' Action Committee.

In the meantime the school committee had held a meeting that

had developed but for three months we could not meet with parents or pupils. Feelings were hardening, there was no communication. . . It was an impossible situation.

In an attempt to reach some kind of situation, a delegation from the Parents' Action Committee visited Port Elizabeth on August 30 to have discussion with the PE Parents' Action Committee.

They returned to Cape Town and on the evening of September 2, called a meeting for parents and pupils. In the meantime the school committee had held a meeting that

morning urging parents to take their children back to school the next day. Reports have indicated that our meeting reversed the earlier decision by the school committee to return to school. However, our meeting was simply a report back on the discussions held in PE.

'The meeting then decided the pupils would return to school on September 15 if a positive response was received from the authorities, the member of the Parents' Action Committee said.

On September 4, the Department of Education and Training closed all high and higher primary schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu and sent out instruction that schools would be opened the following Monday if pupils, accompanied by their parents, re-registered over the weekend.

### Confrontation

On Monday, September 8, boycotting students held a meeting and decided to visit schools and prevent those in classes from attending school. For the first time in the more than five-month-long boycott, there was confrontation.

Pupils entered classrooms and beat up other pupils and teachers. The first seeds of violence were sown.

The following day, numbers at schools dropped drastically. About 150 pupils held a meeting in a church in Guguletu to discuss the boycott

and as the meeting started with the usual chorus of freedom songs, police entered the building and baton-charged the pupils.

### 'Went wild'

'After that, for the first time, the pupils went wild. From that half, they changed their approach and that night two principals' houses were burnt, cars stoned or set alight,' said the spokesman.

'It all could have been avoided had the relevant authorities shown some willingness to meet the student grievances.

'The schools are closed but the grievances remain to be attended to and we feel the relevant authorities should use the remaining period of this year to deal with the short-term demands.'

MINUTES OF WRITTEN SOURCES IN THE

Because Farwana... The Africans are the... OPEN DAY... planned... training... language and who... Long after... without... mat... essays... students... students... of scientific... THE COURSE... The... which... to... because... heap of obloquy... (Oliver Cromwell)... Africa... The... FIRST SEMESTER... 8 February... Africa's history... a past reality... in the... coherent pattern... Hallett's warning... historian's... without... competent student... of the life of... of the profound... training in... historian, it was... was regarded... many non-African... as the... Rank... Ap... "History only... SECOND... of met... Bar... written on... or teaches us... fashioned and... for document... today state un...

# Call to upgrade creche staff

29/9/80  
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Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. —  
More than 75 percent of those taking care of children in day care centres in South Africa had no training for the work.

And the Government should urgently provide facilities for people of all races to qualify themselves in this field.

This was the unanimous feeling yesterday of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare at its biennial meeting here.

A motion that the council should approach the Department of National Education to provide a suitable training course — proposed by the East London Child Welfare Society — was unanimously adopted.

A spokesman for the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Mr M. Odendaal, told the meeting that the Department of National Education had already decided to provide such a course.

## WHITES ONLY

When he said, in reply to questions, that the course would probably be available to whites only, the council decided to push forward with the motion.

It called on the department to provide a course for workers in day care centres to cover early childhood development and care, the establishment of the correct environment including correct nutrition, basic administration, and a study of the legislation and requirements.

# E Cape pupils held in Ciskei

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DASP  
29/9/80

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 J. M. Jongilanga, and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev. M. 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." — MDR.

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# Equal education for all — Minister

BLACK students and pupils boycotting classes since the beginning of the year are doing so in ignorance and are not aware of the educational advancement by the Department of Education and Training (DET). This is the claim of the department.

Although students' "alleged grievances" were discussed by DET officials with them, students and parents were not aware of what the Government was doing for black education.

DET explained in detail advancement and progress made in black education to the "Mail". The facts and figures were supplied to us after we inquired what the Government was doing to improve black education.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training, said in a statement that it was the Government's declared intention to provide equal education, including facilities, to all racial groups in the country.

According to the Minister, DET's budget in "white" areas has increased by 26% and 37% respectively for the past two financial years as against an average increase of only 11% and 13% respectively for all other State departments.

The budget of DET increased from R27-million in 1972/73 to R249-million in 1980/81.

The different homeland education departments finance themselves.

Dr Hartzenberg said DET was granted Cabinet approval to budget for the building of its own schools as from April, 1979. This would enable DET to eliminate the backlog in classroom accommodation by 1985 if the present financial climate prevailed and progress was not retarded by "disrupting activities".

"All new schools erected are of equal standard to those of other racial groups and all the necessary facilities such as laboratories, libraries and centres of typing, woodwork and homecraft are included in such erection," Dr Hartzenberg said in the statement.

Additional classrooms, laboratories, libraries are also erected at existing schools while old schools are upgraded.

In the 1979 financial year, 77 new community schools consisting of 1 040 classrooms and 814 additional classrooms at existing schools were built as well as 37 laboratories, 25 li-

In his last article on black education, **J S MOJAPELO** looks at the educational achievements and developments of the Department of Education and Training. The Government maintains that black pupils and students at present boycotting classes and calling for a uniform system of education for all races in the country are not aware of these achievements since it took complete control of black education in 1955. Pupils and students were misled by pseudo-committees, the Government claims, which did not have the interest of schoolchildren at heart.

braries and 48 centres for homecraft, typing and woodwork.

In the present financial year no less than 79 schools consisting of 1 486 classrooms and 1 701 additional classrooms at existing schools are being built — giving a total of 3 187 classrooms.

Dr Hartzenberg said free class readers had been supplied to all primary schools since 1967 as well as a limited number of text books, but as from 1975 DET embarked on a programme to supply free textbooks to every pupil in every class. During the 1979-1980 financial year, R6,2m was spent to complete this particular programme.

"The Department intended to start with the provision of set books and stationery this year but the prohibitive loss of textbooks has retarded this programme," added the Minister.

Again, the free book programme has been retarded by the loss of textbooks.

Dr Hartzenberg said the Education and Training Act passed by Parliament last year made provision for the introduction of compulsory education and preparatory steps had been taken towards compulsory education in African schools.

These steps included the lowering of admission age to six from next year; lowering of pupil-teacher ratio from 58 to 1 in 1968 to 45 to 1 in this year; provision of sufficient classroom accommodation; provision of free textbooks; provision of remedial and special

classes for scholastically and mentally retarded pupils at primary schools (almost 250 000 pupils were already involved). Also, double sessions had almost been eliminated.

The introduction of parity in the salaries of teachers from different racial groups was the declared policy of the Government, said the Minister.

the rank of circuit inspector upwards whilst black teachers now earned on average 76% of what their white counterparts earned. The same key salary scale was now applicable to all racial groups. Conditions of service for black and white teachers were identical. This included leave, sick leave, study leave, pension fund, hous-

development of black education and the people concerned.

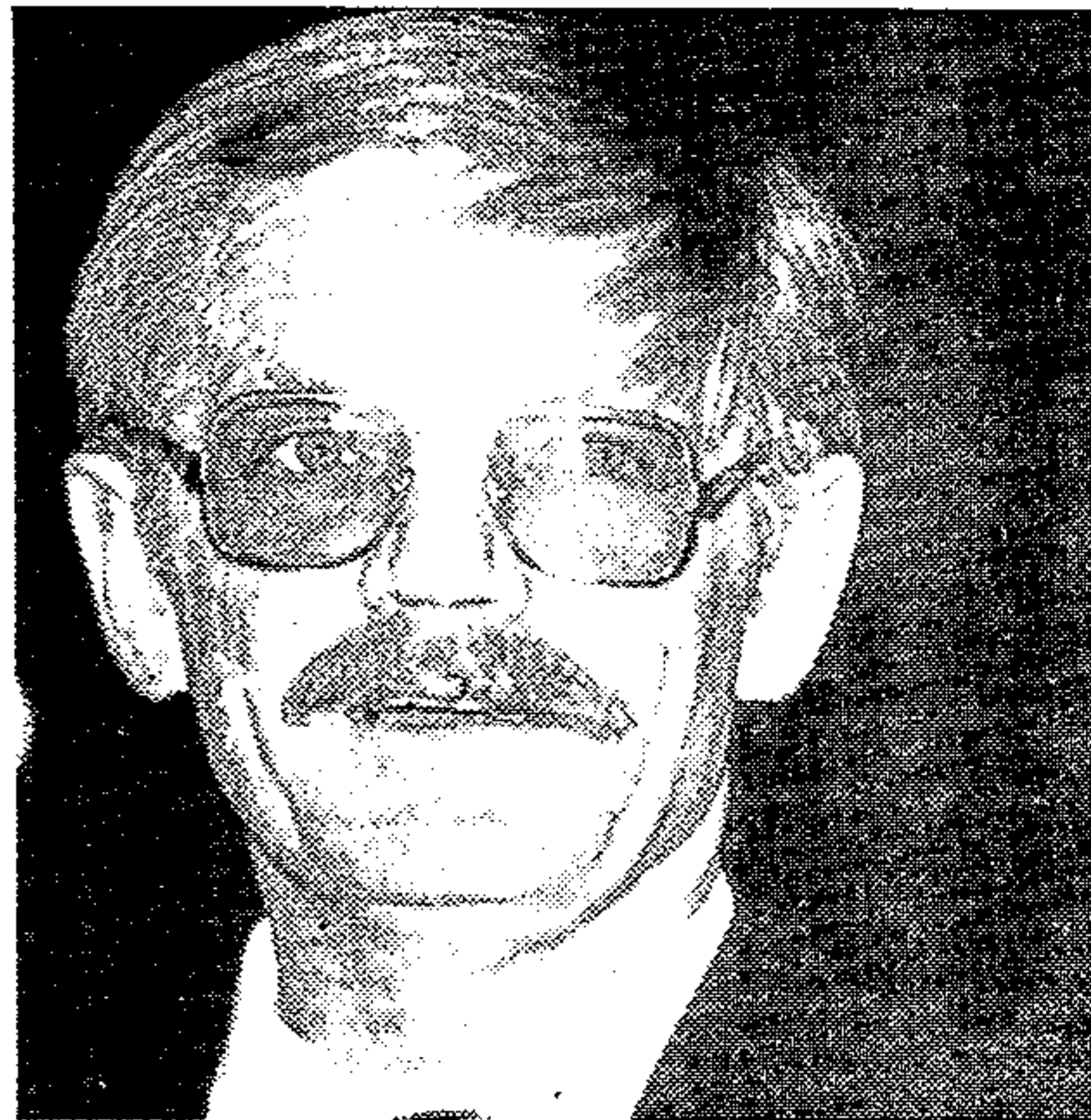
Initially Standard Four was required as entrance qualification and progressively raised to Standard Six and later to Standard Eight. Standard Ten would become the entrance qualification at certain institutions from next year.

Black teachers were given the opportunity to improve their education by enrolling at adult education centres and a system of grants applied for every recognised university course successfully completed at the University of South Africa.

From next year African teachers could improve their professional qualifications by means of part-time courses, tutorials and vacation classes and ample provision was made for bursaries for prospective student teachers.

"The improvement of the qualifications of teachers will have a substantial influence on the per capita expenditure. Successful teachers will be placed in a higher salary category." He said as far as syllabuses and requirements for the matriculation examination were concerned, one system already existed in South Africa. The same core syllabuses had to be used by all education departments since 1976.

"This fact has been accentuated ad nauseam since 1967." The new Education and Training Act provided for the control of pre-primary education by DET. Existing pre-schools now



**DR FERDIE HARTZENBERG**

Three of the five phases in this programme had now been completed and the gap had been narrowed by more than 18% over the last 27 months.

Parity already existed from

ing loans and housing subsidies.

Dr Hartzenberg said in regard to the improvement of the quality of teachers and teaching it should be noted that this went hand in hand with the

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had to register with the department. In fact, DET was already training pre-primary teachers at Soweto and Langa and an education planner for pre-primary education had already been appointed. The subsidising of pre-primary schools was being considered by DET.

Primary schools had been established in townships to cater for a specific medium of instruction. Contrary to the practice of other departments, the choice of school was left entirely to parents. The same applied in secondary schools.

According to DET, since the implementation of the Bantu Education Act in 1955, the education of blacks had increasingly been geared to their personal, social and economic needs and had consistently contributed to the raising of the social and economic standards of the black communities it served.

Recently, DET had made strides in the introduction of trade training, advanced technical training and industrial institutions.

Training courses in 13 different trade directions were offered at 17 technical institutes and secondary schools with technical section throughout the country.

Mabopane East Technicon near Pretoria is DET's showpiece.

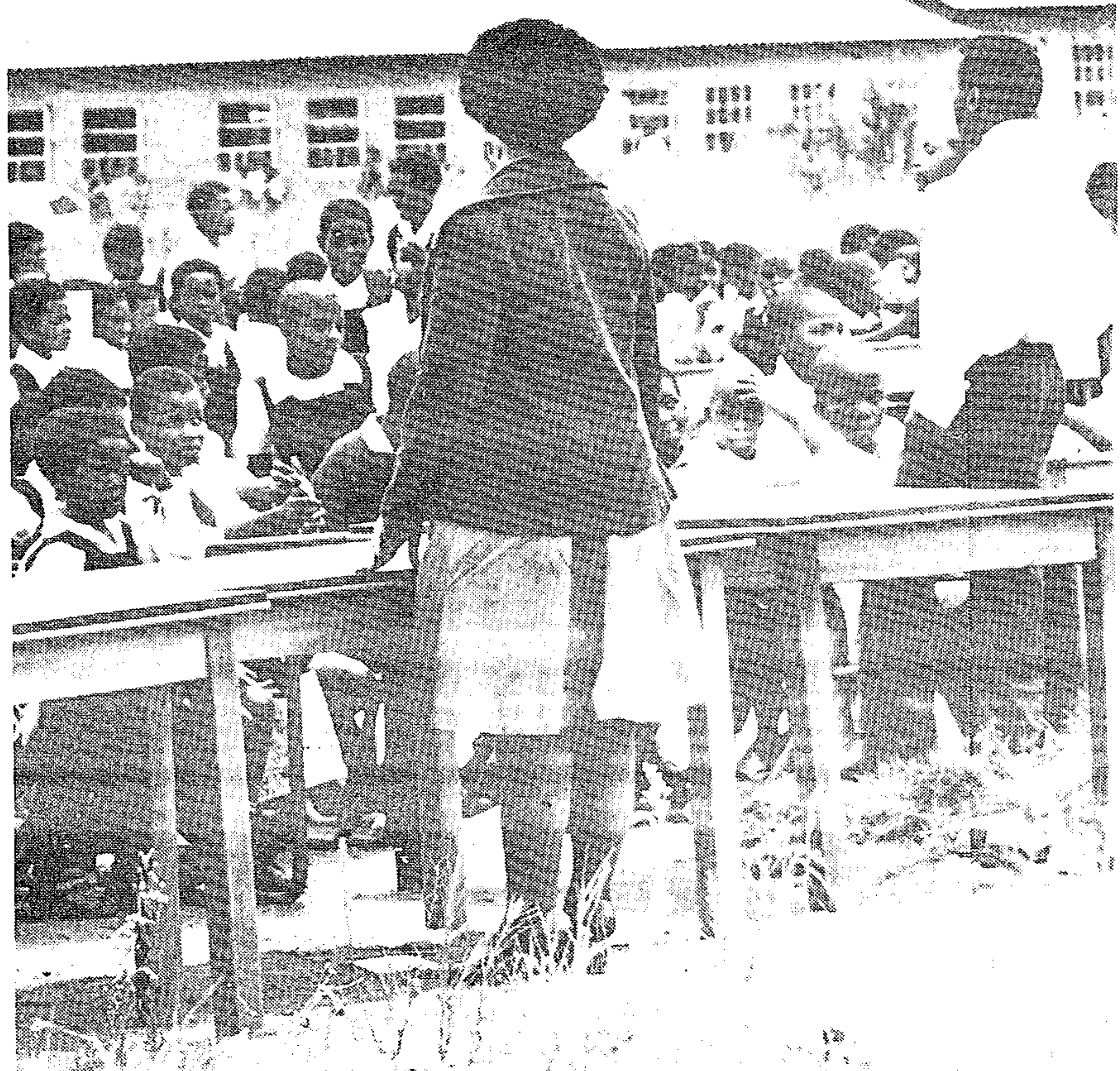
DET established it as a direct result of the increasing demand for all kinds of technicians, commercial managers, administrators, paramedical staff and related professional careers in South Africa, the homelands and independent homelands.

Dr Hartzenberg said some members of the school committees were invited to the meetings where all these facts and developments were discussed.

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 school committees and community councils who attended these meetings were obstructed and their lives endangered when they endeavoured to report back to the parents," Dr Hartzenberg said.

These "pseudo-committees" had reacted negatively to DET's positive steps, the Minister said.



A bigger budget means that DET would be able to eliminate the backlog in classroom accommodation by 1985, says Dr F Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training



# Education report will cost half a million rands

STAR 30/9/80

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The Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into education will cost R500,000 and reports will be handed to the Cabinet, not the President's Council as originally planned.

The findings of the investigation which will be complete by June next year "would probably be tabled in Parliament," according to Professor J P de Lange, chairman of the HSRC committee.

## DECISION

"The decision to refer the HSRC's final report to Parliament rests with the Government," he said. "The commission was originally supposed to draw its members from the President's Council and to report back to the President's Council. The situa-

tion in education was such that we could not wait for the formation of the Council before going ahead with our investigation. We will now report to the Cabinet."

At a Press conference in Pretoria today Professor de Lange said 13 of the HSRC's working committees had established their areas of research, appointed researchers and determined working time-tables. Two new committees, one for education technology and one for languages, were formed at the second meeting of the HSRC's main committee yesterday.

More than 150 people will be directly involved in the investigation which now has 19 committees in operation.

Although the HSRC has accomplished much in a

short time teachers who were hoping for urgent interim recommendations to ease immediate education problems may be disappointed.

## RESEARCH

"Our committee is conducting scientific research into education. It is very difficult to give opinions on short-term problems. We are however giving attention to immediate problems," said Professor de Lange.

Teachers belonging to the Transvaal Teachers' Association who demanded salary increases of 25 percent at the weekend would have to rely on the findings of the Projects Committee of the Department of National Education which was investigating the status of the educator in South Africa.

# 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."

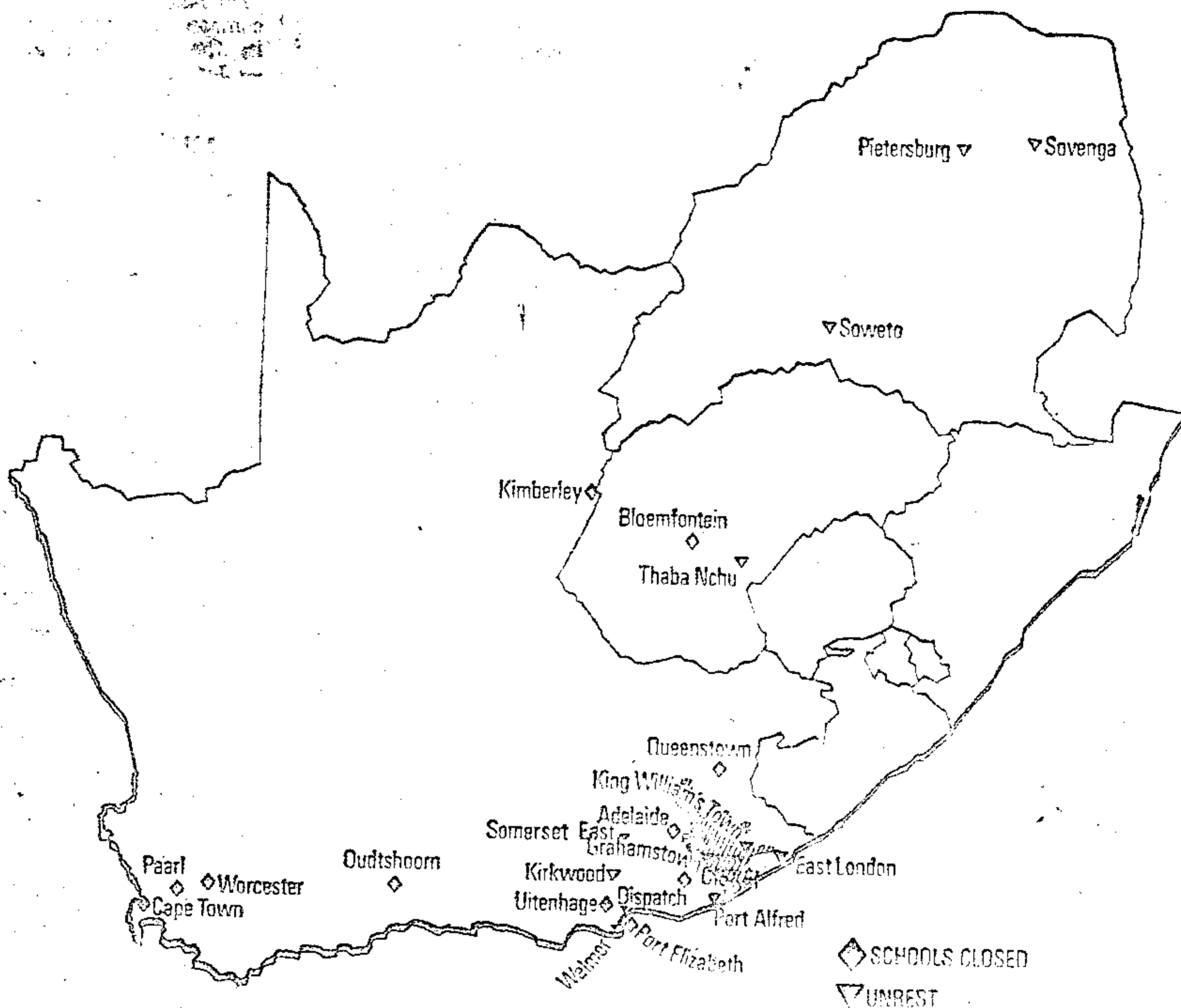
Mr Wakashe said many of the children then started gathering stones outside the school grounds.

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.



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.

# School boycotts may lead to serious unrest

Widespread boycotts and unrest have been reported throughout the Ciskei, despite heavy police crack-downs.

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-

pathic 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 late in July.

In the vast Mantsane 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 Davoport, 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 600 pupils were reportedly arrested there in the past week alone.

When asked the cause of the tension, Professor Davoport 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 the best thing to do is to improve conditions in black schools. "The school system was not designed to be a racial instrument," he said.

# Grahamstown may be site of possible <sup>(50)</sup> non-racial school

DD 3/10/80

GRAHAMSTOWN — Top level negotiations are underway throughout South Africa to investigate the possibility of starting a number of non-racial private schools of high academic standard.

Grahamstown has been mentioned as a suitable centre.

The move stems from the Headmasters' Conference of Private Schools' Association of South Africa which has nominated a national sub-committee headed by Mr Steyn Krige, headmaster of Woodmead School, in Johannesburg.

Mr Krige has been visiting different centres interviewing individuals of all race groups to sound out response.

In an interview, he said that so far he had received enthusiastic support with few reservations. "I can truthfully say that the overall answer has been an overwhelming 'yes'."

Mr Krige said the idea would be to start from

nursery or pre-primary school level and continue to matric.

The schools would have to be registered with the Education Department as are all private schools but it was likely they would have to be funded privately.

The aim was to provide education of the highest academic standard but fees would be scaled so as not to preclude bright children from families of average means.

Mr Krige stressed that at this stage his brief had been merely to investigate public reaction.

He said: "Talks so far have been tentative and exploratory. We have not even looked at finance."

He has already visited Grahamstown where meetings were held to look at the suitability of the Eastern Cape and Grahamstown in particular for one of these schools.

St Aidan's College was seen as an ideal location.

Grahamstown was favoured as an education centre of excellence.

It was decided that at least R2,5 million would have to be raised and problems resulting from Group Areas legislation might have to be overcome.

Mrs Thelma Henderson, chairman of the Grahamstown Area Distress Relief Association (Gadra) educational welfare committee, was drawn in.

Mrs Henderson said: "As black education at the secondary level in Grahamstown has broken down with the closing of the schools for the rest of the year, and as many parents and scholars have lost faith in the existing system, it would seem essential that alternative educational institutions be founded as soon as possible."

Mr Krige said three or four of these schools were initially envisaged. They would be non-denominational with a Christian foundation.

It was hoped they would be top academic institutions in which young people of all race groups would study and grow together.

Existing models are Waterford, in Swaziland, Maru-A-Pusa, in Gaborone, and Woodmead, of which Mr Krige was appointed first headmaster 11 years ago.

— DDC.

# 'WE WON IN KEI'

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4/10/80 ARGUS

By Glynnis Underhill

**PARENTS** of some of the black pupils in the Cape whose schools have been closed want to send their children to boarding schools in Transkei next year. But already there are indications that the pupils may boycott the move, and also that the Transkei Education Department may not be able to accept them.

'The Transkei Government education system is the same as the one we hate here. We will not go,' one pupil said this week.

And a spokesman for Transkei's Education Department said his school facilities were not adequate to cope with a massive influx of Cape pupils.

## FRANTIC

Many parents, however, are adamant. Frantic with worry about their children roaming the streets, loitering in shopping centres, 'looking for trouble because they are bored' and about the rising pregnancy rate among their daughters, they see Transkei as their only choice.

'We must do something,' a mother told Weekend Argus this week. 'Many parents I know are sure the Government will not reopen the Cape schools, and even if they do that the children will not attend. Some are prepared to attend, but are frightened that they will be beaten up by boycotters, and will only get into trouble if we don't do something.'

'We want to send our own children to Transkei.'

## R90 A YEAR

'It will cost R90 a year for each of the two, and bus fare to Transkei is R20 single. This is a lot of money, I don't know how I am going to do it. I must just try,' she said.

The woman, who asked not to be named, is a domestic worker in the city. Her husband is a packer at Epping. Together they earn R60 a week but are prepared to face financial hardship if they can get their children back to school.

'Recently my daughter disappeared for a week, without trace. We were mad with worry, but she reappeared a week later.'

'The children are bored quite unconcerned. She had been to Paarl.'

'We need the schools for discipline. I see in the newspapers that some children have been arrested. I

am worried about my children, but I am also worried because many of the children are now saying they will not go to school in Transkei either.'

## NO CONTROL

The rift between parents and children has widened to the point of no control in some cases. Parents interviewed by Weekend Argus feared repercussions from their own children if their names were used.

'We have worked hard to get what we have. We don't want to lose everything by having our house burned down,' said a Guguletu father of six.

A Nyanga father had already sent his six children and his wife to Ciskei.

'I saw the trouble coming at the beginning of this year,' he said, 'so I sent two of my children to boarding school because I can only afford the R70 a year fees for two. The others must go to day school in Ciskei, so my wife must be there to look after them.'

## 'IT IS HARD'

He admitted 'it is hard' to be separated from his family and the financial load was difficult — he earns R190 a month as a messenger — 'but it is better than having them walking in the streets and causing trouble.'

But pupils interviewed around town this week said they would refuse to go to schools in Transkei.

'Our parents have been talking about it, but we will not go,' one matric pupil said. This is exactly what the Government would love. They give us a third class education sys-

tem, and we refuse it. Their policy is also to get all the black people out of the white cities, but we won't do that either.

## REJECTED

'The Transkei education policy is just adapted from the Cape system, which we have rejected.'

'Do they think we will accept this now just because it is run by black people in a country with a puppet black government?' he said.

A spokesman for Transkei's Education Department said he would know only in November how many children from the Cape had applied to enter Transkei schools in 1981. He said there were more than 100 secondary boarding schools in the territory and he did not yet have information from all the schools.

He added that Transkei had adopted the Cape syllabus for secondary schools, but had adapted it 'to suit the African culture.'

Most city parents, however, are hoping the Government will re-open the schools next year, and that their children will attend classes.

## MINISTER

The deputy chief of the public relations department of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J A Schoeman, said the Minister of Education would decide whether the schools should re-open next year.

'But I would assume this would depend on the attitudes of the children and the community. If the Minister is satisfied the pupils will attend school, he will reconsider his decision.'

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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.

# Boycott parents look to schools in 'Kei

PARENTS of many of the black pupils now locked out of Cape schools want to send their children to boarding schools in Transkei next year. There are indications, however, that the pupils will boycott the move and that the Transkei Education Department may be unable to accept them.

"The Transkei Government is ridiculous and its education system is the same as the one we hate here. We will not go," one pupil said this week. A spokesman for the Transkei Education Department said his school facilities were not adequate to cope with a massive influx of Cape pupils.

But the parents are adamant. Frantic with worry about their children roaming the streets "looking for trouble because they are bored" and about the rising pregnancy rate among their daughters, they see the Transkei as their only choice.

"We must do something," a mother said this week. "Many parents I know are sure the Government will not reopen the Cape schools, and even if they do the children will not attend. Some are prepared to attend, but are frightened that they will be beaten up by the boycotters."

The woman, who asked not to be named, works as a domestic. Her husband is a packer. Together they earn R60 a week, but are prepared to face financial hardship if they can get their children back to school.

"Recently my daughter disappeared for a week. We were mad with worry, but she reappeared a week later, quite unconcerned. She had been to Paarl."

The rift between parents and children has widened in many cases.

Some parents feared repercussions from their own children if their names were used.

"We have worked hard to get what we have. We don't want to lose everything by having our house burned down," said a Guguletu father of six.

A Nyanga father has already sent his six children and his wife to the Ciskei.

"I saw the trouble coming at the beginning of this year," he said, "so I sent two of my children to boarding school because I can only afford the R70 a year fees for two. The others must go to day school in the Ciskei."

Children interviewed in the Golden Acre complex this week said they would refuse to go to schools in Transkei.

"Our parents have been talking about it, but we will not go," one matric pupil said. "This is exactly what the Government would love. They give us a third class education system, and we refuse it. Their policy is also to get all the black people out of the white cities, but we won't do that either."

Many parents are hoping the Government will reopen the schools next year. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.



# 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."

57/11/80 (50) (7/1)

# Compensatory teaching is needed for blacks'

By Sheryl Raine  
Education Reporter

White remedial educationists must reassess their priorities, stop focusing on special problems and start working on compensatory education for blacks, say leading remedial therapists.

At the South African Association for Learning and Educational Disabilities (Saled) conference at the weekend it was revealed that while predominantly white remedial educationists discussed the finer points of learning disabilities, thousands

of black children were dropping out of grades I and II because of little-researched learning difficulties.

The drop-out figures were revealed by Dr K Hartshorne, former director of planning in black education and presently a member of the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation committee for education.

There were three major areas in which blacks needed compensatory education, according to Dr Hartshorne.

Black children often entered school from underprivileged backgrounds and were not ready for the school system. As a result 10 percent of these children dropped out of school in the first two years.

Young black adults were also in need of a "second chance" to receive education.

"In 1970 there were more than a million blacks in the 12 to 16 age group who had reached standard 2. Today these people are in the 22 to 26 age group and are looking

for jobs while they have only a standard 2 education to offer."

There were also more and more black matriculants entering white universities.

"Although the matriculants have the necessary certificate to enter university they lack the broad educational background which would enable them to cope with university studies."

Dr Hartshorne was not alone in appealing to the remedial specialists to reassess their priorities. Several delegates to the conference commented that the highly-specialised topics being discussed were largely irrelevant in the South African context.

Dr D Donald, of the University of Cape Town, urged delegates to face reality.

"As educationists we can no longer delude ourselves that our responsibility is limited to a privileged society. We can no longer afford to train remedial teachers to see their role as the tuition of middle-class dyslexics," he said.

Mrs Alice Nkwee, a Soweto teacher, told delegates "not to wait for legislation but to give compensatory education to blacks wherever possible."

Coloured and Indian schools now have limited remedial facilities but there are not remedial facilities for black children.

According to president of Saled, Professor A L Behr remedial education for blacks has never been seen as a priority.

## Unqualified therapists charging R50 an hour

Remedial teachers, some of whom are not properly qualified and charge up to R50 an hour for private lessons, are part of a racket, says a high-ranking educationist.

The educationist, who may not be named, is an official of the South African Association for Learning and Educational Disabilities (Saled) which met at the Johannesburg College of Education at the weekend.

Provincial education de-

partments had remedial facilities to offer children with learning problems but many concerned parents preferred to take their children to a private teacher, said the educationist.

"In the Transvaal Education Department remedial therapists are assigned to several psychological services units. The therapists are mostly MA graduates and very competent, but waiting lists and a lack of faith in local

education departments persuade parents to seek expensive help elsewhere.

"There is no professional register of remedial educators to protect children with learning problems from under-qualified 'specialists'."

An investigation by The Star revealed that private remedial practitioners charged pupils hourly, half-hourly or by the school term.

Fees varied from R15 for half an hour to R50 an hour. The qualifications of remedial practitioners also varied from an ordinary teaching diploma with no remedial specialisation to well-qualified specialists with two post-graduate degrees.

In one case it was reported that a woman with a secretarial diploma had set up practice as a remedial therapist.

... THE PAST.  
WELL AS LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS

... SECTION 11  
YIHOI OT SELLTAM YCIILOP RO COHDEM GNITVAEELI

# Education Department not inflex

50 7/10/80 PRGWS

**DEVELOPMENTS** in the past few years refute insinuations 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 'genuine 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 invited 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 1968 to 45:1 in 1980;
- The elimination of double sessions in the sub-standards;
- The provision of free textbooks in all classes from Standard 1 to Standard 10.

- 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 or 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 influence on the per capita expenditure of the department);
- Acceptance of responsibility for the planning, control and eventual subsidisation 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);

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 1 854 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. It must be pointed out that a top-level committee has been appointed to draw up a programme on the basis of which educational parity for all population groups can be achieved.

### His needs

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

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

(b) THAT IN THE PROCESS OF DESIGNING FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES THERE SHOULD BE THE WIDEST POSSIBLE CONSULTATION AND DELIBERATION WITH AND AMONG ALL POPULATION GROUPS, IN AN ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF ACCEPTABILITY OF ANY PROPOSALS IN THIS REGARD. "

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA IN ITS CALEIDOSCOPIC REALITY HAVE NOW SET A PROCESS IN MOTION, WITH THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF A CONSTITUTIONAL DISPENSATION, AFFORDING FOR BOTH INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP OR NATION, A PLACE IN THE SUN AND A FAIR DEAL IN DECISIONMAKING ON THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

IT IS THUS NOT IN MY CAPACITY AS A MINISTER OF ECONOMIC MATTERS THAT I STAND BEFORE YOU TONIGHT

# ible'—director

DUTIES BY 4 OF THE COMMITTEE

develop according to his needs, aspirations, attitudes 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 not to mention coercion 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.

Deavin Deavin, The Argus Education Reporter, replies: With reference to

the first paragraph, neither 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 the committee met 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.

The next day the Parents' Action Committee met the school committees to discuss the possibility of joining forces. Nothing was resolved at that meeting and the next and all subsequent meetings were cancelled because of the three-month ban on all meetings of a political nature, gazetted on Friday June 12. Both articles emphasised repeatedly the harm caused by this ban.

Mr Owens deplores the consistent rejection by the committee of the school committees. However, according to the committee, even Mr Owens admitted (at the meeting with the Minister) that the school committees were in a precarious position.

Finally it must be pointed out that Mr Owens's list of developments does not include any grievances of the pupils in 1976 or in 1980, excepting those requiring the improvement of facilities, though standards remain lamentably lower than in white schools.

BUT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

# Boycotting pupils threaten to kill teachers

7/10/80  
ARGUS

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~~50~~

## Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

keep the youths out and merely appealed to them not to assault the pupils.

Major van Rooyen said yesterday's action apparently stemmed from the packed Pesco meeting. It was decided at the meeting to act against schools which were still open.

Pupils enrolled at white private schools in the city would also be stopped from attending classes, it was decided.

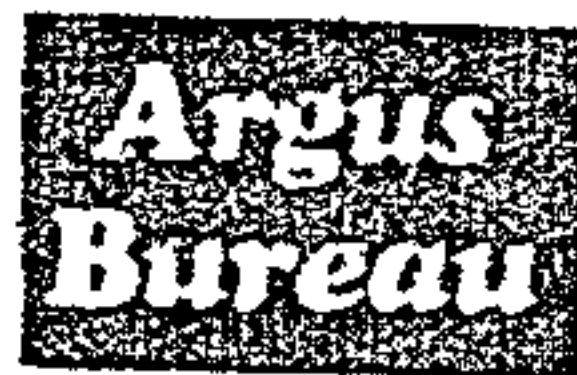
It was decided to boycott night schools in the townships.

The chairman of Pesco, Mr Duma Lemani, could not be contacted for comment today.

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — Principals and teachers at all the black Port Elizabeth schools which were disrupted when an estimated 9 000 pupils were chased from their classrooms yesterday, were warned by boycotting senior pupils that they would be killed if pupils returned to classes today.

This was confirmed today by Mr Gerrit Engelbrecht, head PRO for the Department of Education.

Police are present throughout the black townships today to ensure that pupils can return to school following the disruption of all 33 lower and higher primary



schools in New Brighton, Zwide and Kwazakele.

The only school not affected was the Walmer location lower primary school, situated kilometres away from the troubled area.

## Disruption

Major Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said the groups of between four and 25 youths who disrupted the classes, were believed to be members of the Port Elizabeth Student Committee (Pesco) who resolved at a meeting on Sunday to adopt tougher tactics.

The boycotters also acted against private schools. Some of the 30 black pupils at Marist Brothers College were brought to school by car when the school bus was prevented from leaving New Brighton.

Two other private school buses were also prevented from leaving the townships, but pupils made their own way to classes.

### **Chased**

Principals of black lower primary schools said when they arrived at school yesterday they found pupils being chased by youths and fleeing in all directions.

At one school, gangs of youths disrupted morning prayers in the hall and ordered the pupils to return home.

'There was no violence. The small children simply ran away when they were told to get out by boycotters who said they were closing the schools,' Major van Rooyen said.

Teachers fearing reprisals, made no attempt to

*(Continued on Page 3, col 8)*

# Solving the schools crisis

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Dr Auerbach is a leading educationist and a senior official of the Transvaal Teachers' Association

The SA public is finally aware of the ongoing crisis in our education system. We must now face the fact that faith in its worth has disappeared from large sections of the community — especially among black youth, whose numbers at school exceed the total white population of SA.

In the white system, the lure of the private sector which always accompanies an economic upswing has drawn even more teachers than is usually the case. There are two key reasons: first, teachers feel the State has let them down, making empty promises; secondly, the whole service suffers from inefficiency: an informed estimate suggests that more than 10 000 teachers did not get their January cheques on time.

Both factors operate even more strongly in the black systems, where teacher resignations no longer make headlines.

It's not so much any of these — and other — problems in the schools that have caused the crisis, as the widespread view that the State won't (or can't) make the radical improvements that are clearly needed. The commission of enquiry into education is a sound step, its composition encouraging, its methods promising. Yet there is deep distrust even among informed people, a distrust based on at least three decades of neglect. Whatever the recommendations, will they be carried out with all deliberate speed? Or at all?

In spite of severe neglect in the past, there's been no evidence that education now enjoys a higher national priority. In 15 years, education spending has increased to six times what it was, but defence has increased almost 11 times.

Let me list some of the things I think need to be done: it's a formidable catalogue, but contains no impossibilities.

**Teachers:** 1. Provide an efficient and responsive administrative structure in which salaries are paid on time; and qualifications are recognised fairly even if obtained abroad.

2. Raise pay to recruit and retain professionally qualified people in edu-

cation. Scrap the reservation of posts which discriminates against women. Though pay gaps are narrowing, it would help to announce that race and sex gaps will disappear within five years.

3. Spend generously on effective programmes to improve the professional competence of serving teachers.

4. Make people proud to become and to be teachers.

**Pupils and students:** 1. Equalise class sizes irrespective of race.



2. Develop self-respect in all young people.

3. Encourage them to identify with the schools, colleges and universities they attend, so that they feel these are their own institutions which they will wish to support.

4. Institute learning enrichment programmes for young people from deprived areas.

**Parents:** 1. Schools should seek to inform parents about education.

2. They should seek the support of parents in improving school programmes, by encouraging parents to invest some of their talents and time — apart from their money — in enriching the life of the school.

**Facilities:** 1. Organise crash building programmes to overcome classroom shortages. (In 1969, 5,8% of coloured pupils shared their classrooms with an afternoon group; in 1979, this figure was 11,3%).

2. Draw up plans to equalise school

amenities such as libraries, halls, laboratories and playing fields, so that where these are lacking pupils and teachers can believe they will get them within five years.

3. Simplify supply procedures and make allocations reasonable, so that all pupils will receive textbooks and other supplies when needed.

**Content and methods:** 1. Revise teaching content to ensure that more than one view of contentious issues are taught, and that we all learn to appreciate the history, cultures and values of other South African groups besides our own.

2. Democratise our systems in accordance with world trends: from inspector to principal to teacher to pupil, listen to people's points of view, and stop pretending you (the one "above") have all the answers. Teach people to participate in responsible decision-making — including students and pupils.

3. Strive for competence in teaching methods and pupil performance; encourage and reward excellence.

**Attitudes:** 1. Ensure that people know about all our education systems, not just the sector they work in. Black teachers whose cheques and textbooks are late believe this happens only to them, that it's proof of discrimination. White pupils and teachers need to know how the "other" systems work.

2. Among pupils of different language and population groups there must be informal personal contact to defuse current fears and suspicions. There must be an appreciation of how other South Africans live, and a nationwide move to avoid stereotyping other groups according to their worst examples. Only regular personal contact among individuals, starting at school, will bring this about.

In 1953 we spent 3,5% of gnp on education. A quarter century later (1978), with a far larger percentage of the school-age group attending schools, we spent 4,1%. More money, many energetic reforms, but above all commitment and vision from our leadership are needed to restore confidence to SA's 6m pupils and 170 000 teachers.

Education can be a powerful force for economic development and for human liberation. It should be encouraged to become so.

# Govt an 'agitator'

Cape Times 26/9/83  
Staff Reporter

BY detaining student leaders considered to be "agitators", the government avoided "the reality of accepting itself as the agitator", the South African Students' Association (Sasa) said in a statement yesterday.

Sasa was commenting on the detention at the weekend of Oupa Pule Lehulere, president of the students' representative council of Fezeka High School in Guguletu. Nineteen other students and several community leaders are still in detention in the Western Cape.

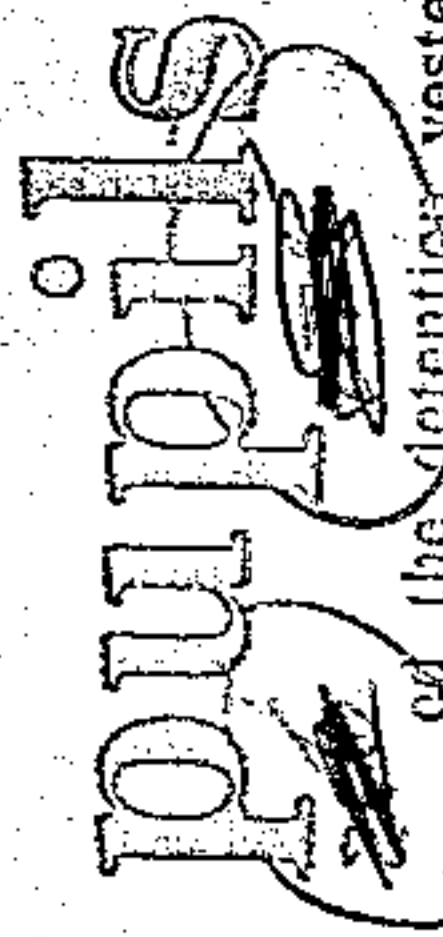
"The detention of Oupa Pule Lehulere and other students and community leaders again highlights the regime's repressive legislation and its illegitimate existence. This persistent attention to student and community leaders is a further manifestation of the oppression which the regime maintains in Azania.

"The government's basic reason for detaining these people is because it considers them the agitators of strikes, stonings and boycotts. It seems the government deliberately avoids the reality of accepting itself as the agitator."



# 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 Dependents Conference of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Alfred Motele, of Mdantsane, under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

He also confirmed the detention of another Dependents Conference field worker, Mr G. Mngxekeza, of Queenstown, and Mr Hintsu Slwisa, an Mdantsane attorney, who was detained on Monday.

Both had been detained in connection with unrest, he said. -- DDR

BRIG SEBE . . . we had to act.

25/9/80 AR 445 50  
SA 'warned on riots'

Argus Correspondent  
DURBAN. — Passivity in South Africa over education had gone, never to return, Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, said here yesterday.

Dr Boraine, PFP spokesman on education, gave the annual Academic Freedom Lecture to students at the University of Natal.

Talking about the 'crisis in education,' he referred to black boycotts and rioting.

THIS YEAR

'We cannot claim that we had not been warned this year,' he said. 'It was written into history and Government-commissioned reports.'

'Little was learnt from the report of the Cillie commission into the 1976 riots. It blamed fundamental Nationalist Party policies for the spirit of unrest, with its racial discrimination, pass laws and homeland policies.'

The 1976 Theron commission report spelled out

the reason for discontent, but nothing was done.

'We deserved this year's mass boycotts.'

Dr Boraine said the total commitment among black people to fight the

'bantu education' system still existed, no matter what name the department carried now.

There was considerable dissatisfaction with white people.

Referring to white education he said South Africa had to find a new spirit of understanding of what education is all about.'

# Atasa

not in  
RDM 25/7/80  
favour  
(50) ~~25~~  
of Govt  
inquiry  
method

By J S MOJAPELO

THE Human Sciences Research Council, appointed by the Government to investigate the state of education in South Africa, was not the correct body to undertake such an investigation, according to the umbrella body of black teachers, African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa).

Atasa, under the presidency of Mr R L Peteni, submitted its views to the Director-General for Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, in a memorandum on July 11.

The teachers recommended in the "strongest terms the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry, with explicit terms of reference".

Atasa said the students' grievances, which led to the disruption of classes, underlined what the teachers organisation has brought to the attention of the Department of Education and Training (DET) over the years.

Atasa also supported the call by the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations for the appointment of a commission to investigate the whole system of education in the country.

According to Atasa, blacks wanted one uniform system of education for all population groups under one Minister of Education; equal per capita expenditure for pupils of all race groups; equal and adequate school and teacher training facilities; opening of all institutions of higher learning to students of all race groups; free and compulsory education for all race groups, including free books for all pupils, and reduction of the present pupil-teacher ratio.

Atasa said there were improvements effected by DET. Improvements like the building and equipment of new schools, supply of textbooks and extension of adult education.

It welcomed the Government's promise of an improvement in the per capita expenditure of R150 (from R71) for Black education and R743 (R724) for whites.

On the teacher-pupil ratio:

arrangement as "quite reasonable". According to available statistics, the teacher:pupil ratio at the primary school level was 51:1 and at the post-primary level 33:1 and 40:1 overall.

Though Atasa welcomed the introduction of higher qualifications for teacher training admission, the association noted with concern that of the 491 teachers in black teacher training institutions last year, more than 50% held academic qualifications equal to, if not less than, the student teachers.

About 35% were in possession of a post-matriculation teachers' certificates or university education.

The association recommended that the period of training for all black teachers be brought in line with that required for whites — three or four years after Senior Certificate.

It reiterated its stand for the opening of all universities and colleges for advanced technical education to students of all races with the necessary qualifications.

On teachers' salaries, Atasa said the new salary scales for black teachers had "fallen far short of our expectations". The 10% and 17% gains on salaries of the bulk of the black teachers was considered "extremely inadequate". Female teachers salary increases were "most discouraging".

Atasa said another disturbing feature of the new salary scales was the "unjust" adjustment key where it applied to men and women teachers. There was discrimination against the women teachers.

The number of black graduate principals was so small "we find it very difficult to comprehend why parity could not be implemented at this level".

# Tucsa 25/9/80 call to aid blacks

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — An intensive campaign to raise funds for improved education for the under-privileged should start now, the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) has been told.

Such a campaign could convince school boycotters that society had their interests at heart, Mr Robbie Botha, vice-president of Tucsa, told the annual conference.

## SLOW RATE

He moved a resolution expressing concern at the slow rate at which black people became apprentices. The resolution blamed black educational qualifications, adding that they were regarded as inadequate.

The conference adopted the resolution unanimously.

Mr Botha warned that it might be some time before any significant inflow of black people into skilled trades became apparent.

## UNQUALIFIED

'We are pushing the growth rate to provide jobs for which the proposed beneficiaries are not qualified,' he said.

It would be surprising if even matriculated black people could compete for jobs.

Mr Botha blamed overcrowded schools and other educational shortcomings, as well as the disadvantages of poverty, which left black people unprepared for industry.

## A FUTURE

Mr Ike van der Walt of the SA Boilermakers Society said everything possible should be done to bring black people into industry. A future had to be ensured for them.

Training should be based on employment prospects in five to 15 years' time. Employers should not take on black apprentices merely to prove that they had the interest of the country at heart.

Mr van der Walt also warned against attempts to promote cheap labour through separate training for black apprentices.

25/9/80  
ARLWS

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There was considerable dissatisfaction with white people.

Referring to white education he said South Africa had to 'find a new spirit of understanding of what education is all about.'

# SACC move on school boycott

*Cape Times 23/9/80* (50) *talks*

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The South African Council of Churches had undertaken to communicate with the government on the school boycott, the Rev D Soga, vice-chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Parents' Committee, said on his return from Johannesburg last night.

Mr Soga yesterday led a delegation from areas affected by the recent closure of black schools in the Eastern and Western Cape.

The delegation, which held talks with SACC officials, included Mr A Z Lamani of Port Elizabeth, Mr Wallace Mgoqi and the Rev Walter Gill of the Western Cape, and Mr T Lamani of the Congress of South African Students.

## Memorandum

Mr Soga said that on behalf of the SACC, the Secretary-General, Bishop Tutu, the Rev F Bill and Mr M Stephenson had undertaken to telex a memorandum on the school boycott to the Minister of Edu-

cation and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, with a copy to the prime minister.

The SACC was also asked to send an official to the boycott-hit areas for on-the-spot information on the situation.

Mr Soga said the move to ask the SACC to negotiate on behalf of the parents was taken in the light of recent statements by Dr Hartzenberg in which he indicated that he was not prepared to negotiate with the parents' representatives.

## 'Repeated attempts'

Mr Soga said the Port Elizabeth committee, under the chairman, the Rev James Haya, had made repeated attempts to negotiate with Dr Hartzenberg on the boycott. These had failed, even when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had invited them to meet the Minister of Education in Uitenhage.

Mr Lamani said that pupils had "paid too high a price" in their fight for the scrapping of Bantu Education, and it was evident that promises and half-

measures were not the answer.

It would be appreciated if the government could give a declaration of intent that it would meet pupils' grievances.

From negotiations with their representatives it was clear that pupils would prefer schools to stay closed if separate education continued, Mr Lamani said.

## List of demands

A memorandum to the SACC yesterday listed the main demands by pupils as:

- A declaration of intent by the government to scrap Bantu Education.
- The establishment of a genuine 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.
- Release of all those detained in connection with the boycott.
- Better facilities for black schools.

# Jara death: hunt for 40 suspects

DAIC 7 DISP 23/9/80  
50 705

ALICE — Police are still looking for more than 40 suspects in their investigation into the death of school principal Mr Silverman Jara.

The head of the Imingangathelo Junior Secondary School in Gqumashe was stoned to death at the school last week.

Sixteen suspects were expected to appear in court here yesterday but the station commander at the police station said it would be "a couple of

weeks" before there were any court appearances.

"This is a strange case, as there are about 60 schoolchildren we have to speak to," Captain J. H. van Wyk said.

"If we do not have them all here it is easy for some of the suspects to put the blame on others who we can't question."

A few of the students will be charged with murder, he said, and the rest would be charged with public violence. —  
DDR

7/7

Jaques  
mudgym? ?



# Warning: Schools in Cape may lag behind

ARGUS 23/9/80 (50)

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Areas where black schools had been closed down would be left behind when other areas started compulsory education, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said yesterday.

'Other areas will get compulsory education first, and the others will be held back,' he said in an interview.

'I'm sorry about it, but they will be unable to provide teachers and the pupils will be behind in class work.'

Dr Hartzenberg has closed black schools in the Eastern Cape, Kimberley, Bloemfontein and Cape Town indefinitely because of boycotts and unrest.

## TOO LATE

'I hope they will be back at school next year,' he said.

'If they stay out for two years or miss two years' schooling, they are unlikely to ever go back and will enter the world with their education lacking.'

'They will realise too late what a big problem this is.'

Asked what would happen to teachers where schools had been closed down, Dr Hartzenberg said the department could unfortunately not continue to employ those hired on a temporary basis.

'The permanent teachers are being sent to help at schools which are still open so that we can give extra help to those children who want to pass.'

'We want to get as many through as possible, and the extra teachers will help with subjects which can be sub-divided; they will mark scripts, some will do adult education and others will do refresher courses.'

## OPTIMISTIC

Only one percent of black schools outside the homelands had been closed down, but because the schools in the urban areas which had closed were large, the closure had affected three percent of the pupil and teacher population.

In spite of the obvious signs of a crisis, Dr Hartzenberg was optimistic about the future.

'There are 43 000 black pupils in matric this year (compared with 22 000 last year) and with an expected 75 percent pass this will mean 32 000 matriculants,' he said.

'If I can get 12 000 to university or college for teaching I could make the entrance requirement Standard 10, putting it on a par with white education — which would be the greatest event in the history of black education in this country.'



UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

# Residents to protest against 'lack of interest'

50 CAPT TILES 24/9/80

Staff Reporter

EDGEMEAD residents have called a protest meeting tonight to discuss the Education Department's "lack of interest" in the area.

The secretary of the Edgemead Residents' Association, Mr Allan Hiscock, said that residents felt education facilities were inadequate and that the authorities had ignored the need for a proper school building.

He said that the director of education had been notified in 1971 of the approval of plans for a school at Edgemead and had been asked for assistance. The director had advised Garden Cities (the town developers) early in 1972 that the primary school would be given priority.

In July 1972 the Parow School Board had been approached to assist with the development. The board had advised that it would approach the director of education. In August 1974, Mr Hiscock said, Garden Cities had ascertained that all plans for a school had been approved and were ready to go out on tender.

In December 1974 the Parow School Board had advised that it would consider the establishment of the school from the beginning of 1975. The school at that stage had been on the administration's priority list.

In July 1978 a survey had shown that in 1979 there would be 459 primary school-going children

and by 1983 there would be 968. Both counts were in excess of 400 (the number of children required to authorize the building of a school).

At the end of 1978 authorization had been received for a preparatory school (up to standard one) and Garden Cities had agreed to provide accommodation in the form of houses converted for teaching purposes for a period of five years.

Mr M King, the headmaster of the preparatory school complex, declined to comment on the issue, but confirmed that the school had no sports or recreational facilities.

With 182 pupils, the school is catering this year for pupils up to standard two. Next year's intake will bring this total to 289 with a standard three class becoming operative.

Mr Hiscock said it had been estimated that there would be about 454 children at school in 1983. Though the school had been granted permission to add three temporary classrooms, the Residents' Association would not accept this temporary measure. It was felt that this would be "just another means to stall the building of a proper school".

The Director of Education, Mr H. A. Lanipbrechts, said his department's doors were open to all, but it was up to the school principal and committee to contact his department about any grievances regarding education.



Converted houses presently house the Edgemead Primary School which is outgrowing available space.

MUST enter in f each question n which it has olumns (2) and

External

(3)

All answer books

Number of books

Number of sheets

Surname

First Name(s)

Date

Degree/Diploma you are registered for

Subject (to be copied)

Paper No. (to be copied)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used, only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

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

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

# Unrest case witness disappeared court told

DAIC 4 DCP 24/9/80 (50) (45) (35) (25)

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.

# Fezeka student leader believed to be detained

By ANDILE NTEYI

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

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

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

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

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

## Section 10 detainees

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

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

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

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

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

## Journalist still held

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

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

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

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

22/9/80 ARCAUS

# 55 165 black pupils affected by closure of 74 schools in Cape

Education Reporter

THE closure of schools by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, on Friday night, has affected 55 165 pupils in 74 schools in the Cape.

In his statement announcing the closure of the schools, Dr Hartzenberg said the closure was not a blow to education as only one percent of

schools, three percent of pupils and three percent of teachers were affected.

However, in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu alone, 11 014 pupils from 14 schools will not complete their education this year.

A further break-down shows 680 idle pupils from two schools in Paarl and 1 223 from two schools in Worcester.

In the Cape Province, excluding Kimberley, 19 senior secondary schools — with 15 702 pupils — and 37 higher primary schools — with 26 370 pupils — have been closed.

Kimberley is the only area in the country where lower primary schools have been affected. Here, four senior secondary schools, four higher pri-

mary schools and 10 lower primary schools have been closed, affecting 13 093 pupils.

Meanwhile, teachers and principals at schools in the Peninsula are still reporting as usual to school and have not received any instruction concerning their future from the Department of Education and Training.

According to one princi-

pal the attitude among his colleagues was one of confusion.

'We don't know what the department's aim is. It's almost as if they are saying 'if you don't like what we give you, we'll give you nothing at all.'

'They don't really appear to have listened to the pupils' grievances. There have been promises

about improving school buildings and supplying more books but the problem is the type and standard of education our children are receiving.'

He said the other difficulty was that there had been no communication between the Government and the people, in which questions could have been answered.

22/9/80 ARKUS

# Mother may sue police

MRS Caroline Memani, the mother of Themba Lennox Memani, who was shot dead by police in Guguletu on September 10, intends to take legal action against the Minister of Police, Mr L le Grange.

Mrs Memani said today she was going to seek financial and legal support from the Black Sash.

Themba, 18, a former pupil of Vukukhanye Junior Secondary School, died

after riot police opened fire on youths who were throwing stones at a bus in the township.

His companion claimed he was not involved in the stone-throwing.

Themba, the youngest of four children in his family, was buried in Guguletu on Saturday.

About 2 000 people attended the funeral.



Mrs Caroline Memani

# Boycott group 'not representative' (50)

RDM 22/9/80

## Political Staff

DURBAN. — The "so-called" Committee of 81, which co-ordinated the boycott of schools in the Cape Town area earlier this year, was today nothing but a small group of trouble-makers, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange said yesterday.

I am not prepared to take any notice of them now as they are unrepresentative," he said in an interview after he had attacked the Committee of 81 in an address at the Natal congress of the National Party.

Mr Le Grange said the small

group of men now controlling the body were not even students or scholars. "They are just a small group of trouble-makers," Mr Le Grange added. "I would go as far as to say that they are part and parcel of a particular programme operating in South Africa."

Because the Committee of 81 was now not representative, Mr Le Grange asked the Press not to "blow up" their importance.

"I am not asking the Press to ignore these groups, but why should they give all this publicity to a small group of men who are not interested in law and order. "Not one of them has had the guts to come forward and identify themselves. They are not solving problems, but causing them. That is why I say the Press should ignore them."

Mr Le Grange said that from the little he knew about the group now controlling the Committee of 81, it was clear they did not have any educational grievances. He said this had not always been the case, because the original Committee of 81 was a group genuinely involved in educational matters up to that stage.

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# POST

TRANSVAAL

22/9/80

Telephone 27-6081

(50) ~~70~~ ~~80~~

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 Gaositoe W Leepo of Mapetla 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.

**Shock treatment**

FM 19/9/80

The white education crisis continues to grow. Estimates are that in the Transvaal 90 000 pupils are idle for at least part of each day, because of an overall shortage of 600 teachers. By March, 1 134 teachers had resigned in the province, compared with a total of 2 137 in 1979, and this figure could have doubled by now.

Many factors are causing the drain, salary grievances being the most publicised. In the current economic climate

some private sector salaries have increased by up to 50% in two years, and there is no way the schools can compete. Not only those with technical training (eg in maths and science) are being snapped up; teachers' managerial skills are also much in demand. Senior masters (both black and white) are finding richer pastures in personnel departments, for example.

The problem is exacerbated by a severe shortage of English-speaking male teachers: of the Transvaal's 25 000 teachers, only 700 fall into this category. Some schools are entirely staffed by Afrikaans speakers.

However, not even the traditional dedication of the Afrikaans teacher can fill the gaps. This year, at Pretoria University's education faculty, enrolment was 150 as against 1 000 in 1978.

In one respect, there is a strong parallel between the situation in white education, and that in black. Government has allowed matters to deteriorate to the point where only concerted action — ranging from moves to unionise white teachers across Afrikaans-English barriers to public protests — reaches the ears of the authorities. And then, too often, remedies sought in *ad hoc* measures.

Mandell points out that when this takes the form of raising salaries abruptly, the consequences are inflationary, and the solution short-term. "The TFA is strongly opposed to suddenly pumping large amounts of public money into the economy. Unless there is a mechanism whereby these things are dealt with on a continuing basis, there will always be a problem."

DAIC7 DSP 16/9/85

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# 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 Imingcangathelo 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 Masimini, 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.

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By  
**CHARLES  
NQAKULA**

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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."

# 16/10/80 Youths held after head's death

Argus Bureau  
**PORT ELIZABETH.** — Several youths have been arrested in connection with the stoning to death yesterday morning of a school principal in the Alice district.

This was disclosed today by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in East

London, Brigadier J H du Plessis.

He said the incident happened in an area under SAP jurisdiction and that Ciskei police were assisting in the investigations.

The stoning happened at about 8.30 yesterday morning, just after the morning assembly at the Imingean-gathelo Junior Secondary School.

The principal, Mr S. Jara, was struck on the head by a brick and died.

The SAP was called to the school at Gqumashe and a detachment of Ciskei police flew there by helicopter.

By the time the police arrived, the students had left.

Interviewed from King William's Town today, the head of the Ciskei Central

Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sobg, said Mr Jara's death was the second stoning death in Ciskei.

A Ciskeian student constable, Mr Lungile Mbebe, of Queenstown was killed last Thursday at Sada township when stoned by rioting pupils.

Two students also died in the clash between about 800 pupils and 16 police-

men, in which police retaliated to a stone attack by firing shotguns.

Col Sebe said the Ciskei unrest had persisted for 12 weeks, but had increased in the past week.

He blamed the continuing school boycotts in the Eastern Cape, and the Government's closure of many schools here, for the renewed problems in Ciskei.

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# Schools deserted in city townships

16/9/80

ARAMS

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Education Reporter

PRINCIPALS at higher primary and senior secondary schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu reported today that the situation remained unchanged and schools were still deserted.

A statement from the office of the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, about the closure of schools was expected today. But an official later said no statement would be made.

Dr Hartzenberg has given assurances that everything possible would be done to retain the services of black teachers.

He said last week that those from schools that had been closed could be used in adult education centres or other schools, or they could be enrolled for in-service courses.

# Woman beaten up by pupils

SATURDAY 17/9/80 (50)

EAST LONDON — A 23-year-old woman was beaten up in Mdantsane by pupils who thought she was a scholar and claimed she was breaking the school boycott in the township.

Miss Ntombifikile Mbangcolo, of Zone 9, Mdantsane, was treated overnight at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital for bruises and weals to the head, body and limbs.

"I had accompanied a friend after buying some meat at the Zone 9 shopping centre on Monday afternoon when I met these boys who accused

me of attending school," Miss Mbangcolo said.

She explained she was not a scholar and had not been one for two years. But they would not listen and one of them said he knew her. They then attacked her with sticks, stones and anything they could find.

"If it had not been for a man who drove past and saw what was happening, they would have beaten me to death," she said.

The man drove her to hospital.

Miss Mbangcolo believes the clothes she wore at the time — a black skirt and a red blouse were mistaken for the uniform of the Rubusana Training School, in Mdantsane.

Student teachers at the school have not joined the boycott which has been plaguing schools in the township since May.

Miss Mbangcolo would report the matter to the police after leaving hospital. — DDR.

DAICY, DAD 17/9/88

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# Arson at Ciskei school

# 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 Imingangathelo Junior Secondary School at Gqumasho, 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 241 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. J. Sebe, who is also the Minister of Police, confirmed the arrests and said Gqumasho 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.



Mr Jara, the first principal of the school, was stoned to death yesterday.

Mr Jara, the first principal of the school, was stoned to death yesterday. He was a teacher of 15 years and held his teacher's certificate at Healdtown in 1963 and taught at St. Matthew's College, the Arthur Tshepo Training School at Cala, and then worked before starting Imingangathelo.

Meanwhile, the incident has left behind a frightened community at Gqumasho.

Brig Sebe denied reports that an Imingangathelo 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 Gqumasho area yesterday after Chief Jongilanga, accompanied by Chief L. W. Magama, Minister of Interior and the Rev. W. M. Naha, 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 news about the closure of the school, which is situated centrally," he said.

Mrs Ethelina 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

# Unrest

17/9/80 ARGUS

## flares in

### E Cape

Argus Bureau

**PORT ELIZABETH. —** Damage amounting to thousands of rands was caused to schools, bakery lorries and a bus in a resurgence of unrest in the Eastern Cape last night.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said today that a passenger bus was destroyed by fire at the Veeplaas terminal last night at 7.20. The driver leapt out and three men robbed him of R30. The cause of the fire is not known. No arrests have been made. Damage to the bus amounted to R70 000.

#### TWO SCHOOLS

Two schools, one in Port Alfred and one in Cradock, were set on fire last night and early today.

The fire at the St Barnabas Mission School in Port Alfred was noticed at 8.15 pm yesterday. Arsonists had broken into a hall through a window. Benches had been smashed and stacked against a wall, before being set alight.

The fire brigade extinguished the blaze. Damage

was estimated at R80. No arrests have been made and no one was injured.

At 1 am today, the Mxhaili Junior Secondary School in Cradock was set alight in the same way.

The fire department put out the fire, which caused damage estimated at R100. No arrests have been made.

Two bakery lorries were damaged today in separate incidents in Port Elizabeth.

#### A BOMB

At 6.00 am the driver of one lorry was threatened with knives by three men after his vehicle was stoned in Kwazakele. He was robbed of R160.

A petrol bomb thrown into the lorry did not explode. Damage was estimated at R60. The driver was not injured.

An hour later, a mob of 50 black people stopped another lorry in Johnson Road, Veeplaas, and ordered the driver to off-load 1200 loaves of bread. They helped him before setting the lorry alight. It was destroyed — damage is estimated at R7 000.



# Fire at Ciskei school

DAK 18/9/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A fire at the Zwelethemba High School at Zwelitsha yesterday partly damaged a cupboard and burnt some of the books in it. It is not known whether the fire was an arson attempt.

The burning cupboard was discovered when a

clerk at the school saw smoke coming out of the classroom.

Sources said students had been attending school regularly but yesterday they did not carry any books to school.

Attempts to teach were frustrated when the

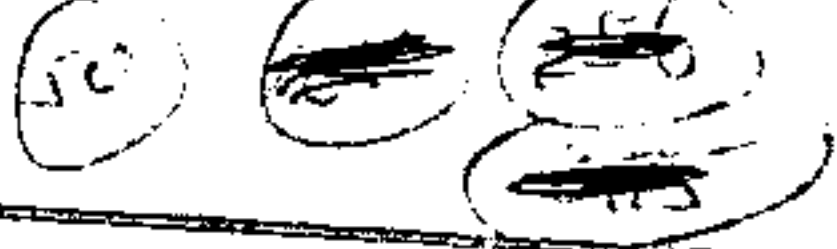
students reportedly failed to respond or started humming songs.

The school boycott in Mdantsane spread to Buchule High School yesterday.

At Khulani High School pupils were sent home before 11 am.

The boycott continued at many schools but there were several pupils attending classes and the school with one of the highest attendances. Hloboza High was busy with September examinations to pupils who will be sitting for the 8th and 10th year at the school this year.

DAILY STAR 18/7/60



# 11 held over Jara death

EAST LONDON — Eleven suspects are being held in connection with the murder of the Imingcangathele 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. — DOR

# Cape to subsidise private schools



18/9/80

**Provincial Reporter**  
**PORT ELIZABETH.** —  
The Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, has announced a new deal for private schools in the Cape, with financial assistance based on recognition of the roles they play in education.

Mr Louw said he and the Provincial Executive Committee had accepted the principle that parents had the right to send their children to private Church schools of their choice.

Speaking at the annual prizegiving ceremony of the Theodore Herzl School here, Mr Louw said he and the Committee had decided to subsidise certain private schools in the Cape Province retrospectively from April 1, 1980.

#### WELL AWARE

'In essence, this indicates that the province is well aware of the high academic traditions which have been established in most of our private schools,' Mr Louw said.

'It also indicates the acceptance of the principle that parents have the right to send their children to sectarian schools of their choice, where their offspring may be educated in their cultural traditions.

'Thirdly, the province, through the payment of a subsidy, accepts responsibility for the type of education inculcated in each approved private school.'

Mr Louw said the committee might ask the board of governors of private schools to accept a representative of the Cape Education Department on these boards.

He said that in the past trainee teachers who had received financial assistance from the province had been required to repay their bursaries by way of service in departmental schools, on the basis of one year's teaching for each year covered by a bursary.

'This ruling has now been amended so that new teachers will now be able

to work off their bursaries not only in departmental schools, but also in private schools which receive a provincial subsidy.

'This should help private schools in their choice of teachers.'

Mr Louw said the province was sympathetic towards private schools and would encourage the development of all cultural groups in the Cape.

#### INDIVIDUALS

He called on pupils to strive for open minds. People should be regarded as individuals, with particular upbringings and cultures, and not as 'classes, masses, or droves of cattle.'

Mr Louw's speech was welcomed by principals of private schools this morning.

Sister Raymondo, principal of Springfield Convent, said although what he had said was not new, it was 'laudable' that it was being stated publicly.

'Even though we have been told individually about the new deal, it is encouraging that a man of the calibre is bearing us out,' she said.

#### THE RIGHT

Parents had the right to send their children to schools of their choice.

She said that although private schools had not yet received subsidies, Mr Louw's speech showed that the province was sincere in its intentions.

Miss P A Geldard, principal of Herschel School, said she had known about the new deal but was glad to hear these aspects of the decision.

She added that subsidies would help private schools to maintain their high standards.

Brother Michael, principal of Marist Brothers' College, described Mr Louw's speech as 'a step in the direction we would like to see things go.'

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# 1919/80 *news* Harvard chance for SA blacks

Education Reporter

A PLAN to send South African blacks to study the Master of Business Administration (MBA) course at the Harvard Business School in the United States has had to be amended because of

the low standard of black education in this country.

About two years ago the Harvard Business School Club of South Africa, made up of businessmen who have studied at the school, started a fund raising programme aimed at

supporting black MBA students at Harvard.

Club members were approached for both individual and corporate sponsorship and the programme was advertised to find suitable applicants.

Unfortunately, it was found that our educational

system does not prepare candidates to a sufficiently high level of mathematical ability for them to undertake the MBA programme, a spokesman for the club said.

Professor Warren MacFarlan, chairman of the Harvard Business School

executive education programmes, visited South Africa recently and during talks with the executive of the South African Club, suggested that candidates be recommended for the shorter executive programmes which do not place emphasis on mathematical prowess.

His proposals were fully supported by the Dean of the Harvard Faculty.

## FIRST

The first candidate for the 14-week management development programme is Mr M B Kumalo, Mayor of Kaitleng township on the East Rand, who has a number of business interests in the township.

He is also a lecturer in the Department of African Languages at Wits and is studying for an MA degree.

Mr Kumalo left for Harvard last week.

**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 bakkie.

He managed to drive away from the group and they were later seen moving towards the railway line in NC 11.

Large rocks were found

# Mdantsane violence: 2 injured

*DAILY MSA  
19/9/80  
(50) (1/3)  
(2/5)*

in the back of the bakkie and there was a large dent in the door millimetres above the top of the window.

In another incident in Zone 10, Mrs Noma-theriba Rululu, wife of the principal of Ngeleane 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 Nyamoko and Mahari ...

schools, in Zone 8, were forced to leave their classes when youths attacked the schools with stones.

Two other schools, Kbulani and Mkhonkhweni High, had to stop their classes because of incidents.

The station commander at Mdantsane, Major G. Dabede, confirmed the attack on the bus but would not give any further details.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence, Major-General D. G. S. Siba, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

# School doubts on exam results

Educational Reporter

ALTHOUGH principals at coloured schools in the Peninsula are confident that this year's syllabuses will be completed, they are divided as to what effect the boycott will have on end-of-year results.

Pupils, who break up from school today for a fortnight's holiday, have just finished writing September examinations, and according to some principals the papers that have been marked have been disappointing.

'I don't really think we have been successful al-

though we tried to minimise the effect of the lost time with extra lessons,' one principal said.

He said extra lessons had been given at weekends and afternoons and time normally allocated to music, guidance and physical training lessons had been taken up with examination subjects.

Although the pupil attendance had been good, results, especially those of the 'tail-enders' had been poor.

'We are sending a letter to parents telling them that this two-week break cannot be regarded as a

holiday and unless pupils work during it, they will have great difficulty at the end of the year,' the principal said.

This view was endorsed by a number of principals who said although pupils had worked hard, the results of the internal examinations had been extremely disappointing.

'I am very pessimistic about the results at the end of the year,' a principal said.

However, other principals approached by The Argus appeared to be fairly satisfied and confident about the situation.

'The averages seem to be quite normal,' one principal said.

Another said there would be a sagging of results but it would only be slight. 'Probably a difference of about three to five percent per pupil,' he said.

'I am fairly confident that, for the best part, they have managed to catch up,' a principal said, while another reported he was satisfied with the work done by his senior pupils, although a little worried about the younger classes.

# Many black schools in Cape are closed

Many black schools throughout the Cape Province have been closed indefinitely and a large number of temporary teachers may lose their jobs, it was announced yesterday.

Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and training, said in a statement in Pretoria that all the schools in Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga townships near Cape Town, all the schools in Galeshewe near Kimberley, two schools in Adelaide, two in Worcester, two in Paarl and one in Oudtshoorn would be closed.

Ample opportunities had been created to normalise education in these areas, but as a result of the poor response, as well

as the fact that there is not sufficient time to prepare for the end of the year exams, the schools have been closed, he said. The pupils at these schools will not qualify for internal promotion or external exams.

Permanently appointed teachers at these schools will however be transferred to other schools and adult education centres in their areas.

Their services will be utilised in the interest of education and to the benefit of pupils at these centres, Dr. Hartzenberg said. In service training courses, using these teachers, will also be arranged.

The Department may be forced to terminate the services of temporary

teachers, the Minister added.

Building programmes affected areas, are now being reconsidered with a view of transferring them to other areas where education is continuing and where backlogs exist.

In Cape Town yesterday police opened a fire with a shot-gun after a crowd, estimated at more than 300, stoned a bus and looted a Lorry in Langa. Both drivers and the bus passengers fled for their lives.

Some of the crowd were screaming: "Run or we will kill you!"

Four people have been arrested in connection with the violence which left two injured.

● In Uitenhage early

this morning the offices of the West Cape Administration Board were damaged by a mob of about 40 people.

Last night an attempt was made to set fire to a lower primary school in Port Elizabeth.

A police spokesman said today that four black Administration Board officials were admitted to hospital after the mob had stormed the Uitenhage offices.

They had been injured by stones and klerie blows.

No arrests had been made and the damage totalled about R1 000.

The PFP Member of Parliament for Houghton, Mrs. Helen Suzman, said today that the closure of the Cape schools was a sad confession of defeat. It would not in any way resolve the situation.



DR HARTZENBERG



Alice News 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 cooperation 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

# SCHOOL CLOSING DEFEAT

26/11/80 Mrs. M. M. M. M. M.

THE B.P.P. MP for Houghton, Mrs. Helen Suzman, said today that the closure of certain black schools in the Cape was a 'sad admission of defeat on the part of the Government.

It is difficult to accept that there was no way to negotiate the return of pupils to school, she said.

Mrs. Suzman said that while she did not underestimate the difficulties of

ending the boycott, closing the schools would not resolve the situation.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr. J. F. de Hartzenberg, announced last night that a large number of black schools throughout the Cape Province have been closed indefinitely as a result of poor pupil response to Government attempts to normalise the situation.

A large number of temporary teachers at the schools could lose their jobs because of the move, and building programmes for Cape schools were now being reconsidered, Dr. Hartzenberg said.

All higher primary and secondary schools in Cape Town's black townships are among those closed. Schools in Kimberley, Adelaide, Worcester, Paarl and Oudshoorn have also been affected by the closure.

Most of the schools involved have been boycotted by pupils for more than four months.

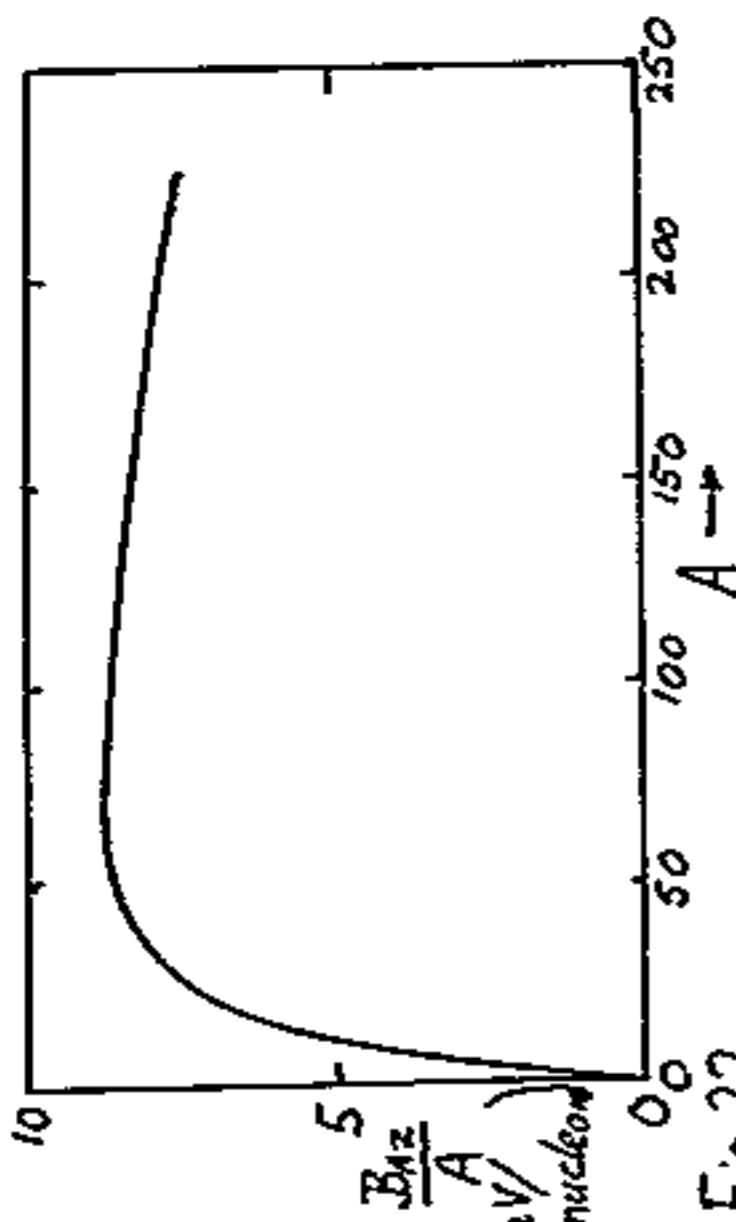
Dr. Hartzenberg said the closure was because of the poor pupil response and because there was not enough time left to the end of the year to cover syllabuses.

The Parents' Action Committee of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu has described the decision as a 'unilateral one demonstrating inflexibility in dealing with the situation.

Pupils at the affected schools would no longer qualify for either internal promotion or external examinations, Dr. Hartzenberg said.

### 4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy  $B_{AZ}$  increases as the nucleon number  $A$  increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio  $(B_{AZ}/A)$



versus  $A$  in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of  $\sim 8$  MeV nucleon $^{-1}$  for "medium" nuclei ( $A \approx 40-120$ ). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ( $A \approx 120$ ) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

If we fuse light ( $A \lesssim 10$ ) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ( $A \gtrsim 200$ ) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be liberated as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and is thus a form of radioactivity in these cases. It may also be induced as a nuclear reaction, for example by bombarding a heavy nucleus such as  $^{235}\text{U}$  with neutrons (fig. 23). The product nuclei (fission fragments) produced exhibit a range of  $A$  values, average  $A \approx 117$ , are initially highly excited and are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission ( $\sim 200$  MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

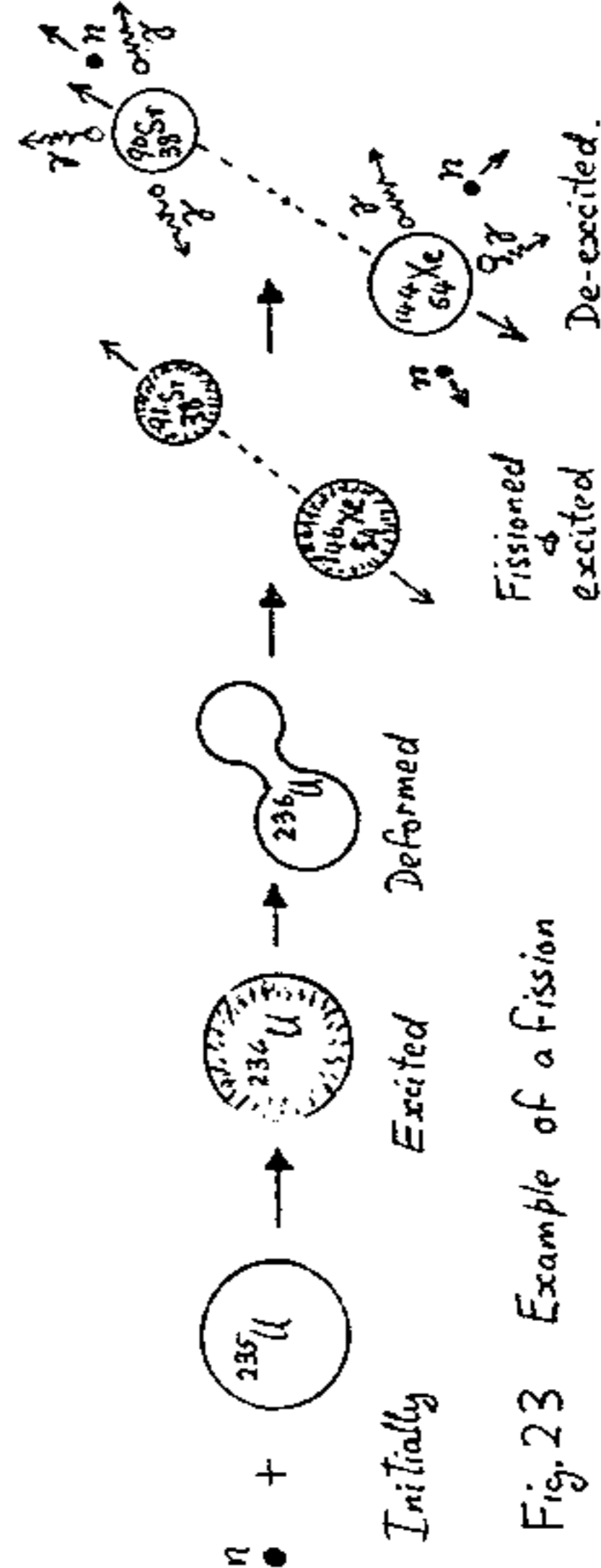


Fig. 23 Example of a fission

### 5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between  $\sim 0.1$  MeV and a few  $\times 10$  MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

#### 5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and

# Funeral: Eight pupils arrested

CAPTION 20/9/80 50

EIGHT pupils were arrested by riot police in Guguletu yesterday at the home of Temba Lennox Memani, who was shot by the police last week.

According to an eye-witness, the pupils were helping with the preparations for Temba's funeral — due to be held at the Guguletu Roman Catholic Church at 11am today — when the police arrived.

Some of them were listening to prayers conducted by Temba's former teachers.

Those arrested were Poni Gush, Ethumeleng Lehulere, Samuel Tikili, Vuyane Figlan, Vuyane Tikolo, Mzwabantu Mandulo, Muzi Mandulo and Phindile Vumazonke.

Phindile Vumazonke, a member of I D Mkize High School's Students' Representative Council, was released on Wednesday last week after having spent 13 days in detention.

According to reliable sources, three more pupils — Jeffrey Baartman, Mncedi Mdovu and a member of I D Mkize High School SRC, Vuyisile Mfobo — were detained early on Thursday morning.

However, the Police Directorate of Public Relations has said that "no persons with names identical with those above are in detention in terms of the security legislation".

Temba's mother, Mrs Caroline Memani, has claimed she refused an offer from the police to pay the expenses for her son's funeral. Mrs Memani said two policemen, who did not identify themselves, came to her house in the early hours of yesterday morning and offered to help with arrangements for the funeral. She said she refused to speak to them.

larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence  $(-dE/dx)$

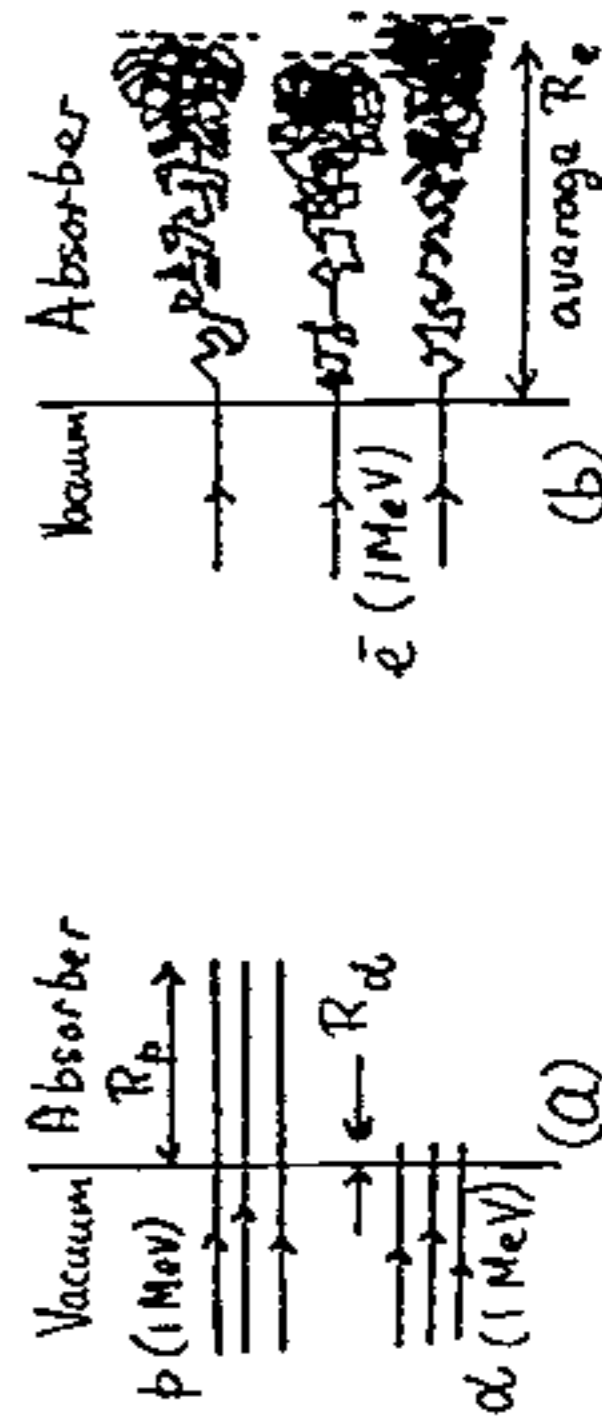


Fig. 24

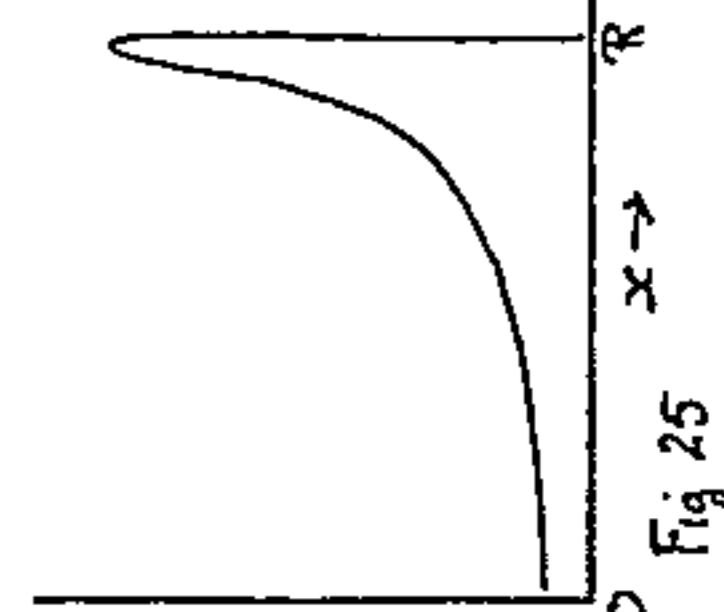


Fig. 25

# Parents split so boycott goes on

21/9/80 ARWWS

(50)

Education Reporter

MIXED feelings about the continuing boycott of schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were again emphasised yesterday when two separate meetings took different decisions about ending the four-month long boycott.

At a meeting, held at the New Apostolic Church Hall yesterday morning, parents, teachers and school committees of the four high schools in the African townships unanimously agreed that pupils should return to school today.

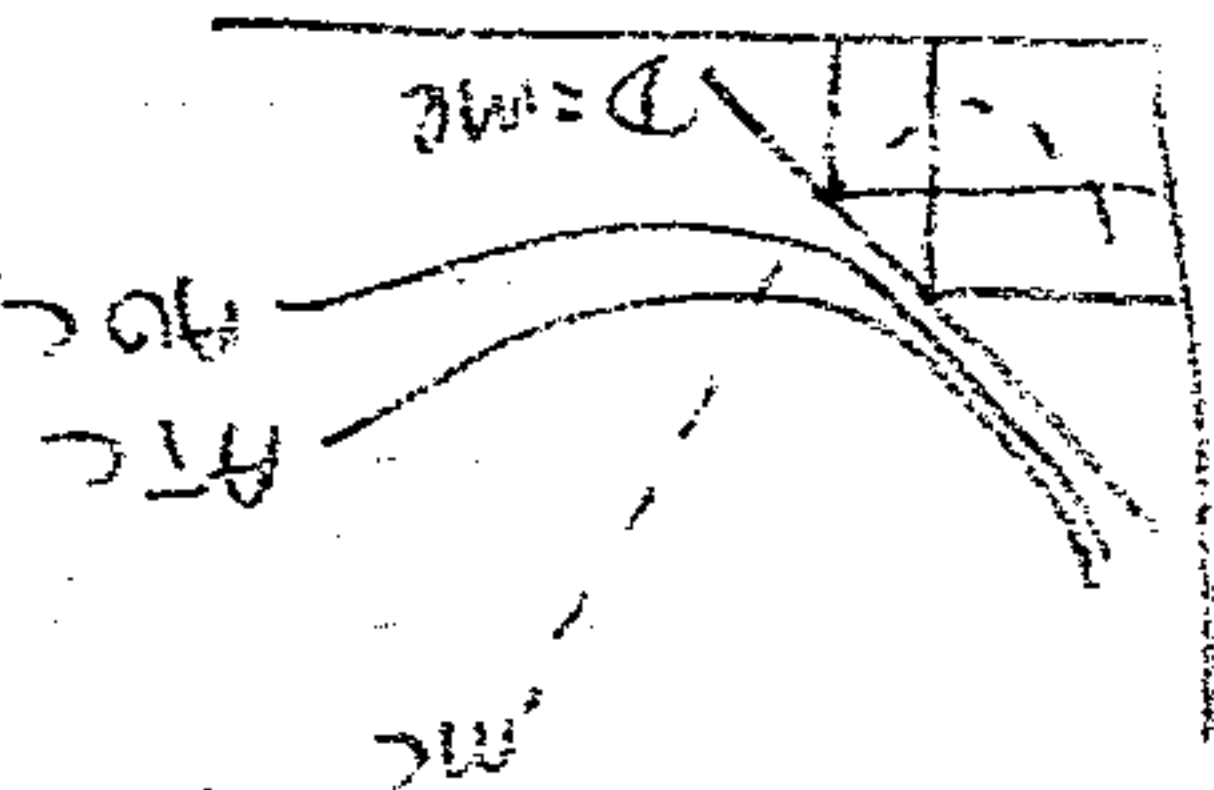
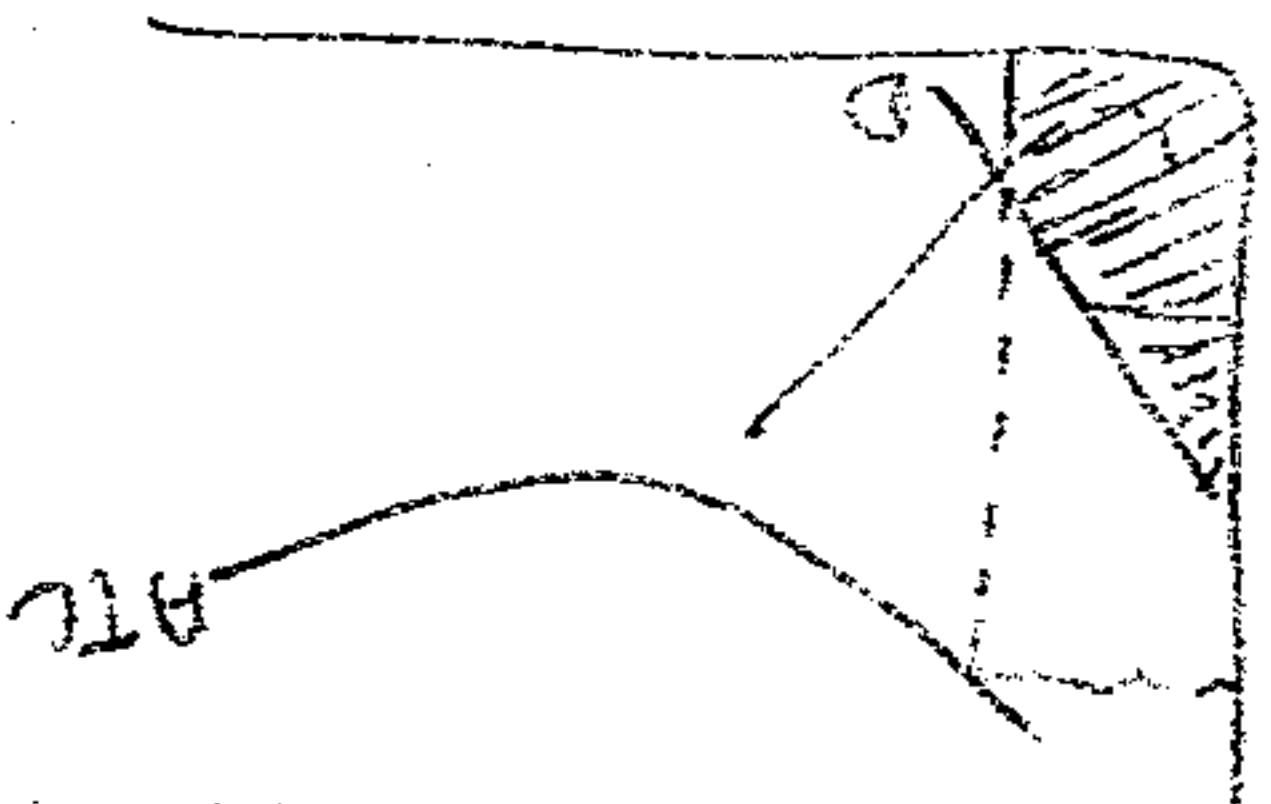
But a second meeting, held at the same venue last night and called by the Parents' Action Committee, the earlier decision was rejected and it was decided that pupils should continue the boycott until the Department of Education and Training 'sorted out' all grievances.

The morning meeting followed a previous meeting held last week between members of school committees and the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens.

Attended by about 600 people, the meeting decided parents should encourage their children individually to return to school today.

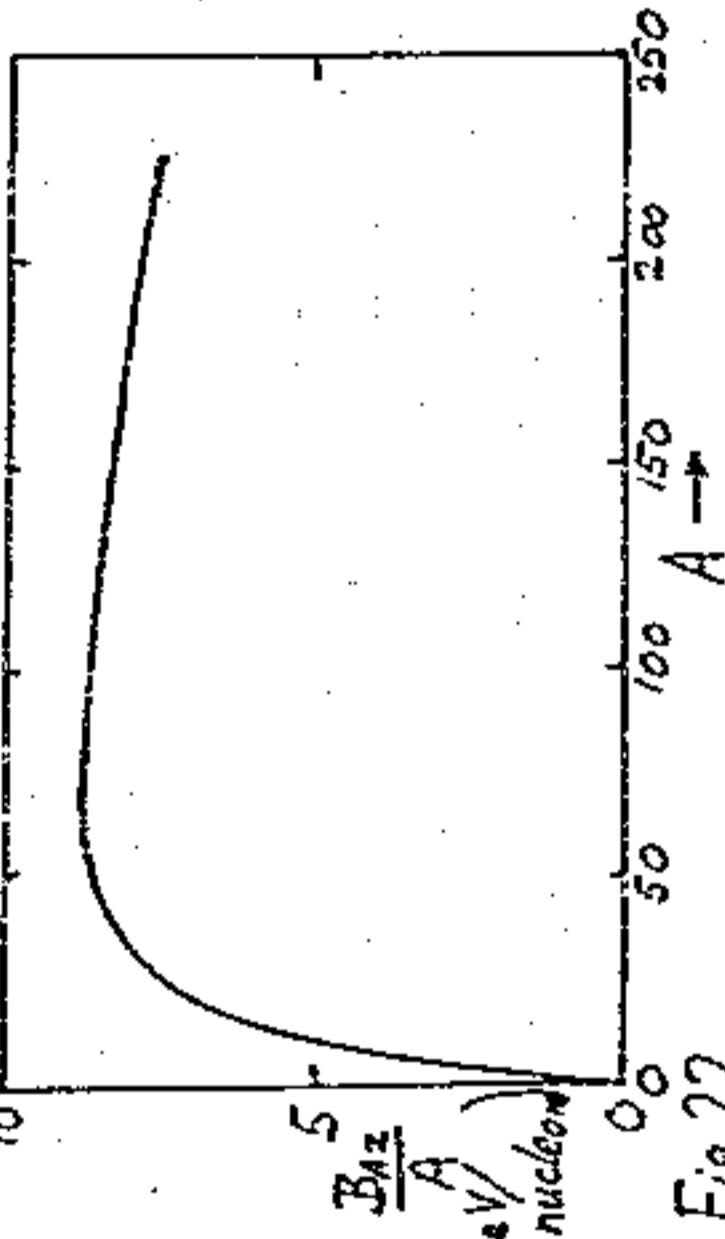
Last night's meeting between parents and pupils decided to continue the boycott on the basis that, by supplying text books, the Department of Education and Training had only met one of the grievances which had initially sparked off the boycott.

● See Page 10.



### 4.8 Fission and Fusion

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versus  $A$  in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of  $\sim 8$  MeV nucleon<sup>-1</sup> for "medium" nuclei ( $A \approx 40-120$ ). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ( $A \approx 120$ ) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

Fig. 22

If we fuse light ( $A \approx 10$ ) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ( $A \approx 238$ ) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be bound more than the initial system (fig. 22).

Two students also died during the unrest at Sada. — Sapa A Ciskeian student constable, Mr Lungile Mbebe, was killed last Thursday when he was stoned by rioting students at the Sada township. Chief Sebe also blamed the South African Government for its delay in handing over some police stations to the Ciskei. He criticized the South African Government for closing schools in Port Elizabeth, which, he said, resulted in an influx of students "who are now disturbing the peace" into the Ciskei. "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."

Most of the energy released in each fission ( $\sim 200$  MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

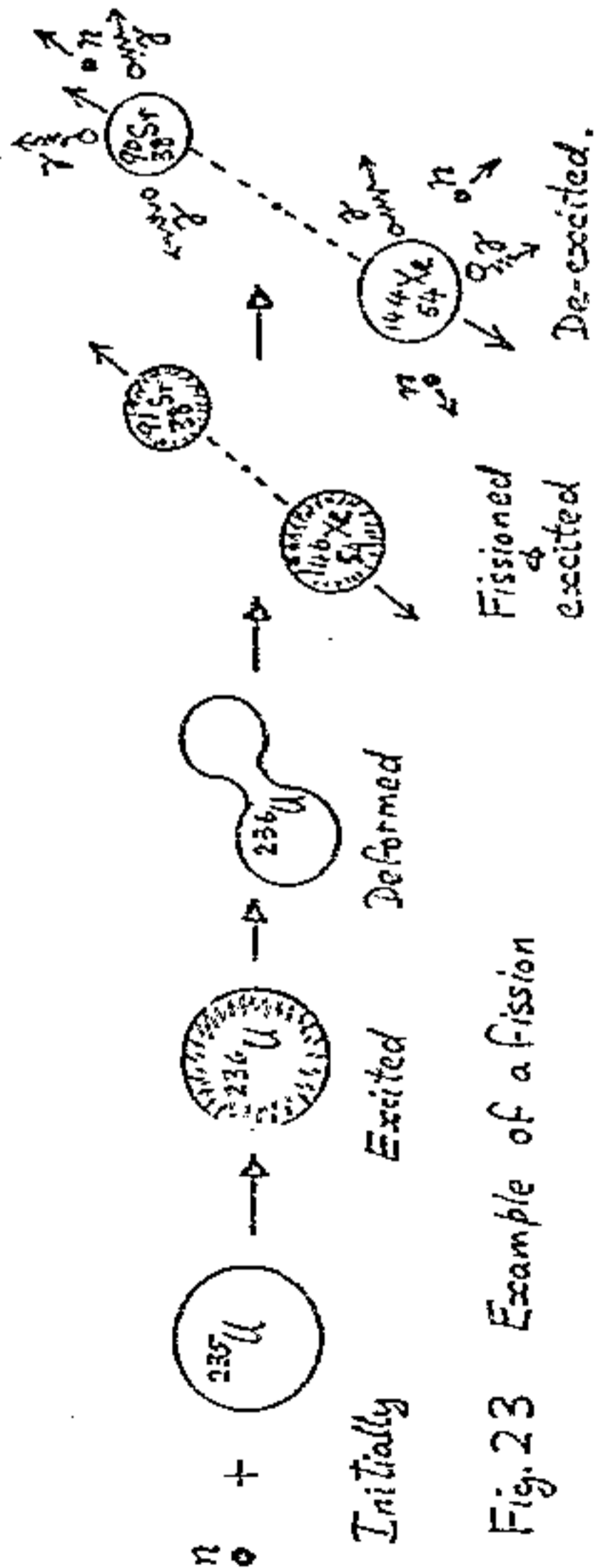


Fig. 23 Example of a fission

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#### 5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon ( $e, p, \alpha, n, \gamma$ ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g.  $e, p$  and  $\alpha$ ) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies

On the energy loss per unit path length, the energy loss per unit path length depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium,  $(-dE/dx)$  is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence  $(-dE/dx)$

**School head stoned to death**  
*Cape Times 16/9/80*

EAST LONDON. — The headmaster of a school in the Alice district was stoned to death yesterday, bringing the death toll in the Ciskei school riots over the past 14 days to four. The latest death was confirmed by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, and by the head of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe. Colonel Sebe said that when yesterday's unrest was reported to the government, a detachment of police under his personal command was flown to the area by helicopter.

When the police arrived on the scene the students "had already vanished" and the headmaster, a Mr Jara, was dead.

Chief Sebe said: "People must now realize we are no longer contending here with students but with terrorists who have no consideration for human life."

On the energy loss per unit path length, the energy loss per unit path length depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium,  $(-dE/dx)$  is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence  $(-dE/dx)$

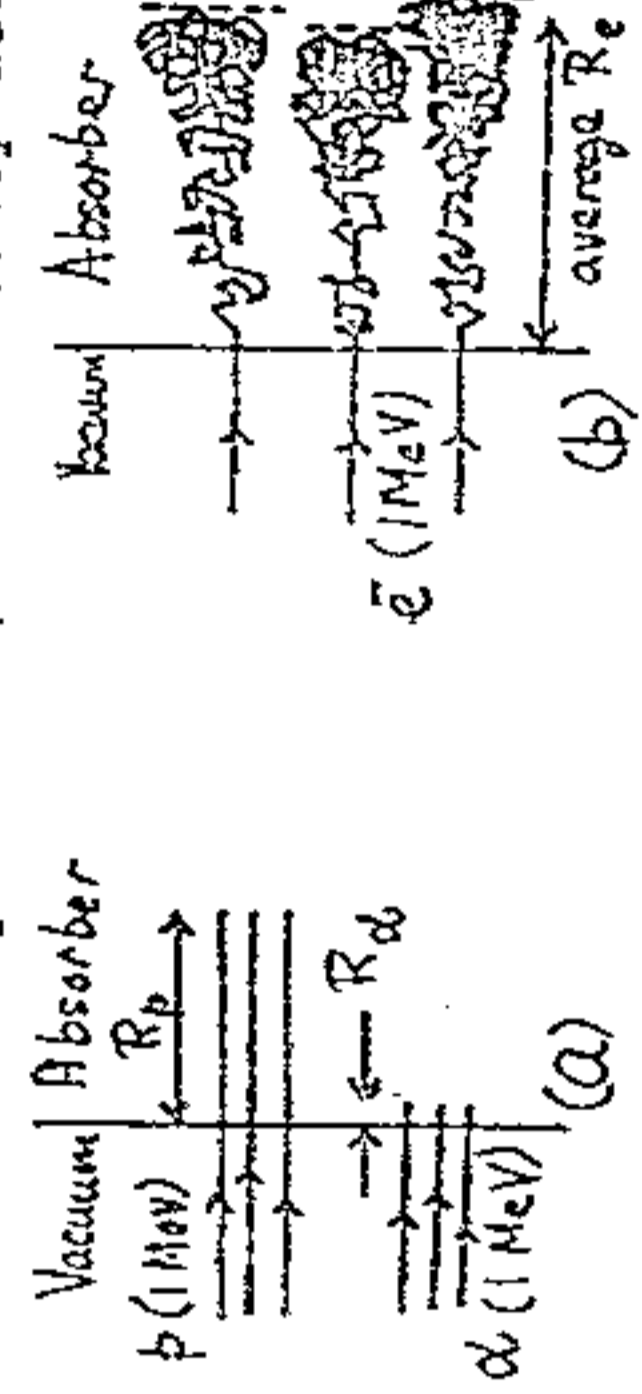


Fig. 24

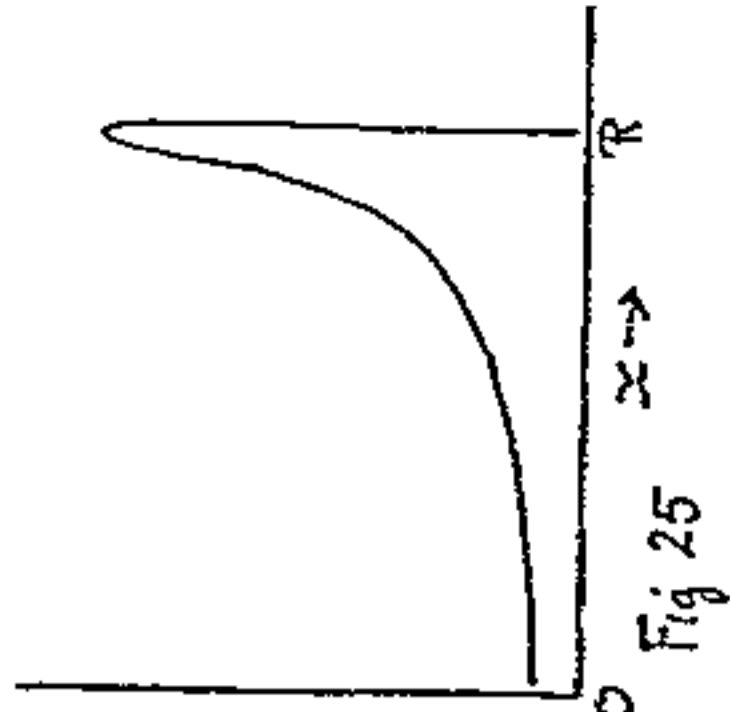


Fig. 25

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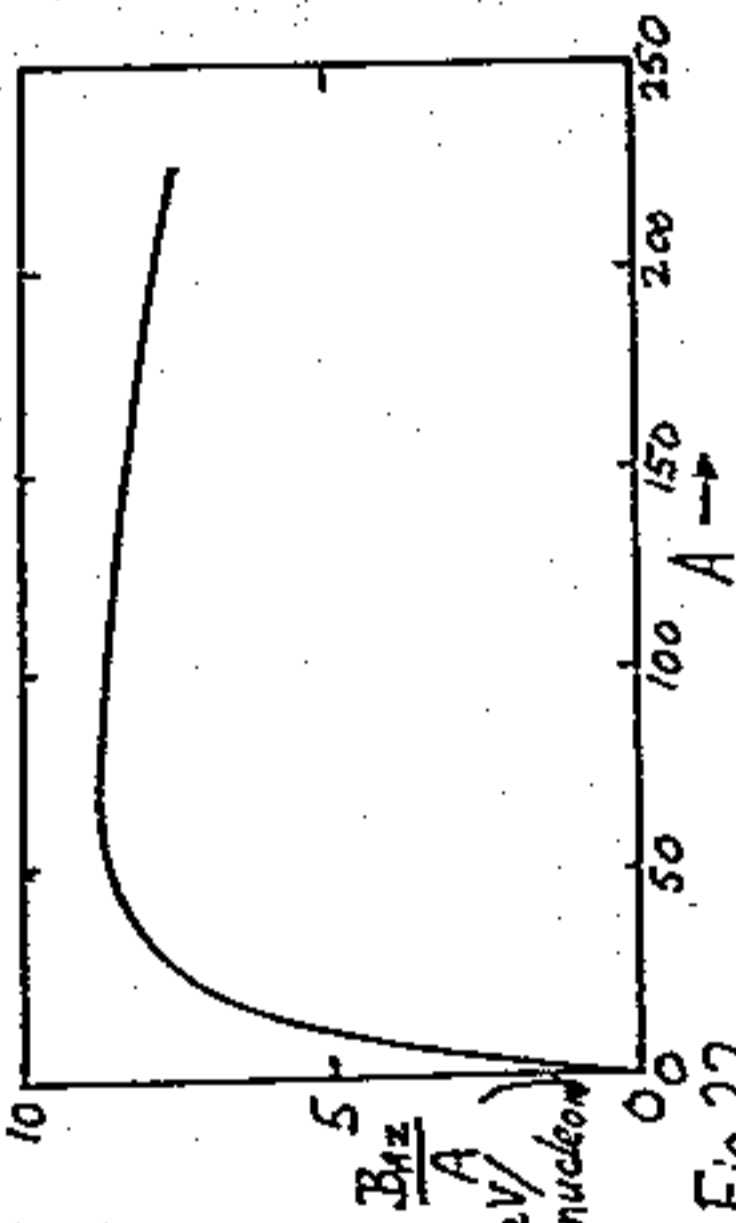


Fig. 22

versus  $A$  in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of  $\sim 8$  MeV nucleon $^{-1}$  for "medium" nuclei ( $A = 40-120$ ). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ( $A \geq 120$ ) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

If we fuse light ( $A \leq 10$ ) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ( $A \geq 200$ ) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be liberated as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the

Fission occurs spontaneously in some forms of radioactivity in these cases as  $^{235}\text{U}$  with neutrons (fig. 23). Fragments produced exhibit a range of ground states and therefore radioactive states and therefore radioactivity is also released in the fission process. Most of the energy released in each fission is the kinetic energy of the fission

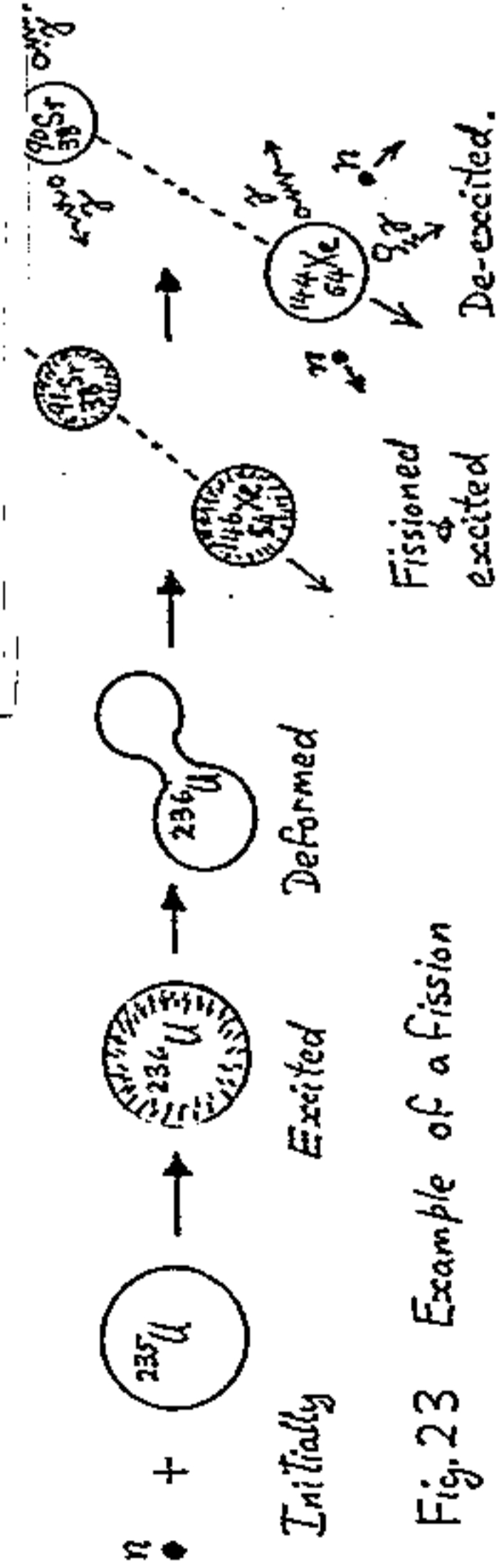


Fig. 23 Example of a fission

5.

Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

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(a) Charged particles (e.g. e, p and  $\alpha$ ) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e, p or  $\alpha$ ) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these

Pupils ignore state warning

By MIKE VAN NIEKERK

BLACK PUPILS in Kimberley's Kimberley town... the Department of Education... the Minister of Education... the school... the school... the school...

Pupils were warned that they... the school... the school... the school...

The pupils' non-attendance... the school... the school... the school...

The pupils' non-attendance... the school... the school... the school...

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Therefore, in a given medium, the range for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence  $(-dE/dx)$

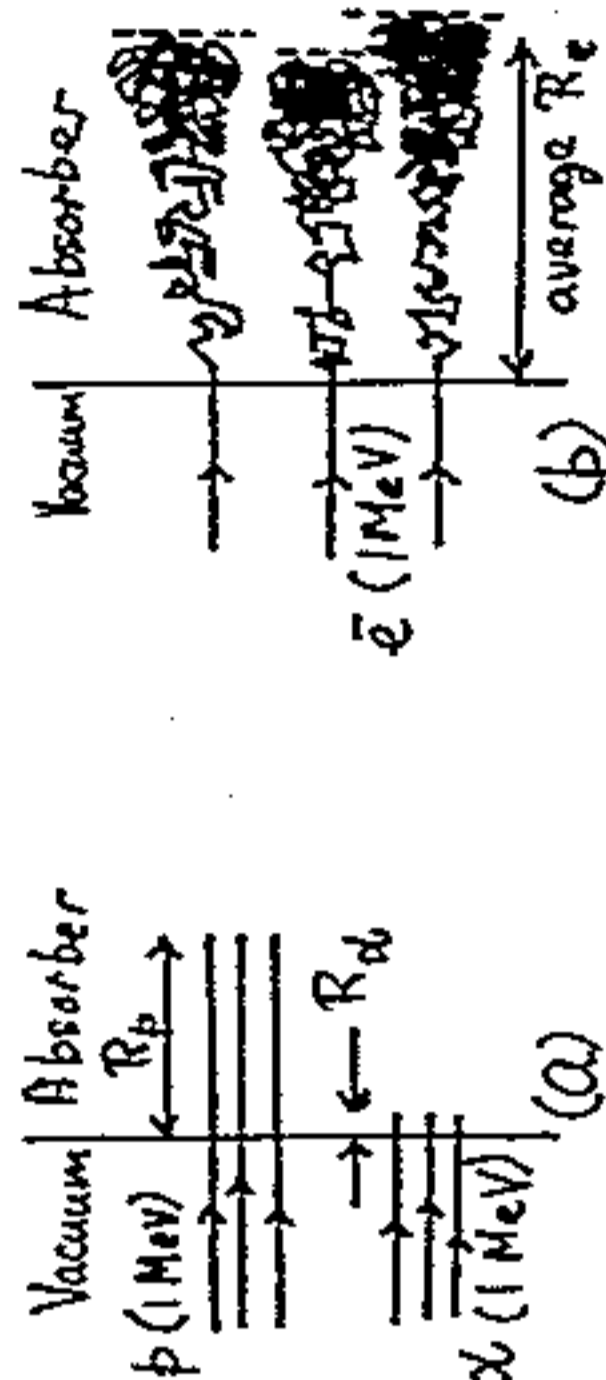


Fig. 24

Fig. 25

# Schools: <sup>15/9/80</sup> <sup>ARCUS</sup> <sup>50</sup> No decision likely today

Education Reporter

IN the wake of continuing boycotts of African schools in the Peninsula and widespread detentions of student leaders, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, may consider closing higher primary and senior secondary schools.

A spokesman at his office in Pretoria said it was probable that no decision would be taken today.

Dr Hartzenberg was awaiting reports on the situation from the regional office of his department.

Schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage were 'closed indefinitely' by Dr Hartzenberg last week.

Principals at higher primary and senior secondary schools in the Peninsula reported a complete stay-away from schools this morning.

#### 4 000 RE-REGISTERED

The schools were closed for a couple of days two weeks ago in a bid to end the four-month long boycott. Pupils were given instructions by the regional office of the Department of Education and Training to re-register, in the company of their parents, over the weekend of September 6 and 7.

More than 4 000 pupils re-registered. Just over 3 000 turned up for school the following Monday after a call by the Parents' Action Committee to continue the boycott.

Numbers dwindled steadily after pupils and teachers attending classes were beaten up and by Thursday last week most of the schools were empty.

During the boycott and the recent unrest, lower primary schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu have remained, on the whole, unaffected.

#### APPEAL

The recent detentions of student leaders and members of the Parents' Action Committee have prompted an appeal by the committee to the authorities to 'listen to this voice of reason'.

'Actions like these are sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction and frustration that could grow into the type of violence which even the authentic

20/11/11 14/19/80

# In defence of Fort Hare

WITH reference to "Fort Hare course for newsmen slammed" (Sunday Times, August 24) it is hard to understand why the head of the Department of Journalism at Rhodes University did not, like a good journalist, confirm the facts about professional training and facilities for journalism with his counterpart at Fort Hare.

There are major differences in communications and journalism courses at South African universities.

Rhodes is the only university in the country to offer an undergraduate course in journalism, while other universities, like Fort Hare, prefer communications.

At the latter university, as is the case with the universities of the Free State, Pretoria, Potchefstroom and RAU, jour-

nalism is a part of the communications course, both on the undergraduate and post-graduate levels.

As at the other universities, Fort Hare has various practicals for each course and in journalism students will most certainly receive professional training.

It is not clear why the Rhodes professor is of the opinion that Fort Hare won't have any facilities for journalism training available very soon.

As a matter of fact, the Department of Communications started only this year and is already well on its way.

It should be stated that Fort Hare offers many sub-disciplines such as communications, public relations and advertising, among others, in accordance with the International

Communications Association.

A course in communications aims at training students for jobs such as journalism, public relations and advertising, information and industrial relations officers and the like.

It is not desirable to concentrate on journalism, as Rhodes obviously realised, with their proposed change in name and the efforts to introduce a chair in advertising.

Does the head of the Department of Journalism at Rhodes University imply that journalism is a better course to offer than communications?

It seems that all the other universities offering such courses disagree: they have opted for communications. — V HUMAN, Director Public Relations and Development, University of Fort Hare, Alice.



# 13 held as PE schools closed

13/9/80 ARMS

3/29

50

13 held

(Continued from Page 1)

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 Rev James Haya.

Mr Haya is one of the parent and pupil spokesmen deploring yesterday's announcement by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, that the black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage were being closed indefinitely.

## ARRANGEMENTS

Dr Hartzenberg said that while proclaiming that they wanted pupils to go back to school, certain individuals and committees were persisting to manipulate education for their own selfish ends and were organising meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools.

He announced that special arrangements would be made in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage to accommodate pupils who had re-registered at the weekend and to help them write their exams and prepare for them.

This statement followed an ultimatum last week by Dr Hartzenberg that the schools would be closed for the rest of the year if the situation had not normalised by this Monday.

From interviews today with teachers, it emerged that a higher primary school and a secondary school in Port Elizabeth were being kept open for pupils attending classes.

The two schools being kept open are the Good Hope High School in Kwaford for post primary pupils and the Philip Nikiwe Higher Primary School for higher primary pupils.

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Security police in Port Elizabeth are reported to have detained 13 people in connection with the black schools boycott in this area, which led to the indefinite closure of many schools here yesterday.

Parents, pupils and teachers reacted with shock at the closures.

Special arrangements made by the Department of Education and Training to provide for black pupils who wanted to continue their studies in Port Eliza-

beth and Uitenhage came to nothing today as only six pupils turned up for classes.

This was learnt this afternoon from a spokesman at the circuit office of the department in Port Elizabeth.

The spokesman said although 31 pupils had registered for classes at the weekend, only six turned up today when two schools were kept open in Port Elizabeth to accommodate them.

The commander of the security police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit

Erasmus, confirmed today that the president of the Port Elizabeth Students Committee (Pesco), Mr Duma Lamani, was among the youths detained in a swoop since yesterday.

Those detained included adults, but as police worked through the night, Colonel Erasmus had no more details.

More detentions were likely to follow today because police were still 'searching for some people.' Those detained since yesterday were being

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

12/9/80  
ARGUS  
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# E Cape schools boycott continues

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The boycott of black schools in the Eastern Cape continued today.

While all parties are adopting a wait-and-see attitude, the police are pressing for a ban on public meetings in townships here.

A spokesman for the Security Police in Port Elizabeth said today the situation concerning the detention earlier this week of 12 people — in connection with the alleged distribution of African National Council propaganda material at a parents/pupil meeting — was unchanged.

They were still being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

## CANCELLED

The spokesman said he expected a magisterial order to be issued today, banning public meetings in black townships of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

Representatives of the pupils, and of the parents' committee which negotiates on their behalf, have cancelled meetings to discuss the boycott situation — particularly the closing of 31 schools earlier this week by the Department of Education and Training.

The chairman of the Black Parents' Committee, the Reverend James Haya, said however, that he was determined to go ahead with Sunday's meeting of parents and pupils, in spite of pressure from the Security Police.

Not really necessary

DAILY DISPATCH 12/9/80 (59)  
**264 in court**

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

# Victim of stoning near Guguletu



IN yesterday's violence in Guguletu, a bus carrying cerebral palsied children to their homes was stoned by crowds of youths.

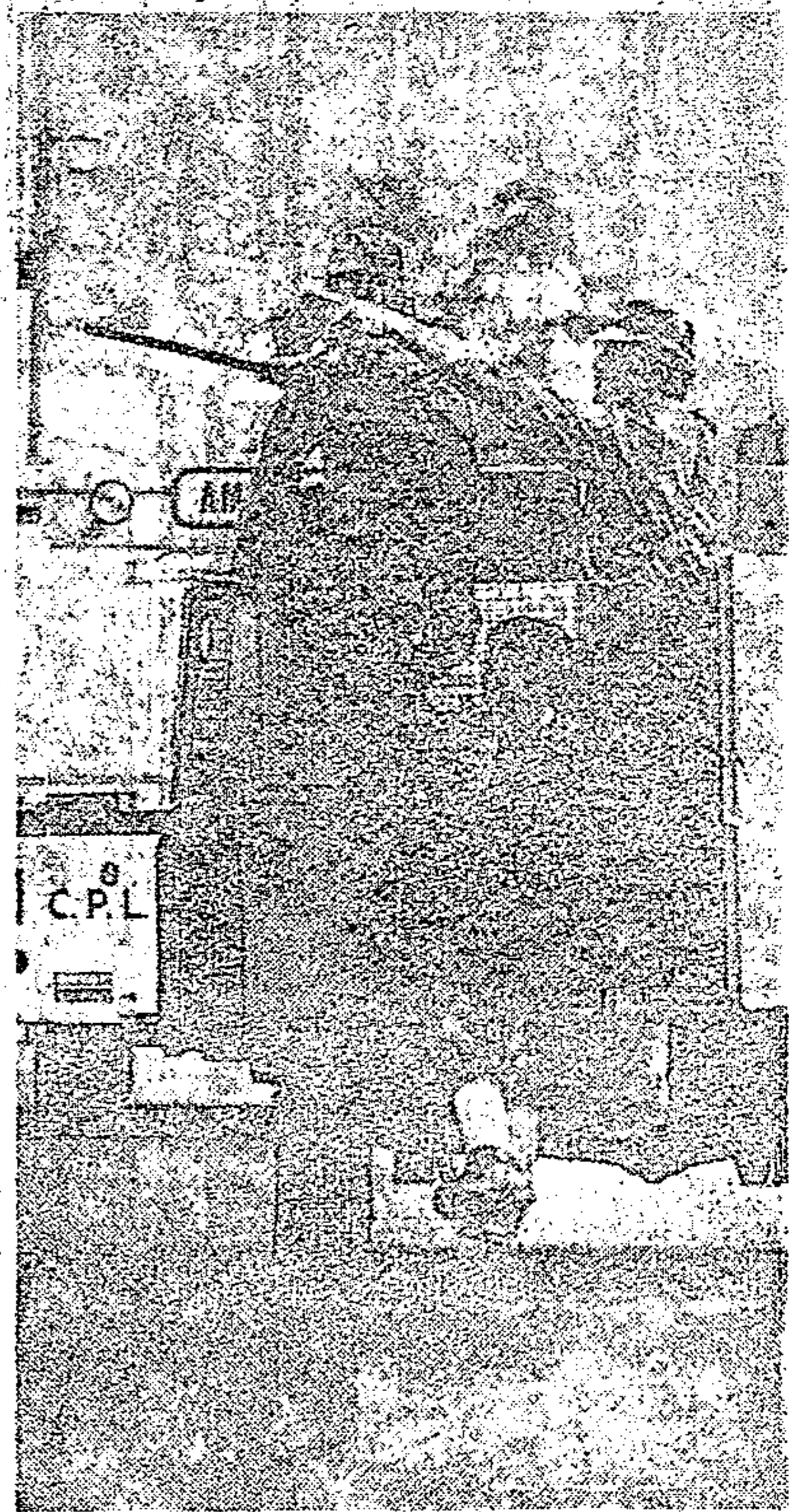
Damage to the bus, from the Eros School for coloured cerebral palsied children, is estimated at R1 000.

A number of children will not attend school until the situation in the townships calms down, according to the principal Mr F Maritz.

## SHATTERED

In the incident the windscreen of the bus was shattered by a stone which narrowly missed the driver. No one was injured but one of the children who was shocked was taken home by riot police.

The unrest yesterday occurred during the afternoon. By sunset all was quiet, but police patrols continued.



● Pictures by Willie de Klerk

n, 9, is comforted by a riot policeman in a police station where he was travelling was stoned.

RIOT POLICE escort an ambulance through Guguletu.

# Hostility 11/9/80 ARMS keeps black schools empty

Education Reporter  
HIGHER primary and senior secondary schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were empty today with only the principals and a few teachers present.

According to one principal, many teachers who had attended school regularly during the four-month-long boycott had begun to stay away following the mounting hostility against them by the pupils.

'There is a growing animosity towards the teachers in the townships. Some pupils claim they, with the school committees, have sold them out by compromising with the Department of Education and Training,' he said.

Since assaults on teachers and damage to the two principals' houses on Tuesday night, he added, many teachers were beginning to be afraid to go to school.

'Some feel they should not displease the militant pupils by being seen at school,' the principal said.

More than 4 000 pupils re-registered over the weekend but just over 3 000 turned up for school on Monday following a call by the Parents' Action Committee to continue the boycott.

Numbers have steadily dwindled since then. Teachers and pupils who resumed lessons have been assaulted.

'It appears that the parents are also hostile towards the teachers,' a principal said.

He told of a teacher who ran into a house to escape from angry pupils who had assaulted him and was chased away by equally angry parents.

A spokesman for Vukukanye Higher Primary said Lennox Memani, a Std 6 pupil who was shot dead by police last night, was one of the school's crack athletes and was a 'fine pupil.'

'I'm sure he had gone there as a spectator. Unfortunately it always

seems to be the innocent bystanders who become the victims and not the culprits themselves,' the spokesman said.

The Parents' Action Committee has issued a statement criticising the present situation. 'Violence cannot be condoned, whether it be from the community or the police,' the statement said.

'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.'

11/19/80 Arcus

# Parents warn on provoked violence

PARENTS in the Peninsula's black townships have said that violence does not advance the cause of justice, but have warned the authorities that their actions could provoke violence.

The Parents' Action Committee of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga said today that it deplored the pre-dawn detention of two of its members, Mr Joseph Ndiki, and Mrs. Nozipho Ngele, as well as Mr Bafu Bam, who is not a member.

The statement read: '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.'

Last night, following unrest in the Peninsula, the Parents' Action Committee issued a statement saying: 'The committee wants to make its position unequivocally clear. Violence

cannot be condoned, whether it be from the community or the police.'

The statement added: '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.'

'We reaffirm our respect for the sanctity of life and the right of all to private property.'

'We regret that members of the community who have been conducting themselves peacefully have had the situation exploited in this way. This is a regrettable course to follow as this cannot be seen to advance the cause of justice.'

# POST

TRANSVAAL

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.

# East Cape schools closed

DAILY  
10/9/80

(50) (250) (24)

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. Mayekiso, 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.

# Houses set alight in Kimberley unrest

CAPT TEMBA  
10/9/50  
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Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY. — A policeman's house was burnt and that of the chairman of the Galeshewe Community Council, Mr Temba 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 burned 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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CAP Times 10/9/80

# Schools in Uitenhage, PE closed

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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



# 112 pupils

# arrested after riots

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Police have arrested 112 schoolchildren following a day of violence in Kimberley during which three policemen's homes were attacked.

Homes in the white residential suburb of West End were damaged yesterday when police and pupils clashed.

A police statement issued here said that hundreds of black pupils went into the area, entering houses, smashing windows and overthrowing furniture. Considerable damage was caused.

The situation today was quiet.

Earlier, thousands of school textbooks were dumped at the Abantu Batho centre in Galeshewe and a baker's delivery van was looted and set alight.

Buses were pelted with stones and police used teargas. The bus service to the area was suspended.

## MINISTER

The trouble occurred while the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, was meeting the schools committees from the black townships.

The police statement said that about 1500 pupils marched to a community hall where Dr Hartzenberg was to have addressed parents.

They tore up their school books and threw them into a pile.

Police were called in. The students started stoning them, upon which the police used teargas.

The students left the scene and reassembled at the 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 pupils then went to West End, where 19 were arrested for damaging property.

The others went back to St Boniface school, where

they again stoned police, breaking a windscreen.

A bread delivery van was stopped near Galeshewe township, robbed and set alight.

A group stormed a beer hall, smashed a TV set and damaged beer pumps and other equipment.

## REPORTER

A reporter said he was questioned and later released by police, who said that Galeshewe had been declared a riot area and that no photographs could be taken without permission.

The Administration Board offices in Galeshewe were closed after lunch.

Mr J K Makaudi, chairman of the Galeshewe Chamber of Commerce, told members to close their shops. — Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

9/9/80 ARGUS

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# Violence flares in Kimberley

SAPSA DIST 9/7/80

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**KIMBERLEY** — The situation here was described last evening as "under control" by a spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria following yesterday's unrest in the area.

The spokesman said police were investigating damage to property at "a couple of houses" in the white residential area of West End and a beerhall in the black residential area, Galashuwe.

According to an earlier statement by the directorate, about 1 500 pupils had marched on a community hall in Galashuwe where the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, was scheduled to speak. The statement said police had broken up the gathering with teargas after the children had torn up school books.

The pupils then went on

to West End where they entered houses, broke windows and damaged furniture.

They assembled outside the houses where about 19 were arrested for damaging property.

The pupils then went to St Boniface School where they stoned police on duty, smashing the windscreen of a police vehicle.

A bread delivery van was stopped near Galashuwe, robbed of its load and set alight.

After this the pupils stormed a beerhall, smashing a TV set and damaging beer pumps and other equipment.

A police spokesman described the situation as "tense but under control". He added that no further mass gatherings had occurred and police units were on standby. — SAPA.

# All-race education talks their goal

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By Sheryl Raine  
Education Reporter

A multiracial national convention on education will be held in the near future if the National Education Union of South Africa can arrange it.

Formed in June, Neusa has issued its first newsletter. It says its main goal at present is to hold a national convention as soon as possible.

"We are convinced that the country needs one

education system and one professional association of educators, one through which educators play a bigger part than the politicians in designing a single and equal system for all," said Neusa's secretary, Mr D Lowry.

"Unless teachers and educators unite as a profession to confront those who have fashioned our present educational system, different and unequal

systems will continue to provoke the succession of crises we have experienced in our schools and universities," he said.

The Neusa initiative, which was started in the Transvaal, has now spread to other areas.

"We have established contact with groups in Bloemfontein, Turfloop, Cape Town, Durban, East Pondoland and Pietermaritzburg," said Mr Lowry.

# Few return to E Cape schools

CAPE TIMES 9/1/50 50  
2714

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, 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 Kwanoehle, 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.

# Black writers 'must not fear'

FOR 7  
11/9/80  
SC

**BLACK** writers must have inner freedom and must not be afraid of anything except supreme danger-death, said Professor Noel Manganyi at the University of the Witwatersrand when he spoke on continuity and change in black cultures.

Professor Manganyi, who is head of the Department of Psychology and Dean of the Arts at the University of Transkei, and author of *Being Black In The World* and Mashangu's Reverie said black writers "must not sound a false note".

"Literature in vernacular is the most significant force towards cultural advancement. But most writers who use ethnic languages prostitute the work and that is cultural genocide. An African writer must avoid lying at all times," he said.

Prof Manganyi said blacks are creating a future and moving towards Africanisation, and their culture must be strong enough to sustain itself, since it will be majority culture.

Modiko Dikobe's book, *Marabi Dance*, is a biographical continuity of South Africa. Mashangu's *Reverie* also shows biographical continuity and change and culture," he said.

### LANGUAGE

"Culture is the supreme language. Society talks to us through culture. But a black man's oral literature disappeared after the conquest and new African writers are creations of the colonists who created an African who can speak impeccable English," he added.

He said the emergence of black consciousness changed culture in South Africa

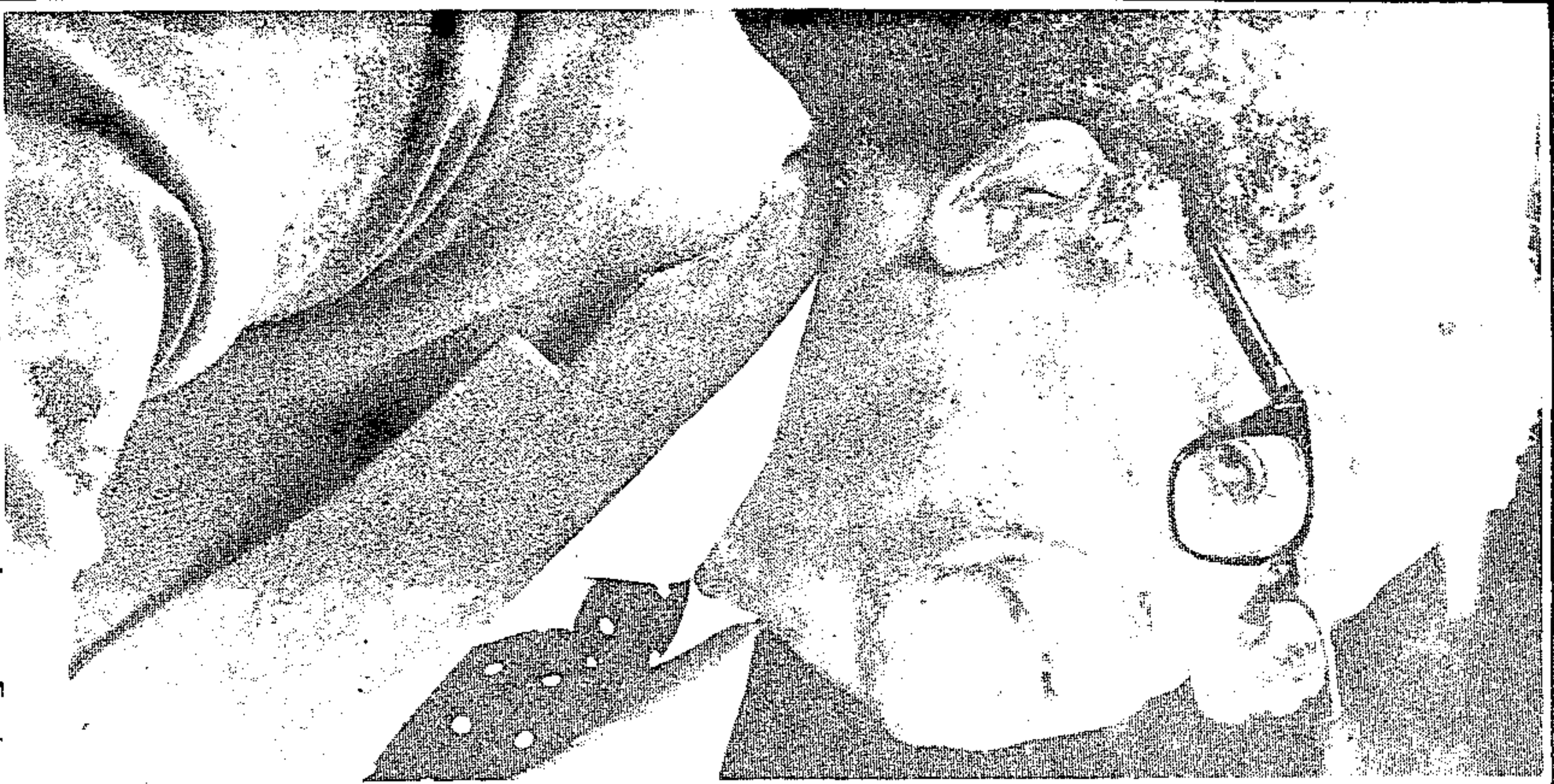
in order to put the record straight.

Mr Jordan Ngubane, a pioneer journalist and author, who spoke on *The Urgency of the Times*, said conquest reduced a black man to a status of a servant in his own country and his education was designed to create a vacuum in his thinking.

"In the past 40 years black writers were always warning of this danger. Many writers contributed to a pattern of thinking," he said.

He said in the twenties writers like Walter Rubusane, John Thengo Jabavu and Sefako Maphugo strengthened the definition adopted by blacks.

Mr Jordan Ngubane . . . spoke on *Forty Years of Black Writing*.



Professor Noel Manganyi . . . speaking at Wits University.



Cape Times 12/9/80

# 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 re-assess 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 Nohmgel, 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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This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2  
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Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal

# Kimberley pupils go on rampage — 19 held

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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 Hartzenberg.

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

# September 12 deadline for all Ciskei students

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By OWEN VANQA

THE Ciskei education department has issued an ultimatum to students to return to classes by September 12 or they will not be able to write the end of the year examinations.

The secretary for education, Mr O S Bamela, said his department had decided on September 12 as the deadline for students registered at the various schools to report to classes, failing which they would be withdrawn from the school registers.

He said those standard eight and mat-

ric students who were entered for the end of year examinations would not be allowed to write the exams if their names had been taken off the school register.

He said this would mean that they would lose a year since the next sitting would be November 1981.

Students who failed to meet the deadline would not be allowed to attend school for the rest of 1980, he said.

Attendance at various Ciskei schools has not been normal since June.

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# School boycott: Pupils ordered to re-register

PRETORIA. — The parents of school boycotters must go to the schools at which their children are enrolled on Saturday if they wish them to be re-registered, Dr F Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said today.

Dr Hartzenberg said the parents must be accompanied by their children and announced that some schools would be closed today and tomorrow to normalise the situation.

The statement reads:

'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.

## DISRUPTION

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

Pupils did return to school, but not with the intention of studying. Instead, they continued to disrupt their own education and to organise further boycotts.

'Since the time factors have now become critical, the following steps are announced to ensure the continued education of the children of those parents who take education seriously:

The following schools will be closed on September 4 and 5, 1980: All higher Primary and post Primary schools (secondary, junior secondary, and senior secondary) in the following areas:

Port Elizabeth — New Brighton, Walmer, Kwazakhele and Zwide.

Uitenhage — Kwano-huble.

Cape Town — Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu.

Grahamstown — Moyake Higher Primary, Ntsika Junior Secondary and Nathaniel Nyaluza Secondary.

## ON DUTY

Parents who wish their children to continue with their education must apply on Saturday, September 6, for re-registration at the school where the child was enrolled.

Parents must apply in person and be accompanied

mine whether building and other development programmes in these areas are to be continued.

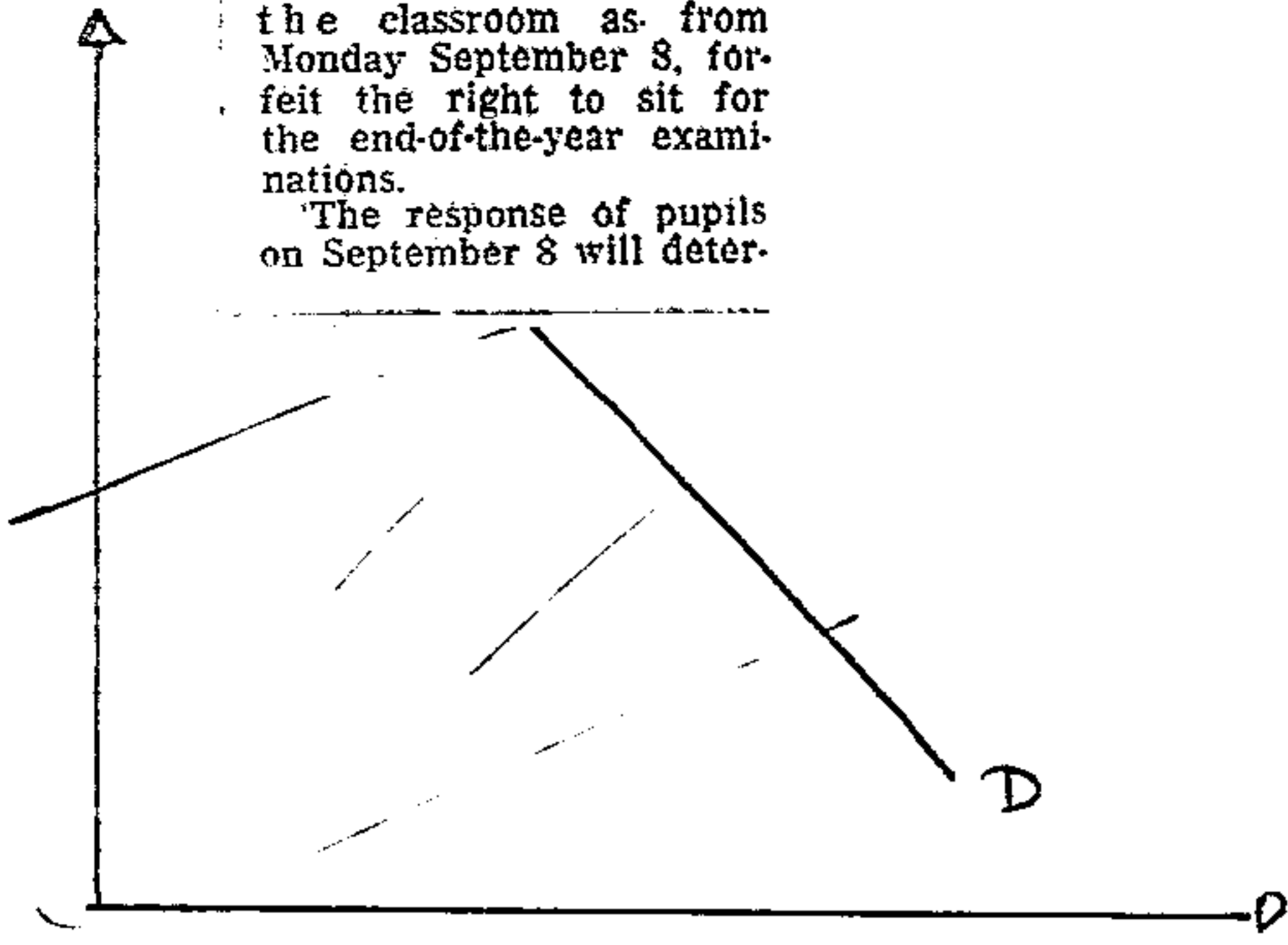
Should similar disruptive circumstances develop elsewhere, the same procedure will be followed. — Sapa.

No, it won't have p

Teachers will be on duty for this purpose.  
 The schools concerned will reopen on Monday September 8. Should effective teaching and learning not be continued, these schools will be closed for the rest of the year.  
 Pupils, who fail to be enrolled as prescribed above or fail to pursue their normal education in the classroom as from Monday September 8, forfeit the right to sit for the end-of-the-year examinations.  
 The response of pupils on September 8 will deter-

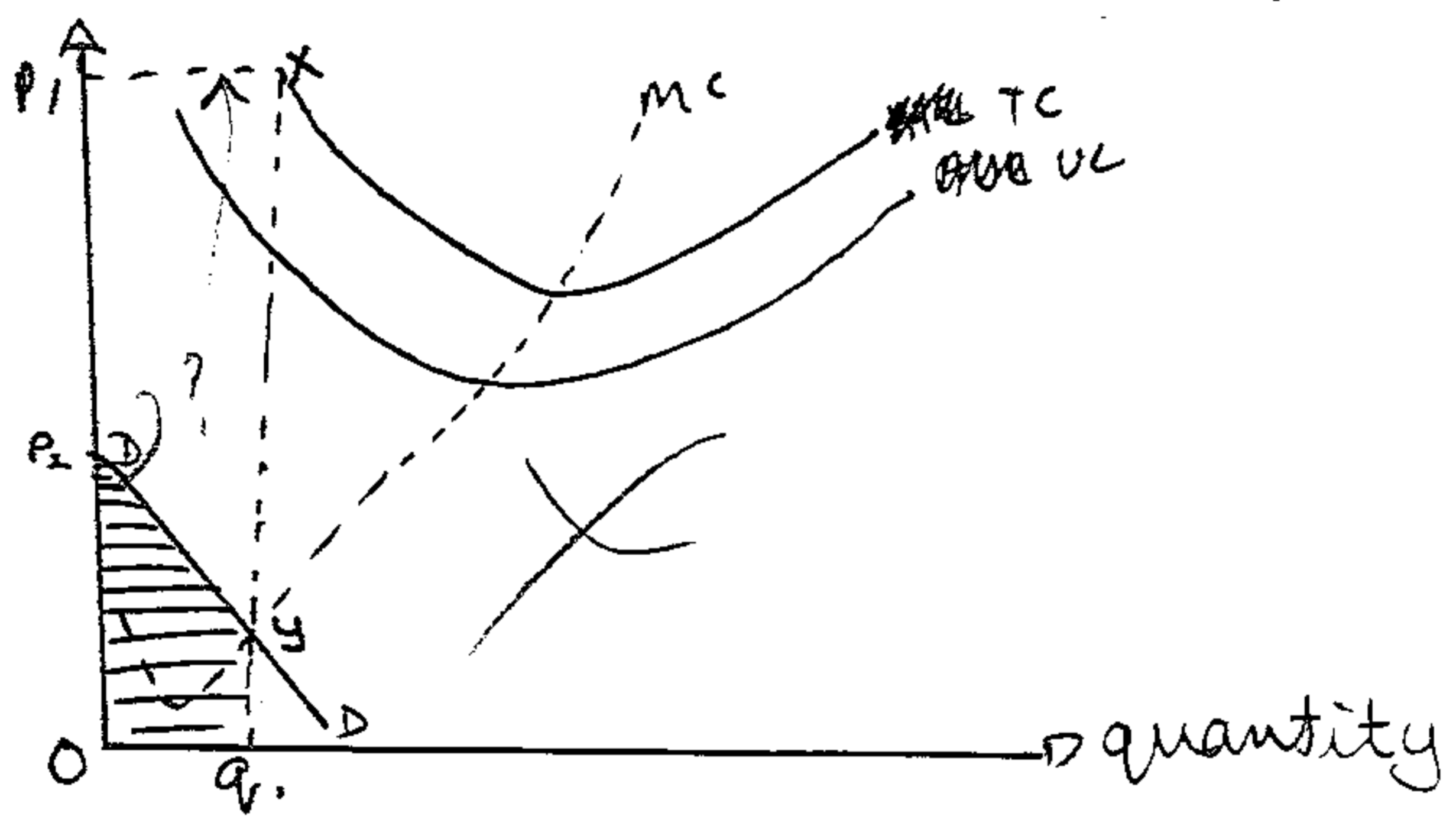
way be profitable to innovation.

Price



quantity

Price



Profit = ~~Revenue~~ =  $P_2 \times q_1$   
 Loss = ~~Revenue~~ =  $P_1 \times q_1$

Revenue =  $P_1 \times y \times P_2$  which is a loss as the shaded area is smaller than unshaded area.

This is when any amount of price discrimination will not cover the total cost incurred.

# Sabotage:

pupils

in court

EAST LONDON — Six Khulani High School pupils appeared briefly in the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court on a charge of sabotage yesterday.

Zukiswa Mapeyi, 19, Malusi Mbidlana, 20, and four others aged between 15 and 17, were not asked to plead.

No evidence was led and all were released into the custody of their parents or guardians who were warned to bring them to court on October 6.

Their appearance was in connection with the burning of books at their school on August 13.

# 5 pupils charged

EAST LONDON — Malusi Mbidlana, 20, and four other Khulani High School pupils appeared briefly in the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court on a charge of public violence yesterday.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

All five were released in the custody of their parents who were warned to bring them to court for trial on October 6. — DOR

They were charged A.

KING WILLIAMS TOWN

Trucks and police vehicles were used yesterday to transport Zeleni Secondary School pupils to the Ciskei police headquarters at Zwelitsha near here.

This followed unrest at the school yesterday, where stone-throwing pupils broke windows.

The unrest started in the morning when male students refused to return to classes. They were joined by other students after the short recess.

Sources at Zeleni said yesterday the students complained a few months ago about the "low standards" of tuition at the school, particularly in the form V class.

The principal of the school, Mr A.N. Mqomboti, was not available for comment yesterday.

Colonel Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central

# Ciskei police arrest 50 pupils after unrest

Intelligence Services, refused to supply the press with any information relating to the school unrest in the Ciskei.

Col Sebe, however, promised last week he would give a press conference today on the unrest where he would provide "full details" on the matter.

The Ciskei Education Department would be forced to close Khulani Commercial High School, Mdantsane, if unrest leading to the resignation of white teachers continued at the school.

This was said by the Mdantsane Central circuit

not enough black teachers to man it," Mr Cossie said.

"And because of the disturbances at the school one white teacher had left and a maths specialist would leave at the end of the year.

"If all white teachers here leave the school the department may be forced to close it because we shall not have enough black teachers to teach the subjects offered."

Tracing problems at the school he said pupils had written a letter to the principal complaining about certain matters.

"Some of these had

been put right by the principal but he had to refer others to our head office and we are still awaiting a reply."

Mr Cossie said the school had had no problems with other classes.

An impassioned plea to students to continue their normal school work and write examinations at the end of the year was made by Mrs M. Mpoziswa, who said she was disturbed by the yearly disturbances in school is ending up in her children not completing their education.

In Port Elizabeth there were again few pupils at black higher primary and secondary schools, in spite of a call by student leaders that they return to school grounds from Tuesday.

No incidents of police action were reported. --DDR-DDC

# Trust aims to do research

4/9/80 (M) Post 50

**THE Soweto Action Committee (TAC), which led the mass teachers' walkout against Bantu Education in 1977, has established a trust.**

The trust, named the Black Education and Research Trust, is to be followed by the formation of a council. Its aim is to do research.

According to a statement released by the honorary director of the trust, Professor Es'kia Mphahlele and organising secretary, Mr Nic Mogatusi, the move into research comes after a full year's planning and discussion by the executive committee of Tac.

The executive of the trust, which is in the process of being formed, will cater for persons who "take a lively interest" in the philosophy of education

and not only teachers.

In a working memorandum, the Council declares, that as educators and educationists, blacks have not done enough to serve as a source of positive and enlightened opinion on educational matters.

"Our teachers, like our doctors, lawyers and nurses, social workers, businessmen and representatives of other professions, have for several generations been engaged in sheer effort for survival. Thus we have tended to think of our groupings as trade unions, each in our respective careers," the memorandum adds.

Other members who will serve on the council are Mr T W Kambule and Mr Nathan Molohe. Mr Fanyana Mazibuko and Mr Curtis Nkondo were to serve on the council but their banning prevents them from doing so.



# Plea for sex talks at school

3/9/80  
ARCS

50

THERE was 'tremendous space' for sex education in schools, Dr Esther Sapire, of Groote Schuur Hospital's family planning section, said at the annual meeting of Rape Crisis last night.

However, this would not be enough. It was important to have sex education at home as well.

'We have a choice to be responsible in our sexuality. Sexual curiosity starts early and it is neither good nor bad until an adult tells a child so,' she said.

## QUESTIONS

It was important for a child to enter puberty knowing what to expect. A child's questions should be answered simply and straightforwardly or the child would stop asking them.

A great deal of sexual dysfunction resulted from lack of education, ignorance, wrong ideas, inhibi-

tions and prohibitions, Dr Sapire said.

Not knowing how to talk about sexuality was also a contributing factor. This was based on the taboo on children and adults talking about sex.

Presenting the annual report, the outgoing chairman, Miss Anne Mayne, said Rape Crisis had 238 calls over the past year.

These calls included women who telephoned for counselling, requests for information and requests for talks from Rape Crisis.

There had been an increase in crisis calls and this pointed to a need for funds for an office and a paid organiser.

The new management committee of Rape Crisis is: Lynn Blair, chairman; Simone Witkin, vice-chairman; Ingrid Weideman, treasurer; and Lisa Thorne, secretary.

*Lipin*  
**Bursaries for  
engineering**

*3/9/60*  
*SL*  
Staff Reporter

To promote education in the metal and engineering industries, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa is making bursaries available at three black universities.

The bursaries, each for R1 500 a year, will be available in the second year of the two-year preliminary engineering course at the universities of the North, Zululand and Fort Hare.

Application forms for 1981 can be obtained from The Head, Education and Training Division, Box 1338, Johannesburg, 2000. Applications close on September 30.

# E Cape pupils return to schools

2/19/80  
ARC was  
50

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — After a seven-week boycott of African higher primary and secondary schools in the Eastern Cape, there were indications today that pupils were returning to schools, but not attending classes.

In Port Elizabeth there were reports of pupils gathering outside schools and singing freedom songs.

The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee, which has been negotiating with boycotting students, the Rev James Haya, said students and parents attended a mass meeting in New Brighton on Sunday and had agreed that the pupils would return to school today with the expiry of a ban on public gatherings.

But they would not resume classes unless certain demands had been met by the Government by September 15.

## CAUTIOUS

The principal of the Cowan African School in Port Elizabeth said about 50 of the school's 1 000 pupils had arrived by 8.30 am today.

'The return of pupils is slow in these circumstances as they are cautious. Some have brought books with them and we are making arrangements for classes,' he said.

At the new Brighton Higher Primary School the principal, Mr W X Caga, said pupils had started to return today.

A full turnout was expected but he was not sure if they would resume their studies, he said.

Schools in other areas have no telephones and circuit inspectors have been sent out by the Department of Education and Training to determine the situation.

NG WILLIAMS TOWN  
 Chief Minister Lennox  
 be yesterday blamed  
 a deaths at Sada on the  
 with African  
 overnment's failure to  
 form them of the move  
 close schools in Port  
 Elizabeth and Uitenhage.  
 "Their failure to exer-  
 cise common sense and  
 courtesy caused the un-  
 rest at Sada," Chief Sebe  
 said.

# Deaths: Sebe blames govt

DANCY DSP: 50

"Our problems had  
 been eighty per cent solv-  
 ed but the closure of  
 schools in the urban areas  
 changed our situation," he  
 said.

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

"They have accomplish-  
 ed their aims in having  
 schools closed in their  
 areas and they are now  
 concentrating on the  
 Ciskei, particularly,  
 Mdantsane, Dimbaza and  
 Zwelitsha."

"We would have made  
 plans to forestall in-  
 terference by elements  
 who may have tried to con-  
 taininate 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 com-  
 menting on the stoning to  
 death of Constable  
 Lungile Mbebe, 31, of  
 Queenstown, and the  
 death of Michael  
 Masimini, 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 promis-  
 ing young man. The  
 manner in which he had

died was highly distur-  
 bing.

"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 un-  
 rest was echoed by the  
 secretary for Ciskei in-  
 telligence, Colonel  
 Charles Sebe.

Commenting on yester-  
 day's arson at Lwazi

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  
 Wonelethu 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.

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

Meanwhile, the Daily  
 Dispatch traced the  
 Masimini family yesterday  
 who said they had not  
 been given any details  
 about the death of  
 Michael, a Std 7 pupil.  
 Mrs Eise Masimini, 69,  
 said one of her other sons  
 had gone to Queenstown's  
 Frontier Hospital to iden-  
 tify the body.

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

All were remanded to  
 September 26. — DDR

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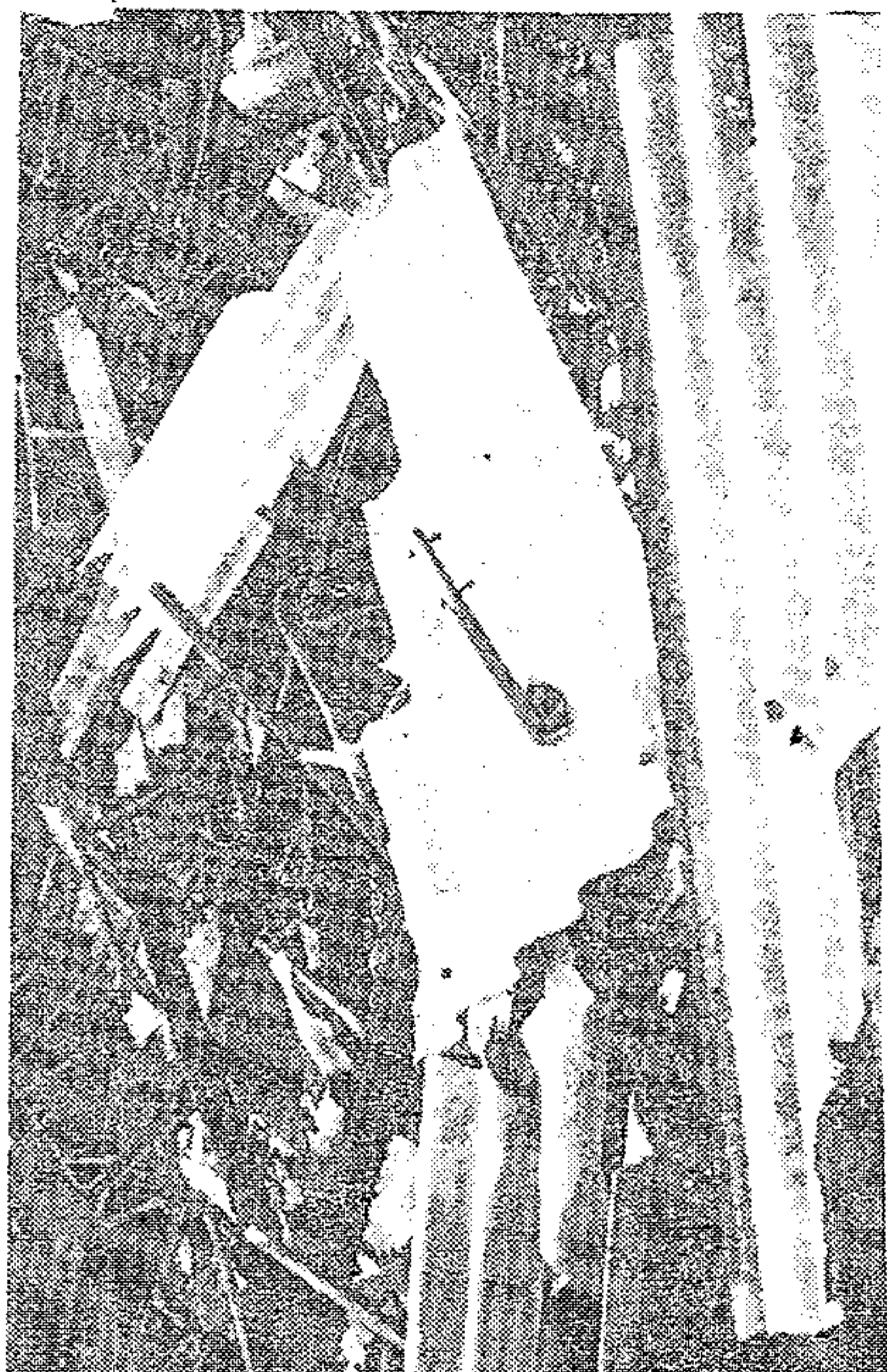
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Exami- ners' Initials			

**WARNING**

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

to disqualification and to possible exclusion from  
 University



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

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Hans

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Hansard 8 Over Col 538  
28/3/80

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B(538) Farm schools 28/3/80  
422. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked  
the Minister of Education and Training:

- (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 1979;
- (2) what was the *per capita* expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on farm school pupils during 1979?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) (a) 4 734 (Table 2.3.1)
- (b) 9 219 (Table 2.4)
- (c) 436 118 (Table 2.5.1)

The statistics are as on the first Tuesday of March 1979 and contained in my Department's Annual Report.

2(a) and (b) The information is not available. It is not possible to identify all expenditure according to school categories. The *per capita* expenditure in respect of all pupils for the 1978-'79 financial year, is as follows:

539

FRIDAY, 28 1

excluding expenditure of a capital nature; R68,15  
including expenditure of a capital nature; R71,28.

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Hansard 8 Ques Col 547  
28/3/80

547

FRIDAY, 28 MARCH 1980

548

(547) Farm schools 593  
511. Hr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked  
the Minister of Education and Training:

How many pupils in each standard  
attended farm schools in the Republic in  
1977, 1978 and 1979, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND  
TRAINING:

The reply to your question is contained  
in my Department's Annual Reports for  
1977, 1978 and 1979 and is as follows:

	1977 (Table 3.3.1)	1978 (Table 2.5.1)	1979 (Table 2.5.1)
Sub A .....	128 734	126 455	129 860
Sub B .....	90 409	92 618	95 225
Std 1 .....	73 557	76 417	80 791
Std 2 .....	46 641	49 350	52 813
Std 3 .....	33 456	35 752	39 158
Std 4 .....	20 217	22 240	24 070
Std 5 .....	11 797	12 363	14 201
Std 6 .....	4 535	4 833	3 217
Std 7 .....	—	57	60
Std 8 .....	—	—	48
Total .....	409 346	420 085	439 443

28/3/80

Hansard 8 Ques A Col 522

(50)

Coloured pupils: capital expenditure (257)  
\*4. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Public Works (50)  
81/22) 28/3/80  
What was the capital expenditure on schools for Coloured pupils in the Republic in the financial year 1978-'79?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:  
R20 614 918.



Hansard 7(418) 20/3/80 (50)

Coloured pupils

364. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (a) How many Coloured pupils were and
- (b) what percentage of them was, enrolled in the Republic in each standard from substandard A to standard X as at 31 March 1979?

419

THURSDAY, 20

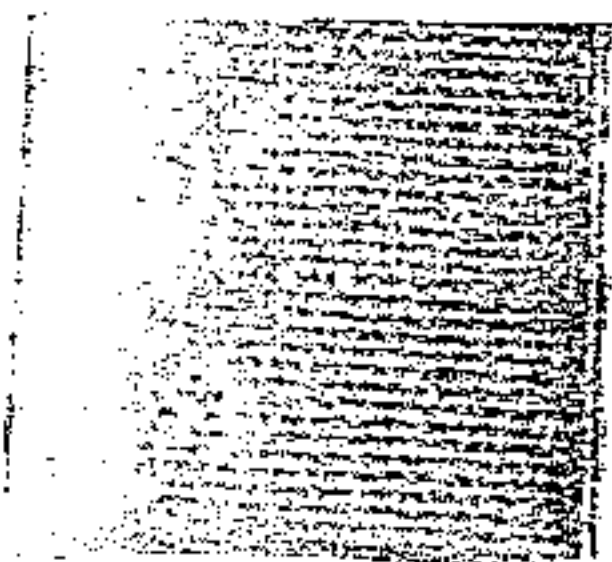
The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured persons in the Republic is a matter falling under the control of the Coloured Persons Representative Council and administered country-wide by its Executive. I have, however, ascertained that the answers to the question are as follows:

	(a)	(b)
Substd. A	114 108	15,6
Substd. B	102 984	14,1
Std 1	96 148	13,3
Std 2	85 178	11,6
Std 3	77 390	10,5
Std 4	68 471	9,4
Std 5	58 095	8,0
Std 6	45 642	6,2
Std 7	37 944	5,1
Std 8	23 760	3,2
Std 9	14 588	2,0
Std 10	7 865	1,0

Hansard  
7(419)

20/3/80 (50)



7(419) Coloured pupils  
397. Dr. L. BORARNE asked the Minister  
of Coloured Relations:

10 MARCH 1980

420

- (1) How many Coloured pupils in the Republic (a) wrote and (b) passed the Senior Certificate examination at the end of 1979;
- (2) how many of the pupils who passed qualified for matriculation exemption;
- (3) how many pupils (a) wrote and (b) passed the Standard VIII examination at the end of 1979?

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured Persons in the Republic is a matter falling under the control of the Coloured Persons Representative Council and administered country-wide by its Executive. I have, however, ascertained that the answers to the question are as follows:

- (1) (a) 7 654  
(b) 6 779
- (2) 2 456
- (3) (a) 21 988  
(b) 18 567

Hansard

4(221)

20/3/80

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Indian pupils

473. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (a) How many Indian pupils were and (b) what percentage of them was enrolled in the Republic in each class and standard from Class (i) to Standard X as at 1 March 1979?

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

The hon. member is kindly referred to the figures on page 69 of the annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 which reflects the position as at 6 March 1979.

22/4/80

~~257~~  
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Coloured School Bayville  
(Statement)

Ja Wangsd 10 Cds 4492-4494

Hansard 6 Quest Col. 352

14/3/80

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Adult education centres

393. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

353

WEDNESDAY.

- (a) How many Blacks were enrolled at adult education centres in each province in 1979 and (b) how many such centres were there in each province in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) and (b) Statistics are not kept according to provinces, but according to regions. The requested information according to the different regions is contained in my Department's Annual Report for 1979 (see tables 5.1.1 and 5.3.1. pp. 379 and 380.)

Commission of inquiry into state of  
education in South Africa

Hans Q.C. 883  
17

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\*7. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the  
Minister of National Education:

13/6/50

- (1) Whether the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations has requested the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the state of education in South Africa; if so,
- (2) whether the request has been or will be acceded to; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) what will be (a) the profession of the chairman of the commission and (b) the terms of reference of the commission?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL  
EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes;
- (2) and (3) A full statement will be made shortly about the whole matter.

12(739) 7/5/80 229 (50)  
School boycotts: persons detained  
625. Mrs. H. Suzman asked the Minister  
of Police:

- (1) Whether any persons have been detained in terms of security laws because of their involvement in the recent school boycotts; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) in terms of what law was each of them held and (c) on what date was each arrested;
- (2) whether any of them were subsequently released; if so, (a) what are

8 MAY 1980

740

their names and (b) on what date in each case?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) and (2) Except to confirm that 21 persons have been detained in terms of section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act 1966, I consider it not to be in the public interest to disclose further particulars.

12(725) 7/5/80 School boycott (50) (267)

\*17. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Police:†

Whether the South African Police recently made attempts to convene a meeting at which he would meet the schoolchildren involved in school boycotts; if so, what was (a) the nature of the attempts, (b) the result of the attempts and (c) the object in holding such a meeting?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

7 MAY 1980

(X2) 726

Yes.

(a), (b) and (c) In an attempt to end the boycott I requested the members of the so-called Committee of 61 to come and see me.

The Committee unfortunately declined the invitation.



School boycotts; persons injured  
14(782) 21/5/80 (50) (WS)  
637. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Police:†

Whether any persons were injured as a result of Police action against schoolchildren during the school boycotts and processions or meetings of schoolchildren in connection therewith; if so, how many (a) schoolchildren, (b) policemen and (c) other persons?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Yes.

(a) 7.

(b) 9.

(c) 6.

Indian schools/colleges closed

701. <sup>13/6/80</sup> Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

<sup>50257</sup>  
Whether any Indian schools and/or colleges have been closed since 2 June 1980; if so, (a) in what areas, (b) what is the total number of (i) pupils and (ii) students affected and (c) what were the reasons for the closure?

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

No. (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Hansard 6 Quest Col 346

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123-80

Compulsory education for Coloured children  
(346)

\*14. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

(a) Up to what age or standard is education compulsory for Coloured children and (b) when did these requirements come into operation?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

(a) 16 years or standard eight  
(b) 1 January 1980

26/3/80

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Human Sciences Research  
Amendment Bill

See Senate Hansard 4 cols 993-996

50

EDUCATION - General

1-9-80 - 31-12-80

- (4) (a) what are the names of (i) the booksellers who have supplied these books in the past and (ii) the publishers with whom orders are being placed at present and (b) what is the value of the order being placed with each publisher;
- (5) whether the publishers are to receive publisher's or bookseller's price;
- (6) who will be responsible for delivering the books to the individual schools?

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

- (1) Yes. A large number of the books required are not in stock and must be reprinted. A publisher cannot reprint a book before he has established the need and this he can only do once he has received all the orders.

The survey to establish the shortage of books was conducted by the Head Office of the Department of Coloured Relations. If the normal procedures were to be followed, all the survey forms would have to be referred to the 13 Regional Offices of the Department for the placing of the prescribed official orders with the booksellers concerned. The booksellers would then have to order the books from the publishers in order to execute the orders.

As the early delivery of the books is a matter of urgency and the usual procedures time consuming, the Department decided as an exception to place the orders direct with the publishers to ensure that the majority of the books would be available at the schools by the beginning of the third school quarter.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes.

(4)(a)(i) According to the State contract there are 270 booksellers from whom schoolbooks may be ordered. If required, a list of the sellers can be obtained from the Department of Coloured Relations.

(4)(a)(ii)	(4)(b)
Juta .....	R198 645
Maskew Miller.....	R165 803
Perskor .....	R51 268
Nasou .....	R513 552
Human & Rossouw.....	R20 805
Tafelberg.....	R183 374

A number of books must also be ordered from sundry overseas publishers as well as various smaller publishers from all over the Republic. Agreement has been reached with the above-mentioned larger publishers to place these orders.

(5) The publisher's price.

(6) The publishers.

Coloured schools: orders for books

695. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (1) Whether it has been decided to place orders for books for Coloured schools direct with publishers; if so, for what reason;
- (2) whether this is a departure from the usual procedure of placing orders with booksellers; if so,
- (3) whether the usual procedure will be followed for the annual requisition of books;

Hans/Quin CA 888 13/6/80

(20) (50)

*Answered 8*  
*2013571*  
*50*

**HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH AMENDMENT BILL**

(Second Reading)

\*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

The Human Sciences Research Council was established in 1968 in terms of the provisions of the Human Sciences Research Act, No. 23 of 1968, with the object of promoting research in the field of human sciences and also of expanding our knowledge in this respect. Since its establishment the council has found it difficult to find suitable accommodation and up to now it has been necessary to make use of rented accommodation. It is needless to say that apart from the high rentals, it is also not possible, in the confined space of the rented accommodation, which is situated in various buildings, to give the HSRC an identity of its own so that it may function properly.

Consequently the Cabinet has decided to approve in principle that a building be erected for the HSRC and that legislation be introduced to enable the HSRC to enter the capital market.

The legislation which is now being introduced by me is not contentious, its purpose being merely to empower the Human Sciences Research Council to borrow money from any source for the erection of the proposed building. Such loans will be guaranteed in terms of the recently amended section 35 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975. Any property obtained by means of such a loan will not be alienable without the prior approval of the Minister in consultation with the hon. the Minister of Finance.

Dr. A. L. BORLAINE: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that if one wants to get legislation through this House quickly, one must reserve it for immediately after the budget, especially when it is a budget such as the one we have heard today leaving everybody in a fairly good mood. I should like to tell the hon. the Minister immediately that we will be supporting this Bill. I really do not

think that there is any point in wasting a great deal of the time of this House. However, I must at least say that those of us who have any knowledge at all of the Human Sciences Research Council have been greatly impressed by the work that has been done, and believe that we are moving in the right direction, as stated by the hon. the Minister in his introductory speech.

With this brief introduction I want to say that we shall support this Bill in all its stages.

Mr. R. B. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the NRP I should also like to say that we shall be supporting this amendment Bill. However, in the explanation that the hon. the Minister gave a few minutes ago he mentioned that this particular statutory body has decided to embark upon a course of establishing its own building, for which it will raise certain funds in terms of an amendment Bill, and that it will receive the required guarantee. Apparently the difficulty was that this organization had been caught in the problem of finding suitable accommodation so as to give itself the proper project image. I think the hon. the Minister will appreciate there is probably a large number of statutory bodies which are today finding themselves to be in exactly the same position. It is because of the difficulty that so many of these bodies are experiencing in finding proper accommodation, that we in fact encourage and will be supporting this amendment legislation. One wonders, however, whether the difficulty which the Human Sciences Research Council have experienced could be possible lead to a considerable demand for this type of facility from other statutory bodies which do not already enjoy this type of facility at the moment. Nevertheless, because we know that there are so many similar bodies which have this difficulty, it shall be giving our wholehearted support to this legislation.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the support that the official Opposition and the NRP have given to this measure. I merely want to point out in reply to the hon. member who has just sat down that we already have this clause, of course, in respect of many other bodies. The hon. member will recall that only recently a Bill was discussed in the

whereby section 35 of the Exchequer and Audit Act was amended, and this clause gave the assurance that at all stages the hon. the Minister of Finance and the hon. the Minister concerned with the particular department will have the right either to approve or to reject any such application. We do not expect any difficulty, because where it is necessary any other bodies did have the power to use it in a very responsible manner. I thank the hon. members for their support.

Question agreed to.  
Bill read a Second Time.  
*Committee Stage*

Clause 3:  
\*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: Mr. Chairman, I move that this clause be negatived, and now move—  
That the following be a new clause to follow clause 2:  
*Insertion of section 12A in Act 23 of 1975*  
3. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 12:  
*"Alienation and encumbrance of owner's property.*  
12A. The council shall not, without the prior approval of the Minister granted in consultation with the Minister of Finance—  
(a) let, sell, exchange or otherwise alienate its immovable property;  
(b) so long as a guarantee furnished in terms of section 35 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), is of force and effect in respect of any loan granted to the council—  
(i) mortgage or otherwise encumber its immovable property acquired with money obtained by means of that loan;

(ii) let, sell, exchange or otherwise alienate, or hypothecate or otherwise encumber with money obtained by means of that loan."  
New clause agreed to.  
Title:  
\*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: Mr. Chairman, I move the amendment printed in my name on the Order Paper, as follows—  
On page 3, in the fourth to sixth lines, to omit "to authorize the said Minister to furnish guarantees in respect of loans granted to the said council;"  
Amendment agreed to.  
Title, as amended, agreed to.  
House Resumed:  
Bill reported with amendments.  
Bill read a Third Time.

# Thousands of children at mercy of others' whims

## Scandal down on the farm

STAR  
15/10/80  
(50)



It was hot the day The Star visited the Philena Farm School. Temperatures were in the 30s and pupils were clustered around a barrel of water bought for 30c from a nearby farm manager. There is no running water at the school and the children trudge up a hill to fetch water as often as three times a day in summer.

More than 70 percent of black schools could be arbitrarily closed by farmers — and the country has no law to stop them from cutting off the education of thousands of primary-school children.

Even in 1980 Government legislation fails to protect black pupils attending farm schools from possible stoppage of what many educationists believe is already inadequate education.

The farm-school system has been a touchy issue among black communities and educationists for many years.

Latest figures from the Department of Education and Training reveal that in 1979 there were 6 657 black schools in the country (excluding the homelands) of which 4 734 were farm schools (71 percent).

In the same year there were about 5-million black pupils enrolled at schools of which 30 percent were being educated at farm schools in classes ranging from Sub A to standard 5.

Their education at farm schools is dependent solely on the grace of farmers who own the land on which schools are built. There is no law or regulation at the Education and Training Department to invoke to stop a farmer from refusing to open a school on his property or closing an existing school.

The closure of farm schools "does not happen often," according to a departmental spokesman, but everywhere there are nevertheless schools which are closed by uncooperative farmers. The Department of Education and Training did not have exact figures on the number of schools closed last year.

Educationists point out that it is not the small number of schools closed annually that matters, but the fact that they can be closed at all.

In general white communities become more cooperative in recent years and last year saw the erection of 178 farm schools. The government grants a subsidy of R2 000 a year and pays teachers' salaries, pro-

**There is no law to stop private people closing 70 percent of the country's black schools, writes education reporter SHERYL RAINE.**

vides a certain number of text books and desks and sends inspectors to check on the running of schools.

Nevertheless, only R200 000 was spent on farm school classrooms during 1979.

A visit to three farm schools near Johannesburg would open the eyes of many.

● At the Blair Athol school in the Transvaal there is one classroom for 110 children.

● At the Riversands school north of Sandton there are two classes in one classroom with one teacher for all instruction. The situation is worse in other areas where farmers are reluctant to allow members of the Press access to schools.

● Few schools have running water or electricity.

● At the Witkoppen school in Sandton choir pupils give a superb performance of negro spirituals and sing of wearing golden slippers while more than one set of toes protrude from shoes



Bronwen Einhorn is six months old. She is white and is already zoned to go to a school within convenient distance from her parents' home and where her education is assured. The black children behind her are among 500 lucky rural pupils who attend the Witkoppen School. Most of them will have to go to boarding school in order to complete their education.

that have become too small.

There are many other factors which make farm school education unacceptable.

It is not State policy to encourage the building of high schools on farms. This means that children who reach Standard 5 struggle to find accommodation in

high schools in urban black areas, rural boarding schools or the homelands.

The majority of pupils face separation from their families because they have to attend schools far from their homes no matter where they are accommodated. Some fear that if they enter an

independent homeland to go to school they could lose their South African citizenship by being forced to apply for a homeland passport.

Bursaries are available from the Department of Education and Training to the tune of R150 a year for Standards 6, 7 and 8 and

R160 a year for Standards 9 and 10. But these funds do not always cover the cost of a child's education, let alone transport fees, school uniforms and books.

While the department does subsidise the provision of text books, pupils are expected to buy their own set works and all stationery.

It's tough when parents are farm labourers and sometimes earn as little as R20 and a bag of mealie meal a month.

Then there is the question of transport. It is not unusual for children to walk 40 km a day to attend school.

There are no Government subsidised transport schemes like the buses arranged for white farm children.

It is little wonder, therefore, that teachers experience problems with children who are too exhausted to learn after long walks and insufficient food to keep them alert in class.

Despite a regulation that states that children may not be used as farm labourers during school hours, black pupils are still pulled out of classes, especially at harvesting time. The extent to which this happens is on the decrease, however, thanks to departmental inspectors who visit farm schools regularly to en-

sure that standards are maintained.

The solutions?

There are those like Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP), MP for Bryanston, who believes the public should not get away with the "out-of-sight, out-of-mind" attitude most often displayed towards farm schools. Service organisations and individuals could do much to improve the lot of farm schools with donations.

But Mr van Rensburg also agrees with Mr Samson Matlou, principal of the Witkoppen school. The structure of the education system must change.

"Farm schools must be incorporated into a national education system," says Mr Matlou.

"What we need is a time table for progress," says Mr van Rensburg. "It is within the country's ability to achieve parity in education spending within 10 years.

"Current estimates indicate we need 30 000 additional schools, 220 000 teachers and R4 000-million to upgrade black education.

"It is not impossible to launch a disciplined programme to achieve this. Other nations faced with the same type of educational demands have done it.



# Jobs crisis is due to 'absurd influx laws'

By Sieg Hannig,  
Labour Editor

Employment codes and conditions negotiated by trade unions through industrial councils certainly cannot be blamed for South Africa's unemployment, says Mr Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the Free Market Foundation.

In a speech to a seminar of the Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg yesterday, he blamed the unemployment crisis largely on:

• the education and training bottlenecks, and

• the Government's "absurd" policy of trying to put urbanisation into reverse through exporting unemployment to the rural areas by means of influx control.

For example, he said,



Mr O'Dowd . . .  
jobs destroyed.

South Africa had aimed for a servantless society amid a sea of unemployment.

He posed the question of how many jobs had been destroyed by the "entirely intended effects" of influx control.

Mr O'Dowd, who spoke

in his private capacity, said economic development which benefited the whole population was possible in South Africa with modern technologies.

Japan, which had a per capita income no higher than that of South Africa in 1960, had provided the proof that this was possible, he said.

Mr Merton Dagut, corporate planner of Nedbank, said South Africa had not yet found the means of emulating Japan.

But it could reap many rewards automatically if it stopped committing "the sins of separate development."

## PROFITS

A spokesman for an American firm which cut its black force by 20 per cent five years ago to increase wages by up to 40 per cent said this had not proved a burden on profits.

Instead, 50 percent more jobs had been created as a result of the firm's increased efficiency (and competitiveness).

Professor Jill Natrass of the University of Natal said the immediate impact of higher black wages was greater buying power in the hands of low income earners.

This meant increased demand for food, clothing and other essentials — a demand which actually generated more jobs in the industries producing the goods, she said.

But Mr O'Dowd argued that harm could be done if the high wages being paid by big, capital intensive, firms were enforced on small, labour intensive, companies.

Where such large companies were threatened by competition from smaller ones, they should abandon the business in favour of the smaller firms, he said.

STAR  
16/10/80  
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~~229~~

Soweto appeared quiet this morning. The streets were calm and buses were crowded with people going to work.

School children, many of whom had stayed at home yesterday, were back to their normal routine reported Pico'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-

# Soweto back to work and school

out this morning.

Mr. David Thebehali, 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 Perren, had a minor head injury when he

was hit by a stone. The Minister of Cooperation, and Development, Dr. Koozlof, said last night his visit to Soweto was a victory for moderate forces in the country.

The injured policemen are Constable J. Ramoschaba 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.

55 000 in boycott

17/10/80

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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.

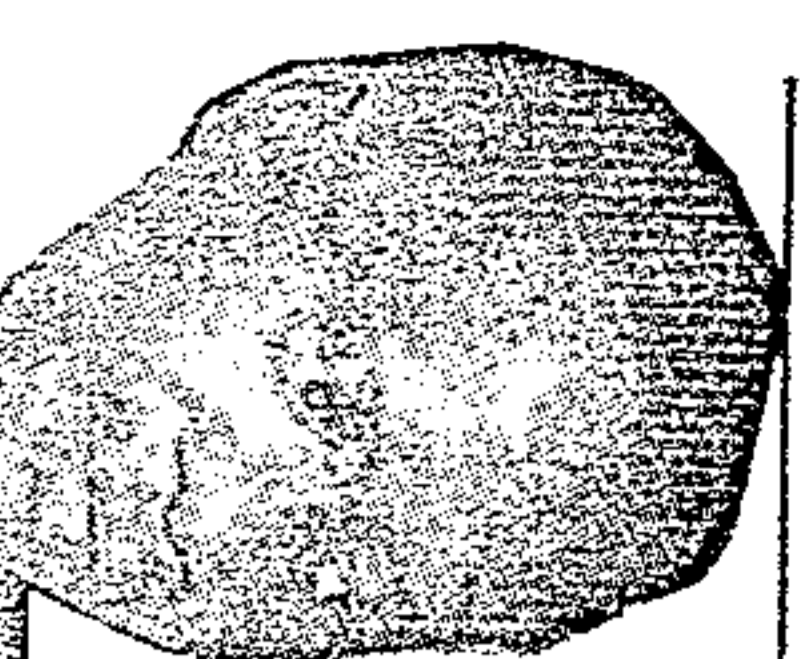
Mr Engelbrecht said no  
temporary teachers had

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

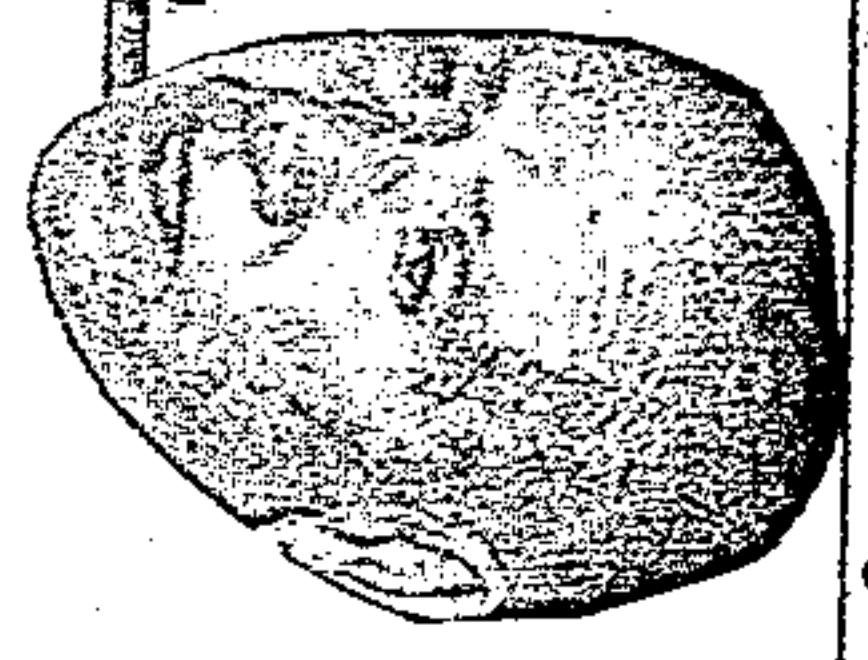
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Percy Qobozza.

# THE CLASSES OF '53

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 Qobozza, that blacks preferred the education system which existed before 1953.

Writing in a column for an American newspaper, Mr Qobozza 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 Qobozza said the Government had hoped that the present education system would produce a savvy generation of blacks unlike the old one which had produced leaders like Mandela and Sobukwe.

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.

"Firstly it must be realised that Dr Verwoerd made this speech 26 years ago under totally different circumstances from those prevailing 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-



Away With RACIAL EDUCATION

Students protest against their education... what changes have been made?

## Rousseau answers Percy Qobozza'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 'idle' or the so-called 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 Sid 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:

"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:

① The number of full-time matriculants increased from 75 in 1955 to 43 700 in 1980 — an increase of 6 400 percent.

② The pass rate has likewise increased from 19

1979. To this must be added the 9 005 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.

"The enrolment in secondary schools throughout the country was 35 000 in 1955. This number (Frankel and Bophutha-Tswana included) has increased to approximately 658 000 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.

Mr Rousseau points a very rosy picture of black education. But he fails to compare the lot of black schoolchildren with that of whites.

"The increase in the number of matriculants has enabled the department to increase the minimum entrance qualification for teacher training firstly to Sid 8 and us from 1969 also to Sid 10.

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 children were at high school, compared with 34 percent of whites. Granted, 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 is black education.

276 50 276

# Don't force us

By  
CONNAL VICKERS

RESISTANCE to the inclusion of black pupils in the "multi-national" 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-ope-

## BLACK PUPILS AND PARENTS WANT NO PART IN REPUBLIC FESTIVAL

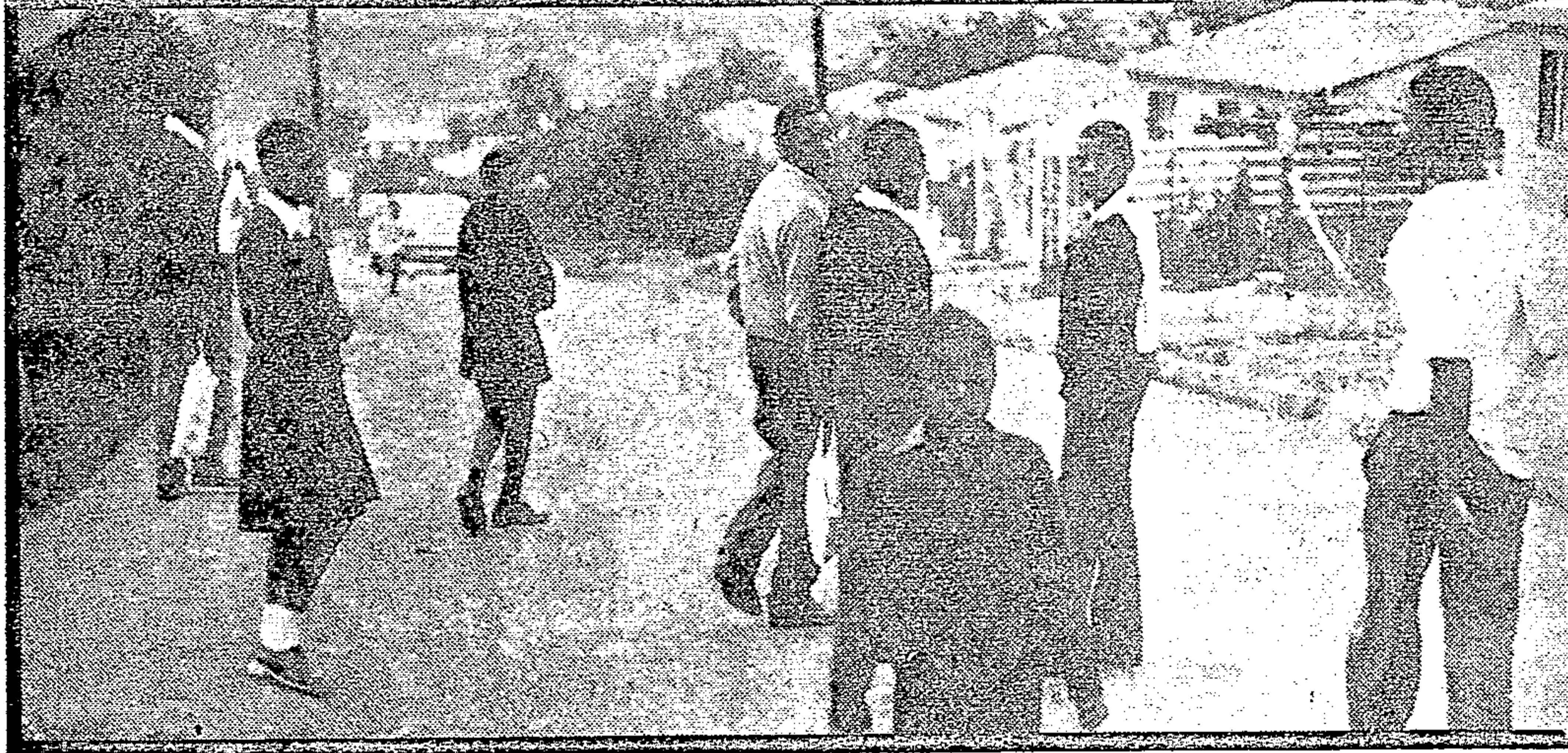
## AND A HEADMASTER WARNS THERE COULD BE VIOLENCE

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.

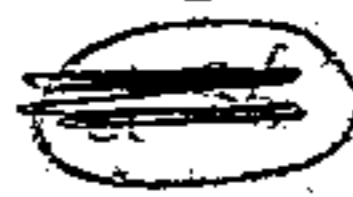
## Enough

"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.



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**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 Winington 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 ~~Umlazi~~

~~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 confrontations between police and pupils.

# PE principal surprised by dismissal

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27

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

*DAIRY 21/10/80*  
*(CO)*  
*275*  
*321*

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 Mgabile, 18, Mr Tembisile Mbotya, 18, 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.



# Lecturer: Blacks know needs

DAIC V  
DJP  
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PORT ALFRED — Blacks were the only experts on black education, a Fort Hare lecturer, Mrs Y. Jiya, said at the East Cape regional conference of the National Council of Women here.

Only those who had experienced them could fully know the problems of black education from the time the child first became aware until he finally, if ever, achieved a decent level of education, she said.

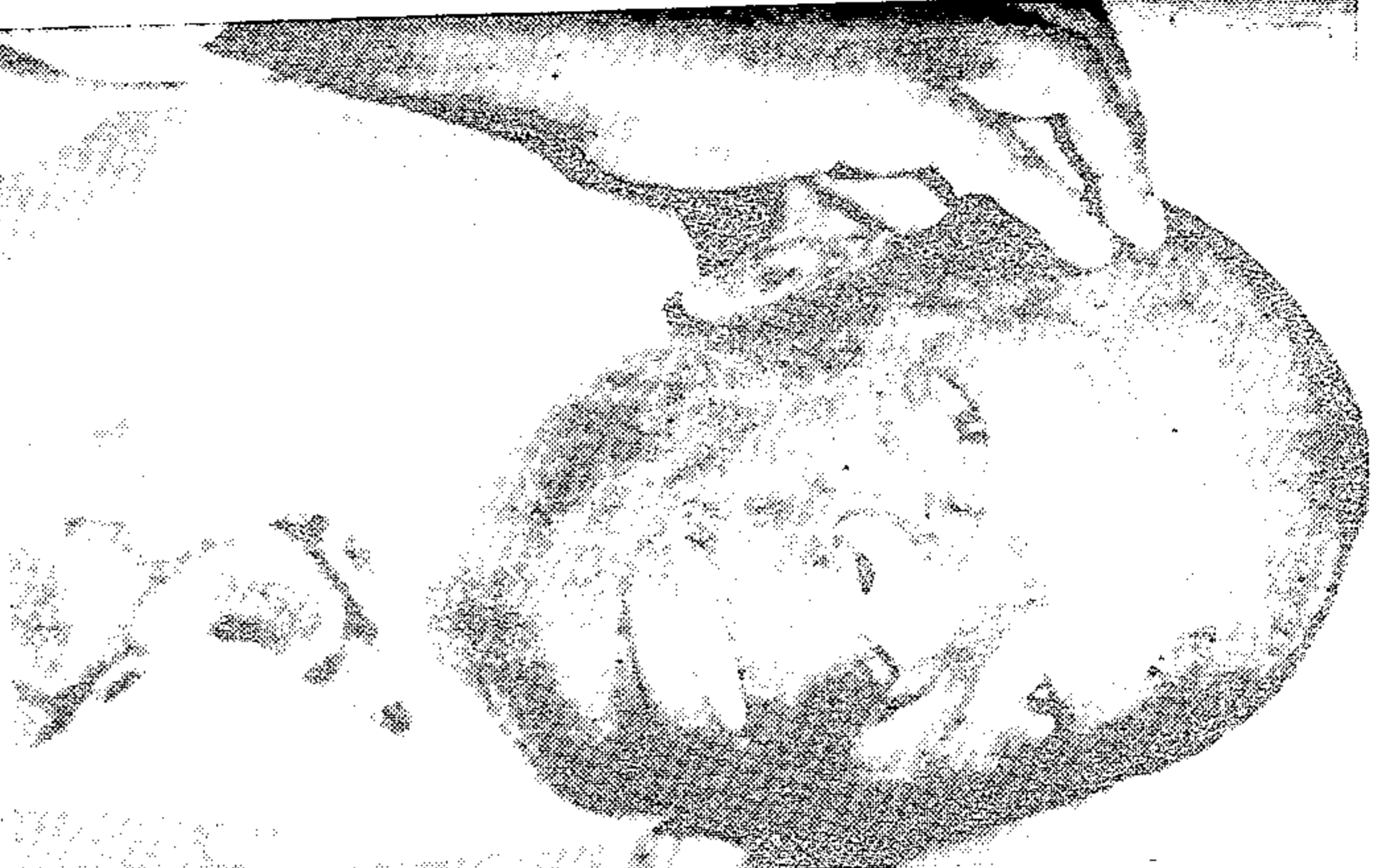
Mrs Jiya, mother of three, said the pre-primary child was at a disadvantage because for the majority the home conditions gave little support. Parents were usually too busy working and the community could not help.

They needed parents who understood certain skills themselves. Throughout their education, children needed a certain amount of privacy not available in small, overcrowded homes. The lighting was poor for study and, apart from prescribed books, there were few books to read.

Mrs Jiya said: "However, today's black child is more aware. Urban children have the advantage of window-shopping, parks, botanical gardens, museums and the cinema. That's how I picked up a lot."

Mrs Jiya said: "The implications of the black situation lays us open to challenge. You can have the highest qualifications, but in some eyes, if you are black, you are nothing." — DDC.

# This top salesman still misses his classroom



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 Molepohe.

By JS MOJAPED.

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 'L.M.', 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 56 years ago in GamaMathabathe village in the Pretoriusburg 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 Tshepo 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

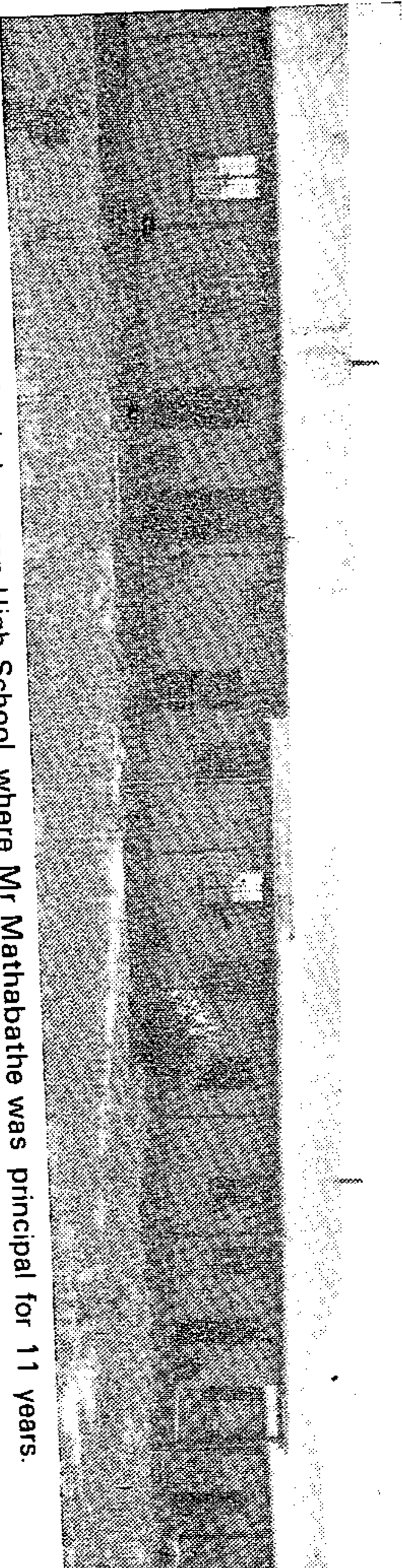
Bantu Education and organised the entire teaching staff in the post-primary schools to resign en masse. More than 500 teachers resigned," Mr Mathabathe said.

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



The Morris Isaacson High School, where Mr Mathabathe was principal for 11 years.

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. "But by degrees, the education became worse. The crunch came when the authorities tried to impose dual-medium instruction in post-primary schools," Mr Mathabathe said.

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

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 Councilors have been increased and that Wraib 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

Soweto people is saying in the country.

He added that Council, under his behalf, played part in the lives of residents except Government support.

Mr Mathabathe as to say that the Ten, through the students Committee support in Soweto, young and old, and the remainder did not k going on in Soweto Mr Mathabathe and has six ch

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# SA's black education 'destroyed by communists'

21/10/80  
ARANS

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Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Black education in South Africa had been destroyed by communists who had infiltrated among South African blacks, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said at the weekend.

The President of Transkei, who was speaking at Daliwonga Secondary School, congratulated the students who had 'repulsed intruders who tried to influence you to join the revolts'.

It had been shown recently that the South African Communist Party used the Geneva-based University Exchange Fund to make an international network to undermine the morale of the South African people, he said.

President Matanzima urged all pupils to ostracise whoever came to tell them to boycott classes.

### 'STUPIDITY'

'Look at the stupidity of it — you should revolt first, be free, and then get your education after that. Where will you get education after you have been killed?'

Only after a university education could students work for their country as free and independent people.

'South African communists fled South Africa when things became hot — and left their followers suffering in South African jails'.

There was complete racial integration in Transkei towns. In other coun-

tries and towns in South Africa black people did not stay in towns, they lived in locations, like Zwelitsha, capital of Ciskei.

President Matanzima said people who wanted to be South African citizens wanted to be in a colony of South Africa.

'Transkei is our country. It is our home, and we have nowhere else to go. Let us build its education, economy and social institutions.'

'Young people must make their own contribution to the country and take up the challenge from where their parents left off'.

materials for the manufacturing of our processed foods and feedstuffs, as well as our exports of these products. Furthermore, it also provides employment to a large part of our country's economically active population. On the other hand, cognisance must be taken of the fact that the

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relative importance in the national

economy. On the one hand, the agricultural

sector derives its importance from the

fact that it supplies the daily needs of a

growing population, provides the raw

Towards that end, it is incumbent on the management of every individual branch of the agricultural sector to obtain the most efficient combination of all these

materials/.....

production/.....

# 6 pupils detained says 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 Sllimela 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

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

# Church

## wants

NM 23/10/80

## mixed

## schools

### Mercury Correspondent

**WELKOM**—The Government is facing renewed demands to give the Methodist Church of South Africa the right to open its schools to all races.

The president-elect of the MCSA, Dr Simon Gqubule, made the demand after his appointment at the Church's annual conference here.

'The Government must face up to Methodist churches wanting to open their schools to all races.

'I maintain that Government permission should not be necessary.'

Dr Gqubule said steps had begun towards opening the Church's schools and the Church would persist until all were open.

'Every person in South Africa, regardless of race, should be free to go to any educational institution.'

He said he was concerned about divisions between black and white Methodists which threatened to split the Church if racial attitudes were not modified.

He saw it as part of his task to combat this disunity when he takes up the presi-

dency next year.

'It is possible to create within the Church the kind of community in which race and culture do not matter. If people have fellowship within the Church, I see no reason why it should not spread to the rest of society.'

The Church could be an example of how all races could live together harmoniously.

White Methodists were increasingly beginning to see the broader aspects of the possibilities of a non-racial society.

The conference yesterday also aligned the Church with the total abolition of racism.

It was resolved too that the Church would change its structure to enable it to supervise the provision of chaplains for both the Defence Force and 'the other side' as well as for defence forces in other territories.

### Heated debate

In a heated debate yesterday delegates heard Mr R J Ngake, a former Minister of Education in Qwaqwa, say that black children boycotted the objects or symbols of their oppression, not the schools.

The conference noted that, while it did not support or identify with the methods adopted, the school boycotts and strikes demonstrated the complete rejection of apartheid and had, among others, the goal of totally abolishing apartheid.

Today the controversial issues of civil disobedience and membership of the World Council of Churches will be discussed.

(50) ~~1/2~~ ~~1/2~~

# Cape schools won't be penalised

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 continuation of "Bantu" Education in the schools, according to an informed source.

Some of the schools known to be affected by a stay-away are Thembani in Langa, John Pama in Nyanga,

St Mary's in Elsies River, Nobantu in Guguletu and Mokono in Langa.

Xolani in Guguletu and Linde 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".

# Now is the time to spend on black schools

By ALEC HOGG

SOUTH AFRICA has been in a better position to spend more on education. Mr Bill Yeowart, executive director of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, told the Assoccom 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 R71.23 spent on each black pupil.

"There has, however, been significant progress. In the 1952 Budget only R18-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 technicians 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.

APR 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 Nyamako, 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

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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 Lugongolo 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.

POST 27/10/80

# SSRC exec member released after 178 days

A FORMER executive committee member of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), Mr Titi Mtenjane (24), was released from detention last week.

Mr Mtenjane was held for 178 days under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Speaking from his Central Western Jabavu home yesterday, Mr Mtenjane said all his former colleagues in the SSRC had either skipped the country or were serving prison sentences.

Mr Mtenjane was detained on April 29 after he had attended an "Afro Night" session at the DOCC in Orlando.

He was first detained in 1977 and held until 1979 when an appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act charges succeeded.

Mr Mtenjane said he did not have any immediate plans for the future. "I hope to find something worthwhile to do," he said.



Mr Titi Mtenjane

# Dlamlenze's 'avoid school boycotts' guidelines

NM 27/10/80

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African Affairs Reporter  
MR H H DLAMLENZE, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa gave guidelines to the Government to avoid school boycotts and dissatisfaction among African teachers.

The guidelines which he called 'the five commandments' were applauded by pupils and parents at the weekend.

Speaking at the prizegiving day at Makhumbuza Secondary School in Umlazi, Mr Dlamlenze said there were about 60 000 pupils in the Eastern Cape and Bloemfontein who were not in school because the Government decided to close the schools due to school boycotts and disturbances.

The Government in defence of its action had referred to school buildings, books, and salaries of teachers, and said

pupils were not aware of those improvements.

'But is that what pupils are demanding?' Mr Dlamlenze asked.

Giving the first commandment which should be observed by Pretoria, Mr Dlamlenze said the Government should examine pupils' complaints closely because children were honest and would not protest for nothing.

He said the Government should stop subjecting teachers to unnecessary inspection and respect them.

'Free men cannot be taught by slaves.'

Personal relationship between the Government and teachers should be encouraged for a good system of education.

The Government should improve the qualifications of teachers because failing to achieve that would provoke pupils to boycott schools.

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 prospects 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 to a class is 39 while the country's average is 45.

The Department of Education and Training reveals that out of 4717 teachers in Cape black schools, 117 are not qualified. In Natal there are 1201 unqualified teachers out of 4000.

However, these figures, like many others related to black education, begin to look silly when placed next to figures for white schools.

Inferior school facilities



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

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.

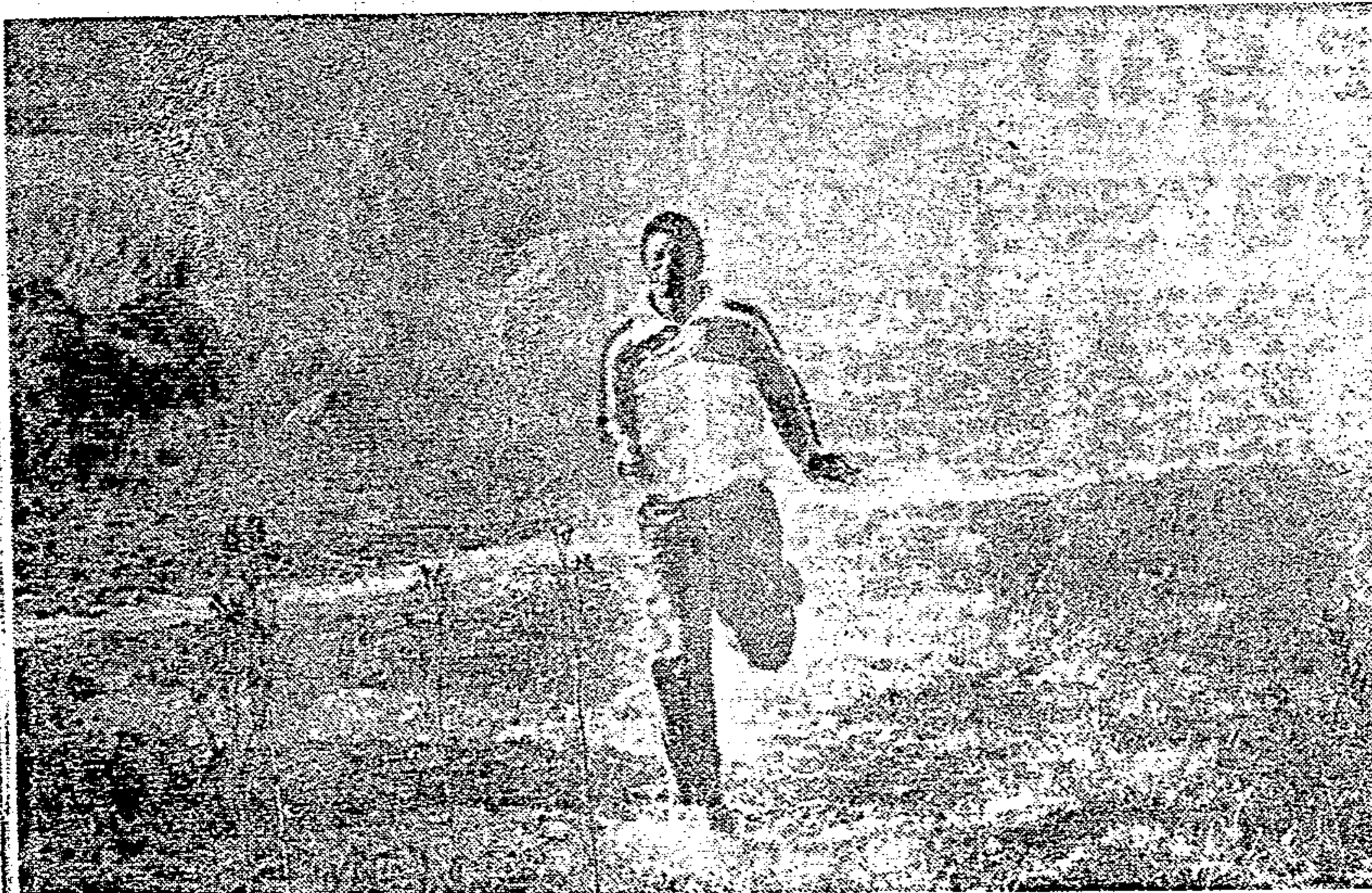
## Strategy

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'."

## SCHOOLS BOYCOTT



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 literate 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

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 and 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 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.

# Twelve juveniles on murder rap

POS 7  
28/10/80

**GRAHAMSTOWN** <sup>50</sup> 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.

May 28/10/50

# Intimidators in bush camps — Sebe

MDANTSANE — Ciskel 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 Ciskel 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 townships 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 bakkele 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. — DDK-DDC. Editorial opinion, page 16.



# Figures show progress in black schools

STAR

29/10/80

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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 1978, 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 Peteni, 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."

# Ban on Tutu "annoying"

Post 29/10/80

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THE Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has described the banning of a meeting of parents and pupils in New Brighton as "annoying".

"It simply means that we are now sitting on the lid of a boiling cauldron," he said in an interview.

Mr A Z Lamani, Programme Organiser of the Port Elizabeth and Cape Parents Committee, said the banning had "simply served to kill all efforts to make pupils return to school next year".

The Police Liaison Officer for the Eastern Cape, Col G van Rooyen confirmed today that the meeting was banned in the "light of the unrest situation in the townships on Saturday afternoon".

Buses and cars were stoned during feverish excitement in Port Elizabeth's black townships after Mike Weaver knocked out Gernie Coetsee at Sun City.

Police in Kwazakhele fired tear-gas to disperse stone-throwing crowds. One man was arrested.

Bishop Tutu said: "I came here to give a report back to the parents and pupils after having been asked to intervene by a joint delegation from the Cape as a whole."

DAILY STAR 30/10/80 (50) (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

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Government has declared its intention that there will be equal education for all racial groups in South Africa. Dr F Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said today.

'And every possible effort is being made to achieve this end,' said Dr Hartzenberg speaking at the official opening of a secondary school in Tonga near Durban.

The Minister warned that equal education did not involve responsibility of the Education Department alone. 'More than anything else,' said Dr Hartzenberg, 'equal education for children of all national groups implies that the teacher, whether white or black, will have to strive to satisfy the standards set for teaching.'

With apparent reference to class boycotts by pupils, Dr Hartzenberg said: 'No school can function effectively unless the children

# Moving to 'equal education'

30/10/80  
ARGUS  
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respond to the rules regarding self-discipline, orderliness, good behaviour, regular work and study. It is most essential that pupils will not stay away from their classes unnecessarily and that their conduct will be exemplary in every respect.'

The Minister saw the standard of education in black schools did differ from that demanded by any other Department of Education. The standard to be maintained was

based on the same core syllabuses used country-wide by all education authorities and pupils have to write the same examinations at matriculation level.

The progress being made in education at black schools was 'strikingly reflected' by the fact that while in 1953 there were fewer than 500 matriculation candidates for the final examination, the figure for 1980 was 43 000.

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Registration fee: f1.00.

post without delay to the address stated.

If you would like to enrol for the course, please fill in the form below and post without delay to the address stated.

Registration fee: R1.00.

for the course.

Unfortunately only the first 30 students applicants will be allowed to enrol.

Registration will take place at SACHED on Wednesday morning 9th February.

The course will run for four weeks, five days a week (Monday to Friday) from Thursday, 10th January, to Friday, 8th February. There will be 22 sessions in all.

The aim of the course is to prepare students for university work to provide them with a foundation for Mathematics in a higher level.

SACHED is offering a course for those students who intend doing university mathematics in 1980.

Post to: SACHED

5 Church Street  
MATHMATICS BRIDGE COURSE  
MORRAY  
7700

SACHED CAFE TOWN BRANCH: 5 Church Street, MORRAY. TEL. 66-6615

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 Tindleni, 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."

Boycott: 31/10/80  
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 "hinder 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".

SABR 1/11/80 50

# New schools committee to 'stop the rot'

By Carolyn Dempster, Education Staff

In a determined effort to stop the rot in education, 83 representatives of school committees throughout the Transvaal last night voted the Transvaal Association of School Committees into existence.

## Teachers call for exemption

Men teachers should be exempted from military training in the national interest, it was suggested at the inaugural meeting of the Transvaal Association of School Committees last night.

Of the 31 male teachers graduating from the Johannesburg College of Education this year, only 11 will immediately go into teaching posts. The rest have to do their National Service.

"This means that in English-medium primary schools, posts are reserved for teachers who do not exist — because of the shortfall," said Mr Peter Mundell, guest speaker and president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association (TTA).

The Transvaal Education Department's widely criticised practice of reserving a third of teaching posts for men had never been sufficiently explained, he said.

Afrikaans professional bodies said it was unfair of the English schools to expect their vacancies always to be filled by Afrikaans-speaking teachers, said Mr Mundell.

Afrikaans schools were beginning to experience teacher shortages.

Mr J Lambson, of the TTA's North Rand branch, said it was a matter of time before the teacher crisis and the drop in education standards hit industry and commerce.

### PRIORITY

"If the community accepts that education is our country's top priority, it must put its money where its mouth is," he said.

People in important business positions should apply pressure and persuade the Government that urgent action was imperative, he said. "Or are we waiting for the teacher shortage to affect the whole economy?"

The TASC, which aims to provide a strong representative and permanent platform for parent action in the current educational crisis, was born out of frustration and desperation, said Dr Michael Sole, chairman of the association.

"Parent power will have to be used to place education at the top of national priorities, and to have some impact on the brick wall of bureaucracy."

### POSITIVE STEPS

Among the positive steps already taken by the association's steering committee are:

- Attempts to liaise with other teacher representative organisations and concerned bodies.

- A telegram campaign aimed at the Minister of National Education and national leaders, pressing for a judicial commission of inquiry.

- Moves to inform parents of decisions taken and negotiations directly concerning their children.

The executive committee of TASC has opened membership of the organisation to all school committees, including Afrikaans-speaking school committees, and hopes to extend its membership to include all primary school parent committees in the Transvaal.

# Education slammed by new nonracial body

By BARRY LEVY

THE fight to end racial discrimination in the multi-education system was reaffirmed at the first branch meeting of the Southern Transvaal wing of the newly formed nonracial National Education Union of South Africa.

The meeting, attended by more than 100 educationists of all races at the St George's Presbyterian Church in Johannesburg, drew up a strongly

worded resolution condemning apartheid and backing the "nationwide resistance to racist and unequal education".

In particular, it condemned "the present failure (of the authorities) to produce a system whose educational content is appropriate to the needs of a developing Third World country like South Africa."

The resolution firmly stated that "moves toward a democratic and non-

racial education system" were essential for the building of a new society.

In an opening speech at the meeting, Mr Don Lowrie, secretary of Neusa, stated the present system of education for the "advantages" it gives to white teachers and students, while neglecting their Black colleagues.

"As things stand," he said, "some people are getting, with their education, huge advantages in comparison and competition with others."

"For those who get education," he continued, "it is a source of a descending superiority complex, while for those who get the crumbs from our table, it is a source of debilitating inferiority complex."

"Most Blacks get just enough to fail their exams, until they refuse the crumbs, opt out and become the system. They do so to be ignored by people who have literally 10 times as much money as their children's education."

Mr Lowrie charged that "most white teachers" were "totally ignorant" about what was happening.

He said that these teachers showed no concern for the current situation in education. He noted that the Transvaal Teachers' Association, which recently held its annual conference in Krugerstad, "failed to focus attention on a crisis that has left hundreds of thousands without schooling."

2.5.2 In the case of The Reader, we have been present, 300 copies per week in the township. The main problem seems to be rather narrowly Johannesburg oriented: have displayed prominently (on the national interest have sold quite well) we could not do justice to the project we called a special meeting, to which invited, in order to discuss the project meeting are summarised briefly in 1000

## 2.6 Zama Project

### 2.6.1 Structure of Vosisizwa Youth Group

The group is composed of a certain number of going children. Their ages vary from 70 members. The executive consists of a treasurer and a few street leaders, every Wednesday. Membership of Vosisizwa people who are interested. The aim is set out in the constitution. This group is the Zama Project.

### 2.6.2 Equipment and repairs to rooms:

The Centre is not functioning properly. The library is not functional. The cupboards are still being built. At the end of August, however.

### 2.6.3 Film:

SACHED obtains films from the Provincial screened at the Langa Centre on Saturday. The members of the group contribute 15 of other films which are also screened Mondays, there is a discussion of films by the group.

### 2.6.4 Leadership Training Course:

This was run for the street leaders (at course was organised by CURB and CMC (nation Centre) and lasted three days from 2nd August 1960. SACHED said for the

### 2.6.5 First Aid Lessons:

With the assistance of St. John's Ambulance aid lectures are given to students and in afternoon. Elderly people are given in nursing and first aid in the evening on

### 2.6.6 The Reader:

Members of Vosisizwa sell 10 copies of The Reader per copy sold under 50 and 20 every copy. We are at present trying to assess the usefulness of this effort.

### 2.6.7 Subcommittees:

Handwritten notes and stamps on the left margin, including the word "POST" and some illegible scribbles.



# Fear stops thousand

2.

ATTENDANCE at lower-primary schools in Cape Town's African townships has dropped by more than 50 percent because of intimidation by senior pupils, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training confirmed today.

This means that thousands more African pupils than the 60 000 affected by the indefinite closure of high schools, are now idle — and will not be writing their end-of-year examinations this month.

The spokesman for the department said that

because of the intimidation, about 6 000 of the 11 000 pupils at lower-primary schools — the only African educational institutions open in the Peninsula — were not attending classes.

He said pupils were being stopped from attending school and

writing examinations. Principals, teachers and community workers said the situation at schools in the townships was much bleaker than reflected by the Department of Education and Training.

They said attendance at most schools was well

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(F.Q.E. - 1978)

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5/11/80 ARCAUS

# s of younger black pupils

below 30 percent and at some schools there were no pupils.

A principal of a school which has 450 pupils on its roll — and which had none today — said that at all schools where there were pupils and teachers, no lessons were being taught.

This was confirmed by other people, who said no lessons were being taught after senior pupils had 'requested' that pupils either did not go to school or that they did not receive lessons.

However, a spokesman for the Department of

Education and Training doubted that this was so. He said teachers and principals would say this because they feared reprisals from intimidators.

He said teachers at closed schools were revising work pro-

grammes for next year.

Principals were attending an audio-visual course, made possible when the Urban Foundation gave equipment to the schools.

No teachers had been transferred recently, he said, and only one tem-

porary teacher had been dismissed.

Community workers and people in Guguletu report that a small percentage of pupils are passing their time in cultural activities. Most, however, are idle and roaming the streets.

# Neusa elects leaders

Staff Reporter

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CURRICULUM

THE Southern Transvaal section of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) has elected its committee.

At a meeting on Tuesday night, local members elected Miss Linda Chisholm, of the University of the Witwatersrand's education department, as chairman.

Miss Jane Rosenthal and Miss Jeanette Schoolman, both teachers, were elected secretary and treasurer.

Neusa, a non-racial organisa-

tion formed earlier this year, is committed to seeing a single, equal education system for all.

Miss Chisholm said Neusa would hold a meeting on November 18 to discuss its stand on the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into education.

"Discussion will centre around the role of the investigation in the context of the present crisis in education," she said.

The meeting's venue will be announced.

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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.

<sup>DATE 4</sup>  
<sup>NOV 6/11/30</sup>  
Riot  
Act: 31  
pupils  
freed

FORT BEAUFORT —  
Some 21 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 26.

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. Nkoha, 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

# Teachers' union tells of cynicism over probes

Staff Reporter

THE feeling of cynicism which existed in the broad black community about commissions of inquiry was not without reason, the Cape Professional Teachers Union (CPTU) told the De Lange Commission of inquiry into education this week.

"The feeling exists that numerous commissions of inquiry which have already been instituted by the government have not brought about many changes with regard to the deep-seated grievances of the black community.

"Although both the Theron report and the Cille Commission pointed out the socio-political and educational dissatisfactions of the blacks, the basic reasons for that dissatisfaction remained unchanged, and were once again the motivation for the large-scale upheavals in our educational institutions in 1980", the union said.

The 15 000-member union, which represents most coloured teachers in the Cape, handed in a memorandum on the present crisis in education to the De Lange Commission this week.

The union set out five points as "essential points of departure" for a new deal in education:

- There had to be a political dispensation which gave every citizen, regardless of colour or race, full participation in the central decision-making process.

The memorandum pointed out that it had been said many times that "normal" education was not possible in an "abnormal" political climate.

One of the goals of the history curriculum for the senior certificate was to make the pupil aware of his or her rights and duties as a citizen of the Republic. However, most history teachers in coloured schools refused to teach the section in the syllabus which dealt with the constitutional development of South Africa, because they did not see their way clear to making their pupils subject to a system which did not recognize them as full citizens of their own country.

- An educational process had to be developed in which division or type-casting on the grounds of race or colour played no part.

Historically it was clear that the institution of a separate Department of Coloured Affairs, and consequently a separate system of education, had taken place against the expressed wishes of the people who had been so classified.

## Five points of departure

The union was in favour of one non-racial educational system which would administer the education of all South Africans on an equal basis, and believed that the integration of schools would be a giant step towards the normalization of relations between all children in the country.

- Any envisaged educational system should have no discriminating regulations whatsoever against any individual or group for whatever reason.

Recently, students had been able to point out in pamphlets that an average of R41 a year was spent on an African child, R177 on a coloured child, R230 on an Asian child and R620 on a white child.

"It is clear that such figures would have an excitable effect on schoolchildren. When pupils were informed of this state of affairs by the pamphlets, their frustration reached boiling point".

- Specific attention would have to be paid to restore the status of the teacher to a more acceptable level, thereby developing a better quality teaching force.

A school caretaker, whose occupation required no academic qualifications, earned a better salary than a female teacher who had received two years' extra professional training after Standard 8.

Out of a total of 24 643 coloured teachers, only 4,62 percent had one or more university degrees and about 80 percent did not have matric.

- A lack of basic necessities, which undermined effective teaching, had to be rectified.

There was a massive shortage of classrooms, and in 1979 65 172 coloured children were receiving "double-shift" education.

Concluding, the CPTU said the black community rejected "Bantu, coloured and Indian education" with all its power.

"The stigma of inferiority attached to the ethnic educational system led directly to the school unrest in 1976, and again to the school boycott in 1980", the memorandum said.

# 4 killed in PE mass hysteria

CME 7/11/50  
Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A senior police officer yesterday described the Ely 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 7.15 pm and continued till 9 pm, with sporadic snipers 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.

# HSRC's massive report soon

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

THE Human Sciences Research Council aims to submit its massive report on the state of education in South Africa to the Cabinet by the end of June 1981. Dr J G Garbers, the HSRC director, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

The investigation, he said, was the largest and most important ever conducted in South Africa in so short a period.

Many institutions -- including education departments, teachers' associations, universities, education bodies, professional and statutory bodies -- were asked to identify problem areas in education.

The main committee, under the chairmanship of Prof J P de Lange, had short-listed problem areas from those that had been identified by the institutions, and that were relevant to the Government's research request.

Work committees consisting of specialists in the 18 problem areas had been appointed from all population groups. In addition to the 26 members of the Main Committee, a further 126 specialists were involved in the committees.

These people could not conduct all the practical research themselves and 67 contract researchers at universities, education departments and other Government departments, research institutions, technicians and the teachers training colleges had been involved in different facets of the projects.

Also 20 researchers of the HSRC were engaged in the investigation on a full-time basis.

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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.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

## 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.



50 10/11/80

Embargo: 2400 on 10 November 1980

STATEMENT ISSUED BY DR THE HONOURABLE F. HARTZENBERG, MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

It is the Government's declared intention to provide equal education opportunities for all population groups. In accordance with this principle my Department has been actively engaged in preparing the way for the introduction of compulsory education on a regional basis as provided for in the Education and Training Act (Act No 90 of 1979).

In order to effect the introduction of compulsory education in a systematic and orderly manner, I consulted with school committees from Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville.

.....

I have pleasure in announcing that the school committees mentioned above have agreed unanimously that my Department may introduce compulsory education as from Sub-Std A in these areas with effect from 1 January 1981, and that they are prepared to accept the concomitant responsibilities such a step will impose on them.

Further details regarding this programme of compulsory education will be furnished in due course.

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

PRETORIA

1980-11-10

# Call for unitary education and national matric exams

By ALISON GILLWALD

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 far 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 (Nousa) 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 NSC and NSEC 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 50 to 600 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 Bice, chairman of the Transvaal Association of Teachers for English (Tate), said the disparity in the standards 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 be the only long-term alternative to the present exam system.

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

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

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

The greatest tragedy in our education today is not the shortage of teachers, but the fact that the very principles underlying our whole educational system are geared towards creating a dehumanised society.

At all levels education emphasises the acquisition of content which usually derives from a curriculum which is narrow and pedantic. It completely fails in furthering those principles that will determine one's success and happiness as a human being. It disregards the promotion of human welfare, interpersonal communication, and the development of the self, as had been proposed by John Dewey.

Carl Rogers, a student of Dewey's, and one of the greatest psychologists and educators of our time, refers to the content-oriented approach as "the mug and jug theory of education." Teachers are the jugs pouring their contents into the students, the empty mugs.

Perhaps the emphasis on content acquisition would still have been acceptable, if at least it could have been assumed that learning of this nature was, in fact, taking place. However, this is not the case at all.

The American Psychological Association a few months ago reported on an extensive series of studies which showed that curriculum content focusing does not produce positive learning outcomes.

Material may be memorised for a test, but disappears quickly from consciousness. One could almost say that the greater the attention to a comprehensive content base, the greater the long-term lacunae; the more subject matter covered, the less learned," the report stated.

It went on to point out that life skills and success

South Africa does indeed have an education crisis but it involves far more than merely a lack of teachers; it concerns the undue emphasis on content for the student's sake at the expense of the first of two articles by Len Holdstock of the Department of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand.

after completion of formal education are more closely related to psychological maturity than to scholastic achievement. Success in living very clearly has little relationship to mastery of academic content.

In one major cross-cultural study it was actually found that people who scored better on scholastic tests did poorer on many measures of psychological maturity and were judged to be less able to relate to others. All studies in the review were unanimous in their finding that psychological maturity and competence were significant predictors of life success. What, one then wonders, is the value of education's singular focus on content mastery?

Clearly a synthesis must be sought to promote personal growth as well as the acquisition of concepts, facts and principles. There must be some reduction in the content required in exchange for a greater emphasis on the acquisition of skills required in living.

What is it about us that we so desperately try to divorce the emotional component of being human, of being a person, from our educational endeavours? Surely we cannot believe that the utilitarianly developed person is one without emotions. And yet, by failing to acknowledge the centrality of emotions and internal personal relationships, that is precisely the message conveyed by all our educational endeavours. Even the fantastic and all-conquering force in

Star Trek, the movie, strove primarily towards the experiencing of human emotion, towards love. It seems as if we are also heading towards an all conquering control over everything but ourselves, desperately in need of love.

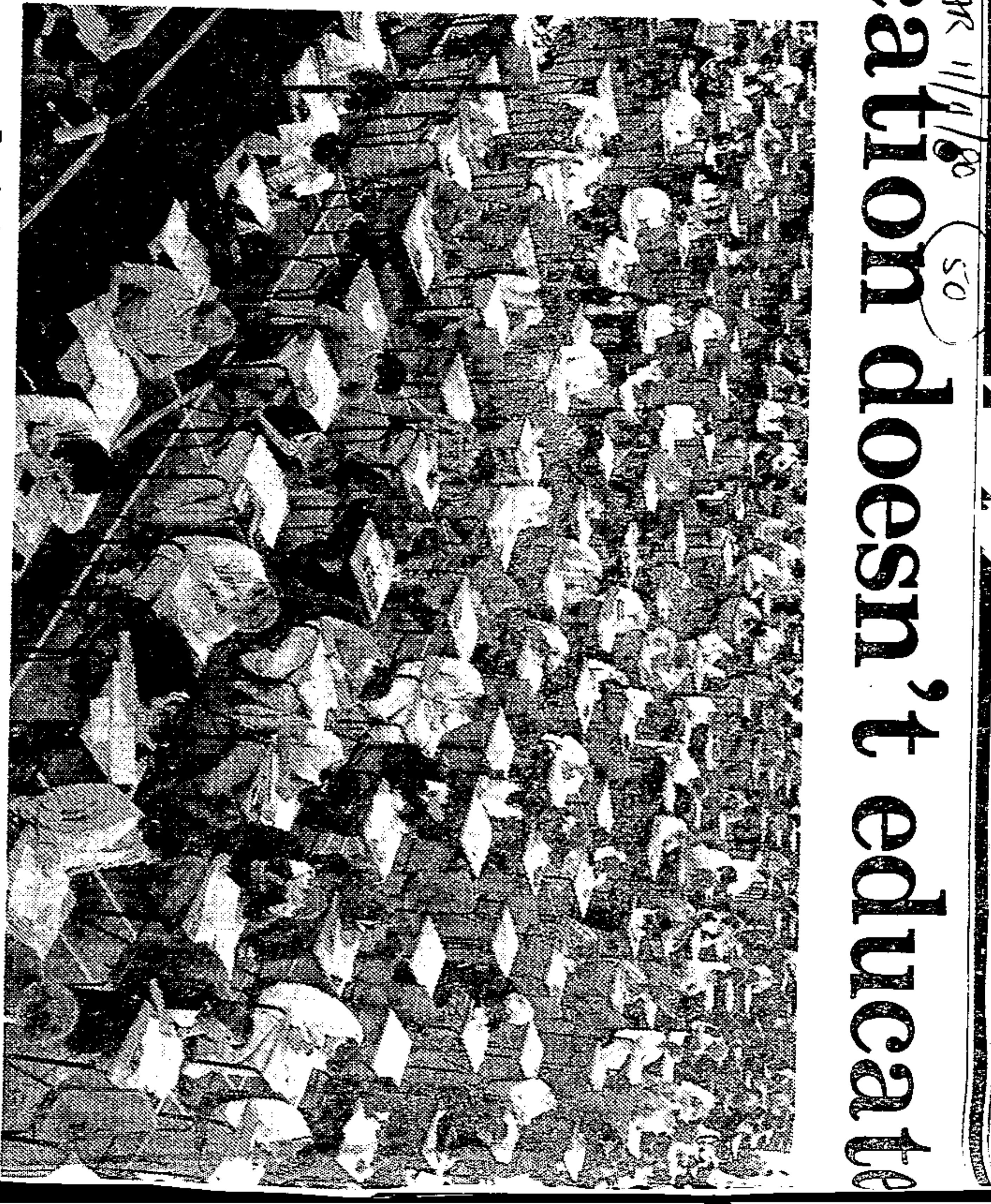
Even psychology departments at universities fail miserably in acknowledging the essential humanness of people. Students are taught about the behaviour of other people and animals in the hope that they will come to understand themselves, but seldom if ever, are they given the opportunity to experience and learn the skills involved in communicating with others, learn about themselves and be facilitated toward psychological maturity.

The most important of human endeavours, how to live with yourself and others, receives no attention in the curriculum. The majority of time is spent on processing facts, which sometimes have some, but more often no, relevance in the lives of the students, other than fulfilling the arbitrary demands of the curriculum.

I am convinced that the malady ailing our entire educational system and approach, is to be found in the exclusivity with which we direct our attention to the external rather than to the internal environment, in short, to the dehumanisation of education.

We are so caught up in the traditional listening-regurgitate model of learning about things, that we are literally unable to question the relevance and significance of these facts in the lives of young people. Hand in hand with the complete disregard for distinctly human dimensions in education, goes the belief that education geared toward serving the technology for which the West has become famous, comprises all there is to education. While educators in parts of the Western world have begun to question this assumption, it is even more relevant for us here on the southern tip of the African continent where black education is struggling to assert its own identity.

Unfortunately, it seems that black education is unhesitatingly associating itself with the content-centred subservience of the present educational system to Western technology. However, this is such an important and overriding issue that it deserves attention in its own right. The existing focus in education on content for content's sake also ignores other substantial aspects of the learner. Self-concept, personal competence and efficacy, value development, a sense of empathy and social justice are greatly, if not totally absent. It would seem that the lack of acknowledgment of these values in our educational approach is simply a reflection of the lack of democracy in our society. Our educational approach assumes that psychological maturity and democratic value development occur automatically and without explicit and major emphasis on the fostering of such aspects. These values certainly do not develop all by themselves and it is imperative that we acknowledge the role of education in this regard.



Examination time . . . a content-oriented system that does not advance the learning process.

However, knowing of the physical and psychological abuses that occur in our schools, from Soweto to the northern suburbs, it is perhaps highly contentious and dangerous to attribute a more explicit function to the schools in developing the intra- and interpersonal maturity of the learner.

However, behind the teaching of any subject matter are the hidden intra- and interpersonal messages occurring in every classroom. Accepting that this is so, might it not be more responsible to deal with these issues directly as part of the curriculum, as an aspect of all subject matter, as an attitude underlying all our teaching activities? This is what is happening in some parts of the United States. Apart from the fact that an estimated 500 000 teenagers have been enrolled in psychology courses during 1980, other measures are being implemented to provide alternatives to the existing dehumanised state of their education. The failure of our educational approach to accept the teacher and student, first and foremost as persons, and not secondarily as cognitive information processing titles, certainly underlines the woes so apparent throughout all levels of our educational institutions. There is simply not enough respect for the dignity, worth and uniqueness of our essential humanness. Nowhere is the dehumanisation of our educational system more apparent than in the physical and psychological abuse children are subjected to daily. This aspect will be dealt with tomorrow.

# Compulsory schooling for some blacks next year

STAR 11/11/80 (50)

By Arnold Kirkby, Pretoria Bureau

Compulsory education for blacks on a regional basis starts in Pretoria next year and is likely to spread as part of the Government's public commitment to equal education.

It appears that areas where schools are "calm" and protest-free are to be rewarded by being given priority in the equal compulsory education scheme.

Although this was not spelt out in yesterday's statement by Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, sources say this is the line Government thinking has taken.

Dr Hartzenberg said that he had consulted school committees from Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville and said that compulsory education as from sub-Standard A will come into effect from January 1.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training today said Dr Hartzenberg would spell out the future commitment on the period of time black pupils will spend at school, at a Press conference in Johannesburg in a few days.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Hartzenberg said that he was considering introduction of compulsory education in certain viable areas.

Other areas or townships would be considered in due course. As soon as circumstances permitted, the same steps would be taken there.

Latest progress reports have, however, convinced the department that compulsory education is already a viable proposition

# Govt to probe Soweto schooling

STAR 12/11/80

By Arnold Kirkby,  
Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Education and Training is looking into the feasibility of making education compulsory in Soweto as soon as possible.

It is also looking into the further expansion of education for blacks in the Witwatersrand, Vaal Triangle and Pretoria areas with the idea of spreading it throughout the country.

Initially, this will be on a limited basis, a spokesman for the Department said today.

The areas which will be considered first will be those where a large percentage of pupils voluntarily attend school.

Yesterday, three more townships were added to the list of places where compulsory education will be implemented from January 1 next year.

Kasigo township near Krugersdorp, Ikageng township near Potchefstroom and the Orkney township will join the Pretoria areas of Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville where education

will be compulsory from Sub Standard A, with progressive implementation up to Standard Five or when the pupil reaches the age of 16.

In areas where consultation between the Department and the school committees take place, the Department will have certain commitments to fulfil, such as making education even more viable.

## EXPERIMENTAL

If for instance, there is a need for more classrooms or teachers, the Department will have to look into the matter.

The spokesman said that the first year of implementation would be conducted on an experimental basis.

There would be continuous consultation between the Department and the school committees to sort out problems.

Only during this experimental stage would regulations be formulated.

In 1982, the project would be extended more extensively to areas which are viable.

# 'Education is the community's task and it is too important to be left to Government departments or the teachers.'

THE central problem in South Africa's schooling system is the shortage of teachers, and most of the solutions suggested so far involve the improvement of salary and service conditions.

Undoubtedly, part of the solution does lie in more money for teachers, but the debate about salaries has unfortunately prevented discussion on the central problem in its broader perspective.

## Shortage in white schools

In white schools in the Transvaal especially, the shortage is essentially confined to male teachers, English-speaking teachers, and teachers in such subjects as mathematics, science, biology, accountancy and technical subjects.

Thus an English-speaking male science teacher is a gem of great price. Professor J H Jooste, Director of Education in the Transvaal, recently said that teachers would have to be found to fill about 350 vacancies in the "scarce" subjects in the Johannesburg and Boksburg regions alone, while teachers in technical subjects were needed throughout the Transvaal.

There is a shortage of teachers therefore, but shortage is a relative concept. It is a shortage measured in terms of the existing white model for schooling.

This model is based on a division of pupils into classes of about 25. Teachers thus teach classes in classrooms designed to accommodate this group of pupils. The school day is divided very rigidly into periods and the requirement of the model is that each class should during every period be presided over by a teacher. The result is that teachers are teaching these groups for approximately 5½ hours each day and teaching stops at the end of the school day.

A shortage of teachers, therefore, manifests itself when there is no teacher to preside over a class during a period, or when teachers have to teach subjects for which they are inadequately qualified.

Besides presiding over classes, teachers perform many other functions in the school life, eg they coach cricket, rugby, athletics; they organise cultural activities like debating societies, theatrical productions, chess clubs; they drive teams to and from sporting and other functions; they prepare laboratories for practical lessons; they show films; they fill in registers; they type out study and testing material; they supervise tests and prep; they fill in innumerable forms required by the authorities; they keep discipline, etc, etc. Teachers' functions are therefore broad and various.

The organisation of a school centres around this model and in particular around this model of a teacher as a willing jack-of-all-trades. Yet it is this model which is aspired after

by most of the population of developed and developing countries alike.

In such a scheme, certain teachers might well be required to be attached to a particular school. In this way, rather than be attached to a particular school, in this way, teachers can prepare schemes of work on a more specialised basis. For example, a physics teacher can give a series of lessons to one large class of matrices in electricity and magnetism and then transfer to another school and repeat the course.

To some, it might sound like a system akin to a manufacturing process. But teaching is this to some extent. Education should not be a task peculiar to teachers. They should fulfill a role in that process, a teaching role, which of course is an educational role, but the community must break away from the idea that education is the task of the teachers alone.

The teachers must be the key-pins of the schooling system and for this reason they must be highly qualified and efficient professionals and equally highly-paid professionals.

## Is the white model the only model?

It is difficult to foresee either those people who have "been through" a schooling system based on the existing model or those people who are aspiring after such a schooling system being prepared to accept any major deviations from this model, but it is necessary to consider that other models do exist or at the very least, the present model can be modified.

To consider alternatives or modifications is however particularly important in South Africa.

In 1976, Wally Morrow estimated the school-going population of this country to be of the order of nine-million (all children between the ages of six and 16). At that time, counting as a qualified teacher any person teaching in a school who had at least a matriculation certificate and any further qualification, South Africa had just a little over 60 000 qualified teachers.

On the white model (pupil-teacher ratio of 1:25) we are short of about 300 000 qualified teachers. In our schools, particularly our black schools, there are very few qualified teachers and therefore the standard reached in these schools is obviously lower.

Is this not the real cause of the rejection of Bantu Education by black pupils? The simplistic answer is to say that we require more qualified teachers. But no crash

# An answer to the crisis in the classrooms

The chronic shortage of teachers again hit the headlines this week with a report that inexperienced teachers would be marking matric examination papers. PETER NIXON, Opposition spokesman on education in the Transvaal Provincial Council, outlines a possible solution to the crisis — maximise the specialist skills of teachers by using parateaching personnel in extra-mural and organisational school activities.

programme, no wide-scale immigration, no increases in salaries can provide our schools with anything near this number of qualified teachers for three or four decades.

The model based on one qualified teacher for every 25 pupils is hard enough to strive after in the white schooling system. It is impossible even to envisage in the medium term for black schools.

It might be suggested that we will simply have to continue with two types of systems, one based on the white model and the other gradually moving towards that model. If we had 50 years to equalise educational opportunities this might be a solution, but the experience of the last decade has surely taught us that the provision of schooling systems of widely differing standards will simply not be tolerated by the majority of those pupils who, of necessity, will be receiving the inferior schooling.

## How do you modify the existing school system?

Because the central problem is the shortage of teachers, the modification must centre around the use and effectiveness of the qualified teachers that are available.

It is my opinion that the existing model is not at all designed to make effective use of a teacher but rather that the time of this precious (and expensive) resource is badly wasted. How?

As discussed above, teachers spend an enormous amount of their time and energy doing things either for which they are not qualified or which do not require the qualifications of a teacher at all. Teachers are too precious to be employed as jack-of-all-trades.

The medical system, by way of contrast, structures itself so that the doctor, the five-star professional, devotes his time almost exclusively to his doctoring activities. No doctor would dream of spending half his day typing reports or keeping books or arranging appointments or even dressing wounds. The doctor employs others — nurses, paramedicals, secretaries, bookkeepers, clerks, etc to perform these functions. He concentrates on doctoring.

In the schooling system, likewise, teachers must be supported by persons of varying skills to carry out these non-teaching functions. Schools should employ sports coaches, laboratory assistants, markers, projectionists, supervisors, child-carers, secretaries.

The back-up staff does not all have to be full-time. If the schooling system were to be altered so as to allow part-time workers or even some staff who worked from home, there would be a flood of applications from mothers with young children, from physical education students with afternoons off, from pensioners who are able to work for a couple of hours every day.

In the black community, the system is also very rigidly structured and the wider community is involved only through parent committees.

What I am suggesting is that the white model be modified to be based not on the low pupil-teacher ratio that is presently used, but on a more realistic ratio that will take into account the shortage of qualified teachers that does exist and which will allow a system to develop that can be equally maintained in the black community as well.

What is envisaged is a school staffed by a smaller group of qualified teachers who are assisted by other persons who, not being qualified teachers, can involve themselves in other facets of children's education. Many of these additional people who will carry out the

child-caring and other back-up services will be used part-time and even ad hoc basis — many will be paid their services, others will be volunteers.

Education is the community's task and it is too important to be left to Government departments or the teachers.

The teachers are the professionals and for that reason more will be required of them. Released of many of functions, they should be required to teach for longer in a school day which can well be staggered so as to allow for more "teach-periods". Besides the child-carers, assistants, they should also be provided with a far greater choice of educational machines so that groups of pupils particularly in the secondary school, can revise those of the syllabus that require drilling more often and more independently.

## Objections

It is not difficult to anticipate the objections that can be made to any modification of our present system. There will be the fear that if you increase class sizes or decrease the number of qualified teachers in a school, standards will drop. But the fear of dropping standards at the present in the present model is exactly the cause of the realisation that there is a crisis in white education today, while I pupils have always lived in a system of vastly inferior standards.

There will be resistance from teachers who would prefer to participate in the extra-mural and organisational activities of the school. For such teachers, the choice is whether to become a more efficient teacher and their be paid accordingly, or continue to do less teaching and fulfil more functions that can equally well be formed by unqualified but nevertheless competent members of the community.

But perhaps the biggest objection will come from authorities because the scheme I suggest means flexible more parent-community involvement, less rigidity, opportunity to inculcate particular ideologies, less control. I cannot envisage the authorities at the present relinquishing to any great extent the total control they over education. But then neither do I envisage the present of the shortage of qualified teachers or the unequal standards in black and white schools being solved within the next half-century if we remain trapped in our present model.

Perhaps, however, because the community is newly going to have to get involved more closely in our schooling, this article at least suggests how such involvement can be directed.

The widespread use of force, ie corporal punishment, to "motivate" children to "learn" and "resolve" interpersonal conflicts is, as The Star reported in September, undoubtedly on the increase. The extent to which it forms an integral part of the educational repertoire and belief system of so many principals and teachers is absolutely frightening.

I fear for the safety of my three sons. My concern is not only about the widespread illegal administration of corporal punishment, but about all instances of corporal punishment — instances where the legality of such action is debatable and also where it happens to fall within the existing legal framework.

The law regarding corporal punishment seems to provide quite adequate protection against indiscriminate caning at school. However, I am discovering that the legal protection is but a thin smoke screen, behind which indiscriminate caning is a daily occurrence.

As long as caning is to be allowed at all in our schools, there is no safeguard against the subjective interpretation by principals of such concepts of the law as "grave neglect of work" and "gross insubordination." I have discovered that even the concept of "full inquiry" which a principal is supposed to carry out, is open to the whim of principals.

Unless parents are prepared, and have the financial resources, to question each and every indiscriminate instance of caning in a court of law, principals and teachers who condone corporal punishment have a free rein to use violence at their discretion. And that is happening daily.

In one primary school, long noted for its innovation and commitment to such educational values as respect for the dignity of the child, the new principal caned three 8-year-old boys because they did not heed the warning by one of the cleaners not to play with their boats of sticks in the water that they got from opening a tap periodically.

Obviously, the letter of the law does not safeguard children against the arbitrary interpretation by principals and teachers of the law, for the law, like everything else, is subjective. The only real safeguard is an attitude of respect for and empathy with the children.

And this is the element so lacking in our educational system. Teachers who evidence this ability and concern are not respected for it because the educational framework within which they operate is unfortunately not able to recognise the value of communication as a means of resolving problems.

The result is that our educational system is beginning to look more like

Unless parents are prepared to challenge in courts of law every indiscriminate instance of caning in schools, principals and teachers have a free rein to use violence at their discretion. And it is happening every day, writes Len Holdstock of the Department of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand in the second of his two articles on the real crises in South African education.

# 'I fear for the safety of my three sons'

STAR  
12/11/80

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Young schoolboy . . . "One does not hit a young plant in order to make it grow better."

an open battlefield, rather than a co-operative venture between participants of various ages in the learning process.

One of the 8-year-olds, a new boy at the school, was dragged off, screaming and terrified, by the cleaner to the principal's office. The two who could run faster, managed to escape and hid until they were flushed out by senior pupils who were instructed to do so by the principal. Indeed, our playgrounds are becoming the hunting grounds of those who are young and innocent.

Our sense of what is important, is so warped that one truly despairs for the future of education and for the country. One of the 8-year-olds did not attend school the next week. Was it surprising that he became ill over the weekend? Another became ill the following week!

In Soweto, Koos Seakgoe (16) died after he was caned. Can his death really be ascribed to natural causes in a day and age when we know of the oneness, the unity, between body and mind?

At a northern suburbs high school, a 12-year-old boy, just starting high school, was caned over a wet swimming costume in front of hundreds of other pupils during compulsory swimming practice for no greater misdeed than handing his watch for safe keeping to a friend a short distance away.

In other incidents children have been caned for talking too much in a class where the principal and vice-principal conceded that the teacher has a problem in keeping discipline. The list of things children are caned for in our schools is endless. They get caned for being late, failing tests, not attending band practice, fighting, cutting their hair in a fun way, and playing in water.

What is going on in our education? How is it possible that principals and vice-principals do not know of alternative means of motivating children and keeping discipline?

Shouldn't some of the money education so desperately needs be put aside to provide opportunity for teachers to attend courses on the human dimensions of their profession? And if such courses do not exist, should they not be funded?

On what basis do our schools justify the continued use of corporal punishment, not only illegally but also within the confines of the law? Physical punishment has been ruled out completely as an effective means of achieving positive learning outcomes in all the scientific work that has addressed the problem. The primary reason mentioned is because it produces such negative side-effects as fearful and neurotic behaviour.

Even the nervous sys-

tems of dogs respond violently when they are introduced into a room where many years previously they had received shock to the feet. Undoubtedly, irreparable damage to the future well-being of the individual can be done if the delicacy of the young human person is not realised and respected. One does not hit a young plant in order to make it grow better.

STAR 13/11/80  
**PE pupils  
transferred  
to East  
Rand jail**

Own Correspondent  
**PORT ELIZABETH** — Sixteen black pupils in police detention have been transferred from Port Elizabeth to Modder B Prison on the East Rand.

The move is being harshly criticised by parents and friends.

A delegation is being organised to visit the local Security Police on the issue.

Police will be asked that the pupils be moved closer to home.

A local civic leader and politician, Mr A Z Lamani, two of whose sons are among the detainees, said today he was arranging for a group of parents and friends to visit the detainees by bus next month to share costs.

Some people believe the reason for the transfer was to keep the detainees away from other members of their community.

In terms of their detention they were free to receive visitors.

The commander of the Eastern Cape Security Branch, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, today confirmed that the pupils had been transferred, but would give no reasons.

All 16 were being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which provides for indefinite detention.

Parents said they deplored the transfer. They had not been informed.

It would cause them unnecessary hardship and expense to visit the children.

Mr Lamani said he was also organising a television set for the children.

"We have received letters from them. They do not complain about treatment. We are allowed to send them money and food."



5711 13/11/80

# Black students based at JCE

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Black students who are accepted for the Bachelor of Primary Education degree offered only by the University of the Witwatersrand will attend all lectures and write exams

at the Johannesburg College of Education.

As reported in The Star on November 7, this will be the first time that blacks have been allowed to study at the "whites-only" JCE. It does not mean, however, that JCE has thrown open its doors to all races.

The Provincial Ordinance which bars enrolment of black, Indian or coloured students at any white teacher training college still stands, but a special agreement signed between the Provincial authorities and the council of the university allows for the acceptance of all races into the B Prim Ed course.

"Although all the students are enrolled and registered by Wits and all the administrative work is handled by the university, the students will effectively be on the JCE campus," said Dr P D Swart, head of the primary education department at JCE.

Educationists regard the agreement as a breakthrough by all races of white through towards the full Provincial facilities.

# The race barriers crumble in posh schools

By G R NAIDOO

MOST South African private schools which charge an annual fee of between R2 500 and R3 500 a year for boarders in the secondary grades, have opened their doors to pupils of all races.

Exclusive white schools opening up for pupils of other races first came into the news in January 1979, when Michaelhouse for boys and St Anne's Diocesan College for girls in Natal admitted Indian pupils.

Next year Michaelhouse will have an Indian on its academic staff. Mr B R Naidoo, of Durban, will become director of the school's resources centre.

The latest exclusive school which will open its doors next year to all races, is the Durban Girls' College.

Mr Gordon Baber, chairman of the board of governors, said applications to admit pupils of other races had been received in the past 18 months, but refused because the school was full.



MR A W H MALLETT  
Courses mixed



DR GERALD HOSKINGS  
Not unique

## Not unique

"We have many applications at the beginning of each year and we are invariably full before the beginning of the first term.

"Applications by members of other races would have to be approved by the Department of Education. We will admit girls of other races next year," said Mr Baber.

Dr Gerald Hoskings, Director of Education in Natal, said that the opening up of exclusively white schools was not unique to Natal.

"It is happening throughout the country. As far as the law is concerned, I am entirely responsible for white education in the province.

"Private schools must be registered with the department. When a private school wants to admit black pupils, the board and the department negotiate. We use a measure of discretion.

"The school boards approach me for permission. This is followed by dialogue between the schools and myself and we come to certain conclusions," said Dr Hoskings.

He would not disclose the conditions laid down by his department for the admission of black pupils.

It is understood, however, that one of the primary requirements is that the schools must be satisfied with the students' academic record.

Natal's Hilton College expects to have five black school-boys next year.

Mr R G Staker, the principal, said Hilton had been open a long time.

"As far as we are concerned, we decided some years ago to admit any student who conformed to the conditions laid down by the department, provided it was legal. We expect permission from the department to admit five black boys next year," said Mr Staker.

## Marist

Another top Natal school, Kearsney College, has been admitting pupils of other races for two years.

The school expects to have seven or eight Indian, coloured and black students next year.

The Highbury Preparatory School for boys in Natal has been open for the past two years and it has four Indian children.

The principal, Mr S McMillan said that they hoped to have another black pupil next year.

At the girls' school, Maris Stella, their first group of black pupils were accepted at the beginning of last year.

The headmistress said that when she took over at the beginning of this year, there were already 36 Indian, coloured and black girls at the school.

One top school which has

## Doors now open to all

"decided to go with Government policy" and which does not plan to admit any black pupils next year is St Charles College in Maritzburg.

The principal, Mr N W Bowden, said that the school would not admit pupils other than white "for the present".

All Marist Brothers schools throughout the country, have opened their doors to all races over the last three or four years.

## Breakdown

The Diocesan College in the Cape — or Bishops — has been an open school since January 1978.

Mr A W H Mallett, principal of Bishops, said the governors had been negotiating with the Cape Education Department for years to be allowed to open its doors to pupils of all races.

He said most of pupils who were not white were Indian and Malay, followed closely by coloureds with Africans the lowest number.

"Bishops, the preparatory school and the pre-schools are all open to those who qualify.

"Our post-matric courses are also mixed. We have an amicable relationship with the Cape Education Department. The main criterion is that we must be satisfied with the academic merit of the applicants," said Mr Mallett.

Twenty-five percent of the total enrolment of about 260 pupils at the St George's Grammar School in the Cape are black.

At the Loretto Convent in Sea Point, 10 of the 100 pupils are coloured.

Christian Brothers College at Athlone, Cape, described as a "coloured school" by its principal, Brother O'Brien, has six black children on its roll.

## Didn't ask

Br O'Brien said the school had not asked for permission to admit the black children. "If this is a rule, we have not observed it," he said.

Cape Town's St Cyprian's School has been open to all.

# Volkscas leasing bank mushrooming rapidly

By Elizabeth Rouse

**VOLKSKAS** Industrial Bank, the small but highly efficient corporate leasing bank formed in 1977, is continuing to expand at an impressive rate.

VIB has chalked up an interim profit of R895 000 for the six months to September, up 95% on the 1979 half-year.

Total assets at R164-million show a rise of 82% over the same time last year and an increase of 27% over the previous year-end figure of R119-

million.

Buoyant business conditions, plus the bank's go-go policy, account for a spectacular rise of 105% in deposits to R127-million compared with the April-September 1979 figure. The increase over the previous year-end's deposit total of R88-million is 31%.

Shareholders' return on funds has improved from 20% at the interim stage last year to 23% currently. Net income for the year to March 1980 was R1,134-million, a return of 22%.

Capital and reserves have been raised by R3,5-million to R9,8-million. Last year the share capital was increased by R3-million.

The 82% interim increase in assets matches that for the previous full year, when total assets grew by that percentage to R65,3-million.

VIB started operating in September 1977. In less than 21 months leasing receivables

grew from R300 000 to R14,7-million and the HP book expanded from R200 000 to R34-million.

The bank pioneered an aspect of the money market — issuing longer-dated negotiable certificates of deposits (from three to five years) as a means of funding its lending operations.

VIB provides mainly medium-term finance for the acquisition or use of a wide range of moveable assets, for fleet-leasing and credit lines, and specialises in financing new ventures.

The bank has a partnership with General Motors Acceptance Corporation in Transfin (Pty), which took over from GMAC the financing of sales for GM dealers, as well as financing dealer vehicle stocks.

The introduction of the Opel Kadett in April as GM's contender in the lucrative smaller-car market obviously boosted Transfin's profits over the past half-year.

# Compulsory black schooling on way for selected Natal areas

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16/11/80  
SUN 1218

**COMPULSORY** schooling for blacks will be extended to selected areas of Natal if local black communities in so-called white areas want it.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, is due to tour areas of Natal

sometime in the next two weeks to discuss this proposition with local black community leaders and educationalists, according to a Government source.

Spokesman for Dr Hartzenberg's department, Mr J.

A. Schoeman, would not confirm Dr Hartzenberg's visit. But Mr Schoeman indicated the Government was confident that it was capable of extending compulsory education for blacks in areas other than its resources.

## Pietermaritzburg

Dr Hartzenberg is expected to visit several areas in Natal, among them Pietermaritzburg.

Compulsory education is to be introduced in three

Pretoria townships and three black areas of the West Rand, according to announcements this week.

## BY HOWARD BARRELL

It will mean that black children in these areas starting school from next year will have to remain at school until standard five or until they are 16 years old. In addition, from next year, black scholars receiving compulsory education will receive free stationery — in the

past this applied only to white scholars — and free text books, which is already standard practice.

## Kwazulu

Dr Hartzenberg's visit is not expected to affect Kwazulu schools which come under the control of the homeland's Government. Mr Schoeman told the Sunday Tribune, the Department of Education and Training's success in the area of pupil-teacher ratios, teacher training,

and in allowing more black scholars to reach matric level made the extension of compulsory education a realistic prospect.

From 1968 to 1980 black teacher-pupil ratios had decreased from 1:58 to 1:44. South Africa and the homelands now had 36 black teacher training colleges. Another two, each for over 1 000 students, were on line, with a few more in the planning stage. The number of black matriculants in South Africa and the homelands had increased from 9 009 in 1975 to 43 700 this year.

But the limited extension of compulsory education for blacks has met with some cynicism in black circles.

Compulsory education is seen as a means whereby, in the events of further student action against South Africa's education and political set-up, control will be put in the hands of parents rather than the police. Another allegation is that compulsory education does not deal with the major present crisis in black education — the fact that 63 000 black pupils are now locked out of 80 schools countrywide after school boycotts.



Ferdie Hartzenberg: due in Natal for talks with leaders soon

# Schooling to be compulsory in townships next year

STAR 18/11/80

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By David Breier  
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 Zakhule (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.

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

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

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

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

#### INDICATION

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

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

About 200 students could be accommodated in bridging programmes next

# Bridging the chasm from school to university

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

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

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

#### FORMULA

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

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

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

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

year.

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

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

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

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

#### LONG-TERM

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

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

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

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

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

S-TAR  
18/11/80

(50)



# Compulsory education: Soweto's turn

STAR

19/4/80

(50) (S)

By David Breier,  
Pretoria Bureau

Several black townships in the Transvaal and Free State have received the news that they will enjoy compulsory education from next year and tomorrow could be Soweto's turn.

Dr Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training, with his most senior officials visits Soweto tomorrow to consult local school committees on whether compulsory education can be introduced in South-Africa's biggest black city.

If the school committees agree, Soweto will join 18 smaller townships in receiving this system from January next year.

The plan is to introduce compulsory education year by year, starting with next year's intake into Sub-A.

After that compulsory education will be extended a year at a time until the children in Sub-A next year reach Standard Five or the age of 16, whichever comes sooner.

School committees are expected to undertake to educate local parents on

the need to send their children to school and keep the department informed about any difficulties that arise from the system.

If the Soweto school committees accept these responsibilities tomorrow, they too are likely to be granted compulsory education.

An advantage of the system is that children receiving compulsory education will also receive free stationery. Schools under the department now receive free textbooks.

1007  
20/11/50

# Education meeting 50

Staff Reporter

THE non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) will discuss the Human Sciences Research Council's commission of inquiry into education on Saturday.

This is the first meeting to discuss the crucial issues arising out of the establishment of the commission, a spokesman for Neusa said yesterday. The commission was set up in response to the crisis in education.

The spokesman said Neusa members would decide at the meeting whether a commission of inquiry of this nature could be effective.

The meeting will be held at the University of the Witwatersrand, in Senate House, Basement Six, at 2pm.



# HSRC seeks feedback on education investigation

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About 100 organisations were asked this week to comment on the first of the Human Sciences Research Council's reports on education.

The report concerns educational principles and policy which will form the basis of recommendations to be made by the HSRC.

"We have sent the initial report from our Educational Principles and

Policy committee to about 100 interested groups for comment," said the chairman of the investigation, Professor J P de Lange.

"The groups include all the provincial and national education departments, university education faculties, cultural groups like the British Academy and Inkatha, various church organisations of all races."

Their comments will be collated by the end of January next year.

Professor de Lange said the HSRC would like to keep the initial report out of public discussions at the moment so that comment could be freely given.

● The multiracial National Education Union of South Africa is to meet on Saturday to discuss the HSRC's investigation.

A spokesman for Neusa said the organisation viewed it as a response to the increasingly uncontrollable crisis in education.

PE welcomes  
20/11/80  
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 disbanding 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.

# Bleak future for black education

CT 20/11/80

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 or pupils know whether or when schools will reopen.

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 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 Hartzenberg, 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 Hartzenberg, 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 Hartzenberg 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 Hartzenberg said.

By Sheryl Raine  
Education Reporter

Black school principals, school committees and Opposition politicians have hailed the start of compulsory education for black children in certain areas "a step in the right direction."

But is it? Educationists agree that the expenditure-standards discrepancies in white, black, coloured and Indian education in South Africa must be resolved.

However, compulsory education in a Third World context has far-reaching implications, some even dangerous, especially in this country, say educationists with experience of Africa.

Professor Donald White, who has 27 years' experience in Third World education, believes that apart from the political overtones of the compulsory education move, certain practical considerations have either been overlooked or given too little attention.

Professor White, who was head of the Education faculty of the University of Zimbabwe for six years, is now head of the Education Department at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The Department of Education and Training has introduced compulsory education for black children in 13 areas in Pretoria, the East Rand and the West Rand.

Further announcements concerning Soweto are expected today.

From January 1 next year compulsory education will be applied from Sub A to Standard 5 (or the age of 16).

Parents will be responsible for ensuring school attendance and could face

# Is this a new political

## tool against boycotts?

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prosecution if their children play truant or boycott classes.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, has announced classroom improvements in affected areas and free supply of textbooks and writing materials.

He has said compulsory education would be introduced in other areas when it became viable and after consultation with school committees.

**PREFERENCE**  
Those areas where children have attended classes of their own accord will be given preference over those where attendance is low or where boycotts have retarded departmental growth programmes.

Departmental spokesmen say the move towards compulsory education is in keeping with Government policy to provide equal educational opportunities for all population groups.

There are many who interpret the compulsory education programme as a reward for school attendance and a political tool against black boycott movements.

Their suspicion is an extension of mistrust inculcated during the period of Bantu Education and nurtured by continuing discrepancies in education standards for the various race groups.

### RAMIFICATIONS

The ramifications of political interpretation are vast and it is, perhaps, worth looking at some of the practical considerations.

"For a start there are no reliable figures of how many black children are schooling age there are out of school," says Professor White.

"Census figures gathered this year are inaccurate. The Soweto population is estimated at 800 000 when the township is known to house a minimum of a million people legally or illegally.

"The Soweto figures are particularly relevant because this is one area where compulsory education is expected to be implemented.

The Department of Education and Training is committing its administrative staff to a piecemeal compulsory education pro-

gramme without full knowledge of what it entails.

### INTAKE

The department has admitted that at this stage it is not known how the compulsory schooling experiment will affect intake figures next year.

Nevertheless the department believes that compulsory education is viable in the chosen areas and that enrolment figures will not swell to unmanageable proportions.

It has not taken into account pressure for compulsory education in areas where it is not yet viable.

According to its statistics, 75 percent of black children of schooling age were at school in 1975.

Figures for this year are not yet available.

Despite haziness surrounding the figures, the department has projected that by 1985-86 pupil-teacher ratios in black schools throughout the country will average 35 pupils to a teacher.

The ratio is now 45 to one. Promises of classrooms and statements by Dr

Hartzenberg that the standard of education laid down by his department is identical to that of other education departments must be seen in the light of pupil numbers, available capital, facilities, teacher numbers and their training.

"The danger of compulsory education in a Third World situation is stretching the capacity of teachers and facilities beyond breaking point," says Professor White.

"Another important aspect concerns fees. Compulsory education should be free."

School committees elected by black parents now determine contributions to the school fund.

Fees are a maximum of R1.20 a year (primary school) and R4 a year (high school).

School committees can apply to the department for permission to increase contributions. Poor parents can apply for exemption from all contributions.

It is interesting to note that compulsory edu-

cation has been scrapped in Zimbabwe for all races," said Professor White.

Until the Mugabe takeover, education for whites was compulsory. Today education is neither free nor compulsory and the same proportion of white children continue to attend school while the number of black children attending school is increasing.

Zimbabwe has identified two priority areas: teacher training, which swallows the bulk of the country's education budget and preschool community education, which aims at preparing children and their parents for future schooling.

The most dangerous aspect of compulsory education as far as developing countries in Africa are concerned is the race of educators and economists against the rising expectations of the masses.

### MODELS

"Programmes to uplift education which project results raise false hopes, limited job opportunities frustrate expectations.

"There are no flop-proof recipes for education in South Africa or other Third World countries but before we commit ourselves to compulsory education we should take a look at the education models for black and white schools with a view to improving existing facilities and providing teachers.

"It is unfortunate that compulsory education for all races may have become a political priority, possibly at the expense of long-term educational gains."

### SCRAPPED

# Shell sponsors Wits chair <sup>2/11/80 (54) (5/15) com</sup>

SHELL South Africa's growing interest in coal production, transport and international marketing, combined with the company's tradition of research and development, has led to the financing of South Africa's first chair of coal technology — at the University of the Witwatersrand.

At a function to inaugurate the department in Johannesburg last night Shell SA's chairman, Mr Ken Geeling, said that with the nuclear option slipping further into the future, Shell saw that coal would have a major role to play in meeting the resultant energy gap.

He said that Rietspruit, in which Shell was involved with Rand Mines, produced 5-million tons of coal a year, and was contributing significantly to South Africa's expanding coal export trade.

Professor Deon du Plessis, Vice-Chancellor of Wits, said: "We hope to play our part in developing the coal mining and processing sectors which, due to the short supply of oil, have become so important today."

South Africa country was fortunate in having large resources of coal, and it was important that teaching resources should be directed to-

wards exploiting the natural reserves.

South Africa, as with its counterparts in Europe and elsewhere, had tended in the past to neglect its reserves of coal and their use, said Professor Du Plessis.

"It is important to ensure that in future, we as a nation are better able to harness this great natural store of power."

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GENERAL NEWS

# Report on Fertiliser Industry Expected

By Charlene Beltramo  
Fair Deal Editor

The government will be presented with the first interim report of the committee investigating pricing structures in the fertiliser industry, within the next few days.

The committee, headed by Professor C. Pieterus of Pretoria University, which delved into the pricing structures of the fertiliser industry, is expected to have the final report ready in time to be tabled in Parliament.

The report is awaited by consumers and farmers alike. Both sectors have hammered the fertiliser industry for making "excessive profits at the expense of agriculture" and "contributing to massive rises in food inflation."

They are particularly angry that, a month after the government granted the industry a 1.1 percent increase in January this year, the companies announced profits of more than 800 percent.

# New boost for black schools

By David Broler  
Pretoria Bureau  
Dr Feidie Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, last night announced extensive new education schemes for blacks in the Johannesburg and Reef areas.

Addressing a function

of the Johannesburg region of his department at the city hall, Dr Hartzenberg announced that a new teachers' training college was to be built soon at KwaThema, near Springs.

New projects in the Johannesburg region which

- would include:
- One hundred additional classrooms at existing secondary schools.
  - Two new secondary schools each with 30 classrooms.
  - An in-service training centre.
  - An adult education

- centre.
  - Six new primary schools with a total of 78 classrooms.
- He also announced plans for two technical high schools, two technical centres and one technical college.
- "When these are com-

# Compulsory education: Soweto stalls

By Sheryl Kaine  
Education Reporter

Soweto school committees have refused to commit themselves to the Government's compulsory education programme until they have discussed with parents the vast responsibilities involved.

It appears that black parents will have to play the role of truancy officers and influx controllers if they opt for the Department of Education and Training's piecemeal and compulsory education programme.

After a meeting with 700 representatives from 950 Soweto schools yesterday, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, spelled out parent responsibilities to the Press.

Parents will not only have to ensure that their

children attend school and do not boycott classes; they will also act as watchdogs to keep children from communities where compulsory education does not exist out of schools where it does.

Representatives of Soweto parents will discuss the implications of the programme and report back to the authorities in two weeks.

"I got the impression that the committees wanted compulsory education but we have all agreed to wait for their final decision," said Dr Hartzenberg.

Soweto's hesitation comes after 24 other areas in four regions unambiguously accepted the compulsory education scheme.

Another region will be consulted next week.

Asked whether ex-

perimental compulsory education schools would not be swamped with children clamouring for education, Dr Hartzenberg said he believed the parents of children legitimately enrolled at those schools would be in a position to control the influx of illegals.

He admitted, however, that the compulsory education programme could collapse if an unmanageable number of pupils enrolled at schools where compulsory education was not yet viable.

"Compulsory education has only been introduced in viable areas and I am convinced that the department will have no trouble in providing teachers remedial facilities for a new educational scheme for children with learning problems and classrooms,

said Dr Hartzenberg.

The department would not prosecute parents whose children failed to attend school in the initial stages of the programme even though the Education and Training Act made provision for prosecution.

"Our aim is to foster co-operation and not to act as policemen," he said.

The introduction of compulsory education in certain areas was not a political tool against boycotts but a move towards equal educational opportunities for blacks.

The Government was following a long-term plan to provide compulsory education for blacks nationwide but it was not possible to give a date of implementation for fear of raising false hopes.

plotted, the present 5 600 pupils trained weekly at the technical centres will be doubled and ample opportunities will exist for pupils desiring to study at technical high schools," he said.

These new projects were, in addition to the R21-million spent since 1978 on new schools, classrooms and other facilities.

Dr Hartzenberg also announced that the Soweto Teacher Training College would become one of the colleges to admit only students with Standard 10.

He lashed out at "critics who prefer to live in the past."

"They seem to have got stuck somewhere in the fifties. They refer ad nauseam to speeches made at that time — I wonder how many of them have actually read these speeches — and they revel in negative aspects of the past.

"They prefer to ignore other statements made in recent years. They also refuse to take note of developments and positive changes which have taken place.

"I think it is now time that the critics bury the past and open their eyes to the present realities."

# Defects in SA schooling are highlighted

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

SYMPTOMS of the defects in South Africa's education system were the high drop-out rate at universities and the small numbers enrolling at technical colleges, the chairman of the Technical Advocational Education Foundation of South Africa, Professor W L Rautenbach, said yesterday.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg, he said most South African children attended academic-orientated schools. Education at the lower level was not geared to economic needs.

Black education was hampered by even more serious problems.

South Africa had a huge backlog in the skilled worker category, and the system failed to meet the needs of a rapidly developing country.

In Taiwan, for instance, 70% of pupils of high school age went to technical colleges, and only 30% to the academic stream.

Because of its big pool of skilled workers, Taiwan, with a comparable population and very limited natural resources, had a higher growth rate than South Africa.

The Taiwan model could be applied with advantage in South Africa. There was an emphasis on educating for specific careers. The Government and industry should be persuaded to introduce technical and vocational education on a far bigger

scale.

Asked whether blacks had the potential to become skilled workers and technicians in large numbers, Prof Rautenbach said they had, "but you cannot expect a herdboy-to-engineer situation immediately".

The effectiveness of the system in Taiwan was illustrated by the fact that 80% of engineering students completed graduate courses within the minimum time of four years. In South Africa only 50% of white engineering students graduated.

The tendency in South Africa had been to relegate vocational education to a status of being suitable only for under-privileged children or those of low intelligence.

The country's education system was ineffective in coping with cultural transitions, even within white communities.

This was shown by the high drop-out rate at universities where only 60% of students ever completed their courses.

South Africa annually trained only 200 engineers per million whites compared with 360 in Israel and 850 in Taiwan.

A change in approach by the authorities and parents to technical and vocational training was essential.

In Israel technical and vocational education had been an important instrument in bridging the gap between 300 000 citizens living below the poverty line and the rest of the population.

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# SA education probe called stalling tactic

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Staff Reporter

LEADING educationists yesterday rejected the controversial Government-initiated Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education as part of the Government's "total strategy".

The probe was attacked by educationists belonging to the National Education Union of SA, South Africa's only non-racial education union, which has a growing membership of nearly 1 000 teachers.

They slammed the HSRC inquiry as "a stalling tactic" by the authorities at a time when South Africa faced a major crisis in education.

The educationists' remarks came in a statement on issues to be discussed today by a Neusa conference at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The educationists said:

- Dissatisfaction among students was not aimed only at the education system — "tinkering with education would not erase inequality in society";
- Black students had analysed the role of education in an unequal and undemocratic society, and said its two functions were "ideological control" by the State and preparation of black students for secondary status in a specific labour market;

● Both the composition and mandate of the HSRC commission suggested its function was to bring the education system in line with the Prime Minister's "total strategy";

● There seemed no point in establishing an inquiry to ascertain the grievances when they had consistently made headlines for the past five years;

● The HSRC's investigation appeared to be a stalling tactic — it had no legislative power to implement recommendations;

● The main committee of the commission was top-heavy with Government supporters and had no recognised leaders of the black community or any student leaders;

● Although 85% of teachers were women, there was only one woman on the main committee — who was also the only teacher on it.

"So while the commission claims that it is representative of all who wish to participate in its activities, this is clearly not true," the statement said.

"Aside from the fact that recommended changes are likely to be cosmetic, with the intention of defusing conflict, we also believe that it will have a real and divisive effect," the statement said.

The composition and Govern-

ment mandate of the commission suggested it would provide some solution to the urgent demands of industry and commerce, which did not tally with the students' demands.

The HSRC commission was boycotted by most educational groups with grassroots support, such as the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, the Committee of Ten and the Committee of 81.

"As long as educational change is directed and controlled from the top, without grassroots support, an equal and democratic society cannot be created," the statement said.

"We believe the rhetoric of equality masks the fundamentally undemocratic aims of the commission's investigation.

"The commission is not an adequate and meaningful response to the crisis in education. As educationists we cannot grant the inquiry any credibility."

In June, amid mounting pressure on the Government over the education crisis, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced that an inquiry would be launched into all aspects of education, with recommendations to the Cabinet expected in June 1981.



# Teachers' group rejects inquiry

By MARION SPARG

THE Witwatersrand branch of the nonracial National Educational Union of South Africa (Neusa) yesterday called on its members not to take part in the Government-created Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education.

At a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand about 100 Neusa members rejected the establishment of the HSRC

commission and called upon the government to negotiate with people who "enjoyed the confidence of the majority of teachers, parents and students in this country".

This included organisations such as the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, and student organisations such as the Committee of 81 in the Western Cape and the Committee of 41 in the Eastern Cape.

23/11/80  
20th Nov

# Black language to be a must in schools

A BLACK language has been made compulsory for all white primary school children in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

And a black language will soon be made compulsory in Transvaal high schools.

A black language is offered in primary schools in Natal and the Cape, but is not compulsory there.

The emphasis in all schools is on the spoken language.

The Director of Education in the Transvaal, Professor J H Jooste, told the Sunday Times a "Bantu" language would become a compulsory subject for all standard six and standard seven pupils in 1985.

He said from the beginning of next year high schools could offer a black language as a voluntary examination subject for standard six and standard

BY MARION SPARG

seven "on the basis of the spoken language".

The Director of Education in the Free State, Mr J A Meiring, said a black language was an optional subject for secondary schools and was included in the matric examination.

However, only a minority of high schools actually offered the language, Southern Sotho.

"Last year for the first time all our primary schools taught

a black language, and we therefore expect interest in our high schools to increase in future," Mr Meiring said.

But there was no intention yet of introducing a black language as a compulsory subject in Free State high schools.

The Deputy Director of Education in Natal, Mr A N Montgomery, said one of the problems in introducing a compulsory black language was the shortage of teachers qualified to teach it.

Mr Montgomery said Zulu was offered in higher primary classes, from standard three upwards, but was not yet compulsory.

Now a programme was being prepared through which it was hoped to introduce Zulu in standard six and standard seven next year.

"Of course, finding teachers is a big problem."

However, Zulu was now taught in the Durban Teachers' Training College and it was hoped this course would produce competent teachers.

The Deputy Director of Education in the Cape, Mr J J Vosloo, said Xhosa and Tswana were offered from standard three upwards in Cape primary schools, but were not compulsory.

His department was working on a programme to offer the languages on a higher, as well as the present standard, grade in high schools.

There were no plans at the moment to make Xhosa or Tswana compulsory in primary or high schools.

23/11/80

58  
SUN TIME

# Neusa pulls out of inquiry

S 7072  
24/1/80

## Education Reporter

Members of the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) have withdrawn their support for the Government's investigation into education.

At a weekend meeting members of the Southern Transvaal branch of Neusa questioned the credibility of the Human Sciences Research Council's inquiry into education.

The HSRC investigation appeared to be a stalling tactic and the body was an organisation with "no legislative teeth", the meeting was told.

Members stated that even if the HSRC were to make far-reaching recommendations there was no guarantee that these would be implemented to solve the education crisis.

Miss L. Chishelm, chairman of the Southern Transvaal branch, said: "There is no point in

establishing a commission of inquiry to find out about grievances which have constantly made headlines for the past five years."

A resolution adopted at the meeting rejected the grounds on which the HSRC commission of inquiry was established and called on the Government to negotiate all educational issues with people who enjoy the confidence of the majority of teachers, parents and students.

# Boycotters to lose money

251 1/80  
ARANS  
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**Education Reporter**  
TRAINEE teachers at colleges in the Peninsula will lose a quarter of their bursary money because they boycotted lectures during the second term this year.

Primary trainee teachers at Hewat and the Peninsula Technikon will lose about R105, while junior primary trainee teachers at Battswood will lose about R80.

According to students, the cut will cause great hardship to many who rely on the money to cover

their travelling expenses home at the end of the year.

Mr Franklin Sonn, rector of Peninsula Technikon, said he would visit the Department of Internal Affairs (formerly the Administration of Coloured Affairs) again today to negotiate about the money.

## 'NOT OVER'

'I have been at them intermittently since the boycott to try to persuade them to pay the full bursary. The negotiations are not yet over,' Mr Sonn said.

However, Mr A J Arendse, director of education for the Department of Internal Affairs, said there would be no reversal of the decision.

'It is a thing of the past, anyway. it's not news any more,' Mr Arendse said, adding that he had no further comment.

# Media 'disparages black education'

5792  
26/4/80  
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By Deon Delport

The media encouraged the view that black education prepared blacks to be nothing more than drawers of water and hewers of wood, the Steyn Commission heard today.

The Commission, inquiring into the role of the mass media, was hearing submissions from the Department of Education and Training, responsible for black education from pre-primary to the adult level.

Elements in the black community believed the function of the department was to hold the black man in an inferior position, the Commission heard.

The view was also held by English churches such as the Roman Catholic, who played an important role in black education before the state took over the function.

Mr G E Engelbrecht, Chief Liaison Officer of the Department stressed that this did not include all church leaders.

# Compulsory education (SC) questioned

JOHANNESBURG — The introduction of compulsory education as recently proposed by the State had the potential to become a repressive and coercive measure.

A joint statement by the National Educational Union of South Africa's (Neusa) national executive and the local Witwatersrand branch yesterday rejected the proposal by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, that compulsory education be gradually introduced to all the black areas.

Since 1976 the representatives of black students throughout the country had called for scrapping of all forms of ethnic education and the introduction of a unitary education system, the statement said.

"It is against the

backdrop of these demands that Neusa has had to evaluate the proposals by the state to introduce compulsory primary education in selected black areas.

"Compulsory education for all children is necessary in a truly democratic society but when compulsory education compels children to be involved in inferior and racially separate educational institutions, then we begin to doubt the benefit of those initiatives by the State."

On closer examination this apparently attractive package had to be viewed with suspicion.

It appeared to be a cynical move on the part of the State which had for decades denied education to the majority of South Africans and had provided them with inferior and inadequate school facilities.

— DDC.

# VILJOEN TO SCRAP FREE EDUCATION

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51  
BUNE  
30. 11-80



EDUCATION Minister Gerrit Viljoen this week announced the end of free education for whites and made it clear there was no guarantee teachers would get their expected interim pay increases.

By PETER MANN Political Correspondent and WANDA EDKINS

The twin shocks came in an exclusive and wide ranging interview in which he said provincial education departments will be given the legal right to decide how much parents will be asked to pay so their children can learn the three "R's". . . .

He admitted his efforts at obtaining a better pay deal for teachers before the normal budgetary increases might fail. . . .

Top South African educationists predict that failure by the Government to introduce interim payments will further erode the desperate situation in the profession. . . .

Kors Steyn, general secretary of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations, said such measures were vital if confidence was to be restored within the profession. . . .

The council has called for an urgent meeting with Dr Viljoen tomorrow to discuss the measures. . . .

Dr Viljoen said the education system had become "unbearably socialist" and he will introduce a Bill next year to do away with "compulsory free education". . . .

"The Bill will open the possibility for parents to be asked to make some sort of contribution to the cost of education—in the buying of books for instance, or making a more economic contribution to the cost of hostel fees or bussing. This will lead to

tion among different race groups." Dr Viljoen said parents and children bore hardly any direct financial responsibility for what they received in education. "Children who receive free books don't build up a book culture. They receive the books from the school and have to return them at the end of the year. There is no personal relationship with the book. The scorings in the book by the user are a part of education, culture and character. Such a book becomes a part of yourself."

### Contribution

"I feel that some kind of contribution by the parent is necessary and this law will be changed. Basically the change is there to give the various education departments discretion as to the extent to which education will be free."

"At the moment they are compelled to make it totally free." Dr Viljoen said he had been working hard to establish a strong case for interim increases in teachers' salaries before the

possibility for parents to be asked to make some sort of contribution to the cost of education—in the buying of books for instance, or making a more economic contribution to the cost of hostel fees or bussing. This will lead to

# Hint that Govt is to scrap free education

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

TOTALLY free education is to be scrapped and parents will still have to bear the heavy cost of educating their children.

This is how educationists interpret a statement by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, at the weekend.

And the Federal Council of Teachers Associations warned at the weekend of the imminent threats of a total breakdown between the Government and the teacher corps if the Government failed to honour undertakings given to the teachers.

However, the Minister indicated he strongly favoured the granting of interim increases for teachers before the end of the year.

In an interview last night Dr Viljoen said he intended amending legislation next year to open the way for provincial education authorities to call on parents to make a direct contribution to the education of their children.

In particular, he had in mind ending the system of free books. He felt this was necessary to build up a sense of

pride in books and a "book culture" among pupils.

On interim increases, Dr Viljoen said he was working hard on the issue and hoped he would persuade the Government to grant interim adjustments during the current financial year "apart from whatever provision is made in next year's budget for increases".

Speaking at a National Party meeting in Rustenburg, Dr Viljoen said he fully supported his department's view that parents should be asked to contribute directly to education costs.

He indicated that the general interim adjustment would probably be a limited percentage increase for all. But this was only interim. The important aim, which was being worked on, was a permanent adjustment which should lift education out of its present crisis.

Meanwhile the chairman of the Federal Council of Teachers Associations, Professor H O Maree, said in a statement following a meeting of the council's executive at the weekend, that unless the Government agreed to the promised interim salary improvements within days, matters could assume "catastrophic proportions".

Prof Maree said his council would not tolerate the Commission for Administration co-ordinating the report of the project committee investigation into interim increases and the status of teachers.

It appeared the committee's report would not have the same force as that of the wider investigation into the state of education in South Africa, being conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council.

This, he claimed, was contrary to the agreement reached with the former Minister of Education, Mr Punt Janson.

"There is a serious lack of confidence among teachers, and if this matter is to be treated in a different way to that agreed on, the chances are good there could be a total break between the Government and the teacher corps," Prof Maree said.

The president of the Transvaal Teachers Association, Mr Peter Mundell, last night agreed with Prof Maree that unless a decision was taken and announced within a few days, the consequences for education, short-term and long-term, could be catastrophic.



# Parents say 'no' <sup>(50)</sup> to <sup>STAR</sup> paying more

Hundreds of Transvaal parents had already indicated they did not want to pay more to educate their children, but the Government should, the president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Peter Mundell, said today.

Mr Mundell said it was imperative for the Minister of National Education, Dr Viljoen, to consult parents before making law

of a greater contribution by parents to white education.

Mr Mundell said more than 750 parents had replied to a questionnaire issued by the TTA, asking parents how they felt about increased parent and Government spending on education.

Almost 60 percent said "no" to digging further into their pockets, while

99 percent said the Government should pay out more.

Parents' reasons for their replies had been extremely varied, which showed the whole issue was a controversial one, Mr Mundell said.

Mr Mundell said: "Parents and teachers alike are not sure what the Minister intends, but this is already proving an area

of tremendous conflict. A blanket ruling of 'all-or-nothing' right now would be a bad thing."

Dr Viljoen's proposed legislation was called "unacceptable" by the multi-racial National Education Union of South Africa today.

The State was shifting its responsibility for the provision of education to the parents, NEUSA said.

STAR 1/12/80 (50)

# Parents body will accept scrapping of free education

The scrapping of totally free education for whites would have to be accepted to boost Government spending on education for all races.

This was the reaction today of a spokesman for the Transvaal Association of School Committees — a white parents body — to a weekend statement made by the Minister of National Education, Dr Viljoen.

Dr Viljoen said he intended amending the law to call upon parents to make more direct contributions to education.

His announcement comes at the same time as moves by the Department of Education and Training to introduce compulsory education for black children. Black parents usually pay school fees.

The spokesman for white parents said his as-

sociation regarded it as "inevitable" that parents would have to pay more in the interests of their children.

He said: "If the Government will pay teachers more and more money goes into black education, we will be prepared to do our bit. Whites will have to subsidise black teachers' salaries too."

But the move could arouse strong opposition in some circles. Some teachers strongly opposed the question of free education when the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO), the country's most powerful teachers' body, called for a Government investigation into its desirability.

One prominent educationist pointed out today that already white education was not free in practice.

"Not many whites pay less than R100 a year on each child for books and stationery," he said.

# White pupils may soon have to pay

2/12/50  
50  
from

DURBAN. — White parents in Natal may be called upon next year to dig into their pockets to help pay for the education of their children.

The Natal MEC in charge of education, Mr Ray Haslam, said yesterday that he saw no reason why people who enjoyed the facilities of education should not be called upon to contribute towards them.

"It must be realised that the whole concept of free education is a misnomer. There is no Father Christmas involved in the financing of education."

The provincial administration had been aware of moves

to make parents contribute to the education of their children "some months ago", he said, when the Executive Committee was asked to consider amendments to the Education Act which would allow fees to be levied in certain instances.

The executive committee had agreed to the amendments.

Mr Haslam said the Natal budget for education now exceeded R100-million a year, and "it has become increasingly obvious that there have to be other sources of revenue".

"If the amendments are passed through Parliament during its sitting in February, Natal could decide to imple-

ment them by April — the start of our financial year. We could, on the other hand, decide on a later date."

Mr Haslam said he hoped there would not be resistance among parents to the new move, because it would apply equally to all parents.

"Contributing to their children's education will not be voluntary, and I am hoping parents will accept this responsibility."

If the amendments to the Education Act are passed by Parliament, each province will have the power to act unilaterally to decide what contributions need to be made.

"In Natal, we already levy a charge of R15 a quarter for bussing, but contributions towards the cost of schoolbooks will be an innovation and will no doubt help to relieve the province of a tremendous financial burden," said Mr Haslam. "There may also be other sources of revenue for later consideration."

He was reluctant to speculate on what amount parents might be asked to contribute.

"That would be misleading and dangerous. We will have to go into the cost of books and facilities before arriving at a figure," he said. — Sapa.

# A redivision of <sup>2/16/80</sup> <sup>ESM</sup> 50 the education cake?

**W**HAT is Dr Gerrit Viljoen getting at? Over the weekend the Minister of National Education said he intends next year opening the way for provincial education authorities to call on parents to make a direct contribution to the education of their children. In particular, he has in mind ending the system of free books; he feels this is necessary to build up a sense of pride in books and a "book culture" among parents.

While Dr Viljoen's latter aim is naturally a laudable one, he does not seem to have thought deeply enough into it: for the trouble is that it is precisely the children most in need of having a book culture developed in them who are likely to come from homes where parents are least able to afford direct costs of education.

Unless some rational and fair system is applied to help the "needy" — and in these inflationary times the definition of that can be difficult — the enforcement of direct contributions can have deleterious results.

The idea also happens to run totally counter to all the progress made in the provision of free and compulsory education during this century. The State has assumed responsibility for education because of the recognition that the job cannot fully be done by indi-

viduals or private groups. A proportion of the taxes levied on us goes to pay for it, in the interests of society as a whole.

The issue will, on the other hand, assume an entirely different dimension if what Dr Viljoen is seeking is a re-allocation of the State's resources. If, that is, he wants to ensure a redivision of the tax monies allocated to education so that those who do not at present receive a fair share of the cake, and who are most in need, get more.

This, in particular, means the black community, with coloureds and Indians also deserving of attention. The extent to which a re-allocation of resources is required is evidenced in statistics: according to the SA Institute of Race Relations, in 1979/80 the per capita educational expenditure, including capital expenditure, was: white R724; Indian R357,15; coloured R225,54; black R71,28.

This imbalance in official spending is insupportable. The obvious answer is to bring all spending up to the white level. If, however, the State cannot afford the cost, and if Dr Viljoen is now intending to meet the problem by holding down expenditure on whites while the Government spends vastly more on other groups, whites dare not refuse to pay the price.



WOM 2/12/86 50

# Education charges: Talks to parents'

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

**BEFORE the Government tampered with South Africa's free education system it should find consensus with parents and teacher associations.**

Mr Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association (TTA), said this yesterday when commenting on a statement by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that he intended introducing legislation next year to scrap free education — and give provincial departments the right to demand a more direct cash contribution from parents.

Mr Mundell said scrapping free education was far too important a step to be left to the mercy of the Cabinet or a Minister.

He warned that some of the most serious problems in education in the past decade had been the result of lack of consultation between the authorities, and teacher and parent associations.

"Especially on so vital an issue as free education — which has been an entrenched principle in this country for decades — no change should even be contemplated without the fullest possible consultation," he said.

But there was certainly merit in a more direct involvement by parents in education, said Mr Mundell. Apathy among parents was an obstacle to educational progress.

The issue is central to the

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He said the PFP would like an assurance that similar demands would not be made on black parents. He also pointed out that while there were many white parents who could afford to pay towards their children's education, there were thousands struggling to make ends meet - and they would find even paying for books an impossible burden.

● Editorial Comment  
— Page 12

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Mr Mundell said 41% said yes, and 58% rejected the idea of contributing. This indicated that if the element of compulsion had been included in question, the rejection percentage would have been far higher. To the question: "Do you believe that increased public expenditure on education for all South Africans is vital to the national life of the country?" 99% agreed that it was desirable that more money should be devoted to education. This, again, indicated that many parents would resist making legally-enforcable contributions to the running of schools.

The chairman of the Association of School Committees, Dr J Sole, said it was "absolutely inevitable" that parents would become more directly financially involved in education. However, it was essential, if parents were made to pay more - whether through school fees or paying for books - that they should also have a bigger say in the formation of education policy.

Sciences Research Council's investigation into education, he said, and no decision should be taken until after its report. The TTA, in a recent poll among parent groups, asked: "Must parent bodies be allowed to contribute directly to the financial upkeep of buildings, salaries and school facilities?"

1976) - 54 minutes)

# Viljoen compromise defuses education crisis

2/2/50 5/19/52  
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By Peter Sullivan  
Political Correspondent

A potential crisis in education was today defused by the Minister of National Education, Doctor Viljoen, with a compromise solution to one of the teachers' main grievances

Dr Viljoen has given an undertaking that the reports flowing from investigation into the teaching profession will go directly to the Cabinet and also be given to the Commission for Administration.

Professor Hennie Maree, chairman of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations, warned at the

weekend of a probable break between the teachers and the Government if the reports were not handed directly to the Cabinet.

The Federal Council said it was "unacceptable" for the Commission of Administration to handle the reports before they were given to the Cabinet.

Dr Viljoen's announcement today said the reports will go to both bodies and intimated that the Cabinet will also get the Commission for Administration's advisory comments.

Referring to the investi-

gation into the teaching profession being conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council and his department's so-called project committee, Dr Viljoen said he wished to make certain things clear:

● The two investigations formed a comprehensive whole and were interdependent and complementary and regarded as of equal importance.

● He reaffirmed the undertaking given by his predecessors that reports emanating from the investigations would be sub-

mitted directly to the Cabinet:

● It was the Government's standing policy not to consider recommendations concerning salaries and conditions of service before the advice of the Commission for Administration had been received and the Government would definitely not deviate from this policy.

● He deemed it his responsibility to ensure the original findings and recommendations of the investigations were brought to the notice of the Cabinet when a final decision was being considered.



# Inquiry SO FAR part of total strategy;

By Kerry Clarke

The present commission of inquiry into education is part of a strategy which aims at giving a few privileges and leaving the large majority as oppressed as before.

Delegates to the annual congress of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) were told this last night by a Wits University education lecturer.

Addressing the delegates on the subject "Democratic Education," Ms Linda Chisholm added: "There is no

reason why in South Africa the power structure should change with the introduction of compulsory, free and equal education.

### ENDS

"Indeed, there are strong indications that such changes as proposed by the State right now can be used for highly conservative ends.

"The Human Sciences Research Council commission of inquiry into education, which is likely to come up with liberalising suggestions of reform, is clearly part of the State's

total strategy, a strategy which is fundamentally undemocratic in its aims."

She said that by co-opting the short-term demands of students, the State would try to defuse the present crisis in a way that "maintains the unequal and undemocratic nature of South Africa."

Among the short-term demands of students she named the demands for the provision of free and compulsory education for all children of school-going age and equal per capita expenditure for every student or pupil.

She included the demands for replacement of broken-down buildings

with adequate ones and for sufficient teacher training colleges to produce an adequate number of well-trained teachers.

The replacement of ethnic education departments with one national education department for all was another short-term demand, she said.

### LINK

These demands were for an equalisation of educational facilities rather than for democratisation, Ms Chisholm added.

She noted that short-term and long-term demands were inextricably linked — "You cannot have democratic education in an undemocratic

society and therefore the struggle in the schools has to be linked with the struggles of the rest of the oppressed people."

She said the short-term demands of the students for equal access to schools and equal facilities were not enough — consideration should also be given to what is distributed in the schools:

"This forms their medium-term demand, namely an educational content that is comprehensive and relevant, and in which the values transmitted are significantly different."

Industry as well as the students were demanding changes in education.

"The South African eco-

nomy, has moved into a different phase.

"Highly sophisticated technology is now being used. While making hundreds of workers redundant, it at the same time requires skilled, trained blacks for professional and a host of other jobs.

### RESTRUCTURED

"To keep the system going, education needs to be restructured," said Ms Chisholm.

She added that the movement towards democratic education should include taking control away from the State and vesting it in local regional bodies such as the SRC, PTAs, and Teachers' Committees.

**Natal's  
white  
parents  
face  
tax on  
schooling**

2/12/80

(50) Political Reporter

PARENTS of schoolchildren can expect to pay an educational tax from April next year.

Mr Ray Haslam, MEC in charge of education, said yesterday it seemed certain the Government would introduce legislation in Parliament early in the new year to give provinces the power to levy taxes to pay for school books and for the provision of buses.

The move spells the end of free education for whites and the educational tax will be compulsory, unlike the current school-activities funds to which parents make voluntary payment.

No matter how poor we beg and cajoled parents to pay into the activities funds, 10 percent make no contribution," Mr Haslam said.

The Province had not yet given thought to the mechanics of an educational tax, but Mr Haslam thought it likely that the levy would vary according to the standard when each pupil entered at the beginning of the year. It was more expensive to provide books for a matriculation pupil than for one in Standard Six.

**Costs burden**

Natal's education budget had already surpassed R100 million this year and would be even higher next year. It was time that those who made use of the education service were asked to share the costs burden.

"I can't see much alternative. The time is coming when the white section of the population will have to bear a bigger share of the costs of education, particularly when viewed against the situation of black schoolchildren who get nothing for nothing."

Mr Haslam said that the Province spent R225 million on providing buses for pupils this year. Income from the service was R230,000.

The new tax was likely to come into effect from April at the start of the new financial year.

Parents questioned by the Mercury said they were in favour of the new tax, although several questioned why the Government did not use additional funds from the General Sales Tax to subsidise the cost of books.

"I have felt for some time that parents should help pay for books," said Mrs B Lancaster, who has two sons at school.

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**THE CHANGING NATURE AND R**

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# Cabinet to see report—pledge to teachers

## Free schooling needs serious investigation,

### says Loots

2/12/72  
A.P.A.

Education Reporter

FREE schooling as we know it now would have to be seriously gone into and looked at, Mr F. A. Loots, the Cape's MEC in charge of education, said today.

Mr Loots was reacting to Natal's MEC in charge of education, Mr Ray Haslam's suggestion that Natal could well decide to levy fees in certain instances early next year if amendments were passed through Parliament during its sitting in February.

'It is a fact that next year we will levy a fee on bus services, which have up to now been free,' Mr Loots said.

He said the levy would probably come into effect from the first quarter. 'If a child is conveyed by bus for 15 km on a single journey, it will probably cost the parents roughly R10 a quarter,' he said.

#### BOOKS QUESTION

Mr Loots said education in South Africa was free, but parents may be forced to contribute in the future.

The question of free books had been discussed over and over again and charges for books had even been asked for in Provincial Council sessions.

'It is one of the hardy annuals and if amendments were passed by Parliament then we could charge some fee for books or sell them to the schools, because this would have great financial implications,' Mr Loots said.

However, he emphasised that neither the executive nor the department had at this stage fully discussed parent contribution towards the education of their children.

In an interview this week, Natal's Mr Haslam said he saw the need for a more comprehensive approach to the problem of accommodation in the City Council but is still without a home of her own. She has been on the City Council list for the past six years but is still without a home of her own. She has been on the City Council list for the past six years but is still without a home of her own. She has been on the City Council list for the past six years but is still without a home of her own.

ment if the reports were not handed directly to the Cabinet.

The Federal Council said it was 'unacceptable' for the commission of Administration to handle the reports before they were given to the Cabinet.

#### COMMENTS

Dr Viljoen's announcement today said the reports will go to both bodies and intimated that the Cabinet will also get the Commission for administration advisory comments.

Referring to the investigation into the teaching profession being conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council and his department's so-called Project Committee, Dr Viljoen said he wished to make certain things clear.

The two investigations form a comprehensive whole and are interdependent and complimentary and regarded as of equal importance.

#### UNDERTAKING

He reaffirmed the undertaking given by his predecessor in the same situation. He said her situation in the Department of Community Development and Coloured Affairs had been told of Mrs Parrot's predicament but were unable to help her at present.

gation into the teaching profession will go directly to the Cabinet and also be given to the Commission for administration.

Professor Hennie Maree, chairman of the Federal Council of Teachers Association, warned at the weekend of a probable break between the teachers and the Government.

Argus Correspondent  
PRETORIA. — One of the potential crisis areas in education was defused by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, today with a compromise solution to one of the teachers' main grievances. Dr Viljoen has given an undertaking that the reports flowing from investi-

gation into the teaching profession will go directly to the Cabinet and also be given to the Commission for administration. Professor Hennie Maree, chairman of the Federal Council of Teachers Association, warned at the weekend of a probable break between the teachers and the Government. (ion) Board area. 7 Permission (itable accommodation is available' g Board frontiers. 8 nces renumbered).

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# Boycott issues ignored—expert

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Education Reporter

THE omission from the school curriculum of issues affecting black youth contributed to the 1980 schools boycott, according to Mr Edwin de Broeze, of the Careers Research and Information Centre.

In an article in the Claremont-based centre's annual report, Mr de Broeze said school guidance was largely unrelated to contemporary problems or issues and there was a great deal to learn from awareness programmes conducted by the pupils.

The programmes were characterised by their direct approach to prob-

lems and drew on the community for support.

They were innovative, involved many pupils and did not rely on teachers.

The content of the programmes had direct relevance to the lives of the pupils and students.

### TENTACLES

For example, topics dealt with the role of women in society, the effects of laws relating to the Group Areas Act, the Coloured Preference Area, influx control, inequality in education and attempts to reconstruct an authentic South African history.

Whereas the awareness programmes tended to deal with the social,

economic and legal tentacles that the pupils' believed entangled them, the school guidance programme tended to place emphasis on the development of the individual in psychological terms.

The awareness programmes which developed spontaneously, offer guidance teachers much food for thought, Mr de Broeze said.

If we believe that guidance should enable individuals to relate meaningfully to the society in which they live, then we should take serious note of the problems which pupils and students have identified and which they have creatively tackled, he added.

Assuming that the Reserve Bank ratios reflect at least an underlying trend, it appears that they support view I better than

Bulletin.  
facturing in 1976 by the Manufacturing Census and the Reserve Bank Quarterly  
the considerable discrepancy in the capital-output ratios reported for man-  
(11) capital-output ratios must be interpreted with caution as can be seen from  
1971-78, took place were the private mining and manufacturing sectors.  
(1) the sectors where the greatest proportional increase in capital-intensity  
sector.

small share in services output) sectors and the finance  
can disregard domestic service here, as it accounts for a  
state-owned electricity, transport etc and services (one  
(1) the most capital-intensive sectors are the predominantly  
The following can be noted from Table 13:

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'K' refers to fixed capital throughout.  
Note:  
b) 1976 Manufacturing Census  
a) S A Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, June 1979: S-75 and S-86  
Sources: (Table 13)

3/12/80  
argus (50)

# Ciskei education improved, says Sebe

Argus Correspondent

ZWELITSHA.—Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei said here that his government had made great strides in improving education.

He said: 'In spite of a minimum budget the quality of schools has been improved.'

'It can be proved that in the schools where we made these improvements there have been fewer problems.'

Chief Sebe outlined his economic priorities after independence.

'I plan an all out onslaught on agriculture', he said.

'If we provide the people with shelter and food, agriculture will work, because it generates capital and jobs.'

## WHITES

'I plan to make everyone in the border region, irrespective of colour and creed, try to uplift the standard of living and to prevent the exodus of whites which has been so disastrous elsewhere.'

Mr Hendry Hutton, town clerk of King William's Town, said in an interview that the exodus of whites from the area was inevitable.

'It has already started,' he said.

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



Mr and Mrs Iain McAlpine... "Haven't given the matter much thought".



Mrs A de Figuero... "Happy to pay, more"



Mrs Bucka Janke... "If it brings about equal education between all race groups, it can't do any harm."



Mrs Dorothy Lorking... "Must do away with school uniforms."

Should white parents be expected to pay for some or part of their children's education? This is a controversial and complicated issue and the implications are not yet clear. Black parents have always had to contribute substantially to their children's schooling while, traditionally, white education has been free. What do white parents feel about the mooted changes in the financing of white education? FLAIR spoke to parents of schoolchildren in two different areas of Johannesburg.

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# White education — who should pay?



Mr and Mrs Cassie Pieterse — decidedly against paying more.



Mr Laurence Coventry... "Parents should pay fees if it improves the general education"



Mrs Patricia Milliken... "It's our duty to pay if it results in quality education for all sections of the population."

## SUE RYAN AND EDWINA COLLIER

FREE AND compulsory education — for whites — has been taken for granted in South Africa during this century.

But now, there's a strong possibility that white parents will have to pay for some or all of their children's schooling.

Generally, parents we approached in a northern suburb said they would be in favour of paying more if educational standards for all race groups were improved and teachers' salaries increased.

Most of those approached in an eastern suburb were opposed to paying more while at least one parent was not aware that free education may be scrapped.

In both areas, some parents said that the proposal needed further clarification before they could comment and there were those who hadn't given much thought to the matter.

Mrs M P Weber said: "If free education comes to an end, I'd like to see the money going to the teachers. The quality of teaching is very important for the future of the country."

Mrs Judy Stuart, told us, "If parents are involved in the sense that we pay more so that teachers earn more, I'm all for it. But I find it sickening that the Government has, as usual, passed the buck."

She suggested the introduction of a means test.

"We can afford it but other parents might be struggling and could find it almost impossible to educate their children

properly.

"The teachers should have the say — not the parents."

Mrs Marie van der Westhuizen backed the view that the extra money should go towards teachers' salaries and Mrs Mariane Sutherland conceded that "if you can't pay teachers' salaries, you can't have free education anyway", but she pointed out that education is state subsidised in many countries.

Mrs Susan Kemp said if parents paid for their children's education, zoning would have to be scrapped.

"Parents will want to send their children to certain schools. As parents we'll expect a lot more."

"It's a ridiculous situation," said an indignant Mrs Cheryl Odello.

"Things are difficult enough as it is. Educating the children is in the interests of the whole country. And what about the black children? Their parents have been paying for schooling and books all along."

Mrs Gloria Horat said philosophically that, if free schooling for whites was eliminated, it would at least equalise the situation with the black schools.

"I've felt terrible that blacks have had to pay while whites have had their schooling free."

Grandmother, Mrs Bucka Janke felt it was going to mean a more equal distribution of education between the various sections of the population.

A father, Mr Laurence Coventry, said the TED situation was so bad he was sending his children to a private school

next year. "If it would help the educational standard, I think that parents should pay fees."

Said Mrs Glenda Mansell: "Up to now, the people least able to afford it have had to pay."

She also believes that parents would then have a right to insist on a say in the educational system.

Mrs Patricia Milliken felt that if it were to benefit the other race groups, in particular blacks, it was the duty of whites to pay.

"A means test will be essential to help those parents who are below or on the borderline to give their children a quality education."

Mrs A De Figuero, whose daughter, Laura, is in Std 4, said she was happy to pay more if educational standards were maintained.

Mr and Mrs Cassie Pieterse, who have three children ranging from Grade 1 to Std 7, saw the issue in a different light:

"I don't think it's a good idea. How can parents with a lot of children afford to educate them? At high school, one textbook can cost as much as R30 to R40. And primary schoolbooks cost R2 each and there are nine subjects."

Haven't black parents had to live with this problem for years?

"Yes, but in our opinion it's also completely unfair. They should have the same as we've had."

Mrs Claudia Marques has four children, including twins, ranging from Grade 2 to Std 2.

At the moment, she pays R4 a child for a term and R6 for the eldest.

"Are they going to scrap free education? I think it's most unfair."

She did not think it fair for white parents to be forced along with blacks into paying for their children's education.

"They don't pay the same taxes we do. Blacks will only be entitled to free education if they're prepared to pay what we pay."

Mrs Dorothy Lorking, with three children ranging from Grade 1 to Std 4, said that if free education were scrapped it would only be fair to do away with school uniforms.

"I have three children at school and each uniform costs at least R50 a year. My seven year old's dress alone costs R16.99."

She also claimed that, even now, education is hardly free.

"We're always sending money to the school. They ask for donations for this and that or for cakes to be made."

"Parents are going to feel it."

In England, where Mrs Lorking hails from, education is completely free and the wearing of uniforms is optional.

Mr and Mrs Iain McAlpine admitted they hadn't given the matter much thought.

They have one child in Std 2 and another in nursery school. At the moment they pay R18 a year for the primary school child.

"There are pros and cons. Although education is totally free in Britain you pay for it in tax."

"But blacks should definitely have free education as well. Instead of abolishing free education for whites they should rather extend it to the blacks."

# What unity in diversity?



FM 5/12/80

It's been a turbulent year for education in SA. Debate the issues and you arouse passions appropriate to love or war. Rightly so. The issues involve the allocation of resources; morality; and the exercise of power. Each community and interest group is struggling to make its voice heard: decisions taken now will echo to the end of the century.

What is the extent and nature of the "crisis"? It depends, of course, on whose viewpoint is considered. For the white teachers, the issue is pay and the status of the profession. For blacks, there is continued, if diminishing, disparity in per capita expenditure on racial grounds, overcrowded classrooms and the fact that over 60 000 pupils were affected by closed schools in the eastern Cape this year. The crisis, in fact, is part of an interlinked series of crises in the wider society.

If there is any common ground, it is that the bureaucracy spawned by Pretoria (four systems of education) is threatening to stifle the prerogative of individual communities, as taxpayers, to fight for the

best system for their children. If, as National Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen has indicated, parents are going to be called on to increase their contributions to education, where is the *quid pro quo* of greater autonomy for the schools?

At the same time, local autonomy needs to be balanced against the growing consensus for a unitary system — which, in turn, is opposed not only by believers in ethnicity, but by those who say the plain political fact is that such a system will be dominated by the Broederbond.

The many contradictions need to be examined. While the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) investigation into education will deliver its full report to the Cabinet in June 1981, many of its deliberations will be public before then, and it has already helped crystallise attitudes. Not least of these has been whether or not to participate in the commission itself, headed by RAU's Professor Jan de Lange.

The southern Transvaal branch of the non-racial National Education Union of SA (Neusa) feels that the basic problems

facing education have been "known for years" and has urged its members not to participate as the "HSRC's investigation appears to be a stalling tactic."

Jonathan Paton, a Neusa founder member and an educationist at Wits, adds that "it was also felt the HSRC hadn't consulted the real black spokesmen in setting up the investigation — for example, the Soweto Teachers Action Committee and the Committee of 81 in the Cape."

Neusa is not alone in its reservations. The De Lange commission has six blacks on its main committee (out of 25 people), but overall there are many familiar establishment figures from government, industry, and State-supported institutions (including, however, Wits, Cape Town University and the Johannesburg College of Education).

The FM understands, in fact, that some leading educationists only agreed to participate on certain provisos — most important, perhaps, being that the recommendations would go directly to the Cabinet. For a while, the debate (little

# In the head master's chair

The new Minister of National Education spoke to the *FM* about the state of education.

**FM:** What kind of salary increases can teachers expect?

**Viljoen:** I told a meeting of the Federal Council of Teachers earlier this month that we are working towards an interim adjustment of salaries, probably in the form of an overall percentage increase, hopefully to be announced before Christmas. This should be distinguished from an announcement about a more permanent restructuring of the profession, which will be the result of inputs made by the Venter Commission scheduled for completion by year's end. After this my department will make recommendations which will be reflected in the next budget.

**Is this part of the HSRC Commission?**

No. The Venter Commission was set up 20 months ago to research the status of education in SA, especially remuneration, but also what we call *rondslom* or red tape — the practical administrative problems that surround the profession. It has already been found that in certain respects the rest of the public sector is better compensated than the education sector and obviously adjustments will be called for.

**Should differential salaries be paid for skills in greater demand?**

This is very contentious. The teaching profession, through its organised associations, has been very hesitant about introducing this principle. I think they are afraid that if the scarce people are compensated the rest will be neglected. However, I think there are several areas which could call for differentiation. There is the scarcity or difficulty of some subjects; and some areas have a higher cost of living, and greater pressure from outside recruiting agencies.

**Should there be a unitary education system?**

I'm not in favour. It certainly wouldn't be acceptable to most people. I am also convinced that the rectification of the present inadequacies in educational services to the various racial groups will be better dealt with if we concentrate on those areas where the backlog is biggest. In a single large department this will be administratively cumbersome.

Nor am I at all in favour of an integrat-

ed education system. Each racial group should retain its own schools and educational system. What is required is a greater degree of co-ordination and interaction between them and, particularly, knowledge of each other.

**Are there plans for improved co-ordination between the departments?**

Since the Prime Minister's rationalisation of the executive, a permanent cabinet committee on which all the ministers of education sit together with their civil servants has been established. The committee meets every third week and there is now a regular interdepartmental forum



where educational matters can receive attention.

**Are the gaps in educational expenditure for the various racial groups being significantly narrowed?**

Yes. According to Dr Ferdie Hartzberg of Education and Training, last year the overall increase in expenditure was about 11% of the budget. The increase in his department's budget was 26%. This year there has been a cumulative increase of 40% over the previous year. The increase in next year's budget is likely to be more than 50%.

The discrepancy in coloured and Indian education isn't that large. The area where I think the greatest problem lies is not in facilities but rather in qualifications and the level of training of teachers. Also, the population explosion is going to make it impossible to solve the problems of insufficiently qualified black and coloured teachers in the foreseeable future.

What we need is to emphasise in-service training of teachers and introduce a system of bonuses for educational qualifica-

tions. We need to devise methods using educational technology which will extend the services of available teachers.

It has been said that the introduction of computers in classrooms could revolutionise current teaching practices. Surely this is an extremely expensive strategy?

It could be less expensive than the cost of introducing more teachers. Computer-assisted education should be introduced, and this does not imply a replacement of teachers.

**Isn't it inappropriate to introduce high technology solutions in rural areas?**

Definitely not. For example, the Bushmen in SWA proved to be highly successful as motor mechanics. The problem of introducing this gadgetry in black schools is not that it is strange; rather the problem lies with the availability of electricity, etc. However, this kind of technology will probably not be introduced at primary, but at secondary level. You can get quite far with less-qualified teachers at primary level but after that the system starts to break down.

**How do you feel about the introduction of soldiers in schools?**

I understand there was some objection to this in Soweto, but in other areas the whole educational system would collapse if people objected to having national servicemen as teachers. It is common practice in SWA.

**Should teacher training facilities which are at present operating at half capacity be opened to blacks?**

This will not be acceptable to the white population and there would probably be a complete exodus of the remaining candidates from the colleges. There is little likelihood of this being introduced.

**Is discrimination against female teachers likely to be removed?**

The policy of both my department and the professional organisations is that this discrimination should be removed as soon as possible, and government has accepted this. It is now generally accepted that women and men should be equally compensated for the job, and the reservation of posts for males is probably leading to the loss of female teachers.

**Should the universities be open to all?**

This would be a question for the universities to decide for themselves. But the whole question is being considered at the moment.



# Equal education is only possible within just society'

Educational opportunity can only be developed within a political system where all people share power equally and justly, a prominent Indian leader said last night in an address at the 58th Nusas Annual Congress.

More than 200 students from various English-speaking campuses heard Dr Essop Jassat, former president of the South African Indian Youth Congress who was banned between 1964 and 1974 and who also spent 90 days in detention in 1964, enumerate a freedom charter which called for universal, non-racial education for all children irrespective of race or colour.

Dr Jassat said it was highly unlikely that parity in education could be instituted "while a dominant group in society monopolised the power structure."

He gave an outline of the African, coloured and Asian pupils and students' stand against apartheid education and their determination to eradicate this "unjust system of unequal education."

## CENTRAL ISSUE

"Equality of opportunity is the central issue of the current debate on South African education," Dr Jassat said.

He said the 1976 black student protest against ethnic education and other grievances was not the beginning of student discontent.

The grievances went back many years. What was being witnessed now in terms of the school boycotts involving thousands of pupils was merely a culmination of serious thinking which had climaxed over the educational crisis, he said.

# Deepening crisis in education

DR Gerrit Viljoen certainly speaks on the subject of education with an authority greater than that to which we have been accustomed. This authority is recognised, not only by his political co-believers, but also by many who are not enamoured of either the National Party or the Broederbond.

Dr Viljoen has taken up his post in a time of grave crisis in the schools. The conditions in African schools are often quite appalling. The qualifications of many teachers, the size of the classes, the poverty of the buildings, the lack of playing grounds and the administrative burdens that bear down so heavily on African principals, have resulted in many areas in boycotts, insubordination, arson and violence.

Dr Viljoen is not — as yet — responsible for African education. Though the white schools do not have to contend with these appalling problems, they also are entering a period of crisis. This is the time of speech days and prize-givings and principals' reports, and a feature of these reports is the crisis in the teaching profession. It is right and proper that principals should tell these gatherings of parents and friends of the problems that confront the schools, of the resignations of teachers, of the dangerous fall off of recruitment of aspirant teachers, of classes that spend idle hours each day because they have no teachers.

Principals say that it would be impossible to carry on if it were not for the help of married women teachers. In return for their help, such teachers are accorded a miserable status. They hold temporary posts, and can be fired instantly, which they often are, when their help is no longer required. Dr Viljoen has undertaken to investigate their working conditions.

The Sunday Tribune has come out from time to time in favour of one national department of education for all children. We believe that this will be the only way in which African teachers and African children will see some hope for the future of their

*Viljoen*

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11) II, IX - associated with mining and services

111) III-VIII - associated with modern sector employment

The informal trading sector is not included.

Figure 1 shows, in the starkest fashion, how big the discrepancy

is between income from agricultural employment and from employ-

ment in the modern sector. People earning intermediate in-

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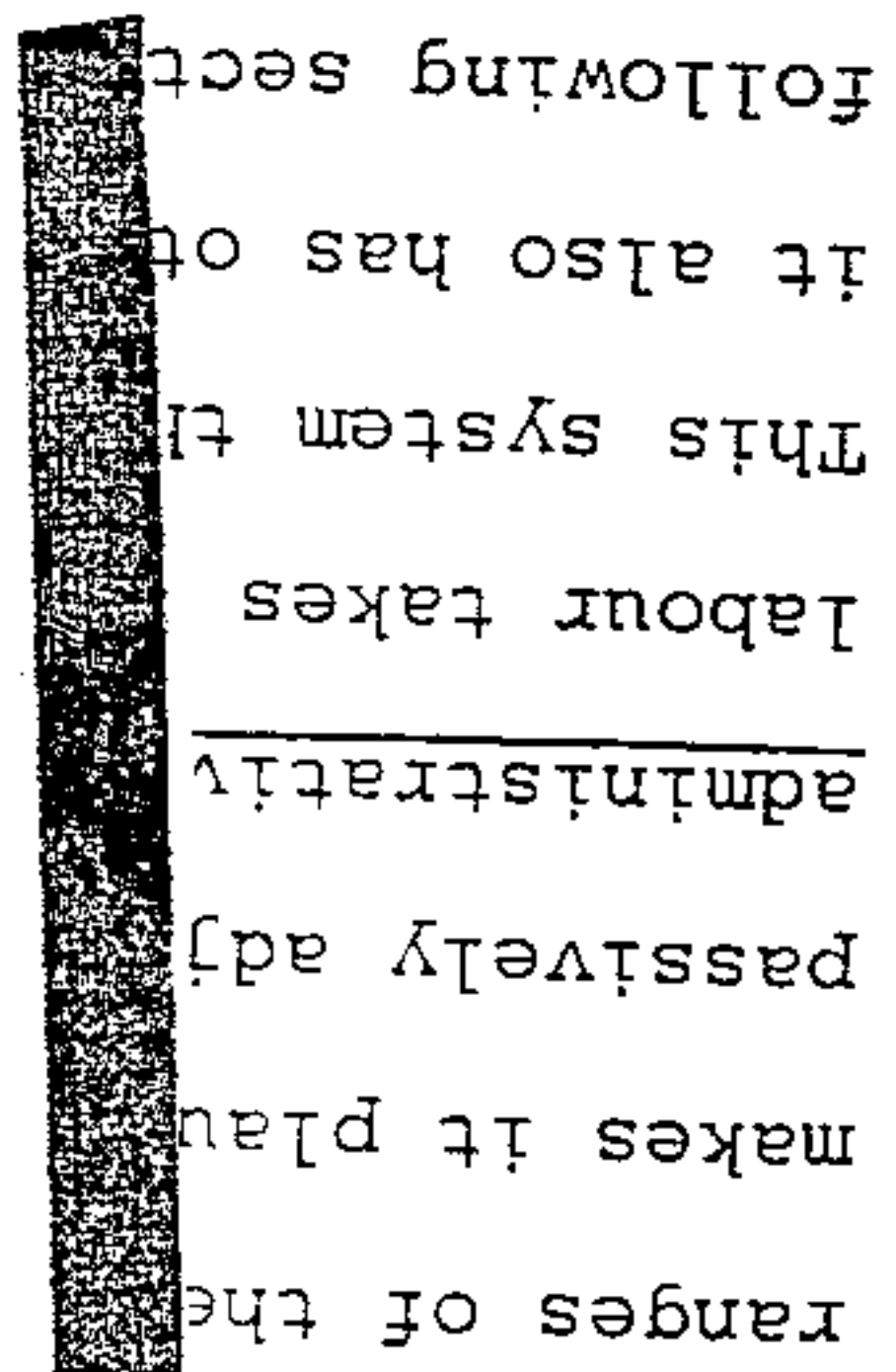
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**schoors, and will turn away from the barren practices of boycotts and violence. Dr Viljoen is not in favour of a unified system of education in the present circumstances, but agrees that there should be a greater measure of co-ordination. We hope this will be the beginning of the end of those shameful disparities that are such a blot on our national record. Lastly, Dr Viljoen hopes to get salary increases in the next Budget. He will have to fight hard for them. Education has not been a conspicuous priority with the present Government.**



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II) The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945

Section 10(1) of this Act defines the conditions under

which a domestic African may stay in prescribed areas

for longer than 72 hours. These are :

a) if he has resided continuously in the area since birth;

b) if he has worked continuously in the area for one

employer for at least 10 years or lived there con-

tinuously for at least 15 years and has not been



**EDUCATION in South Africa is in turmoil. Children in black schools are forced to study in appalling conditions and protests against inferior education and teacher shortages provoke boycotts and violence.**

**In white schools the crisis has become so critical that an estimated 90 000 pupils in the Transvaal alone spend some time idle every day.**

**The reason - there are no teachers to teach them.**

**The Transvaal Department has a shortage of 3 000 teachers. Recruiting is falling as the private sector draws more and more people away from education.**

**What is the Government doing?**

**To find out the SUNDAY TRIBUNE spoke to the new Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the man now in charge of white education.**

**PETER MANN reports . . .**

**D**R GERRIT VILJOEN is probably the best man in the country to handle the current crisis in white education.

He has proved himself as an academic and educator - serving as principal of the Rand Afrikaans University - and at times it is clear he still regards himself primarily as a member of the teaching profession.

For instance, he tells how he and other universities "exploded" in 1975 when they were left out of the negotiating process by the Government: "We told them to go to hell," Dr Viljoen says, with what appears to be relish.

He has proved himself as a negotiator - handling one of the hottest political topics in the Government, that of Administrator-General for Namibia. Now he has to prove himself to the country's teachers who are at boiling point over their pay.

### Bankruptcy

Dr Viljoen does not mince his words: "In addressing teachers' meetings I have been emphasising that they are complaining themselves to bankruptcy.

The way in which they raise their earnings in public and in the classroom is depriving them of future candidates.

"The overall dissatisfaction of the teachers with their profession is affecting the willingness of youngsters to join.

"While I fully appreciate the frustrations and the need for strong protest on the part of the teachers, I think one must also realise we have reached a point where we must be careful about the way in which we air our criticism."

But he also has some brickbats for the education authorities

"One of the frustrations of the job is that my authority is limited. My department can only try to provide leadership in the overall educational family. The provincial authorities have direct responsibility for education.

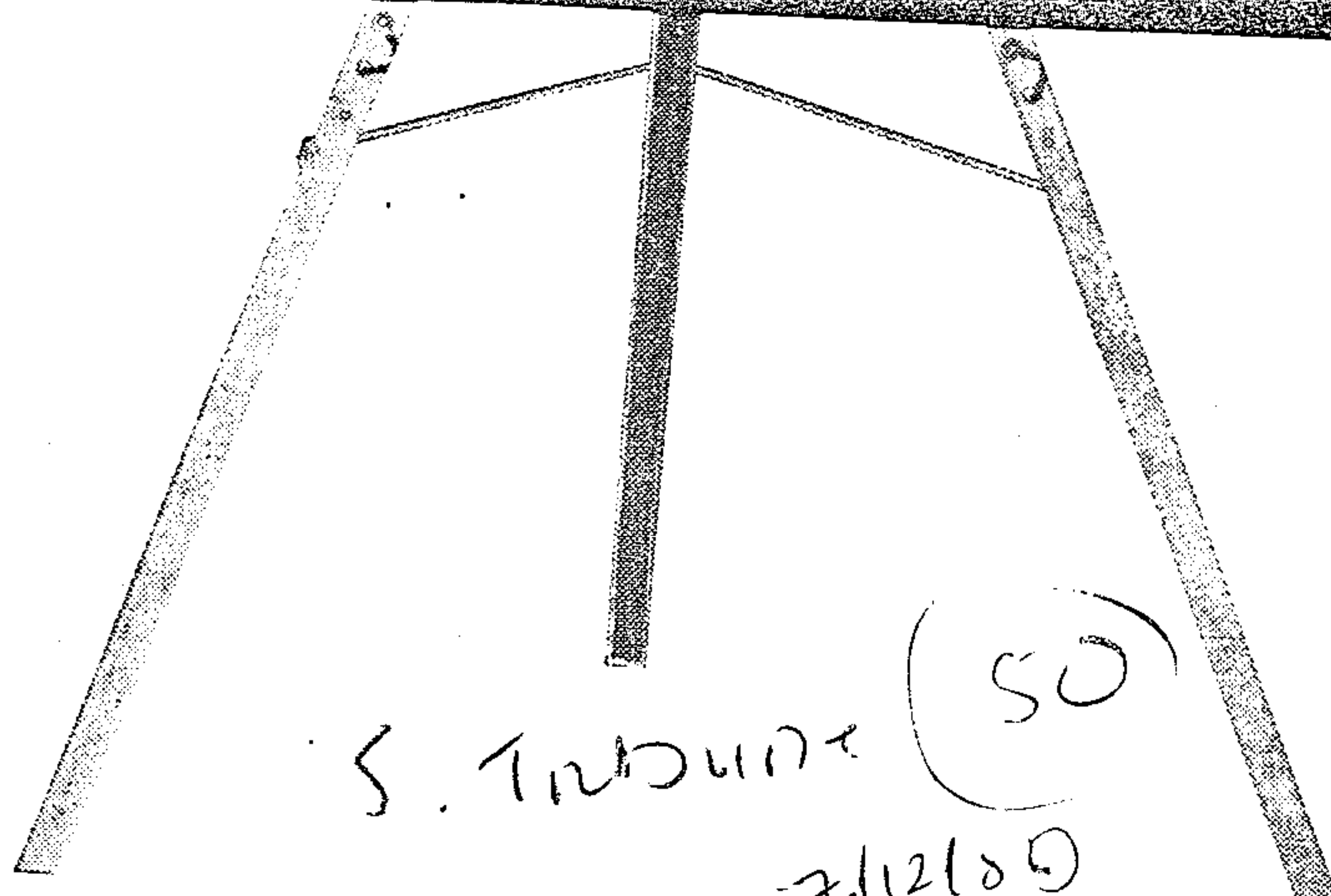
"I think they are really



**\* Dr Gerrit Viljoen . . . my authority is limited**

# The teacher crisis...

## What is the Government doing?



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STATISTICS - domestic population only (continued)

non-recruitment of prospective teachers.

Secondly there is insufficient co-ordination among the provinces. For example provinces which don't have shortage of teachers often refuse prospective applicants while other provinces have a shortage.

### Frustration

"There is insufficient interaction and liaison administratively between the provinces. The provinces are not only suffering a shortage of teachers. Like most other Government departments they have a shortage of good administrative personnel and this causes a lot of frustration.

"I think the provinces have also under-recruited in the fat years. When, as happened three or four years ago, there is a downturn in the economy there is an increase in the number of people wanting to be teachers."

Teachers argue that the present crisis in education has been brewing since at least 1976. They have warned the Government to act. But nothing has been done.

reasons for this.

"There was not a permanent mechanism in the co-ordinating Department of National Educational to look into conditions of service and salaries on a continuous basis. The matter was raised only when it became critical.

"One of my predecessors, Willem Cruywagen, appointed a standing committee on educational structure — which represents the whole teaching family from the schools through to the universities — and which, on a continuous basis, now works on this matter preparing well ahead of time the necessary inputs for the Budget.

"Unfortunately this committee has only been running for about two years. One of the two committees now investigating education — the Venter Commission — was brought about as the result of this standing committee saying that they did not have sufficiently reliable scientific data on which to base their case.

"This was a defect. There was no continuous

revision of teachers' conditions.

"There was insufficient co-ordination, all the concerned parties were not brought into the picture. For example the universities were left out in 1978 and we exploded and told the Government to go to hell.

"These two things, continuity and co-ordination, are an innovation of only the last two years. Thirdly, I think the crisis of a shortage of trained manpower in South Africa has been building up to boiling point only in recent years.

"The growth of the economy on the one hand and the demographic levelling off of the white population on the other, and the insufficient effect of training of the other population groups has led to the point where there is a critical shortage of manpower. Of course this also affects the teaching profession.

"These are the three reasons and I hope the instruments have now been prepared to deal with the problem."

What are these instruments?

Apart from the standing committee on education, the Government has also appointed two investigations into the position of education.

The one is the Venter Commission which is scheduled to hand its report to Dr Viljoen before he leaves for his December holiday.

The draft report is expected to be finalised in the first week of January and Dr Viljoen is working hard to have its recommendations — which deal mainly with teachers' salaries — included in the Budget in April. This is no mean feat, considering that budgetary requirements are normally required a year in advance.

The Venter project explored five areas in relation to teachers' salaries. It brought in expertise from the private sector — including personnel consultants to examine:

Internal relationships in the teaching profession.

"In other words, are the important posts really in the right priority order in terms of remuneration? or, for instance, a basic question is

whether a senior experienced teacher's position in front of a class shouldn't compare more favourably with that of a headmaster or even an inspector."

The situation between the teaching profession and comparably complex posts in the public service.

"The indications are that the teaching profession is considerably underpaid," Dr Viljoen said.

The relationship between the teaching profession and comparably complex posts with similar qualifications in the private sector.

### Paid less

"Here we all obviously know that teachers have been paid less. They have now tried to quantify this and the picture that emerges is that there is a subject differentiation. This will now be quantified in a reliable way."

The historical position of teachers.

"In other words how have teachers' salaries been progressing or falling behind in time? Is the real pay of a headmaster of a secondary school, for instance, better than it was in 1955 or 1960 or 1975, or whatever year you choose, or worse?" Dr Viljoen asked.

The comparable position between this country and other countries.

"This is not very easy or reliable because there are so many variables in the perimeters in which you are working but we would like to be able to compare our position internationally.

Questions were also put to Dr Viljoen on

some of the issues most directly bothering teachers. Here are his answers:

On the position of married women teachers who are restricted to temporary posts and the reservation of some jobs for men.

"I have asked the administrators and the directors of education in the various provinces to go into this matter and to provide me with the necessary information.

"I feel if we are in a period where we have a shortage of teachers, whether male or female, we cannot have a policy which is antagonising to women. It would only make the situation worse. While there is a crisis we may need to review the way in which this reservation of male posts and permanent posts is taking place.

On the position of foreign teachers:

"We have had discussions with the private schools about this. There is apparently a considerable administrative delay in assessing their qualifications and my department has offered to set the machinery going to expedite the matter. So the basic decision is only whether the department wants to appoint the person and whether immigration wants to give them a visa."

On the possibility of one education department for all schoolchildren of whatever colour:

"My conviction is that the welfare of the people's of South Africa will be best served by separate educational systems for the different population groups but with a greater measure of co-ordination."

### THE BOSS

I tell you, Koss, this really hurt Minister Howard —

NO PAY RISE FOR TEACHERS TILL APRIL

There's nothing he'd have liked more than to make them happy for Christmas

He'd loved to have signed the pay rises now!

Couldn't he have just covered his eyes? PLOP

Chas.



# New teaching body planned

22-50  
STAK  
11/2/80

By Carolyn Dempster  
Education Reporter

The creation of a multi-racial statutory body, representative of all teachers' interests, is under consideration by the Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education.

In concept, the body would:

- Negotiate salaries and service conditions at Government level.
- Be part of negotiations at all levels.
- Declare a labour dispute and demand arbitration if negotiations reached an impasse between the Government and teachers.
- Discuss the teachers' right to strike if negotiations failed completely.

It was evolved at the 77th congress of the Afri-

kaans Transvaalse Onderwysvereniging in September this year.

Teachers present at the congress unanimously accepted the idea of a statutory teachers' body, and proposals were carried forward to a meeting of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations in October.

The FCTA circulated a questionnaire to all the white affiliated teacher organisations in South Africa to determine feeling about the concept of a statutory body.

Mr Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, said the proposals as laid down by the FCTA received the full support of his organisation.

So far the Federal Council — representative of all of South Africa's white teachers, has accep-

ted the concept, and feelers are being extended to black teacher organisations to determine their thoughts on the issue.

Mr Koos Steyn, general-secretary of the FCTA was not available for comment, but it is believed the proposal has been forwarded by the FCTA to the Human Sciences Research Council commission into education for consideration.



FD S. Indore 14/12/80

# EDUCATION

**Exclusive**

Equal schooling  
urged in secret  
HRSC document

# BRITAIN FROM UGH

as



... a substantial slice of the population...  
... legitimate daughter...  
... and...  
... are urged in...  
... confidential report by a...  
... Government-appointed...  
... body.

The document was leaked to the SUNDAY TRIBUNE this week. It could spell an end to inferior black education and, in line with recent statements made by Minister of National Education Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, an end to free education for whites.

The blue-print lists 12 principles drawn up by a sub-committee of the controversial Human Science Research Council's investigation into education appointed by Prime Minister P. W. Botha this year.

The principles are guidelines for the 17 sub-committees which together with a 25-member executive umbrella committee, form the HSRC investigating body due to report to the Cabinet in June next year.

The list includes:

- Equal opportunities for education should be provided for every inhabitant irrespective of race, colour, creed and sex.
- Equivalent standards of education should be maintained by the means available.
- Education should afford positive recognition of the commonality as well as the diversity of the religious and cultural ways of life of inhabitants.

The HSRC indicates that it favours equal education within the context of the status quo — with the maintenance of separate schools for each race group.

Provision of formal education should be primarily the responsibility of the State. But other organisations and the individual should also have a responsibility and say.

- Recognition of the professional status of the teacher and lecturer is of fundamental importance to the quality of education.

Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education, described the principles as "very encouraging".

"The present system has a great built-in bias towards whites. We are paying the price of generations of neglect. Although the principles are good and certainly very encouraging, it will take a long time to rescue us from the legacy of the past."

He said if the final report of the HSRC followed closely to the principles: "The final outcome will be

a vast improvement on what we have at present."

Ralph Thomas, chairman of the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa), said although the principles showed an enlightened approach they were not far reaching enough. They did not point towards an open system of education.

"We don't believe in separatism. These principles are limiting themselves to equal opportuni-

ties and equivalent standards of education.

"They don't provide for an open system (mixed schooling) and, until that comes about, anomalies which now exist will remain."

Pat Samuels, president of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa), said although the principles on the whole seemed sound, they were limited. They had obviously been formulated to

preserve the status quo. No recognition was given to those who wanted an open society, he said.

Cliff Matthew MPC, a member of the education committee of the Natal Provincial Council, welcomed the move towards equality in education.

Whites might have to make sacrifices if more was to be spent on black education. However this would benefit them in the long term, he said.

# Steyn replies to Donald Woods

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — South Africa's Ambassador to Britain, Mr Marais Steyn, said in a letter to the Observer newspaper yesterday that his most worthwhile achievement as a cabinet minister was "the introduction of compulsory education for hundreds of thousands of coloured and Indian children."

Mr Steyn was replying to a lengthy article in a recent issue of the Observer by the self-exiled South African editor, Donald Woods.

Mr Steyn has received considerable attention from the British media since his arrival here. He has also been the subject of a BBC radio profile.

In his letter to the Observer, Mr Steyn wrote:

"In reply to 'Lost ideals of an Envoy' by Donald Woods, I must point out that the government and peoples of South Africa were faced with grave and serious problems which were fully reported, also in this country, during the six years I was privileged to serve as a cabinet minister.

## Compulsory school

"Throughout this period, I was responsible for the affairs of the significant Asian minority of South Africa. Very soon the large portfolio of community development was added, and later I also became responsible, inter alia, for coloured affairs.

"I was privileged to introduce compulsory education for first Indian, and subsequently also for Coloured children.

"The standard of education is the same for all. The examinations written by all children are the responsibility of the Joint Matriculation Board and the papers written by them are marked by examiners unaware of the race of the examinees.

"During my term as Minister of Community Development, Coloured Relations and

Indian Affairs, one of my chief responsibilities was to provide decent housing for all our people.

"The Department of Community Development also set about providing multi-racial facilities at restaurants, theatres, hotels, tearooms and similar facilities where the need arose. Discrimination that hurt is disappearing on all sides and I am proud of my part in carrying out this objective.

"It is said that under the Group Areas Act, people are



Mr Marais Steyn

being forced out of their homes and removed to distant locations. It is a fact, however, that 98 percent of the people who had to be rehoused came from slums so squalid and filthy that they were totally unfit for human habitation.

"I could say much more about the many developments, improvements and adaptations which are being wrought in South Africa to the benefit of all, but I feel that I have said enough of the positive achievements of my government to show that the stark, black picture often painted depends upon the suppression of important facts.

"I look forward with confidence to my mission here in London. Whereas in the past I could serve the peoples of South Africa, even if only in a small way, I hope to continue to do so by promoting better understanding, goodwill, and constructive relations between the peoples of South Africa and Great Britain.

# Scepticism on education plan

Own Correspondent

LEADING black and white educationists, as well as the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), have reacted with scepticism to the leaked contents of the confidential blueprint on education by the government-initiated Human Sciences Research Council.

The contents of a 12-point report by the council investigation's main committee were confirmed yesterday by members of the committee who said it had been sent out for comment to all those concerned with education.

Educationists reacted by saying that the report compounded their earlier fears that the investigation was part of the government's "total strategy".

The chairman of the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa), Mr Ralph Thomas, said yesterday that the blueprint did not point towards an open system of education — the minimum demand by black teachers and pupils — and could in no way solve the "highly explosive education crisis".

And the president of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa), Mr Pat Samuels, warned that the 12 principles had obviously been formulated to preserve the status quo, with no recognition having been given to those who wanted an open society.

Dr Alex Boraine, PFP

spokesman on education, said while it was encouraging that there was a clear commitment to equal educational opportunities, there was a "built-in contradiction" — a strict adherence to the status quo and to separate education for separate racial groups.

The principles included in the report are equal opportunities for all irrespective of race, colour, creed and sex, the provision of equivalent standards maintained by the means available, the positive recognition of the "commonality as well as the diversity" of the religious and cultural ways of life of inhabitants, as well as the maintenance of separate schools for each race group.

Mr Thomas yesterday echoed the views of other black educationists when he said "the HSRC inquiry was used as a stalling tactic" by the authorities at a time when South Africa faced a major, and growing, crisis in education.

Black pupils, students and teachers demanded the scrapping of the Broederbond-controlled National Christian educational model.

If the government's only response to black demands for unitary non-racial education system was better facilities for blacks and the introduction of school fees for whites, it would only be a "matter of time" before boycotts and unrest in the black community would erupt once more.

# Teachers sceptical of 'racist' probe

RDM 15/12/80 (50)

By ARNOLD GEYER

THE controversial Government-initiated Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education is committed to school apartheid.

And while it favours the promotion of equal education opportunities, this will only take place within the context of the status quo.

This emerged from a 12-point report by the investigation's main committee, which was leaked to a Sunday newspaper and was confirmed yesterday by members of the committee.

Leading black and white educationists as well as the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) have reacted with scepticism to the contents of the confidential blueprint, saying this compounded their earlier fears that the investigation was part of the Government's "total strategy".

And they stressed that equal opportunities would be meaningless if the policy of separate development, including school apartheid, had to be

maintained.

While they described as "encouraging and more enlightened than before" the principle of equal education opportunities, they slammed the investigation's commitment to "separatism" and the "preservation of the status quo".

Mr Ralph Thomas, chairman of the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa), said yesterday the blueprint did not point towards an open system of education — the minimum demand by black teachers and pupils — and would in no way solve the "highly explosive education crisis".

And the president of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa), Mr Pat Samuels, warned that the 12 principles had obviously been formulated to preserve the status quo, with no recognition having been given to those who wanted an open society.

Dr Alex Boraine, PFP spokesman on education, said while it was encouraging that there was a clear commitment

to equal education opportunities, there was a "built-in contradiction" — a strict adherence to the status quo and to separate education for separate racial groups.

"In other words the investigation team is seeking to do its work from within a straitjacket, jeopardising an open education system from the very beginning," he said.

Members of the HSRC's investigation team yesterday confirmed that the 12-point report had earlier been drafted by the investigation's main committee and sent out for comment to all those concerned with education.

The 12 principles included equal opportunities for all irrespective of race, colour, creed and sex; the provision of equivalent standards maintained by the means available; the positive recognition of the "commonality as well as the diversity" of the religious and cultural ways of life of inhabitants; and the maintenance of separate schools for each race group.

Mr Thomas yesterday echoed the views of other black educationists when he said:

● The HSRC inquiry was used as a "stalling tactic" by the authorities at a time when South Africa faced a major, and growing, crisis in education.

● Black pupils, students and teachers were more interested in the type of education they were receiving than the amounts spent on facilities and demanded the scrapping of the Broederbond-controlled National Christian Education model.

● If the Government's only response to black demands for a unitary non-racial education system was better facilities for blacks and the introduction of school fees for whites, it would only be "a matter of time" before boycotts and unrest in the black community would erupt once more.

● The breakdown of apartheid had to start at school level and was the only way to save the country from possible "bloody confrontation".

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ST BR 16/12/80

# Mixed reaction to education blueprint

By Peter Sullivan  
Political Correspondent

There has been conflicting reaction to the 12 point plan blueprint "leaked" by the Human Sciences Research Council committee investigating education.

The blueprint advocates separate schools but commits the HSRC to supporting equal education for all races.

According to the plan, which was leaked to Sunday newspapers, equal opportunities for education should be provided for every citizen irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex.

However the HSRC has also indicated that such education must take place within the context of the status quo — maintaining separate schools for each race group.

Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education, has supported the idea of equal education but condemned the proposal that this be done in separate schools.

He said there was an inherent contradiction in the report in that it made a clear commitment to equal education opportunities but restricted these to separate education for different race groups.

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es to hold :

No person may take any Black into his employ in a prescribed area or have such Black in his employ and no Black may take up or be in such employment in a prescribed area unless permission to take up employment has been granted to such Black by the labour officer concerned.<sup>6</sup>

The concessions are given by way of special exemption from this rule. Permission is 'deemed to have been granted' for qualified workers in their (Administration) Board area.<sup>7</sup> Permission 'shall not be refused' if 'suitable accommodation is available' for qualified workers crossing Board frontiers.<sup>8</sup>  
(Hindson, 1980:46-47: references renumbered).

As Hindson points out, the exemption from having to get a work-seeker's permit merely legitimises a widespread practice of arranging employment first and then getting permission 'to look for a job'. The second, conditional concession has more

Little

change at

coloured

*argus*  
schools

*19/12/50*  
— teacher

MANY coloured pupils failed their final examinations and there was disillusionment with the education system when the school year ended last week.

This is the view of a white teacher, who does not wish to be identified, at a secondary coloured school which was seriously affected by the schools boycott this year.

The teacher said many of the pupils believed their sacrifices during the boycott had been in vain.

No appreciable improvements have materialised since the boycotts. Text-books arrived — which were due in January anyway — and damaged schools had been repaired.

But this leaves us back at square one. Nothing constructive has been done to indicate goodwill on the part of the Government — after they had admitted that the grievances were justified,' the teacher said.

#### BAD OMEN

'This is a bad omen for the future.

'Coloured people do not have the vote, which is the accepted channel for grievances.'

The teacher said: 'Spokesmen for the pupils would say the boycott had succeeded because it had created an awareness of their unequal status.

'But as for the conditions — nothing has changed.'

'These children made a conscious sacrifice for a

the shocking discrepancies between white and coloured education,' said the teacher, who also taught at a white school.

'They knew they were sacrificing chances of a good job and higher education but they did it for the children who will follow them.

'I personally saw no intimidation. It is comforting for whites to delude themselves that the boycott was organised by a few intimidators.'

The teacher said the organisation of the pupils was democratic, with elected representatives for every school.

'Before the boycott there were between 40 and 60 children in each class — which is ridiculous. It causes immense difficulties for both pupil and teacher.

#### PENNED IN

'In some classrooms there were so many pupils that the desks came right up to the blackboard, and the teacher was penned in,' she said.

The teacher said at white schools there were a few classes with a high number of pupils.

At white schools you don't teach children who are alienated from the whole system.

'The excessive numbers in the classrooms dropped drastically after the boycott as children realised they had little chance of passing the year-end exams, she said.

There was a widespread shortage of textbooks before the boycott, with three children often having to share one book.

'There is little or no organised sport because of lack of equipment,' the teacher said.

'Even the libraries are so sparsely populated with books as to be a mockery of the word,' she said.

'A token number of coloured schools do have facilities. They are a showpiece of the coloured education system — to prove to the outside visitors there are decent schools with decent conditions.'

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 TOT, DIE BEHEER OOR EN BEHANDELING VAN LEERLINGE BY, EN DIE SKORSING EN UITSETTING VAN LEERLINGE UIT STAATSKOLE, GEMEENSKAPSKOLE 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 Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2258 van 4 November 1977.

*I or full text see [Signature] 7/3/85*



DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. R. 2596

19 December 1980

The Minister of Internal Affairs, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 33 (1) (e) of the Indians Education Act, 1965 (Act 61 of 1965), has made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

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1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations promulgated under Government Notice R. 723 of 13 May 1966, as amended by the regulations promulgated under Government Notice R. 1544 of 18 July 1980.

2. Regulation 10 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (4) of the following subregulation:

"(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulations (1), (2) and (3), the Director may in exceptional cases summarily expel any pupil from the school and also prohibit such pupil from attending any other school under the control of the Department".

52 7335  
DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. R. 2596

19 Desember 1980

Die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleentehede het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 33 (1) (e) van die Wet op Onderwys vir Indiërs, 1965 (Wet 61 van 1965), die regulasies uitgevaardig soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 723 van 13 Mei 1966, soos gewysig by die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1544 van 18 Julie 1980.

2. Regulasie 10 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die vervanging van subregulasie (4) deur die volgende:

"(4) Ondanks die bepalinge van subregulasies (1), (2) en (3), kan die Direkteur in uitsonderlike gevalle 'n leerling summier uit die skool sit en verbied dat so 'n leerling enige ander skool onder die beheer van die Departement bywoon".

lation of skilled people, is surrounded by increasing numbers of unskilled unemployables. These trends are partly the result of the artificially low cost of acquiring capital related to the artificially high cost of acquiring skilled manpower.

The report suggests that a considerable under-investment in education seems to have set in over the past two decades leading to a serious undersupply of skilled manpower from domestic sources and an inflation of the real cost of skilled manpower.

Government expenditure on teacher training, and moves towards introducing educational parity within the educational systems, has not done much to improve matters. For example, despite ratio increases during the Seventies, the absolute difference in government per capita expenditure on whites and blacks has increased from R240 per pupil to R460.

Black education is beset with many problems, not least the educational qualifications of teachers. In 1978, 80% of all black teachers possessed only a junior certificate or lower school qualifications — and only 2.4% of black teachers were graduates compared with 28% of white teachers. Only 15% have matriculation or senior certificate qualifications.

Real expenditure on education in SA has remained virtually constant, showing an increase of only 28% during the Seventies although pupil numbers increased by 51% over the same period. This implies that real expenditure per pupil has considerably declined. As a proportion of the national budget, expenditure declined from 19% to 15%, partly a reflection of both rapid population growth and a rapid escalation of government expenditure on defence.

To attain a growth rate of 5% per year at least half of the increase in the skilled labour component over the next two decades will have to come from the ranks of blacks. However, in 1970 about 40% of all economically active black males in urban areas had virtually no education while 42% had an educational level less than Std 6.

EDUCATION • (50)  
**Planning for people**

FM 26/12/80  
“The SA economy is investing too much money in physical capital and not enough in human capital.” This is the conclusion drawn by Mercabank's survey on “Employment through Education” published this month. Production over the past decade has also become increasingly capital-intensive, a position irreconcilable with rapid population growth, and one which is leading to increasing structural unemployment, the survey argues.

As a result, a highly remunerative industrial sector, consisting of a small popu-

# SA is selling education short, says professor

27/12/80 ST/BR  
(50)

By Carolyn Dempster  
Education Reporter

South Africa is selling education short, and tertiary education is suffering just as much as secondary, Professor J T Steele, dean of the faculty of commerce at Witwatersrand University, said this week.

He was commenting on the fact that of a total of 356 final year B Accountancy students, only 110 passed outright — a low 31 percent.

Several students who contacted The Star claimed the results were a reflection of poor tutelage and lack of lecturer interest during the year. Professor Steele attributes the dissatisfaction and poor results to, among other things, the economic

boom and shortage of skilled labour.

"I am extremely disappointed with and concerned about the poor results of students in the final year of studies towards becoming chartered accountants," said Professor Steele.

"It would be simplistic and wrong to base any explanation on 'a poor crop of students'," he said.

A large number of students study part-time and have to cope with the added strain of a full-time job, usually as an articled clerk in a firm of auditors.

"Clerks are required to assume responsibilities for workloads of increasing intensity because of both the economic boom and the shortage of qualified accountants," Professor Steele said.

"The conflict between

the demands made by work and study is undoubtedly one of the major contributory factors to the poor results."

This assertion is born out by the relatively high pass rate of 78 percent among the full-time H Diploma accountancy students.

Political uncertainty and the exodus of many well-qualified chartered accountants in the years following 1976 were also given as reasons for the poor results.

Professor Steele pointed out that a senior lecturer after many years of experience would earn less than a newly-qualified CA in the commercial world. This lured lecturers into commerce.

There has also been a world-wide trend to upgrade standards in the accounting profession, and over the past two years Wits has been changing the B Acc syllabus to conform to the higher standards.

Although 34 percent of this year's B Acc students will get a "second bite" at their degree in the form of supplementary examinations in January, the poor results and high failure rate are problems which will continue, said Professor Steele.

**Fund gave**  
*50* **R1,5m**  
*from 1971/2 to*  
**to education**

Mercury Reporter

THE Sugar Association's Trust Fund has given more than R1 500 000 for educational purposes during 15 years of its existence.

A statement by the association said the amount made available for black bursaries had been boosted from R50 000 in 1980 to R60 000 in 1981.

# Report may alter course of teaching

30/12/80

STAR

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By Carolyn Dempster  
Education Reporter

Vital policy decisions on the future of teaching could be made on the basis of a major report due to be handed to the Minister of Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, tomorrow.

The report of the Venter Committee, headed by Dr Roux Venter of the De-

partment of National Education, has just been completed. It contains comparisons of teachers' salaries, status and service conditions with those of other professions.

Dr Viljoen has promised that the recommendations, once reviewed, will be tabled in Parliament and could be incorporated in the budget for public ser-

vice employees.

However, anything less than a 25 percent "immediate" increase with the promise of a 50 per cent increase in salaries will not be tolerated and will accelerate the teacher exodus, says Mr Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association.

"A new manifestation of the teacher crisis has

been the hardening attitudes of school principals," Mr Mundell said.

"Many are now adopting the attitude that they would resign if things do not improve immediately."

During 1980 Transvaal teachers resigned at the rate of 21 a day.

This brought the total number of resignations for 1980 to 4 000.

Minister of Finance Senator Horwood's dampening statement last month that teachers would have to wait until the new year for salary increase announcements did irreparable damage to recruitment drives, said Mr Mundell.

Applications at three major teacher training colleges in the Transvaal are down by at least 40 percent and as a direct result several lecturing staff have been retrenched.

A spokesman for the Department of National Education said the report was highly confidential and would be forwarded to the Federal Council of Teachers Associations, the four Directors of Education and the Committee of University Heads for their perusal.

The report was also to be reviewed by the Commission for Administration and the Treasury before going to the Cabinet, he said.

The 2 200 page report has taken the committee four months to research and compile.

Economic Literature  
Economics and Econometrics  
Journal  
Economic Affairs  
Economic Journal  
Economic Activity  
Bank Quarterly Bulletin  
Journal of Economics

S.L. Short loan.

ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS

Lecturer : Prof. Z.S.A. Gurrzynski

1st Semester.

COMPULSORY SECTION IN FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE OUTLINE

NOTE: Wherever "Revision" is mentioned, students will be expected to revise Economics I and II material, with the help of previously recommended textbooks and the listed readings. The course is not meant to be comprehensive. The asterisked sections may be dealt with in the lectures cursorily or not at all, because most of the basic material can be found in standard texts. It will be assumed throughout that students are conversant with the relevant material covered in previous courses (i.e. Economics I and II). Furthermore, it is expected that, with the help of the reading list, students will familiarize themselves with the subject of all the sections of the course. The readings considered most useful are marked + and have been placed on short loan. Students are also strongly encouraged to read critically beyond the material presented in the lectures and in the reading list.

Basic Textbook: KOUTSOYIANNIS, A., 1975 : Modern Microeconomics. MacMillan.

1. Microeconomics in its setting : an overview

Scarcity : solutions. Employment and growth.  
Organisation : market, command (planning), welfare state.  
Exchange : social system and structure. The meaning of "preference", "taste", "value" and "culture". Introduction to the concepts of "utility", "justice", "distribution" and "growth".

Reading

\* BAIRD, C.W., 1975 or later : Prices and Markets - Microeconomics.

# Threat to bursaries which give South Africa skills

ONE of the most serious of the many crises facing this country is the acute shortage of skilled manpower. It is one of the great ironies of our social, educational, economic and political systems that this is accompanied by large-scale unemployment and poverty.

Belated attempts are at last being made, although still on a totally inadequate scale, to remedy the training structures that can produce the skills we need, and for some years, in the forefront of such efforts have been bursary trust funds. Now a large annual sum of money formerly contributed by overseas firms is about to be terminated and the repercussions, unless something can be done, will be very grave indeed.

## Follow-up

Recently on behalf of the Institute of Race Relations, in a follow-up on what a few of its coloured and African bursary recipients in the Western Cape do after they have qualified, I was impressed both by their successes and by the fact that without financial assistance development of their talents would have been denied them.

Twenty-five-year-old Louis Mackenzie, the youngest in a family from Springbok and now living with his brother in Mitchell's Plain, is an excellent example. After receiving assistance from the SAIRR for five years at UWC and serving at one time as vice-chairman of the University Law Society, he finally obtained a BA LLB in 1979 and is now an advocate at the Cape Town Bar. Louis has plans to continue studying, this time at UCT for an LL.M.

Shirley du Preez, at 23 years of age, reflects similar success. One year after leaving the University of Cape Town where

## By DAPHNE WILSON, Chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Cape Western Region

Her colleague at work, another bursary recipient, Naniwe Ngeambu, comes from a family of achievers and last year in 1979 graduated a B Soc Sc Honours (Psychiatric Social Work) at the University of Cape Town.

The many bursary trust funds administered by the SAIRR in this region, under the able and dedicated guidance of Professor (Dr) Hansi Pollak, are undoubtedly of utmost importance in helping to rescue valuable human potential that might otherwise be totally wasted. But the public should now be made aware of the very serious development that is about to diminish these funds and by 1981 will reduce trust money administered by the Institute in the Western Cape by almost half.

The crisis is this: Of the many different categories of trusts administered by the Institute in this region, the one that has yielded by far the largest fund has been the American-South African Study Educational Trust (Asset). This trust, over the past 10 years, has contributed R492 007 for educational bursaries for all races. The largest contributor, Polaroid, has donated 76 percent of the disbursements since the inception of Asset in 1971. In addition Pepsi-Cola contributed to the trust from 1972-74 and American Express from 1973-78. American Express will in future redirect its educational support to the African vocational training centre in Soweto.

For a number of years the Asset allocation for coloured



Shirley du Preez, a success story

she obtained a B Soc Sc, this poised, well-spoken young woman is now the sole personnel officer for a firm in Wynberg with 900 workers under her care and with her desire to be involved in "crisis prevention" amply satisfied. In the achieving of this dream Shirley, who still lives with her parents and brothers in Wynberg, had to rely entirely on bursaries to cover high and ever-escalating university fees.

Financial difficulties were even more acute in the respective families of Beauty and Nogoduka of Guguletu and Naniwe Ngeambu of Langa. Beauty's mother, now crippled with arthritis, earned only R40 a month to support her family while her daughter attended Fort Hare and finally graduated with a BA in social work in 1977. Beauty is now supporting her mother and an unemployed brother

students was R19 000 a year, and for 1980 it was R20 885. After Polaroid had given notice that it was withdrawing its activities in South Africa in 1977 it nevertheless responded to special appeals made by the Institute's National Director for three more years; now, however, it has stated emphatically that its final contribution will be made for 1981 and this will be considerably less than in previous years.

This drying up of approximately R20 000 a year in this region for university bursaries is going to affect all bursary applicants, but coloured students in particular. Other smaller trusts such as Unilever and Loman's stipulate their funds should be used for Africans. So the bursary department of the Institute is faced with an acute problem. Already bursaries have had to be cut down in size and many applications have had to be turned down annually through lack of money, and this at a time when the number of coloured matriculants eligible for university or post-matric courses has considerably increased over the past few years.

During the last decade recipients of bursaries, whether "Asset" or "Institute" bursaries, have shown most creditable records which degrees have been obtained in 14 different courses. Last year results were outstanding, altogether from the two trusts administered by the Institute (its own and Asset), 20 students, both coloured and African, completed their degrees, while 85 percent of the undergraduates were promoted.

This year 103 new applications have been made by coloured students wishing

start university courses. They are as follows: BA (10), B Sc (4), B Comm (19), B Bus Sc (2), Law (8), Medicine (21), Dentistry (6), B Sc Pharmacy (1), B Sc Agric (3), B Sc Physiol (1), B Sc Occupational Therapy (2), B Soc Sc (4), B Soc Sc (SW) (6), Librarian-ship (2), Computer Science (2), Electrical, Chemical and Mechanical Engineering (5), Human Ecology (2), Theology (2), Architecture (1). In addition one application has been made for an IAC course at the Peninsula Technikon.

In facing the difficult allocation of the reduced Asset money for 1981, the chairman of the bursary department, Professor Pollak, says: "I believe we should renew our existing Asset university grants at a cost approximately of R12 000, leaving only approximately R3 000 for new bursaries which can now be granted for only one year. The tremendous shortfall of money compared to the needs becomes a... Strings were neatly lashed solo with satisfying control. Greer's horn sang a high (Oboe) struck form and

## High solo

There were some beautifully played solos: both Holland (bassoon) and Bohr (Oboe) struck form and Greer's horn sang a high solo with satisfying control. Strings were neatly lashed

certainly needed for a convincing account of those contrary-motion and octave passages. The trombones thundered in the final measure and soloist and orchestra brought the work to a rousing conclusion. Rimsky-Korsakov's suite doesn't say anything but is a miracle of inventive and effective orchestration.

been suggested that these have provided the main impetus for downward revision of the exposure levels, substitution with safer substances and bans on asbestos imports and production where these exist. The exact details of this pressure in each country concerned have not been examined and the historical chronicling of the steps in this process would be an important area for future research.

# Back to school — and a crisis situation

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By Marion Duncan

Transvaal secondary schools will start the new term on January 7 with a shortage of 411 teachers. This means that at least 12 000 pupils, many of them in their final matric year, will be without teachers for some of their subjects.

Dr J H Jooste, Director of Education in the Transvaal, was quoted in an Afrikaans morning newspaper today as saying he did not expect a crisis this year. A large number of newly qualified student teachers was available, he said, and he believed that the future "looks much better" for teachers in general.

President of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Peter Mundell, did not agree.

He said: "The 411 vacancies may not be a crisis for all schools, but what Professor Jooste did not say was that those vacancies are concentrated in the Witwatersrand area.

"At least 12 000 school children will be starting the year without teachers for some of their classes.

"And that is a minimum figure. In many instances there are more than 30 pupils per teacher. If that is not a

crisis, then I don't know what is."

Mr Mundell said it was "depressing" that the school year would start with so many vacancies. "This number will not go down," he said. "In fact, you can expect it to double by the end of 1981.

"We (in the Teachers' Association) are expecting some sort of emergency procedure to be instituted during the year in the Transvaal — sharing of teachers, sharing of facilities, that kind of thing.

"It has been discussed already. In fact it became more and more of a topic as 1980 progressed."

He said such procedures would be "essential," particularly for Standard 9 pupils going into their final matric year.

"We know of thousands of Standard Nines who have not received proper tuition for certain of their subjects. They are now facing their final year, and some of them have not finished half of their syllabus yet.

"You cannot snap your fingers and make teachers appear. It takes at least four years to train them.

"We are in a crisis situation, and something has to be done."

7.  
a) Griqualand Exploration and Finance Company Ltd. 7 Sentrust owns a further 12,48% of the shares of this company. G.E.F.C.O. mines only blue asbestos and owns the following mines and mills 100%.

- i) Coretsi Asbestos Pty Ltd which has 1 mine at Kuruman.
- ii) Merencor Asbestos Mine Pty Ltd with 1 mine and 1 mill at Kuruman.
- iii) Griqualand Asbestos Pty Ltd with 1 mine at Kuruman.
- iv) Riries Farm with 2 mines and the main mill at Kuruman.

v) ...  
b) Msauli ...  
i) Af ...  
ii) Ms ...  
In addition ...  
a) Asi ...  
b) Co ...  
c) Ce ...  
d) Pa ...  
e) Ge as ...

2. The Barl subsidiary, Co Ltd, bought Group based i

diary of Charter Consolidated and owned the following mines prior to May 1979. 100%

- a) Cape Blue Mines Pty Ltd which mine only Blue Asbestos and operate
  - i) the Pomfret Mine and Mill
  - ii) the Groenwater Mine at Postmasburg
  - iii) the Kocgas mine which at the time of writing is inoperative.
- b) Egnep Pty Ltd which mines Amosite at Penge.

Both are now 100% owned by TCLE. In 1971 Charter Consolidated owned more than 20% interest in TCLE. No later information appeared in company reports.

countries (e.g. Korea) is the increasing exposure of shipyard workers to the sorts of hazards European and American workers endured during the early part of the century with devastating results ( 83).

An illustration in the case of South Africa is the impending transfer of an entire asbestos textile factory from Hamburg in West Germany to Philippi in Cape Town. This factory will produce asbestos textiles for local consumption and for export. 89,90