

EDUCATION - UNIVERSITY

1990

JANUARY

—

JUNE

~~FEBRUARY~~

# SRC's not the place for party politics

Sowetan 1/2/90

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Educationist Professor Es'kia Mphahlele continues his letters to students in response to our series on the crisis in black education. Today he addresses himself to students organising themselves at black universities.



the SRC, however, and in the context of our common political and economic aspirations, the chances are slim that two-thirds could be misled by the collective conscience. Unless of course sectional politics dominates their thinking and nothing but bigoted passion is in charge.

We must acknowledge that the collective conscience or discipline may or may not be wholly humanistic. It may indeed violate common decency as HD sees it. That is a chance we must take, alas, for the sake of common action and the silent oath we take to make it possible.

If you are engaged in establishing a community project, your HD will teach you how not to try to own the project, cling to it as a colonial possession. You will learn how to be attached to the project and at the same time be detached.

Again I have to stress the fact that HD can direct us through the collective conscience to which we surrender part of ourselves. You can survive this latter if you listen to your HD every step of the way.

We are all too familiar with cases where the collective conscience has become a monstrous evil, for example the burning necklace of yesterday, Inkatha versus the UDF, gang warfare and so on.

Only one factor can stabilise the collective conscience or discipline: tradition. We have to live through many generations operating social structures in times of peace and turmoil. This way the collective conscience can become refined, more and more constructive, less and less a response to the arrogance of power.

Keep pushing, dear student.

## DEAR STUDENT

You are at university. Suppose you're in the Students Representative Council.

There is no room for petty sectional politics such as those that separate the United Democratic Front affiliates from Pan-Africanists, Black Consciousness groups and from Inkatha. These differences are not fundamental.

In any case they have in one respect been fanned by the news media that love to classify people. And so we behave the way the media represents us, like clowns. And then there is a section of the white press that unashamedly regard anything that is not UDF or ANC as "non-democratic".

The fundamental issues are between lovers of unqualified political freedom and reformists or gradualists - that is those who say half a loaf is better than nothing. It is between those who want South Africa to remain as it is and those who want a complete overhaul. Anything else is basically fiction.

There are a lot of wrong things going on at your university - things which, in a black university, you are in a rightful position to correct.

Food may be one of these, or the racism of

certain white lecturers, a campus with a high prison-like security fence around it, the poverty of educational content, the stinking laziness of certain academics - some of whom write lecture notes of other institutions on the board for the class to copy out, any administrative stupidities that undermine your intelligence, dignity and humanistic discipline (HD).

If your HD and that of other students is solid, you will discuss priorities, possible victories and failures, as well as further action.

I would put food among the last in order of priority. My HD tells me that content of education, laziness and racism demand the most urgent attention.

But then there is such a thing as a collective conscience, a form of discipline that your HD has to submit to. The majority voice in the SRC must win the day, whatever you as individuals may think.

Of course we all know that the majority is not always right or wise. At least two-thirds of the heads in the white parliamentary majority are of unrefined intellect, of highly questionable political integrity.

In a small body like

Sincerely

Es'kia Mphahlele

**ASTRA COLLEGE**  
 Embroidery & Tailoring  
 1990 academic year  
 Std 6 to Std 10  
 Tel: 23-4957  
 Callar  
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 Streets, Uthmaniyah)



# UWC swamped <sup>(54)</sup> by applications

South 1/2 - 7/2/90.

By KRISEN PATHER

AN overwhelming number of admission applications has forced the University of the Western Cape (UWC) to revise an earlier decision to limit student intake.

The rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, called a special meeting of academic staff this week after more than 10 000 applications for only 2 000 places were received from all over the country.

UWC has the fastest growth rate, compared with other campuses in South Africa. The student population increased from 3 921 in 1980 to 11 770 in 1989.

The university's planned growth policy, which limits first-year student intake to four percent, would have meant that 1 700 eligible students would not gain acceptance.

Pat Govender, the university's media liaison officer, confirmed a staff meeting had been convened to discuss the issue.

"The staff felt that the high number of applicants who had been turned away at other universities, together with the flood of applications to

UWC, made it necessary for the university to admit as many students as possible," he said.

Some lecturers appealed to the university not to change its growth policy as they would be unable to cope with the increased numbers.

Govender said although there was concern about the extra burden on the teaching staff, they were confident academic standards would be maintained.

The faculties of science, economics, law and management sciences have decided to increase their student intake to accommodate some of the students who have been refused acceptance.

Although no official figures are available, it is believed that about 500 to 600 extra students will now be absorbed.

Gerwel said the decision by UWC would in a "very small way cater for the huge demand for tertiary education".

The University of Cape Town and several other English and Afrikaans universities have limited their growth rate to one percent.

# UWC rises to meet challenges of change

South

1-7/2/90

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The University of the Western Cape enters the new decade with challenges and aspirations to make a contribution to a new South Africa. Its rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, described these in a panel interview recently.

ALL students graduating from the University of the Western Cape (UWC) should be professionals and intellectuals appropriately prepared for a post-apartheid South Africa.

This is the one of the major aims of the university in the new decade, in the view of its rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel.

He sees broadening access to universities as part of its social role. This includes encouraging more Africans to apply for admission in a move to "reflect our national aspirations in terms of our composition".

One of the problems facing UWC is that first-year students coming from schools under the House of Representatives or the Department of Education and Training (DET) are educationally disadvantaged.

"Our admissions policy is focussed at assisting the majority of people in this country who mainly come from

educationally-disadvantaged backgrounds.

"If we were not to target admissions in that fashion we would be continuing the present situation which has 29 out of every 1 000 whites at university, 4,2 out of every 1 000 coloureds and 2,2 out of every 1 000 Africans," Gerwel explains.

He believes that any student who meets the statutory requirements for admission should be admitted (except in the professional courses where there are limited places).

From this year, UWC will select randomly the first 80 percent for admission to each faculty or discipline.

"For the other 20 percent of the remaining students we will be doing corrective selection. We are correcting, for example, to ensure that the university reflects to a much more real degree the national character of the university," says Gerwel.

Under a democratic, post-liberation government, the university sees building broad unity as one of its major tasks — "not only population or national groups but all kinds of groups within the nation.

"I often stress to colleagues that we



Professor Jakes Gerwel

need to keep people together in the institution".

UWC is the fastest-growing university, numerically, in South Africa: it has received 10 000 applications for first-year students this

year, about 7 000 more than it can normally accept.

But this popular demand is a mixed blessing for the institution: the campus is 40 percent underprovided in terms of physical space.

A lack of finance is also causing the UWC hierarchy headaches. Its subsidy was cut in 1988, and although it will this year receive a six percent increase on the 1989 subsidy figure, that figure was, in Gerwel's words, "very bad".

"The social constituency we serve is not affluent. House of Assembly universities would have its alumni on boards of directors of large corporations, and it reflects on their reserves and endowments."

Financial constraints has forced the university to rationalise.

"Because rationalisation seriously affects young developing universities like UWC, we have serious problems with certain aspects of the rationalisation debate.

"Not that we say we should not use our resources rationally. But if rationalisation means hampering the institutional development and institution-building of the younger universities, then we want it to be seen within its political context," says Gerwel.

In his opinion, having to deal with limited resources and mass demand is something that South Africa under a democratic government will have to deal with.

Meanwhile, morale at the moment seems nevertheless to be high.

"We are finding an eagerness among academics to be here at UWC because of what it stands for. One can only speak with wonderment about the commitment of people who could have jobs at more comfortable universities, but left those jobs to come here," Gerwel says.

Students, too, seem to be more content. In fact, UWC was calmer last year than the University of Stellenbosch.



# Black student probe at UCT

*Sweta 7/21/90*

(54)

THE University of Cape Town's vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, is to head a committee to examine all admissions and exclusions at the university.

The university was responding to a call from the Black Students Society (BSS) for a moratorium on exclusions of black students at UCT, pending an investigation.

The exclusion of any student was regarded by UCT as a very serious matter, Saunders said.

He said the Academic Planning Committee had decided to set up a committee to examine the whole issue of admissions and exclusions and in view of the students' concern he had joined that committee himself and would act as chairman.

Sapa.

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UWC has to turn  
applicants away  
for the first time

Staff Reporter

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FOR the first time ever the University of the Western Cape has had to turn away hundreds of prospective students who qualify for admission, rector Professor Jakes Gerwel said yesterday.

Speaking to new students and their parents at the start of the university year, he said UWC was forced to limit numbers because while it had virtually doubled its numbers in the past three years, the state had in 1989 slashed its subsidy by 52%.

"No other university has ever been cut by that figure and that while no university in the country has grown the way we did.

"It was against this background that we were forced to determine a limit in our growth for 1990.

"The maintenance of academic and educational standards is something which we have to take seriously; no parent would want to send a child or charge to an institution where the quality of education was palpably suspect.

"In real terms it meant that we could take 2 988 new first-years (out of 4 543 applicants)," Prof Gerwel said. After consultations and "the willingness of staff to take on more work", a further 728 students were admitted.

"We must now appeal for understanding of our position and ask that the matter of university places be addressed as a nationwide question."

b/pw 9/2/90

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## Role of academic hospitals investigated

PRETORIA — A committee has been appointed to inquire into the rationalisation of academic hospitals in the Transvaal, MEC in charge of hospitals S E Ferreira announced here yesterday.

Recommendations will be made on the future role of academic hospitals and bottlenecks will be identified.

Committee chairman is Pretoria University Vice-Rector Louis van Biljon and the members are: Wits University Vice-Chancellor Prof R W Charlton; Wits Dean of Medicine Prof John Milne; Pre-

GERALD REILLY

torial University Dean of Medicine Prof Jan van der Merwe; Medunsa Dean of Medicine Prof T Heyl; executive director of the health services branch of the TPA Dr Hennie van Wyk; chief director of works of the TPA Louis van der Linde, and chief director of administration at Medunsa G J de Korte.

Other issues will be looked at.

The committee's first report is expected within two months, Ferreira said.

# Maties allowed to demonstrate

By JANICE HILLIER

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PROTEST marches will be allowed at the University of Stellenbosch — if prior permission is given. *11/21/90*

The university banned demonstrations and outdoor protest marches on campus in September 1985.

Permission for a meeting, march or pro-

test must now be obtained at least 48 hours before the event from the Director of Student Affairs who will decide on the matter with the SRC.

Information on the nature and theme of a meeting, the number of people expected and the presence of persons who are not students will have to be submitted in advance.



# Students told: Seize your chances

Education Reporter *SPR* 12/2/90

The University of the Witwatersrand was not a mould that attempted to produce stereotypes, it was an enriching environment that facilitated the full blossoming of a student's intellect and personality, the vice-chancellor and principal, Professor R W Charlton said today. (54)

In an address to first-year students on the first day of orientation week, Professor Charlton said the greatest factor in the maturation of the individual student, was the opportunity to meet students and staff whose life experiences and home environments were different from one's own and the chance to be exposed to new ideas and "challengingly different approaches in life".

"Seize these chances, open your mind to all the strange new notions, listen to the ideas and arguments; but do not of course, accept uncritically. Weigh and analyse, evaluate, discuss and make up your own mind."

He added that although the university was growing in a controlled way, large numbers of students who wanted to attend the university had to be turned away.

He said this was not a new phenomenon, but had been the case in previous years.

He said those admitted were the privileged few. "You have been granted the opportunity to study here, and it is up to you to make the most of that opportunity," he said.

# Road to business success paved with MBAs

By Derek Tommey (S4)  
Get a Master of Business Administration degree and earn a fortune.

This is the impression many universities with post-graduate business schools try to create and sustain. Little is said about the other requirements and skills that also might be needed for success in business.

But a recent survey by the Graduate School of Business at the University of Cape Town shows that people with the necessary skills — and one of their MBAs — are earning lots of money.

The survey gives a good indication of what people are earning in SA these days.

It looks at four differ-

ent groups of graduates: those that attended the UCT business school between 1966 and 1971, between 1972 and 1977, between 1978 and 1983 and between 1984 and 1989.

It finds that the median income of the first group, which has had 20 to 25 years to get established, is R210 000 — i.e. half are earning less than this and the other half more.

The bottom 10 percent earn less than R115 000 a year, but the top 10 percent earn more than R560 000 a year.

The median income of those in the second group — 13 to 18 years to make their mark — is R205 000, which is not far short of that of the first group.

Ten percent are earning

less than R105 000 a year, while another 10 percent are earning more than R395 000 a year.

The third group, which has been in business for seven to 12 years, has a median income of only R140 000.

This, somewhat surprisingly, is 30 percent lower than that of those five years their senior.

Do salaries suddenly jump after seven to 12 years, one wonders?

However, the high flyers in this group are still doing extremely well, with 10 percent earning more than R325 000 a year. Ten percent earn less than R74 000 a year.

The new boys — those who left UCT between 1984 and 1988 have a median in-

come of R105 000, while 10 percent receive less than R65 000 and another 10 percent above R165 000.

However, the new boys report that their employers value their MBAs in a proper manner, paying them 56 percent more on average than they received before obtaining their degree.

What the survey shows is that the MBAs receive more than a third of their remuneration by other ways than basic salary.

This, on average, accounts for 61 percent of their income, while profit-sharing brings another 16 percent, fringe benefits 18 percent and a bonus 5 percent.

An analysis of the fringe benefits shows that 94 per-

cent receive medical aid, 84,3 percent belong to a pension scheme, 80 percent have a company car, 61,1 percent have an expense account, 49,7 percent receive free life insurance, 40 percent receive overseas trips, 38,2 percent have a bond subsidy, 30 percent have share options and 8,9 percent have company houses.

A detailed analysis of the educational background of those attending the business school between 1984 and 1988 shows that just over half have engineering or scientific qualifications; another 17,5 percent have commerce or business qualifications and, a little surprising, only 7,1 percent are accountants.

## 'Top exiled academics must join UCT faculty'

*Cape Times 13/2/90* Staff Reporter **SU**

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town vice-chancellor Dr Stewart Saunders yesterday expressed the hope that outstanding South African academics who have been living in exile would return and be encouraged to join the faculty at UCT.

In his address to first-year students, Dr Saunders said he had been "very much encouraged by State President F W de Klerk's speech at the opening of Parliament. It means that many more views can now be freely expressed on campus without fear".

"It also means Sansco (SA National Students' Council) is no longer restricted."

"We also hope it will mean that outstanding South African academics, who for one reason or another have been living in exile, will be returning to South Africa, and that from their ranks we will be able to encourage some to join the faculty at UCT."

## New UCT post for ex-detainee

*Cape Times 13/2/90*

Staff Reporter **SL**

FORMER special assistant to the vice-chancellor of UCT, Mr Vusi Khanyile, has been appointed deputy registrar, head of the Student Affairs' Department at the university.

Mr Khanyile made international headlines when he escaped from detention to the American consulate in Johannesburg in 1988.

He will be responsible for supporting and facilitating student activities.



## UCT hopes to attract exiled academics

AR 64  
13/2/90  
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### Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town hopes to attract outstanding South African academics who have been living in exile following the easing of restrictions on banned organisations, vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders told first-year students.

Addressing a first group of new students in Jameson Hall yesterday, Dr Saunders said the university had been "very much encouraged" by President F W de Klerk's speech at the opening of parliament.

"It means many more views can now be freely expressed on campus without fear or favour than was the case in the past. It also means that Sansco (the South African Students Congress) is no longer restricted and we are very pleased about that.

"We also hope it will mean that outstanding South African academics who for one reason or another have been living in exile will be returning to South Africa, and that from the ranks of those outstanding academics we will be able to encourage some to join the faculty at UCT."

Dr Saunders said the university was concerned only about outstanding academic ability, teaching and research skills in its staff — "and I do hope we will be able to strengthen the university in this way".

First year students at UCT had been judged to have the potential to succeed "using very strict and penetrating admission criteria".



Mr Vusi Khanyile

## Top UCT job for consulate fugitive

AR 64  
13/2/90  
54

### Education Reporter

AN executive member of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee and former emergency detainee, Mr Vusi Khanyile, has been appointed deputy registrar and head of the Student Affairs Department at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Khanyile, 39, has been detained several times since 1977 — most recently as an executive member of the restricted National Education Crisis Committee, when he was held in December 1986.

He spent almost two years in jail without being charged before his dramatic escape from Johannesburg Hospital to the United States consulate with prominent UDF leaders Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa and Mr Murphy Morobe.

### STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Mr Khanyile, previously special assistant to UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders, will be responsible for "supporting and facilitating student activities" — particularly the activities of student government and student clubs and organisations.

His duties will include managing UCT's undergraduate financial aid programmes.

# Nelson Mandela

The University of Cape Town extends its good wishes to Mr Nelson Mandela on the occasion of his release from prison. The University of Cape Town is proud that Mr Mandela is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from this university during 1990.

Mr Mandela is a living legend in the struggle against apartheid and injustice in South Africa and is recognised as a major political figure by a great many South Africans and by prominent individuals, organisations and governments around the world. Most (including, it seems, the present government of South Africa) recognise that a permanent solution to South Africa's problems is impossible without Nelson Mandela, and that his release will facilitate the process of negotiation towards that solution. His vision is of a non-racial, just and democratic South Africa.



**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN**

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South 15/2-21/2/90

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South 1572 - 21/2/90

# THE DOORS OF LEARNING AND OF

(54)

# CULTURE SHALL BE OPENED!

"The government shall discover, develop and encourage national talent for the enhancement of our cultural life; All the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all, by free exchange of books, ideas and contact with other lands;

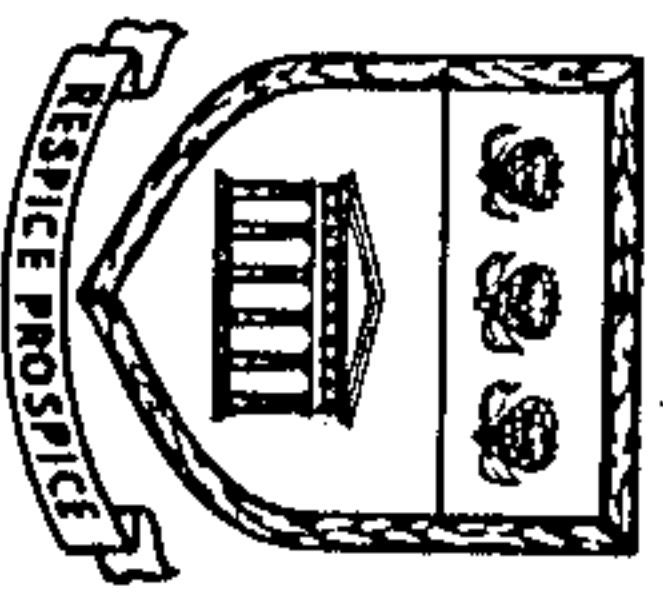
The aim of education shall be to teach the youth to love their people and their culture, to honour human brotherhood, liberty and peace;

Education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for all children; Higher education and technical training shall be opened to all by means of state allowances and scholarships awarded on the basis of merit; Adult literacy shall be ended by a mass state education plan."

— Freedom Charter.

# WELCOME BACK NELSON MANDELA!

The University of the Western Cape welcomes the release of Nelson Mandela. Through your efforts — and the efforts of others like you — the ideals of the Freedom Charter will be realised in our lifetime.



# UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE



## Omar gets UWC law post

Cape Times 16/2/90  
Staff Reporter (54)

UDF vice-chairman in the Western Cape Mr Dullah Omar has been appointed director of the Community Law Centre at the University of the Western Cape, according to a UWC spokesman.

The centre has as its aims to monitor, research and publish on human-rights issues, support persons and agencies involved in human-rights issues, conduct limited litigation in human-rights matters of public interest and run community education programmes.

Mr Omar, a leading human-rights lawyer who qualified at the University of Cape Town in 1957, was the attorney for the Pan Africanist Congress and for members of the ANC.

# Prof slams initiation

Cape Times 16/2/90 (54)

By MARIUS BOSCH

INITIATION still took place at Stellenbosch University residences, students claimed yesterday, despite a ban on the traditional welcoming for first-year students by university authorities.

Mattie director of student affairs Professor P R de Wet said few complaints had been received from parents regarding initiation practices this year compared to previous years.

But the Cape Times had received phone calls from several parents of first-year students who said their children had been subjected to initiation practices. One parent — speaking on condition of anonymity — said her daughter and other first-years, wearing winter clothes, had been made to stand in the sun for a considerable time as part of their initiation. Another parent said she was thinking of enrolling her child at UCT where no initiation existed.

## 'Open hostel' rule takes effect

Staff Reporter

THE first 12 coloured students have moved into previously segregated Stellenbosch University residences.

Mattie spokesman Mr Douglas Davis said the 12 women students were admitted to three women's residences this year in line with the university council's 1989 decision to open residences to all races.

Mr Davis said no males of other races had applied.

Prof De Wet said that one area of initiation which would be looked into is that some residences compelled first-year male students to wear a jacket and tie and with the very hot weather experienced in Stellenbosch this week, university authorities had instructed residences to stop the practice.

If university authorities became aware of any malpractices during the initiation period, "you act immediately", Prof De Wet said.

But student sources claimed that among the initiation practices still taking place in residences were:

- Male students are required to line the corridors of one residence with cardboard placards around their necks and be subjected to verbal abuse from senior students.

- In one women's residence, the first-years are subjected to "sessions" and if they make any noise they have to go and put on a jersey. At the end of the "session", some end up wearing four or five jerseys.

- One men's residence require first-years to be present at a flag-raising ceremony early in the morning, where they wear "uniform" — jackets, shoelaces in the place of ties and tin mugs attached to their belts.

Prof De Wet said the university could not control "something that happens at 3am in the morning".

**Inwerkingtreding**

3. Die bepalings van hierdie Bylae word geag op 1 September 1989 in werking te getree het.

**ADMINISTRASIE:  
VOLKSRAAD**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR**

No. R. 261

16 Februarie 1990

WET OP UNIVERSITEITE, 1955

RANDSE AFRIKAANSE UNIVERSITEIT. —  
WYSIGING VAN STATUUT

Die Raad van die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit het kragtens artikel 17 (1) en (2) van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955 (Wet No. 61 van 1955), met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur, die statuut uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, opgestel.

**BYLAE**

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Statuut" die statuut afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 552 van 3 April 1969, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 648 van 4 April 1975, R. 472 van 16 Maart 1979, R. 979 van 8 Mei 1981, R. 1950 van 11 September 1981, R. 1051 van 28 Mei 1982, R. 1972 van 9 September 1983, R. 922 van 26 April 1985, R. 2591 van 15 November 1985 en R. 1986 van 30 September 1988.

2. Die Statuut word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf 11 deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"11. (1) Wanneer die konvokasie 'n lid van die raad moet kies, vra die sekretaris van die konvokasie minstens drie maande voor die verkiesingsdatum deur die raad vasgestel skriftelike nominasies van lede van die konvokasie vir die vul van sodanige vakature, en wel by wyse van 'n kennisgewing wat twee maal in twee Afrikaanse koerante (waarvan die een landswyd versprei word) en twee Engelse koerante (waarvan die een landswyd versprei word) moet verskyn.

(2) Elke nominasie, geteken deur minstens vyf lede van die konvokasie en mede-onderteken deur die genomineerde lid van die konvokasie ter aanduiding van sy aanvaarding van die nominasie, word minstens twee maande voor die vasgestelde verkiesingsdatum by die sekretaris van die konvokasie ingedien.

(3) Indien die getal genomineerde lede van die konvokasie nie meer is as die getal vakatures nie, verklaar die sekretaris van die konvokasie onverwyld dat sodanige lid of lede van die konvokasie behoorlik verkies is.

(4) Indien meer lede van die konvokasie genomineer word as wat verkies moet word, pos die sekretaris van die konvokasie minstens 'n maand voor die vasgestelde verkiesingsdatum 'n gedrukte stembrief met die name van al die kandidate in alfabetiese volgorde daarop, aan elke lid van die konvokasie.

(5) By elke verkiesing tree die sekretaris van die konvokasie as kiesbeampte op en hy word bygestaan deur twee stemopnemers wat deur die president van die konvokasie of, indien nie deur hom nie, deur die rektor benoem word."

**Commencement**

3. The provisions of this Schedule shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 September 1989.

**ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF  
ASSEMBLY**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

No. R. 261

16 February 1990

UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1955

RAND AFRIKAANS UNIVERSITY. —  
AMENDMENT OF STATUTE

The Council of the Rand Afrikaans University has, with the approval of the Minister of Education and Culture, under section 17 (1) and (2) of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act No. 61 of 1955), framed the statute set out in the Schedule hereto.

**SCHEDULE**

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "the Statute" means the statute published under Government Notice No. R. 552 of 3 April 1969, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 648 of 4 April 1975, R. 472 of 16 March 1979, R. 979 of 8 May 1981, R. 1950 of 11 September 1981, R. 1051 of 28 May 1982, R. 1972 of 9 September 1983, R. 922 of 26 April 1985, R. 2591 of 15 November 1985 and R. 1986 of 30 September 1988.

2. The Statute is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph 11 of the following paragraph:

"11. (1) Whenever it is necessary for the convocation to elect a member of the council, the secretary of the convocation shall invite written nominations for a member to fill such vacancy at least three months before the election date determined by the council by means of a notice that shall appear twice in two English newspapers (one of which is distributed throughout the country) and two Afrikaans newspapers (one of which is distributed throughout the country).

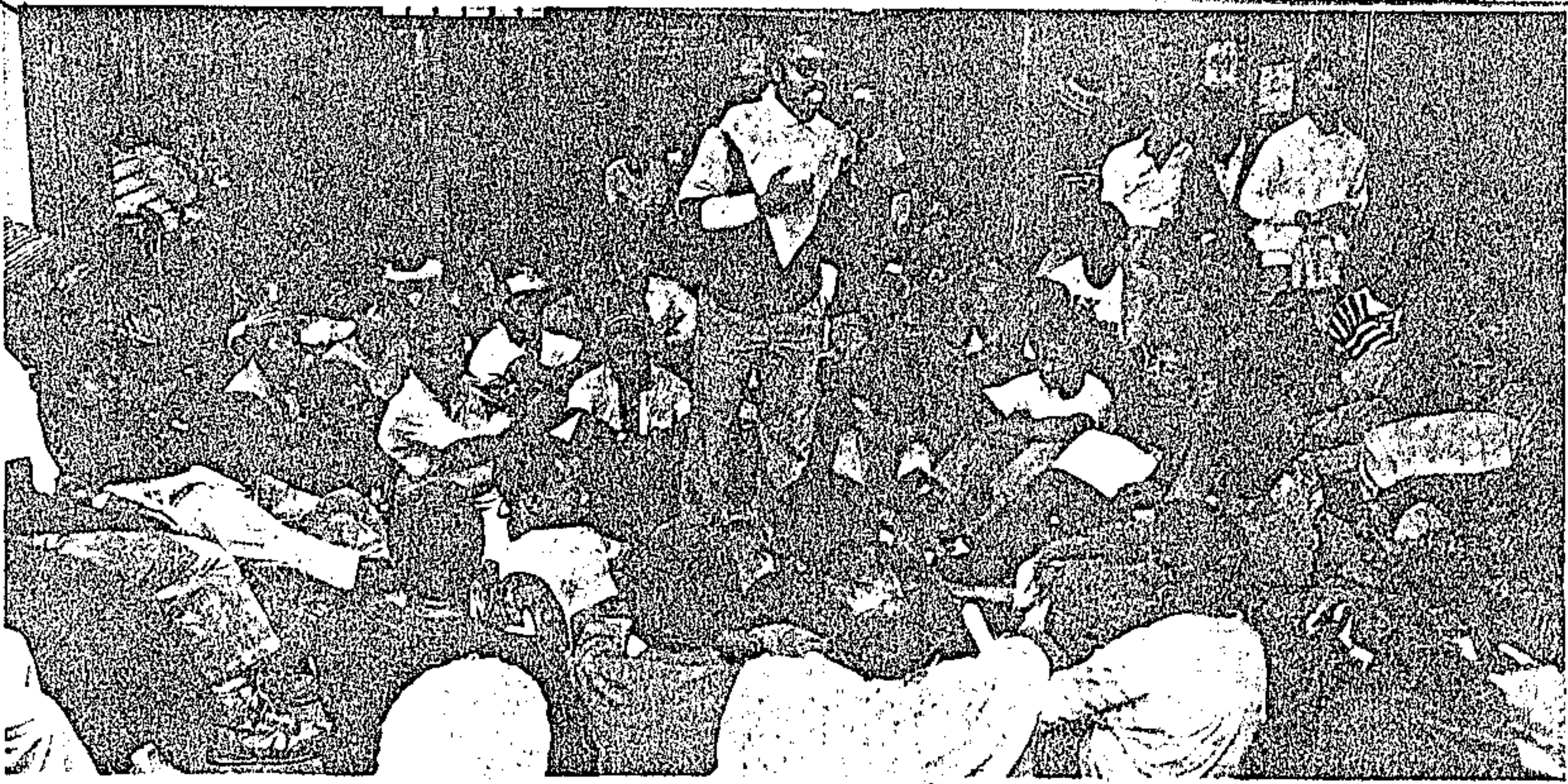
(2) Each nomination shall be lodged with the secretary of the convocation at least two months before the date fixed for the election and shall be signed by at least five members of the convocation and countersigned by the nominated member of the convocation to indicate his acceptance of the nomination.

(3) If the number of nominated members of the convocation is not greater than the number of vacancies, the secretary of the convocation shall forthwith declare such member or members of the convocation to be duly elected.

(4) If more members of the convocation are nominated than are to be elected, the secretary of the convocation shall, at least one month before the date fixed for the election, post to every member of the convocation a printed ballot paper containing the names of all the candidates in alphabetical order.

(5) At any election the secretary of the convocation shall act as returning officer, and shall be assisted by two scrutineers appointed by the president of the convocation or, failing him, by the principal."





**SIT-IN . . .** Mr Sto Jaxa, in a green-black-and-gold jersey, addresses fellow students at UCT during a sit-in which took place yesterday. *CAW 7/10/90 17/2/90 (54)* Picture: RICHARD BELL

## Students hold sit-in over UCT housing, admission

By PETER DENNEHY

ABOUT 100 UCT students — most of them members of the Black Students' Society — occupied the Bremner administration building on campus yesterday in protests against accommodation and registration rulings.

Their demands are:

- New students should be given accommodation on campus;
- Students who had failed last year to meet the academic requirements of the "exclusion rules" should be readmitted, and that the exclusion rules themselves should be re-examined;
- All students who had been refused registration this year should be allowed to register.

BSS president Mr Tshediso Motana said some were "bundled five to a room" in off-campus accommodation, and UCT should find places for black first-years.

A speaker introduced only as "Comrade Eddy" said rules and standards at the university had been set for whites.

Vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders said yesterday that he and his colleagues had met with student representatives and told them that deans were already reviewing the positions of all who had been excluded.

### crack of dawn



Is this a illegal march, a legal protest or sommer a jool procession?

### Syfrets Cape Times

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DAILY LISTING — Page 25  
STOCK PRICES — Page 24

### Soldier lives as chute fails

OSLO. — A West German soldier who dangled from a transport plane for 20 minutes in a failed-parachute drop over northern Norway survived with frostbite.

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Peter Stuyvesant  
FILTER 20



# Students facing steps over Starke assault

Staff Reporter

CMC Times 11/2/70 (54)

STRONG disciplinary steps will be taken against two Stellenbosch students allegedly involved in a fight with prominent businessman and former Springbok rugby player Mr James Starke, if they are found guilty.

Mr Starke was seriously injured during the scuffle outside a Stellenbosch restaurant last week, suffering a broken nose and cuts and bruises to his face. He also suffered partial amnesia as a result of the attack.

Senior staff at the university have described the assault as "disgusting" and the rector of the university, Professor Mike de Vries, has confirmed that serious action will be taken against them if they were found guilty.

Mr Starke, the director of the Brandy Foundation, refused to lay charges against the students.

The altercation began after Mr Starke apparently had words with a student who had urinated in public outside the restaurant.

In the scuffle, his spectacles fell off and when he bent down to retrieve them, he was allegedly kicked in the face.

## Education Departments: subsidy formula

16. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether he has determined a subsidy formula for the financing of South African executive education departments; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is this formula and (b) when was it determined;
- (2) whether provision has been made for the *a* factor to be greater or less than one in the case of any education department; if so, (a) what provision, and (b) why, in each case;
- (3) whether he has determined a timetable for the progress of the *a* factor for all education departments ultimately to

reach one; if not, why not; if so, what is this timetable?

B41E

## The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No. Although these financing formulae have already been drafted, no general policy has been tabled yet under section 21)(a) of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No 76 of 1984), as certain interested parties still have to be consulted. The formulae together with a strategy for their implementation on the long term will be announced as soon as general policy has been determined.
- (2) Lapses.
- (3) Lapses.

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES

## INTERPELLATIONS

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

*Own Affairs:*

University of Durban-Westville: dentistry students

Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any students were enrolled in 1990 in the faculty of dentistry at the University of Durban-Westville for a degree in dentistry; if so, how many; if not, why not?

D14E,INT

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Mr Chairman, I wish to give this answer though it falls within the ambit of the hon the Minister of Health Services and Welfare. However, in consultation with my colleague we have come up with an answer to this interpellation, which is posed as if it is a two part question. The answer to the first part of the question is that no students were enrolled at the University of Durban-Westville in 1990 for the degree in dentistry.

The answer to the second part of the question is that facilities have not yet been established for the training of graduates in dentistry. The university is presently evaluating the feasibility of proceeding with the project in accordance with the required Cabinet decision on the basis of funding.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I am sorry that it has fallen to the hon the Minister of Education and Culture to answer this question, because I think it is rightfully within the jurisdiction of the hon the Minister of Health Services and Welfare.

It is a matter of some considerable regret that after a very pompous announcement in this House several years ago, nothing further has transpired with regard to the establishment of the faculty of dentistry at the University of Durban-Westville. I would have thought that the least that could have been done in this regard by the Ministers' Council was to have kept the community informed of the lack of progress in

this regard. We have not forgotten that it was only very recently—in fact, it was in 1988—that the hon the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services, who was then the Minister of Health and Welfare, said in the *Sunday Tribune Herald* of 17 February 1988 that he was confident that the first batch of students would be admitted to this faculty at the beginning of 1989 and that funds would be no problem. The only delay, as far as he was concerned, was on the technical side.

The lack of progress in this regard has had other spin-offs as well. We are aware of the fact that a very highly respected individual, Professor Reddy who was appointed to head this faculty at the University of Durban-Westville, was in fact appointed when he was the dean of a similar faculty at the University of the Western Cape. He was also at the time the vice-rector elect at that institution. This man of great ability was taken away from that institution and I believe his talents have been wasted in his present position at the University of Durban-Westville which only has facilities for studies in oral hygiene and other such fields.

The whole question of the establishment of a dental faculty for the province of Natal is an issue which should again be canvassed. I think it should be canvassed, not only within the Ministers' Council and within the council of the University of Durban-Westville, but also at the level of the Committee of University Principals. I understand that they have a rationalisation committee and I believe it is appropriate that this matter should be canvassed at that level, because I am not very clear in my own mind as to whether we need a full-scale dental faculty to be situated at that particular institution. It could well be situated at another institution. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE: Mr Chairman, in response to the question raised, the Administration: House of Delegates is acting in keeping with its decision—that is, we have submitted all the required forms to the Treasury, we have liaised with the NPA on the question of the siting of the dental faculty and it is now up to the senate to give us the confirmation. In February of this year we received a letter stating that their final decision as regards the funding will be taken in 1990. We are doing everything possible to ensure that the decisions taken are kept to, but as the hon member for Springfield has said . . .

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES



Mr M RAJAB: Are you saying that this will be followed through in 1990?

The MINISTER: No. In April 1990 the senate of the university will take its final decision, because a certain contribution has to be made by the university. They will naturally tell us what that will be. In the meantime we have done everything as far as the Treasury is concerned.

Other services, and training of dental therapists—which the hon member mentioned—and oral hygiene students have not stopped. We started training these individuals some time in 1979. However, may I just say that after the university has taken that decision the syllabi will have to be submitted to the senate and the Medical and Dental Council for approval of the curriculum of the faculty. Thereafter we can start registering students for the dental faculty. As far as we are concerned we are now awaiting this and we have done everything possible to ensure that it is done.

I take the view expressed by the hon member for Springfield, namely that the matter with regard to a whole faculty should be canvassed with the university councils. Maybe it is a good point and something that we need to do, because it will be a training facility. [Time expired.]

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, firstly I must express my regret that the hon the Minister of Education and Culture is leading this debate, because he only does so in the absence of the responsible Minister.

Mr Y M MAKKA: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: The interpellation notice that I received was addressed to the hon the Minister of Education and Culture.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, when a question is directed at the wrong hon Minister this should be corrected by the Ministers' Council. [Interjections.]

We fought the whole of South Africa to get the Cabinet to agree to the establishment of this faculty. The outcome of the De Villiers Committee investigations into dental and medical facilities in South Africa was against us. All the MECs in charge of health services did not support us in spite of the fact that they promised to support us. We had to bulldoze our way through right to

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Cabinet committees at Cabinet level to achieve this decision.

However, there are certain members of the public service who begrudge us this. I am aware of this. The reason is that we fought for this matter against their advice. I want to know whether the delay is due not to finances, but to what appears to be an ideological difference between what Professor Jayaram Reddy wants to do at the university, our administration and some of the members of the University of Durban Westville. I honestly believe that that is the main reason why the building programme has not got under way, as was promised in the deliberations of the Ministers' Council. This becomes clear if one examines the words uttered in this House. The money was available to get this off the ground. [Time expired.]

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I would like to react briefly to what has been said by the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition. I am obviously not party to the kind of information that he has been party to and I, too, would like to express my disappointment that the matter has not progressed beyond the point that it has.

However, before I sat down the last time I was making the point that the matter should be canvassed at the Committee of University Principals level, because I do believe that there is a need for the establishment of a dental school in Natal. I do believe that it should be done as quickly as possible. My only concern is, of course, that I am not sure where it should be sited. We all know the University of Durban-Westville is no longer an ethnic institution. Therefore any objection on that ground would of course be invalid. We all know that the student population is approximately 40% Black these days. [Time expired.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Chairman, I think all of us in this House were very pleased when the former hon Chairman of the Ministers' Council made the announcement about the dental faculty.

I believe that the need for that faculty becomes all the more important in the light of certain developments in our country. I believe that we need a dental faculty where students of all race groups can be educated. Natal needs such a faculty. On that score, we are all committed to a multiracial dental faculty in Natal.

Covered PD 109/110

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Mr M RAJAB: Nonracial!

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Yes, a nonracial dental faculty.

The point has been raised by the hon the Minister of Health Services and Welfare that the senate of the University of Durban-Westville has to take a decision. That decision also implies the need for the university to raise 15% of the funding required for that faculty. Notwithstanding that, it is my sincere wish that we shall be able to find the necessary means and enlist the support of the Government. The hon the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services indicated that he was also committed to this and that the funding of that faculty would be no problem.

We must therefore go back to the Government, depending on the outcome of the decision of the senate, with a view to ensuring that this faculty can get off the ground as soon as possible. In this climate, the launching of that faculty becomes all the more challenging, because Natal could then be served by a multiracial faculty. Natal needs such an institution. In the Transvaal there are several such faculties. There is also more than one such faculty in the Cape. It is high time that the need to have such an institution in Natal is recognised. It should also be recognised that such an institution should be open to students of all race groups.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, I would like to agree with a statement that the hon member for Springfield made, namely that universities—and specifically the University of Durban-Westville—need dental facilities.

However, I would like to go further and state that in this political climate it is not necessary to have this particular facility at that particular university. I would state that all universities in South Africa should be open to all race groups. In fact, it could be argued that because universities recruit or accept students of different ethnic origins or colour, it is not a racial institution and that this should be removed from the Statute Book.

Funding should come from one central funding authority, rather than from the House of Delegates, the House of Representatives or the House of Assembly. In that way we will have dental faculties that will serve the needs of all South Africans. This would mean that dental

facilities would serve the needs of the broader population in South Africa, specifically in the rural areas and homelands where the greatest need for dentists is.

Right now there is no need for that in the Durban Central area and other areas of the capital, because there are more than enough dentists. I would like to see this faculty used to its maximum. At the moment we do not know, because the University of Durban-Westville has already asked that funding should be increased, because it cannot manage on the funding it has. I therefore have grave doubts about that.

I would like to congratulate the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition for asking for this dental faculty. I would also like to congratulate him for suggesting in the Joint Meeting yesterday that we should scrap the University of Durban-Westville and other universities of that ilk, because we should have one general university structure. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

#### QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply: *Hansard* 20/2190

Own Affairs:

Certain person employed as public relations officer

\*1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services:

(1) Whether a person who belongs to a certain political party, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was recently offered employment as a public relations officer in the Administration; House of Delegates by the said Administration or by or on the recommendation of any member of the Ministers' Council of this House; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether he or any member of his staff interviewed this person for the post of public relations officer; if not, why not; if so, when:

*P 109*  
HOUSE OF DELEGATES



## GDS wins contract

B/Day 20/2/90

ZILLA EFRAT

54

PRETORIA University has awarded a major contract to Siltek communications subsidiary, Grinaker Data Systems (GDS), to install SA's first high-speed, campus-wide, fibre optic backbone network.

This network will eventually cover the entire campus which accommodates more than 22 000 students and 12 faculties.

GDS said the pilot network would initially be installed to gauge its long-term sustainability in terms of fulfilling the university's networking requirements.

The university owns a vast array of computer resources which include hundreds of PCs and two IBM mainframes. The new network will interconnect existing departmental networks with a high-speed backbone providing a foundation for central services.

It is hoped the network will provide services to the university into the 21st Century at high speeds and with the capability of combining voice data, video and text as required, says the GDS statement.

dent.

*Cart 7/15 2/12/10*  
**UWC drops  
LLB Latin** (sc)

LATIN will no longer be a requirement for an LLB degree at UWC, according to a press statement released by the university yesterday.

Although courses in Latin, Afrikaans and English are still requirements for admission as an advocate of the Supreme court, students who do not have Latin as a matric subject can now follow a beginner's Latin course instead of doing Latin 1.

# New deal for SA's academic hospitals

ARBUS  
21/2/90

54  
~~54~~

By ANDREA WEISS  
Medical Reporter

SOUTH Africa's 13 academic hospitals are consuming about 50 percent of the health budget, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter has said.

Addressing the Cape Town Press Club, Dr Venter said the demand for more funds from these institutions was increasing by the day, while a relatively small number of patients were being catered for.

A higher degree of management autonomy would be given to academic hospitals when legislation was brought before parliament next year.

## Financial problems

"Management autonomy will, however, not alleviate financial problems. A lot of initiative and planning will still be necessary to develop our academic institutions into centres of excellence."

A responsible government had to ask itself how it was going to achieve a balance between curative and preventative health care which would ensure proper, affordable, accessible and acceptable standards.

The health budget amounted to 5,4 percent of the gross national product, in line with international standards

laid down by the World Health Organisation whose target was five percent by the year 2000 in developing countries.

The elimination of fragmentation would not necessarily put health care on a more sound financial basis. Surveys by her department showed that only about 5,2 percent of the total health budget was spent on administration, Dr Venter said.

"The assertion that enough funds would be available for an increase in nurses' salaries if there was to be a single health department is totally unfounded and an oversimplification of the issues at stake."

The percentage of patients who received free treatment was high.

In Natal, for example, 25 percent of patients in State hospitals were given free treatment and 71 percent paid no more than between R5 and R10 for admission. Only about four percent of all patients were liable for payment at medical scheme rates.

Her department would increase nursing salaries and ensure that working conditions were improved, Dr Venter said.

Replying to a question, she said the department would, however, need help from the Nursing Council to encourage new nurses to come into the profession.



# Rondebosch's non-racial students' res in trouble

Cape Times 21/2/80 (207) 54

By JILYAN PITMAN

THE Rouwkoop/Albion Road area of Rondebosch has complained about the existence of the 250-place male student residence, Rouwkoop House, which will be taken over by the Leadership Education and Advancement Foundation (Leaf) from the Cape Technikon at the end of the year.

Leaf intends to use the site and buildings as a non-racial residence for students studying science and mathematics.

Residents have complained not only to their local councillor, Mr Arthur Wienburg, but also to Mr Richard Todd, the national director of Leaf, about excessive noise, parking problems, vandalism, inadequate sporting facilities and the fate of four "statutory tenants" on the 1,9 ha property whose occupancy is protected by law.

## Legitimate

One resident says that "enough is enough ... there have been too many problems for too long, and the area doesn't need another batch of students.

"The area should keep its

## WE WILL IMPROVE, STUDENTS PROMISE

'village' atmosphere and be upgraded by either demolishing the buildings or converting them into an old-age home."

Mr Wienburg says that while Leaf's concept is good, "the site is wrong" because "kids need the right place to let off steam and enjoy themselves. Residents have a legitimate set of complaints."

Mrs Micky Munro, a long-standing resident of the area, says that the noise from the students is "too much".

"We feel strongly that we don't want any more students here. This is a sedate area, and these students have been a source of friction for years."

On February 9, according to Mrs Munro, a group of residents in the area lodged a petition with the town planner, making clear their objections to the proposal, but there has been no response.

"In the meantime some of the residents have received a form requesting their consent to Myrtle Manor being converted into classrooms.

"A reply is requested within 21 days, but there is no return date on the form except a rather indistinguishable date when the form was sent out, and only some of the residents have received a form. As usual, confusion reigns."

## Females

Mrs Munro feels certain other residents will continue to petition. "Why can't Leaf go somewhere else?"

But Leaf's Mr Richard Todd this week vowed: "We will be nicer neighbours."

Mr Todd says the Technikon had occupied the site for about 15 years and had then sold it to a developer, who in turn had sold it to Leaf.

When Leaf takes over the property, Mr Todd says, there

will be "less stress" because it will enrol less than half the number of men students accommodated in the past.

Enrolment will probably consist of about 130 male and 100 female students, and "women students use less recreational facilities than male students; those who want sporting facilities can use the pool and two tennis courts, or will be able to join local clubs.

"As for reports of excessive noise and reports of vandalism in the area, we will do our best to prevent this happening.

"Students will not be allowed to have cars and the three statutory tenants will be able to stay on for as long as they wish."

Mr Todd says that the Board of Executors has carried out a feasibility study on the site, and has found that it would not be feasible to turn the site into a park or convert the buildings into an old-age home.

There are no lifts in the three-storey residence, he says, and large communal bathroom areas are not suitable for elderly people. Demolishing the site for a park would not be viable, either.

... reserved and no parking ...

## 1 700 in Medunsa boycott <sup>54</sup> 22/2/90

About 1 700 students at the Medical University of South Africa are boycotting classes. The boycott began on Monday after students and the administration failed to reach an agreement on academic problems, said a students' representative council spokesman. He said students who failed their anatomical pathology exam at the end of last year were demanding a complete rewrite of the exam, followed by supplementary exams if they fail again. The problem arose when the students complained about the alleged incompetence of the subject lecturers last year. The department, however, had not addressed the problem, the SRC spokesman said. Medunsa rector Professor L T Taljaard was not available for comment. — Pretoria Correspondent.



The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member it may be mentioned that during the period 1/1/88-31/12/89 no prosecution has been instituted in the area concerned.

**Sexual Offences Act: offences**

57. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were (a) prosecuted and (b) convicted of (i) offences under section 14 of the Sexual Offences Act, No 23 of 1957, and (ii) incest during the latest specified period of five years for which statistics are available?

*Answered 22/2/90*

BIASE

The information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Services.

*Answered 22/2/90*

Statistics for prosecutions and convictions under sections 14 and 15 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act 23 of 1957), are kept jointly.

Period	Prosecuted	Convicted
1983-1984	400	330

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *54*  
How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students were registered in 1989 at each university falling under the control of his Department?  
*Answered 22/2/90*

UNIVERSITY	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Orange Free State	8 819	186	—	73	—
Natal	8 143	275	2 147	1 593	—
Rhodes	2 922	149	165	443	—
Rand Afrikaans	8 052	377	11	129	—
Witwatersrand	13 962	289	1 422	2 250	—
Port Elizabeth	4 209	385	30	74	—
Portchesterroom	8 361	102	14	240	—
Pretoria	21 654	82	23	116	—
Cape Town	9 960	1 841	425	1 096	—
Stellenbosch	13 269	507	11	40	—
South Africa	56 537	5 319	9 903	41 445	—

The above provisional statistics were obtained from SAPSE table 2.7 and include both undergraduate and postgraduate students.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

*General Affairs:*

**Aids: available statistics**

Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether there was an increase in the incidence of Aids during the latest specified period of 12 months for which statistics are available; if so, what steps does the Government intend taking in this regard?

D21EJINT

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT: Mr Chairman, 135 Aids cases were diagnosed in 1989, compared to 87 cases during 1988. Up to the end of 1987, Aids occurred predominantly amongst White homosexual men. Since 1988, however, an increase in the number of Black cases has come to our attention, and in 1989 22.7% of cases were Blacks, the main modes of transmission being heterosexual and mother-to-child. Only 12 Coloured and 2 Asian Aids cases have been identified.

Due to the long latent incubation period of the human immuno-deficiency virus, we know that the cases presenting now merely reflect the pattern of exposure approximately ten years ago—in other words, during the late seventies and early eighties.

This means that an increasing number of cases will occur in the next decade, even should no further spread of the virus occur as from now.

Two broad avenues of intervention are possible. The first is that the blood transfusion services are to render blood and blood products as safe as possible—this is being done at a cost of approximately R10 million per year. The second avenue is the education of the population aimed at safer practices.

The two main risk practices are multiple sexual partners, be it homosexual or heterosexual, and the intravenous use of drugs. These practices are



not medical problems but forms of social behaviour which cannot successfully be controlled by legislation but rather by education. Therefore, the responsibility for 90% of the transmission rests with the community and not with a single State department, the State or the private sector alone.

The State is not shying away from its responsibility, but cannot succeed on its own. Therefore the only reasonable chance of success would be if the problem could be addressed by the community itself. Community involvement in the educational programme is a prerequisite to success. The department has launched awareness campaigns and has disseminated knowledge through the media, brochures to the general public and professional groups, such as medical and dental practitioners, as well as the nursing profession. The latter came off the press last week and is in the process of being mailed to all nurses.

However, motivation towards safer practices cannot be achieved only through mass campaigns. A small-group or individual approach is needed. The department has established Aids training and information centres—which are called atics—to facilitate training of individuals from the community to achieve this. Other aspects may also be addressed and the State has established an Aids Advisory Group. [Time expired.]

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, at the outset, allow me to welcome the hon the Minister to this House. I believe this is the first opportunity she has had to visit us since she was appointed. I am sorry that a matter such as Aids had to be the first item on the agenda, as it were.

I listened very attentively to the hon the Minister and I want to say that the projected position is quite frightening. We know that an independent survey done very recently has found that by next year 18% of all Blacks in South Africa between the ages of 15 and 60 will be infected with the HIV positive Aids virus. It is frightening that this survey has also established that within eight years, half of these people will be dead.

As far as we are concerned, as bad as the problem may be, obviously, we who come from Natal are more alarmed than most, because the pattern appears to be that Natal and KwaZulu would be the areas where this growth—if I may use that word—will be taking place. Although

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES



# March on <sup>South</sup> Stoffel <sup>(54)</sup> 22/2 - 28/2/90

STUDENTS at universities and colleges plan to march to the offices of the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, next week to protest against the exclusion of hundreds of students this year.

At the University of Cape Town alone, 465 black students have been excluded from study this year.

The South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) has planned a national campaign against exclusions, with a regional rally to be held at UCT next Tuesday and the march on Wednesday.

By REHANA ROSSOUW

ABOUT 250 black students at the University of Cape Town (UCT) were still without accommodation when lectures began on Monday, and complained about being "treated like migrant workers".

"All first-year students who achieved an A or B aggregate last year are automatically accepted into residence," said Black Students Society (BSS) spokesperson Crispin Sonn. "This unjust policy clearly ignores the poor black matric results."

At Smuts Hall on campus, the "emergency accommodation" provided for 36 black students comprises rows of bare mattresses lining the walls, with suitcases the only thing separating the students.

"This is very bad, I certainly didn't expect this," said Siphon Ndebele, a first-year BA student from Durban.

"I won't be able to work here, there are too many of us. During orientation week we were asked to move out one night so that the official residents could hold a toga party."

Ndebele has slept on the floor for almost two weeks now. He applied for accommodation, and was first notified that none was available when he arrived in Cape Town on January 9.

Squatting students feel the problem exacerbates racial divisions when the university should strive to bring students together.

"White students find it easier to

# UCT students sleep on floor

South 2/21 - 28/2/190.

54



No room at residence, so students spend their nights on the floor

find accommodation. They can get places in communes and houses near campus, but the Group Areas Act excludes us from such privileges," said a BSS member.

Kenneth Molefe, a first-year BA student from Pretoria, who is also squatting in Smuts Hall, said:

"I think they are expecting us to find a place in the townships, but that is no good. I have never been to Cape Town before and I think first-year students have to be near campus so that we can use the facilities properly." Repeated attempts to get com-

ment from the UCT proved unsuccessful.

• Meanwhile, the University of the Western Cape is involved in several new initiatives to address the dire need for student accommodation.

The Lutheran Centre in Athlone will be used to house 40 students, while a further 70 will be housed in a building in Salt River, a UWC spokesman said.

The university can accommodate only 2 200, including 240 first-year students who have been allocated places at campus residences.

This represents only 19 percent of the total student enrolment while the university's ideal is to provide residences for 30 percent of students.

Apart from the provision of residential accommodation at the university, UWC has a committee which attempts to find housing in the surrounding communities.

The scarcity of accommodation has led to "squatting" in residences, with students sharing rooms with friends already housed on campus. This trend is set to continue this year.

# Housing crisis: UWC students 'squatting'

By JOHN YELD  
Education Reporter

ACCOMMODATION for students at the University of the Western Cape is in desperately short supply and "squatting" in residences will continue this year.

However, the critical situation at the University of Cape Town appears to have eased, with UCT negotiating to lease a central city hotel with room for 150 students this year.

In spite of several new initiatives to deal with the accommodation crisis at UWC, "squatting" will continue as a feature of campus life, the university said in a statement.

## Apartheid heritage

Although the Lutheran Centre in Athlone would be used to house 40 students and another 70 would board in a building in Salt River, only 2 200 students could be accommodated by UWC — about 19 percent of the total student enrolment, including 240 first-year students living on campus.

The statement said the problem was "a heritage of apartheid — a deliberate policy of underprovision for separate institutions".

"Built in 1959 in the Cape Flats 'bush' as a new headquarters for the 'coloureds', UWC was badly placed for the people it was supposed to serve. Centrality and accessibility were not taken into account."

Students could not move into cheap "digs" easily as was the practice at UCT and Stellenbosch.

At UCT, more than 120 first-year students were forced to "camp" in dining halls of residences while hunting for accommodation. About 100 students — mostly members of the Black Students' Society — held a sit-in in the Bremner administration building last week, partly in protest at the accommodation shortage.

## "Camping"

Professor Dave Woods, UCT deputy vice-chancellor responsible for residences, said yesterday he hoped the "camping" students would have found housing by the weekend.

The private Kresge Foundation in Detroit, America, has given \$500 000 (R1,25-million) to UCT towards buying and renovating Liesbeeck Gardens as a non-racial student residence, UCT's *Monday Paper* reports.

UCT has spent R9,55-million on buying and renovating the building.

UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders said the need for student housing was "critical".



# Exiled ANC couple to return and join UCT

*Cape Times 7/2/90*  
Staff Reporter

THE first two ANC exiles due to return home next week, Professor Jack Simon, 83, and his wife Ray Alexander, 76, will be appointed Associate Fellows at the University of Cape Town.

Ms Alexander told the Cape Times in a telephone call from Lusaka yesterday that she and her husband were looking forward to returning home, after 25 years in exile, where they would join the Centre for African Studies at UCT.

"It will be wonderful to return to South Africa, we are very happy, we have been waiting for this a long time," she said.

UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders said: "The university is delighted that Prof Simon and his wife are able to return and that they will have links with the Centre for African Studies and thus contribute to scholarship."

## Lecture boycott called off

ULUNDI — A five-day lecture boycott at the University of Zululand in kwaDiangeswa ended yesterday when students returned to classes in response to a decision to unconditionally reinstate 38 students initially refused re-admission at the beginning of the semester. The university said in a statement to staff and students it took "note with appreciation the conciliatory spirit in which the SRC president's letter to the chairman of the council was framed", and also noted the responsible manner in which the SRC delegation presented its case to the executive committee of the council pleading for reinstatement of the students. ~~Star~~ 23/2/90 (54)

"The Student Admissions Committee of the council also carefully considered the pleas made by students and community leaders for the need for normalisation of conditions of effective learning to take place.

"In view of the prevailing climate of reconciliation in the country as a whole and the call by political and other leaders for discipline and the creation of optimum opportunities for learning, the committee decided that it would be in the best interest of the university to unconditionally re-admit all students refused re-admission," the statement said. — Sapa.



# Bellville blues

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The University of the Western Cape (UWC) is discovering that the mantle of People's University is difficult to live up to. The self-designated "intellectual home of the Left" has caused considerable unhappiness among parents and staff by first abandoning its policy of admitting all applicants who meet the minimum entrance requirements and then backtracking on the new policy.

UWC's original admissions policy was a reaction to the huge imbalance between the number of blacks and whites attending university in SA. According to UWC, 2,9% of whites attend university in SA compared to 0,2% for Africans and 0,4% for coloured people. The US figure, broadly representative of the West, is 1,2%.

The university sought to address this by admitting as many non-white students as possible, hence the "no rejections" policy. This policy, coupled with UWC's credible political profile and the fact that many white universities were admitting only a small percentage of non-white applicants, led to spectacular growth. From 7 680 students in 1985, the university is expected to have 13 700 this year. This makes it easily the fastest growing residential campus in SA and the third largest after Wits and Tukkies.

But, by last year, it was clear that such growth could not continue without affecting academic standards. Anti-social behaviour testified to pressure on resources.

While all universities have been hit by government cuts, UWC has been hit worst of all. The university funding formula is based on student enrolments and pass rates. The university's enrolment was badly hit by boycotts and unrest in the mid-Eighties — which meant that funding was cut by 52%.

A "planned growth policy" became inevitable. In terms of this policy, UWC is this year admitting 3 700 first year students. More significantly, it is turning away a further 4 300 students. Three things are notable about this policy.

First, the sorting mechanism. UWC have decided that matric results are so arbitrary that they best be disregarded. Instead of constructing elaborate alternative admission procedures and bridging programmes, as most English campuses have done, UWC have gone for a pot-luck approach with 80% of successful applicants being selected at

F/M 23/2/90

54

random by a computer (for courses not requiring special approval). The remaining 20% is done by pre-determined correction procedures. These also warrant note. Apart from ensuring that students with exceptional results aren't excluded, they also:

- Balance the gender ratio;
- Seek to address the black-white balance at a national level;
- Protect the number of African and rural students admitted;
- Ensure that students from working class backgrounds have proper access; and
- Make provision for "academic refugees" — those refused admission to other universities for political reasons.

Also notable is that the university backed down from its original commitment to limit numbers when overwhelmed by hard luck stories. University sources reveal that at a meeting of all staff on January 31, Rector Jakes Gerwel and his deputy, Jaap Durandt,

proposed a scheme whereby all eligible applicants would be admitted (the old system), with the extra numbers being catered for through evening classes.

Apparently, the academics put their foot down and said no to this proposal — something of a watershed, since Gerwel has always managed to carry his staff with him in the past. It was felt that the full implications of the move had not been thought through, especially in terms of the extra pressure on resources like libraries and residences and that extra funding would be required. Bland assurances that the money would be found were, unsurprisingly, treated with scepticism when the original reason for limiting admissions had been a shortage of funds.

The wisdom of UWC's admissions policy is open to question. At best it is a brave attempt to deal with the gross racial imbalances of the current university system and to

show the way to a post-apartheid dispensation. At worst, it is politically motivated and academically dubious.

D





# EDUCATION FILE

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE



## Khanyile heads student affairs

Sowetan 23/2/90



The University of Cape Town has appointed Mr Vusi Khanyile as deputy registrar head of the student affairs department. He previously occupied the vice-chancellor's special assistant post at the university.

Khanyile, who is an executive member of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC), was born in the Natal Midlands and went to school at St Augustines in northern Natal.

He later obtained a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Birmingham University in Britain on an Anglo American scholarship.

On his return to South Africa, he worked in the Anglo American financial planning department.

He then joined a lead-



VUSI KHANYILE

ing firm of accountants as a manager before taking up his initial appointment at the UCT.

The 39-year-old Khanyile has been detained several times since 1977. His most recent detention was in December 1986 when he was held for nearly two years without being charged.

His subsequent dramatic escape from Johannesburg Hospital to the American consu-

late in Johannesburg in 1988 - along with prominent UDF leaders Mohammed Valli Moosa and Murphy Morobe - made international headlines.

As head of student affairs Khanyile will be responsible for supporting and facilitating student activities, in particular the activities of student government and

student clubs and organisations.

He will also be responsible for managing the university's undergraduate financial programmes, the student advice office and the students health service.

His new job is as a member of the administrative staff. According to him, although he will

be removed from the policy-making sphere, his position as head of student affairs will enable him to see whether the university's policy meets the needs of its students.

"My immediate priority is to combine the various diverse components of my department into a coherent unit," he said.



MANDELA ... another degree

## Degree for Mandela

Sowetan 23/2/90

MR Nelson Mandela will be among five prominent South Africans who will be conferred with honorary degrees by the University of Cape Town.

He will be awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LLD). The other recipients are Dr Chris Garbers (Doctor of Science); Mr Rene de Villiers (Doctor of Laws); Professor Tony Honore (Doctor of Laws); and Dr Vera Buhrman (Doctor of Medicine).

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Cape Times, Saturday, February 24, 1990 21

## BUSINESS

# David Hall returns as director of GSB

Financial Editor

A BRITISH academic and internationally known consultant who helped to found the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business (GSB) will return in August as director.

He is David Hall, who was a visiting professor in 1966/67.

Hall has lived in France since 1974. He is professeur des universites at the Institut d'Administration des Entreprises (AIE d'Aix), Universite d'Aix-Marseille III and visiting fellow and consultant at the Management College of School, Imperial College of

Science and Technology, London University. He is also a professor at the College des Ingenieurs in Paris.

Acting director Frank Horwitz said yesterday that the GSB was not merely marking time while awaiting Hall's arrival.

"We feel that the GSB should be playing an increasing role in education for management.

"Until now we have focused our attention on the private sector. But we feel it is now more important to assist people to move into management positions across a broad sector including paras-

titals and community organisations."

Horwitz, whose field is human resource management, said he expected large numbers of people, many of them black, to be employed by parastatals in the new post-apartheid SA.

"My own personal view is that government moves to deregulate and privatise have their limitations, given the political expectations and ideologies of a major section of the population."

Pointing out that at present one third of whites in SA are employed by the State, Horwitz said he ex-

pected more blacks to enter the public service in future.

It was desirable that management ability should be developed regardless of race or gender.

One of the major challenges would be the development of these abilities among people coming from disadvantaged groups.

But Horwitz said he believed there was no reason for white graduates to feel that their career prospects would now be better overseas.

"This is no time to emigrate. In fact it is definitely a time not to emigrate."

If the SA economy became even more competitive internationally, and productivity improved, international acceptance would mean economic growth that would benefit the whole population.

He believed there would be more jobs for everyone. "We shall be moving away from concepts of race as far as prospective managers are concerned.

"This is the most exciting time to be in this country. I cannot think of a more exciting, challenging place to be than in SA where everyone has a chance to contribute in some way to the changes taking place."

OLD

# Wits course in communication for busy adults

Sowetan 26/2/90 (54)

## Classes to start next month

THE Centre for Continuing Education at Wits University is to offer communication studies and skills courses from the beginning of next month.

Ms Jean Power, the programme facilitator at the centre, said these courses were intended to assist adults who were not in a position to commit themselves to, or did not qualify for, long-term formal courses at the university.

She said the modular programme would give participants an opportunity to develop their understanding of communication and their ability to communicate effectively in both formal and informal situations.

"This programme is of particular interest to teachers, training officers, managers and community leaders in all fields. Participants should have a good knowledge of English," she said.

The programme, which runs from 5pm to 8pm, is as follows: Module 1 (communication and the individual) March 6 - June 5 on Tuesdays; Module 2 (receptive skills) March 8 - June 7 on Thursdays; Module 3 (productive skills) July 26 - October 18 on Thursdays; and Module 4 (communication and society) July 24 - October 16 on Tuesdays.

Participants are required to attend at least 75 percent of the sessions for each module to qualify for a certification of attendance. The fees are R230 for each 36-hour module. Limited funds are available for bursaries, but participants are expected to pay a minimum of R80 a module.

For more information contact the centre at 716-5510 or 716-5509. Alternatively call at the Centre for Continuing Education: West Campus (opposite the School of Law).



occurring in the vicinity of the damaged pipeline. Signs prohibiting these aforementioned activities have been erected in the affected area. Prior to this *force majeure* the Municipality complied with the permit conditions in that the discharge was in such a way that no nuisance was caused and that no offensive conditions on the shoreline or the sea were created.

- (3) Yes. The Municipality was informed in writing that the present situation is unacceptable and was simultaneously requested to take the necessary steps to rectify the situation. The Municipality subsequently initiated investigations in an earnest effort to rectify the situation.
- (4) Permits for disposal of waterborne effluent at sea are not for a specified period but are subject to withdrawal or amendment at any time by the Minister of Water Affairs. Once the outcome of the investigations mentioned in (3) above is known, the Department of Water Affairs will study the matter further, with a view to, *inter alia*, possibly amending the existing permit. Should the Municipality decide on an alternative means of sewage disposal, a new application for a permit must be lodged and any such an application will be considered on merit.

Richards Bay area: dumping of surplus gypsum

\*11. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

- (1) Whether surplus gypsum is being dumped into the sea in the Richards Bay area; if so, (a) who granted permission for such dumping, (b) what quantities are being dumped and (c) what steps have been taken to monitor the situation;
- (2) whether an environmental impact study has been conducted in this regard; if so, (a) what were the results of this study and (b) by whom was it conducted; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS: B225E

- (1) Yes.
- (a) The Department of Water Affairs, but only after consultation with specialists in that particular field and

strict permit conditions were laid down.

- (b) A maximum of 5 200 tons per calendar month.
- (c) The quantity and quality of gypsum slurry leaving the factory premises are monitored by the Mhlathuze Water Board and the CSIR carries out comprehensive chemical and biological monitoring of the marine environment three times per year.

- (2) Yes.
- (a) Discharge to sea proved to be the preferable option from an environmental point of view.

(b) The CSIR, the Oceanographic Research Institute, Durban and the Sea Fisheries Research Institute, under the guidance of a steering committee consisting of representatives from various Government departments, research institutes and other institutions concerned with the environment.

Emerald Hill/Hillandale/Perhill: free settlement

*Hansford* area 271790

\*12. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (1) Whether applications have been received for parts of Emerald Hill, Hillandale and Perhill, near Inchanga in Natal, to be declared a free settlement area; if so, (a) who has been approached for comment in this regard and (b) what is the present land utilisation of the properties concerned;
- (2) whether he will furnish information on the present owners of these properties; if not, why not; if so, to whom do they belong?

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: B226E

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Members of Parliament in whose constituency the land is situated. The Department of Agriculture. The Board notified all interested parties

of its intention by way of an advertisement in the Natal Witness and Tempo on 9 February 1990.

(b) Agricultural purposes.

- (2) Key Ridge Estates (Pty) Ltd.  
Mr G S Bartlett  
Mrs B M Bartlett  
Mrs E R Bartlett

Master of Education degrees: financial assistance

\*13. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation: *SC*

- (1) Whether any financial or other assistance is made available by the Commission for Administration to persons wishing to study for Master of Education degrees; if not, why not; if so, what assistance;
- (2) whether Whites and Blacks are eligible for such assistance; if not, (a) why not and (b) what categories of persons are eligible; if so, how many (i) Whites and (ii) Blacks received such assistance in 1989?

*Hansford* 2712190 B227E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:

- (1) Yes, assistance is available in the form of part-time bursaries to persons who have the intention of doing a Master's degree in Education;
- (2) Yes:
- (a) falls away;
- (b) persons who have academically qualified to register for a Master's degree, provided that the subject of the study has been approved by the head of the department;
- (i) none;
- (ii) none;
- (iii) none.

\*14. Mr K M Andrew—National Health and Population Development. [Question standing over until Tuesday, 13 March 1990.]

Sebenza Secondary School: SAP summoned

- \*15. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order: *Hansford* 2712190
- (1) On how many occasions were the South African Police summoned to the Sebenza

Secondary School in Old Crossroads in January 1990: *2712190*

- (2) whether he will furnish information on who summoned the Police; if not, why not; if so, (a) who, and (b) for what reasons, in each case? *B229E*

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) As far as can be ascertained on no occasion.
- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

Crossroads Town Committee/CPA: returning of weapons *B229E*

\*16. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- Whether any official of the Cape Provincial Administration issued an instruction that any weapons issued to members or employees of the Crossroads Town Committee or employees of the Provincial Administration operating in Old Crossroads be returned immediately; if so, (a)(i) on what date, (ii) by whom and (iii) why was this instruction issued and (b) how many guns (i) have since been returned and (ii) remain to be returned? *Hansford* 2712190 B230E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

- No.
- (a)(i) to (b)(ii) fall away.

Number of street children *B230E*

\*17. Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department or the provincial administrations have made any estimates of the number of street children in South Africa; if so, (a) what is the estimated number and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished; if not, why not: *Hansford* 2712190

- (2) whether the Government has allocated and/or intends allocating any financial assistance and/or facilities for street children; if not, why not; if so, what assistance and facilities: *P10*

CME Times 28/2/90 (50)

# Sansco: UCT must rethink 'elitist' role

Staff Reporter

IT was "unrealistic" for UCT to apply First World university admission standards in a Third World country and to try and replace 12 years of "gutter education" with an initial year of an academic support programme.

So said Mr Sihle Moon, regional chairman of the Congress of South African Students (Sansco), at a rally attended by about 2 000 students and pupils held at the Peninsula Technikon yesterday.

The rally launched a two-day national campaign to protest against university exclusions, lack of accommodation, the education crisis and the expected closure of several local tertiary institutions.

Sansco announced a protest march on UCT's Bremner administration building today to hand in a memorandum against exclusions.

"They (UCT) cater for a small elitist section of predominantly white students — we want them to re-examine their whole role," Mr Moon said.

The meeting follows the occupation of Bremner building by about 100 students 10 days ago in support of demands that new students be given on-campus accommodation and that those who failed to meet academic requirements last year be re-admitted and the exclusion rules re-examined.

UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders said at the time that deans were already reviewing the positions of all who were excluded.

Mr Moon said the campaign would also be against racism and bans on political activity on campuses such as Stellenbosch and the Peninsula Technikon.

Mr Graham Bloch of the UDF and the National Education Crisis Committee told the rally that universities should prepare to serve "the new order" while students had to "face the consequences of our victories".

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(54) stel 28/2/90

# Students in protest over exclusions

By Marguerite Moody

Black students will today end their two-day national protest and boycott of university classes with a march on the offices of the Department of Education and Training in Braamfontein.

A spokesman for the organisers, the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) said they planned to hand a memorandum, demanding the readmission of excluded students, adequate educational facilities and accommodation, to the department's regional director, Mr P Struwig.

Among several protest meetings held on the Reef yesterday were gatherings of about 2 000 students in Soweto and about 450 at Wits University.

In Soweto, students from Vista University, Soweto College of Education and the Molapo Technikon gathered at the Soweto College hall.

At Wits University, protesters objected to the exclusion of "a massive number of students" from university.

After students marched around the campus, a statement by the vice-chancellor and principal, Professor Robert Charlton, was read out by the cultural officer of the Black Students Society (BSS), Mr Zola Majavu.

There was no police presence.

The society has demanded that a moratorium be declared on exclusions and a commission of inquiry be set up to investigate all rules governing admission, exclusion and accommodation of students.

"The problem of exclusion is more endemic among black students due to their inferior educational background, and these exclusions are part of the education crisis", the memorandum read.

In his statement, Professor Charlton said he could not possibly agree to a moratorium on exclusions.

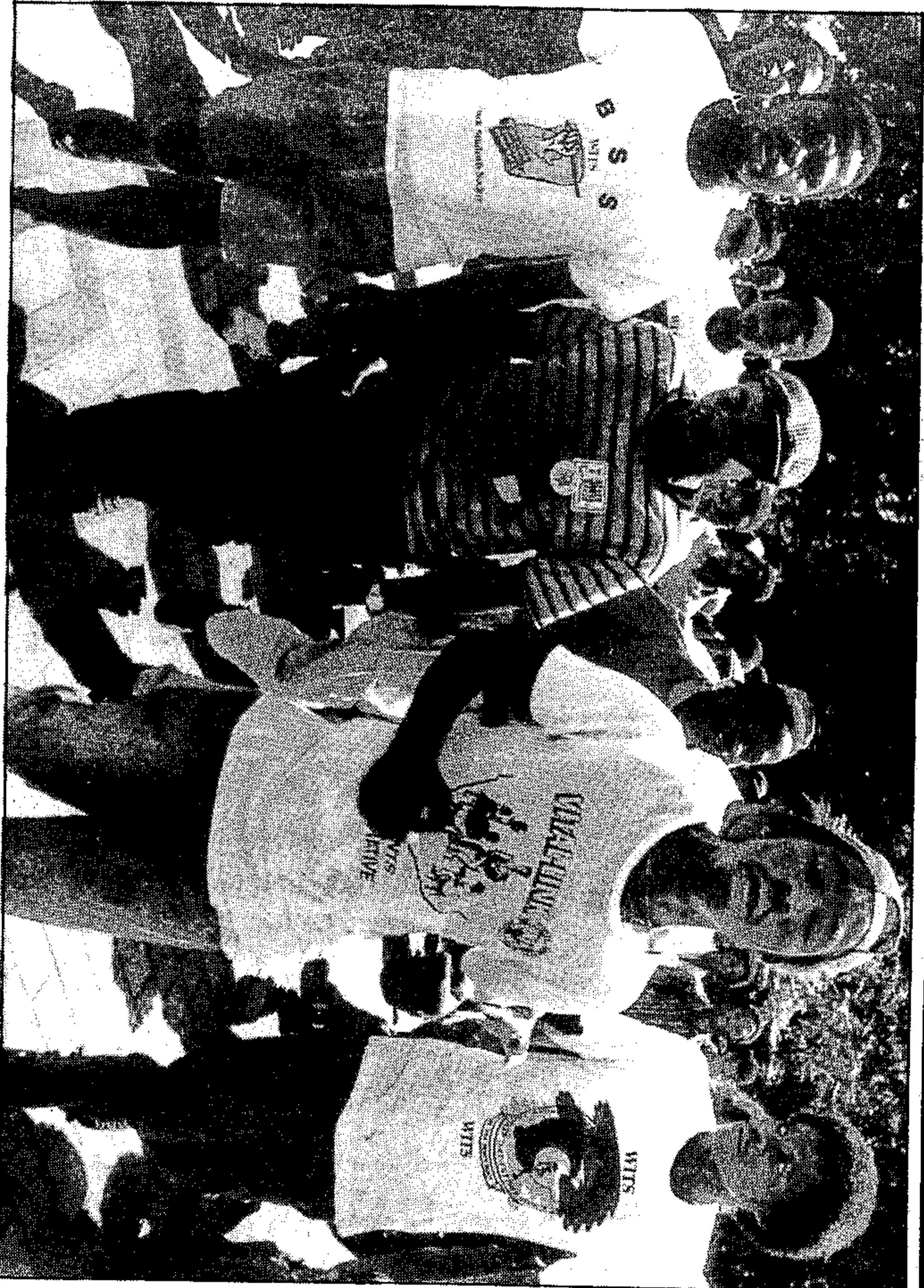
"I accept that the inferior educational background of black students is an important factor in determining their academic performance, and that the university has an obligation to help students overcome this educational disadvantage.

"Once it is clear that they will not be able to complete a degree course, there really is no alternative to excluding them from the university."

Professor Charlton said the university was investigating a variety of immediate solutions to its accommodation problem.

● Sansco's national media officer, Mr Mogomotsi Mogodiri, told The Star a consultative meeting between Sansco, the SA Youth Congress (Sayco) and the ANC Youth League had taken place in Lusaka at the weekend.

A joint statement drafted after the meeting said the three organisations challenged all the education authorities to demonstrate openly their willingness to address problems in the education crisis.



Wits university students chant and dance before attending a protest meeting held on campus yesterday. The meeting was one of several held on the Reef. ● Picture by Stephen Davimes.

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# Few victories in academic medicine

The past decade has been an uphill battle for academic medicine in this country and the man at the helm of the largest medicine department, Professor Thomas Bothwell, says that there are few victories to celebrate. **TONI YOUNGHUSBAND** spoke to him.

A major battle with few victories and many challenges is how Professor Thomas Bothwell, head of the Department of Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, describes the last 10 years.

For the man at the helm of the country's largest academic medicine department, the 1980's were fraught with hospital staff shortages, mass medical graduate emigration, fragmentation of health services and racial strife.

Head of the department since 1967, Professor Bothwell can recall no highlights of the past decade.

"It's been a bruising experience trying to run a very big academic department. We have many ongoing problems in keeping these hospitals running," he says, outlining the many difficulties plaguing Johannesburg's remaining four teaching hospitals.

"I think it is generally accepted that academic medicine is under major threat. No one can see a clear way ahead under the present system. Some urgent rethinking as to what our goals should be, how we should be funded, what we should teach ... a whole host of things are priorities.

"As far as our own medical school is concerned, academic medicine will only flourish in a unitary health system where access to health care is the same for all population groups.

"The question of integration of all our hospitals has been a major priority of the medical school and of my department but we have not achieved this to the degree that we would wish," he says, adding that as the vast majority of nurses today are already black an integrated hospital system is an obvious priority.

"I want to see a health service without fragmentation and where the basic needs of all communities are met on a non-racial basis," he says.

"The brain drain remains a major headache. It has been bad at this medical school for more than 20 years. No academic school can survive when it's losing its best graduates all the time," Professor Bothwell points out.

He believes the country's critical nursing shortage should be the health authorities' number one priority. "At the end of the eighties we have, at least in the Johannesburg Hospital, a major nursing crisis. Academic medi-

## My Decade 1980s



The 1980s was a momentous decade in world history, but how did it affect individuals? The Star asked several well-known South Africans to look back and say what this past decade has meant to them.

1980: Awarded the SA Medal of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science for outstanding scientific achievements.

1981: Member of the sub-committee of the International Nutritional Anaemia Consultative Group set up to advise the Chilean government on its programme of iron fortification, Santiago.

1982: Elected President of the South African Society of Haematology.

1983: Invited to deliver the guest lecture as the First Clement Finch Visiting Professor at the University of Washington, Seattle.

1984: Awarded the P V Tobias Award for excellence in Clinical Teaching.

1985: Attended the 13th congress of the International Congress of Nutrition, Brighton, England, as an invited speaker.

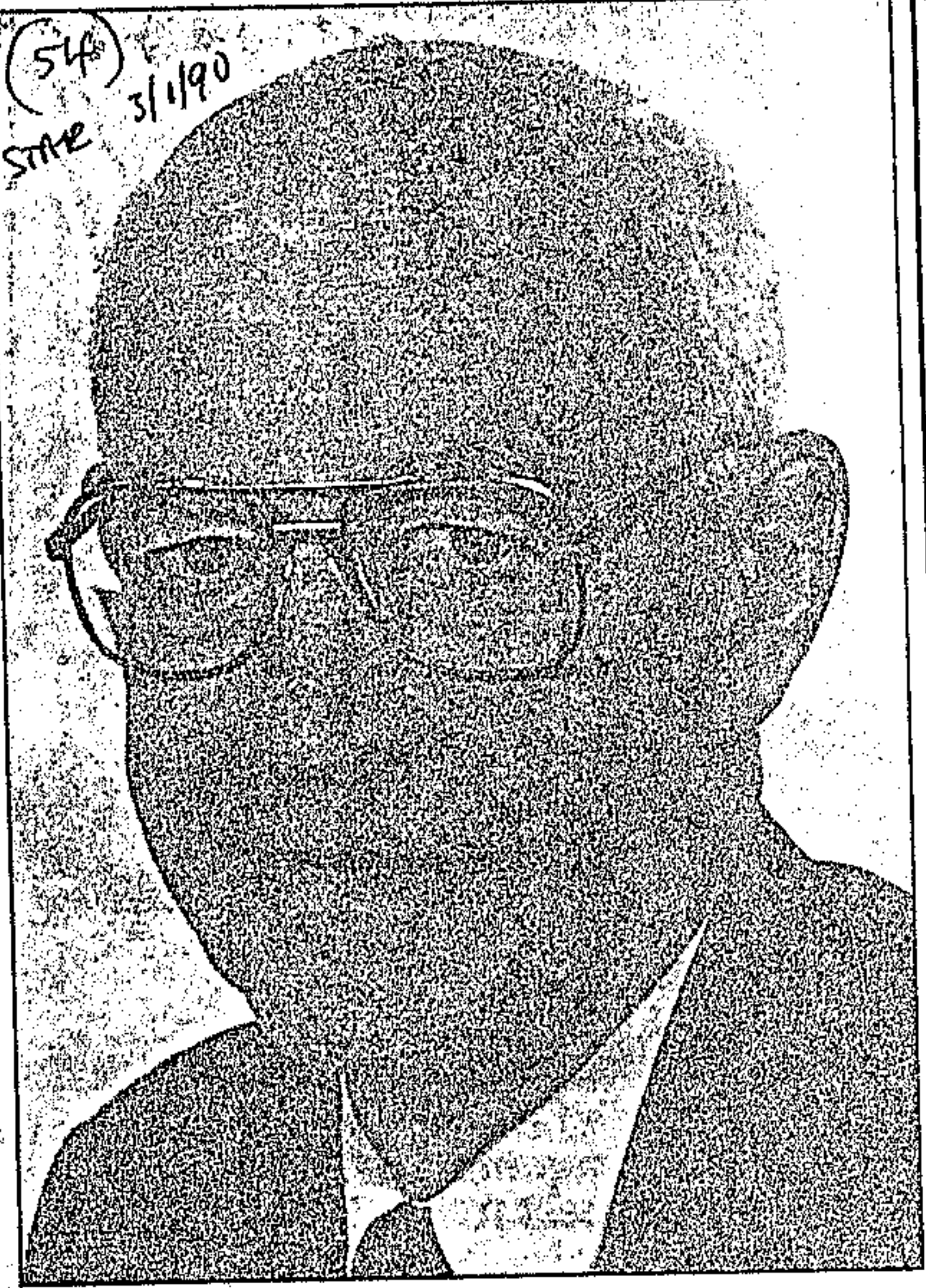
1986: Awarded an honorary doctorate in medicine by the University of Cape Town.

1987: Won the SA Medical Research Council's Gold Medal for outstanding scientific achievements.

1988: Received the Biennial Award of the SA Nutrition Society for scientific contributions.

1989: An invited speaker at scientific meetings in Greece, Sweden, Australia and Israel.

(54) Star 3/1/90



Professor Bothwell ... academic medicine is under a major threat.

Star 3/1/90

The Medical Research Council unit which he heads discovered a number of years ago that large proportions of SA's black population suffered from too much iron in the body. The iron was ingested through home-made sorghum beer brewed in iron pots. With the passing of the Liquor Act of 1963, the reliance on home-made brews fell away and the incidence of iron overload dropped dramatically in the cities. But this unique condition has again reared its ugly head and is rife among the poor, rural communities to the north. It is a subject that requires urgent investigation.

During the last few years, Professor Bothwell and three other world experts on iron produced a publication for field health workers on iron

deficiency which have proved enormously popular and been translated into several languages. "The widespread interest in the topic is due to the fact that iron deficiency is the commonest cause of anaemia in the world."

As he looks to the future, Professor Bothwell believes that while high technology and super specialisation has its place, the emphasis in medicine should be on preventative and primary health care.

"The medical schools in this country must find some sort of balance between their commitments to high technology and their commitments to primary health care. It is a dilemma which all academic schools in this country are facing."

(54) cine is not going to survive without lots of good nurses and our aim for the next 10 years must be to see that the nurses get their place in the sun." Yet despite the decade's gloom there have been some rays of sunlight for Professor Bothwell.

Research, which he describes as "probably one of the most rewarding parts of my life", continued to play an important role and is still yielding some exciting results.

His research into how the body handles iron dates back more than 40 years and a recent survey he conducted in Gazankulu, Swaziland and among Mozambican refugees has revealed that a problem which was apparently eradicated some years ago is still rife in poverty-stricken rural communities.

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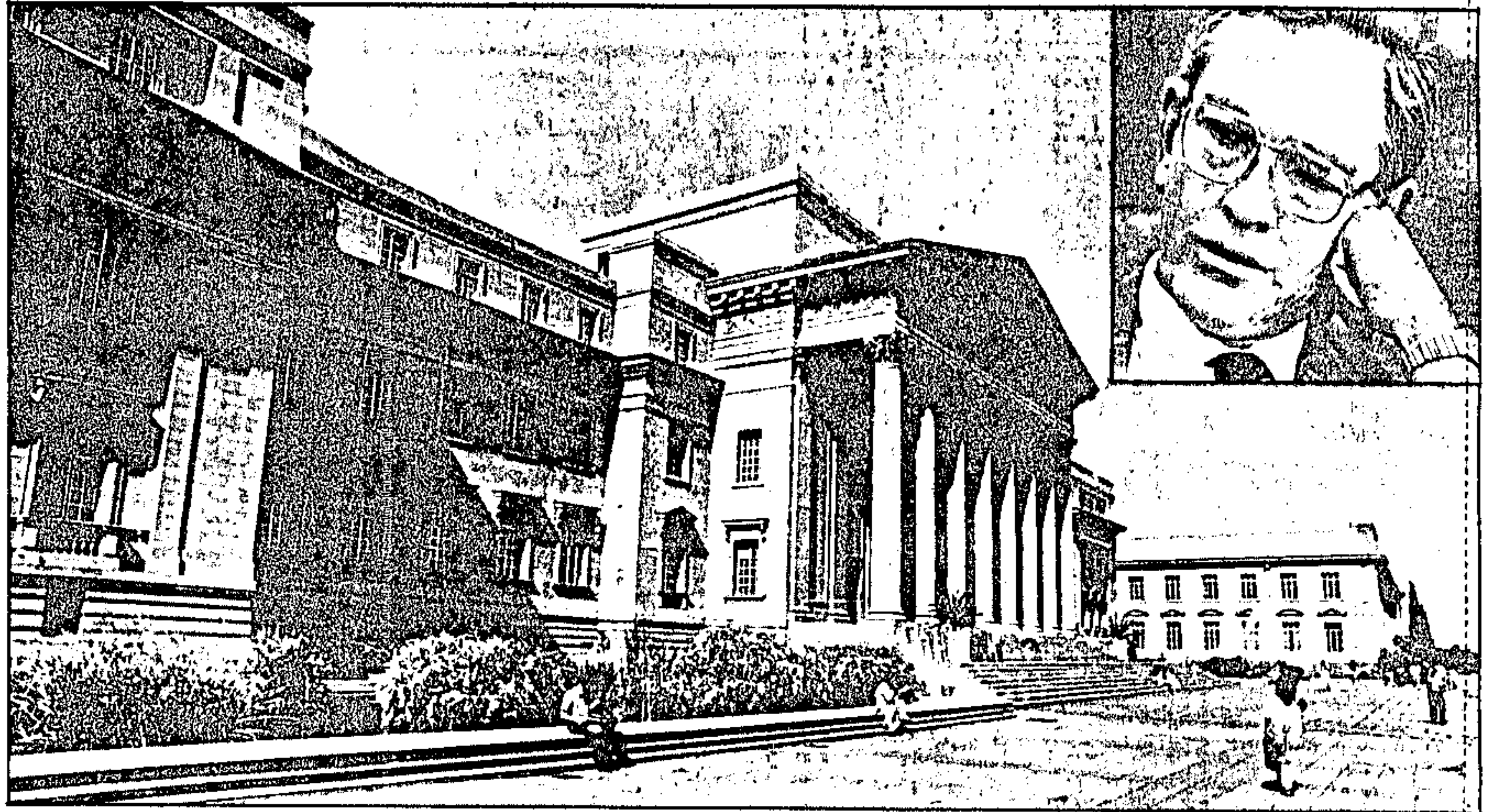
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# Charlton confident Wits can meet the challenges to come

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The heart of the University of the Witwatersrand campus — the Great Hall. Inset: the university's vice-chancellor, Professor Robert Charlton. Wits faces enormous problems as South Africa enters a new era and the student population increases by leaps and bounds, but he says he will "come down like a ton of bricks" on anyone who lowers the university's standards.

University of the Witwatersrand vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton says it is crucial for post-apartheid South Africa that the country educate its people as well as it can. On that depends South Africa's chances for economic success. SUE VALENTINE reports.

Manning the helm of one of the country's largest and most controversial universities against a backdrop of apartheid education and society's demands for a skilled workforce is no easy task.

It's a job that Professor Robert Charlton tackles with the skill and diligence of the physician he is.

The soft-spoken, but keenly observant vice-chancellor, who does his best to wander around campus and "drop in" on colleagues and departments on a weekly basis, is confident South Africa can meet the challenge of producing the skills needed for economic success — provided the issues are tackled correctly.

For Professor Charlton the salient feature in education over the past decade was the Government's acceptance that professionals, entrepreneurs and technologists must be drawn from the whole population.

"The whole point of Bantu education under Verwoerd was not to educate black people, so there's been this fundamental change in perception. But how to put it right is not quite so easy."

"We've got a backlog of facilities, of qualified teachers and of libraries and, on top of that, this enormous population growth rate.

"We can talk numbers, or we can talk in educational terms. The analogy is quite striking for me: to take care of the increase in the population growth, we need to provide two additional schools a day, for 1 000 kids — built, equipped and staffed — and that's after you've made up the backlog."

Under Bantu education it wasn't considered necessary for black children to learn mathematics or physical science.

"So, although last year, for the first time, you had as many black matriculants as white, only about 750 had math-

ematics on the higher grade.

"You need those to make engineers and technologists and scientists and accountants and doctors."

At the University of the Witwatersrand, the overall black enrolment in 1988 was 22 percent.

There is about the same proportion of black students in the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Arts, but in Engineering and Commerce the numbers are a bit lower.

The change in government thinking has led to a change in university entrance regulations. Before the 1980s, every individual black person who wished to study at a "white" university had to apply to the Government.

**Quota Act**

In 1984, the so-called Quota Act made its way into the statute books but it was never strictly applied and this has led to the numbers of black students at Wits increasing sharply.

"We feel an obligation to try to accommodate as many properly qualified applicants to this university as we can without affecting standards.

"We think if we let the standards go we are letting everyone down — we're letting the university down, we're letting the community down and we're letting the student down."

On the question of allegations that Wits' standards have declined, Professor Charlton says: "If anyone is doing that I'll come down on them like a ton of bricks, but I've asked people to quote examples — chapter and verse — and there hasn't been a firm example with names or even a department.

"I really think this is just part of the innate racist nature of white South Africans — if blacks are getting degrees, the standards must have dropped."

Hand in hand with the change in government thinking on tertiary education for black students has been the economic squeeze by government on university funding, which has put a brake on the number of additional people who could register for university.

"We've nevertheless grown very considerably. We've grown 50 percent in this decade and we intend to go on growing, but in a controlled way if we can manage it, at about two percent per annum. This is an addition of about 400 students — and those are all black."

What made this growth physically possible for Wits, says Professor Charlton, was the acquisition of the show-grounds, which virtually doubled the university's area.

However, bedevilling the effort to provide an education at Wits (and other universities) is the trouble in black schools.

"People come out of those schools with a piece of paper which says they are qualified for university entrance. Usually they don't know as much as that piece of paper claims they do and that creates additional problems ... in any case, we have to provide academic support. And we have to provide financial support. Not too many of these families can afford our fees, so every year we are looking for an escalating number of bursaries.

"I and my colleagues spend a lot of time looking for funding and we have found it — also from overseas sources."

Professor Charlton acknowledges the necessity for rationalisation, but says the issue is "bedevilled of course, by language, by politics — but we've just got to get over that".

The number of South Africans receiving a university education is far too low, says Professor Charlton.

"We have about 300 000 university students, more than half of them at

Unisa. And if the population is 35 million — and who knows what it is — that's about eight university students per thousand head of the population. It's 12 in the UK and much higher in the USA and Australia.

"There are too many white kids at university — about 30 per thousand, but only about three per thousand of black kids. A lot of those white youngsters would be much better off at a technikon — for the country's sake and their own."

Asked if he still felt, as he claimed shortly after becoming vice-chancellor, that Wits led public opinion, Professor Charlton replies: "Well, the Government announced this year that the universities which wanted to could apply to the Minister for permission to have black students in their residences. We've had mixed residences for almost the whole decade.

**No trouble**

"From time to time we were raided, but to be fair for the last five years we've had no trouble. More than 60 percent of our res students are black."

On the issue of Wits and freedom of speech, Professor Charlton says there was one bad episode last year when a meeting was disrupted. Some of the students responsible were disciplined.

"We've had other meetings which have gone off without any disturbance, but those aren't news of course ... we live in a society where freedom of speech isn't valued."

A serious problem confronting universities is the question of staff salaries and at Wits it's a major target for the University Foundation fundraisers — to try and get the private sector to augment salaries, an effort which is bearing some fruits.

As for the future: "As soon as we have a transfer to a genuine democracy in this country we are not going to be of interest to the rest of the world and that's why it's so crucial for us to educate our people as well as we can. On that depends our chances for economic success, and there really is no reason why we shouldn't win this one ... We've got the people resources."

1984: Quota Act restricts the percentage of black students who may attend "white" universities.

1987: Wits and other "liberal" universities protest the "De Klerk Bills" (introduced by Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk) which threaten university autonomy and freedom by making government funding conditional upon universities "toeing the line".

October 1987: Professor Robert Charlton named Vice Chancellor-designate.

February 1988: Professor Charlton inaugurated as the ninth principal and 11th Vice Chancellor at the University of the Witwatersrand.



## New Wits park attracting firms

PIERRE DU PREEZ (54)

SEVERAL companies and institutions have already committed themselves to Wits University's proposed multi-million-rand science park, to be established at Frankenwald, Sandton.

Work on the project will begin this year, though the first phase is not expected to be completed until about 1995. *81 day 5/1/90*

Eventual cost of the project is estimated at about R50m.

Project consultant Robble Robinson said yesterday the science park would have many benefits for companies, particularly in cutting costs on research and development through participation in a common pool. This idea has long been practised overseas.

"Confidentiality is not a problem. You find that in an environment like this people can usually come to an agreement," he said.

By pooling their efforts, companies and institutions could save time, using for example, central information services and workshop facilities set up to tackle common problems within a particular industry.

Companies which have already committed themselves to the project include Murray & Roberts and Highveld Biological.

Robinson said the university hoped for extensive international collaboration in the project, which was also intended to serve neighbouring countries.



# FNB tightens up criteria for student loans <sup>54)</sup>

B/Dan 8/11/90

LINDA ENSOR

FIRST National Bank, one of the biggest financiers of student loans, is applying stricter criteria to the granting of such loans this year.

A precipitating factor has been high increases in university fees (between 10% and 18%), which has meant First National has found it more difficult to assist students with all of their loan requirements.

The other major lender, Volkskas, has not changed its lending policy, a spokesman said yesterday.

Standard Bank, not nearly as heavily exposed in this area as First National and Volkskas, has moved from its former fixed

8.5% to a prime-linked interest rate.

"Our book was growing too quickly," said First National youth market sales manager Kobus Bastiaanse. Last year 10 000 loans (about 2 500 of which were first-time loans) averaging between R3 000 and R5 000 each were granted.

As from this year, first- and second-year loans will be granted only to those applicants whose parents have operated a First National current account for between one and two years, or where the applicants themselves have had a Bob-T account for

two years. They must also have satisfactory academic results.

Bastiaanse said the bank had to restrain growth in its student book in view of the fact that it was subsidising the loans.

"The bank needs to get its student loan book into context with the rest of its lending portfolio," he said. "We are happy to see the size of our student loan book rise at about the annual rate of inflation."

First National charges between prime or slightly above prime in the first year and, in certain circumstances, prime less between 1% and 5% in following years.

# Bank tightens up on student loans

OWN CORRESPONDENT  
8/1/90

JOHANNESBURG. — First National Bank — one of the biggest lenders of student loans — is applying stricter criteria to granting loans this year.

A precipitating factor has been the high increases in university fees (between 10% and 18%) which meant that First National found it more difficult to help students with all of their loan requirements.

The other major lender, Volkskas, has not changed its lending policy, a spokesman said yesterday.

"Our book was growing too quickly," said the sales manager of First National's youth market, Mr Kobus Bastiaanse. Last year 10 000 loans (about 2 500 were first-time loans) of an average amount of between R3 000 and R5 000 were granted.

According to Mr Bastiaanse the bank had to restrain the growth in its student book in view of the fact that the bank was subsidising student loans. "The bank needs to get its student loan book into context with the rest of its lending portfolio."

Mr Bastiaanse said the reason for entering the student market in the first place was to secure the future business of the successful student.



CMT

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Times, Wednesday, January 10, 1990 7

# UCT: As many blacks as whites apply

Staff Reporter

VIRTUALLY the same number of prospective black students apply to the University of Cape Town for admission to undergraduate study as whites, according to the university.

UCT registrar Mr Hugh Amoore said at a press briefing yesterday that figures showed 8 793 prospective students (school leavers) had applied for admission but only between 2 761 and 3 036 of the first-time applicants would be enrolled.

This year, 3 168 blacks had applied for admission compared to the 3 405 prospective white students, he said.

Since 1979, UCT had tried to limit the overall growth in undergraduate numbers to 1% a year and increase the numbers of postgraduate students by 5% a year.

Mr Amoore said UCT had managed to achieve growth that was similar to the target percentages.

He noted that last year, 527 students had registered for doctoral degrees, compared to the 271 students in 1979.

## Special admissions

UCT recognised that matric results were not the only indicator of university potential and had reserved "a relatively small number of places (not more than 10%)" for special admissions, he said.

The potential of applicants who had not been admitted on the basis of their matric results could be tested through the alternative admissions research project.

More than 2 300 blacks had applied for admission by mid-October last year and 1 261 of them had taken the projects selection tests, he said.

The university had not made a "general decision to tighten entry criteria", Mr Amoore said, explaining that entry requirements differ from faculty to faculty.

"In medicine it is a free-for-all and the best 175 get in," he said.

● A Cape Times report on January 5 could have given the impression that UCT had tightened their admissions policy, Mr Amoore said.

He said, however, that the university accepted "full responsibility for not giving full details" regarding the policy in response to a Cape Times inquiry.

# Suzman to lecture at Summer <sup>54</sup> School ~~2000~~

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Helen Suzman will deliver a series of lectures on her work and her experience in Parliament for the annual University of Cape Town Summer School later this month.

Mrs Suzman was invited by the UCT Department of Adult Education and Extramural Studies.

The director of Extramural Studies, Ms Ingrid Fiske, said the lectures were a tribute to the veteran politician's achievements as well as a fitting occasion for the 40th anniversary of the Summer School.

Ms Fiske said that interest in the series was "phenomenal", and that it



Veteran politician . . . Mrs  
Helen Suzman.

was already fully booked two days after being announced.

The Summer School runs from January 22 to January 26.

Video recordings of the lectures will also be screened.

The subjects Mrs Suzman will lecture on are: Pass laws: restrictions on the movements of Africans (January 22); Prison laws and detention, from the 90-day clauses to the emergency regulations (January 23).

Opposition experiences 1952 to 1989: The ministries of Malan, Strijdom, Verwoerd, Vorster and Botha (January 24); Special issues relating to women (January 25); Unfinished business: The death penalty to the abolition of the apartheid state (January 26).



# Mandela to be given honorary degree by UCT

Argus 12/1/90 540

By ANDREA WEISS  
Staff Reporter

JAILED African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela is to be awarded an honorary degree by the University of Cape Town.

A date for the conferral of the degree still has to be decided in consultation with Mr Mandela, according to a UCT statement.

Four other UCT honorary graduands this year include a former newspaper editor, a child psychiatrist, the President of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), and an academic jurist.

## "Living legend"

Mr Mandela, who will be awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws (LLD), is described by UCT as a "living legend in the struggle against apartheid and injustice".

He was recognised as a major political figure by a great many South Africans and by prominent individuals, organisations and governments around the world, the university said.

"Most — including, it seems, the present government — recognise that a permanent solution to South Africa's problems

is impossible without Nelson Mandela, and that his release will facilitate negotiation towards the solution.

"His vision is of a non-racial, just and democratic South Africa," the university states in its motivation.

Other honorary graduands with Mr Mandela will be:

● Mr René de Villiers, former editor of major Argus Group newspapers — The Friend, The Daily News and The Star. Mr de Villiers was elected to the House of Assembly as MP for Parktown in 1974 where he served until 1977. He is also a former president of the SA Institute of Race Relations. He will be awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws.

● Dr Vera Bührmann, "a pioneer in the field of child psychiatry", who will be awarded an honorary Doctor of Medicine. Dr Bührmann established the first child psychiatric unit in South Africa at the Red Cross Children's Hospital. She established the Vera School for Autistic Children and is considered one of the most important writers on the psychological aspect of indigenous healing practices.

● Professor Tony Honoré, who will be awarded an honor-

ary Doctor of Laws. He is described by UCT as "one of the most distinguished academic jurists in the world today". Professor Honoré has previously been awarded honorary degrees by the universities of Edinburgh, South Africa and Stellenbosch.

● Dr Chris Garbers whose "initiative and decisive role" as President of the CSIR led to the growth and success of the Foundation for Research and Development (FRD). He will be awarded an honorary Doctor of Science.

## Oxford

The Argus Foreign Service reports from London that Archbishop Desmond Tutu is expected to receive Oxford University's highest accolade, an honorary doctorate, in June.

His is one of eight names proposed by the university council which are expected to be approved by the dons later this month.

Archbishop Tutu is joined on the list by American economist Kenneth Gailbraith and Soviet pianist Sviatoslav Richter.

Another African on the list is civil rights campaigner, Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena of Zimbabwe.

# Students gather

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Sowetan 12/1/90

THE Tembisa University Part-time Students Association is having a workshop at the Rabasotho Hall tomorrow from 11am to 2pm.

The purpose of the workshop is to bring together all Tembisa part-time students at tertiary level to discuss common problems and come up with possible solutions.

Contact Abe Mawela at 865-3250 ext 218 during office hours and at 925-5558 after hours. Another contact is Joshua Kanyile at 920-1203.



# Building awareness

STUDENTS should realise that they have a social responsibility and moral obligation towards the development and progress of the community, the University of Western Cape Students' Community Programme 'was' told this week. (S) (54)

This was said by one of the students taking part in the four-day function organised by the UWCSCP which was held in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg.

The programme which started on Monday ended yesterday. Sowetan 12/1/90

Sowetan's Nation Building campaign donated R500 towards the function.

The students said the programme was aimed at functioning on an annual basis during the vacations and would specifically support the objectives of Nation Building.

# UCT to honour Mandela



Own Correspondent

54

CAPE TOWN — Mr Nelson Mandela is to be awarded an honorary degree by the University of Cape Town.

A date for the conferral of the degree still has to be chosen in consultation with Mr Mandela, a UCT statement said.

Four other UCT honorary graduates this year are a former editor of *The Star*, a psychiatrist, the president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), and an academic jurist.

Mr Mandela, who will be awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws (LLD), is described by UCT as a "living legend in the struggle against apartheid and injustice in South Africa".

Mr Rene de Villiers, former editor of major Argus Group newspapers *The Friend*, *The Daily News* and *The Star*, is to be awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws. Mr de Villiers was

PFP MP for Parktown until 1977. He is also a former president of the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Dr Vera Buhrmann, "a pioneer in the field of child psychiatry", will be awarded an honorary Doctor of Medicine. *Star 12/1/90*

Professor Tony Honore will be awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws. He is described by UCT as "one of the most distinguished academic jurists in the world today".

Dr Chris Garbers, whose "initiative and decisive role" as president of the CSIR led to the growth and success of the Foundation for Research and Development, will be awarded an honorary Doctor of Science.

● Archbishop Desmond Tutu is expected to receive Oxford University's highest accolade, an honorary doctorate, next June, reports *The Star* Bureau from London.



# Honorary UCT degree for Mandela

CMT 7-48  
13/1/90

Staff Report

ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has agreed to accept an honorary Doctor of Laws (D.L.D) degree from the University of Cape Town later this year.

A UCT spokesman said yesterday that the university was hoping that he would be able to attend the ceremony in person, but no date had yet been arranged.

Four other honorary degrees would be awarded this year: To child psychiatrist Dr Vera Bührmann, academic jurist Professor Tony Honoré, journalist Mr René de Villiers and CSIR president Dr Chris Garbers.

• Mr Mandela was described by UCT as "a living legend in the struggle against apartheid". He was banned for the first time in 1952. Nine years later, after the ANC was banned, he began organising a new military wing.

He was caught and arrested on August 5, 1962, and found guilty of incitement to strike and leaving the country illegally. He received a five-year sentence for those convictions.

He was also tried in 1963 for his rôle in the Umkhonto we Sizwe high command and sentenced to life imprisonment on June 12, 1964.

• Dr Bührmann established the first child psychiatric unit at the Red Cross

Children's Hospital in 1964 and also a school for autistic children, named after her. She is an authority on Xhosa healing practices and on Jungian analysis.

• Professor Honoré is a former Capetonian who has been at Oxford since shortly after World War II. He is an expert on Roman and Roman Dutch Law, on the South African Law of Trusts, on causation and the law, on property law in general, on family law and on obligations in law.

• Dr Garbers was on the staff of Stellenbosch University for 20 years from 1958. He was Professor of Organic Chemistry there for 12 years. Since becoming CSIR president he has established the Foundation for Research and Development which determines the level of grants given to academics according to their productivity and research excellence.

• Mr De Villiers intended to go into law but was distracted into journalism. He became editor of the Friend, the Daily News and the Star in turn. He also played a rôle in founding the World newspaper.

In 1974 he was elected MP for Parktown, a post he held for until he retired in 1977. He became president of the Institute of Race Relations in 1980.

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# Varsity becomes impossible dream

(54) Star 13/1/90

AS MANY as four out of every five matriculants who obtained university passes in 1989 may not get into a university this year.

With university fees having increased dramatically and banks cutting back and restructuring their student loan schemes, many would-be students will not be able to afford a university education.

And thousands of others will find that in spite of having obtained university passes, their marks will not be good enough to meet the universities' stiffer minimum entrance requirements.

Universities and education research organisations questioned by Saturday Star this week all agreed that the days when a so-called "university pass" meant

## CHRIS MOERDYK

automatic acceptance were long gone.

Last year South African universities accepted only a third to half the number of students whose matric results qualified them for university. This year universities estimate even fewer matriculants will make the grade on academic considerations alone.

And, according to school headmasters, academic prowess was now not the only pre-requisite for acceptance into a university. Money, they said, was beginning to play a vital role, with rocketing academic and residence fees fast making universities the preserve of the rich.

University fees have increased between 12 percent and 20 percent in the past year and this week banks that in the past were able to assist students with low interest loans at about 8 percent, announced that they were restructuring student loan schemes.

This might reduce even further the total number of students benefiting from these facilities.

Banks were also intending to charge about 20 percent interest on student loans in future. Banks say the reason for this is mainly because increasing fees have seen the banks becoming more and more exposed or, simply, using too much of their money subsidising low student loan interest rates.

Bursaries and grants were all available but these only assisted a "tiny percentage of those who would normally qualify." This week it was reported that South Africa's top JMB matriculant, Bruce McIvor of Johannesburg, who scored six distinctions, was struggling to obtain a bursary to study medicine at Wits University.

## Blacks hit

And many large business corporations are having to divide the bur-



MISSION ACCOMPLISHED ... Sanoc (South African National Olympic Committee) chairman Johan du Plessis (left) and vice-chairman Issy Kramer (right) after their return from Paris.

## Sanoc delegates achieve

South African National Olympic Committee chairman Johan du Plessis returned from a four-day visit to Paris yesterday, guardedly optimistic that the long path to the country's return to international sport had at last begun.

Du Plessis, together with Sanoc vice-chairman Issy Kramer and director Doen du

Committee in Paris. They were accompanied by Sam Ramsamy of the South African Non Racial Olympic Committee and Fekrou Kid of the International Campaign against Apartheid in Sport.

"The best thing to emerge from these talks" said Du Plessis.

MARK ETHERIDGE

## ... as readers beach plan

the right to de-

by Mametja, I don't see limitless beaches as a - it would create a chaotic scene. We should have controlled beaches and people should try to adopt a tolerant attitude towards each other.

Pillay, Lenasia: access beaches is a good idea. I should all act in a sensible way so that we can enjoy ourselves.

nes Peterie, Limited access to beaches is nonsense. Is an attempt to practice apartheid on a small scale? The over-crowding will ease in time.

id Abed, Lenasia: agree with limited access to beaches as this is creating segregation more. We should advance through integration rather than

expanded and whites should change their personal space concept.

Barney Segal, Hillbrow: Overcrowding in any form usually creates problems. Tighter measures must be enforced with controlled attendance, especially more so on the popular beach areas to minimise friction.

J W Chambers, Benoni: Limited access, if it is necessary to prevent a recurrence of the deplorable incidents referred to, may be a necessary evil but hardly a long-term solution.

Roland Davies, Randburg: To open beaches at first and then to reverse the situation would seem like open racism.

Laura Hofer, Fountainbleau: Beaches are public property and therefore should be open to everyone. Limited access won't be a solution - whites will just have



# Beach plan

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to everyone. Limited ac-  
cess won't be a solution  
— whites will just have  
to learn to go to black  
beaches.

**RH Maraj, Stanger:**  
Sad to say, the change  
occurring in our country  
is to some people a tra-  
umatic experience for the  
simple reason that they  
are still living in a white  
orientated South Africa.

**Rees Mann, Lin-**  
**meyer:** Durban has to  
meet the new demand by  
rapidly expanding new  
facilities.

This might reduce even  
further the total number  
of students benefiting  
from these facilities.

Banks were also in-  
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## Blacks hit

And many large busi-  
ness corporations are  
having to divide the bur-  
saries they have avail-  
able among fewer and  
fewer students as the  
cost of education soars.  
This affected many black  
students particularly as  
many businesses make  
their grants available  
only to blacks.

The executive director  
of the Institute for Edu-  
cational Research at the  
Human Sciences Re-  
search Council, Mr SWH  
Engelbrecht, said that in  
all probability no more  
than 20 percent to 25 per-  
cent of 1989 university  
exemption matriculants  
would find places in  
South African universi-  
ties this year.

He agreed that the tra-  
dition which saw children  
matriculate and almost  
automatically go to uni-  
versity, was something of  
the past.

Headmasters ap-  
proached by Saturday  
Star this week urged  
pupils who wanted a uni-  
versity degree "to make  
sure they were near the  
top of their classes".

Parents too, will have  
to be somewhere near the  
top of the financial  
classes to be able to af-  
ford university in future.

PROPERTIES — PLUS

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PROPERTIES  
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MUST BE SEEN.

**LECTION OF FLATS ELLEVUE, BEREA, KEW**

**THE RIGHT AGENT**

PRINTED by The Newspaper Printing Company for the proprietors and publishers, the Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

# Stop book ban, US urged

By DON HOLLIDAY  
Staff Reporter

AMERICAN publishers have been urged to end the boycott on the distribution of books and other educational materials to South Africa.

The call was made in a report published by the Association of American Publishers (AAP) after a fact-finding mission to South Africa last year.

Ms Lisa Drew, vice-president of a major American publishing company, and Professor Robert Wedgeworth, dean of the School of Library Services at Columbia University, visited libraries, universities, schools, booksellers, publishers and writers.

Their report, *The Starvation of Young Black Minds: The Effect of the Book Boycott in South Africa*, was sponsored by the Association of American Publishers and the Fund for Free Expression.

The report said everybody with whom the delegation had had contact in South Africa opposed the boycott on books — even those who supported sanctions and the general cultural boycott.

South African universities were sometimes forced to use inferior texts as alternatives and some students were cut off from vital sources of information.

An even poorer education was being provided to those who needed it most, said the report.

American books of general interest in South Africa — on

Mavis 15/1/90

54

civil rights movements, ethnic children's and young adult literature, and nonracial, nongeo-graphical children's books — were in short supply.

In conclusion the report asked the AAP to urge members and other publishers to stop the boycott on books and educational material and to encourage members to encourage books to schools, libraries and charitable organisations and in the struggle for a progressive, nonracial South Africa.



# UCT housing crisis <sup>CAPL</sup> nearly <sup>11/1/90</sup> <sup>54</sup> resolved

THE University of Cape Town's student housing shortage crisis last year has largely been resolved by the acquisition of two blocks of flats in Rondebosch — Liesbeeck Gardens and Orpheus Court.

Controversy surrounded the purchase of the buildings after the UCT administration evicted the elderly residents of the flats, many of whom had lived there for over 20 years.

UCT Registrar Mr Hugh Amoore told the Southern Suburbs Review he was "reasonably confident" that the accommodation needs of most students would be met this year.

## Improve

"The flats will house more than 350 students and staff of both sexes and all races. We had to take action last year to acquire property suitable for student accommodation.

"We have also tried to improve existing residences by increasing the number of rooms where possible. In addition, the Student Advice Office is on hand to help find alternative accommodation for students who wish to acquire 'digs' outside our residences."

Although the university administration does not yet know how many students will enrol this year, because there are still Matric results that have to come through, Mr Amoore said he expected a small increase on last year's student population.

"But we are reasonably confident that we will be able to deal with most student housing needs," he said.

Mr Amoore said that first-year students are given priority for places in residence and are accepted on the basis of academic performance and need. The 1990 UCT academic year starts next month.

# 'Liberal' Wits does take its black B Ed students further

Stw 15/1/90

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In your edition of January 8 1990, Dr Setoi raises a series of issues regarding education courses at a liberal university, which could readily be identified as the University of the Witwatersrand.

Through your columns I would like to invite Dr Setoi to meet members of the Faculty of Education to debate the issues which he raises in his analysis.

For the benefit of your wider readership I would like to deal with the specific allegations he has made and refute the implications that this university is contributing to the educational crisis, rather than attempting to provide a core of highly qualified educators who would be able to lead to a transformation of the educational system.

One of Dr Setoi's initial claims is that "some liberal university is churning out black B Eds in their hundreds every year".

I would argue that the B Ed degree at the University of the Witwatersrand is an intensive introduction to educational theory and to critical thinking.

In purely numerical terms the numbers of black students succeeding during the past three years has been as follows:

1987: 85 graduates

1988: 88 graduates

1989: 87 graduates.

Dr Setoi goes on to state "ironically, the same university does not take these B Eds on to M Eds and PhDs". Entry to the higher degrees of M Ed and PhD is by rigorous selection, generally based

upon academic performance in the degree of B Ed.

In the period 1987 to the present, 63 black candidates were selected for higher degrees, and it is noteworthy that in the same period 29 black candidates have graduated with the degree of Master of Education and some of these are under consideration as candidates for doctoral studies.

Whereas the educational problems facing Soweto and Alexandra are of immediate and intense concern to this faculty, we also have consistently attempted to fulfil our responsibilities to the educational needs of the entire region stretching from the Orange Free State to the borders of Zimbabwe.

More than 40 percent of B Ed and M Ed black students come from geographical areas other than Soweto and Alexandra.

In addition, specific outreach projects in initial teacher education are already taking place as far north as Giyani and negotiations are in progress to help upgrade black teacher education in other areas.

I hope that Dr Setoi will be prepared to develop his powers of "penetrating analysis" by engaging in a more productive debate with members of this liberal university.

David Freer  
Dean  
Faculty of Education  
Wits University

Johannesburg



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# 'Irregularity' claims unfounded

*Cart tests 18/1/90*

Staff Reporter

A GROUP of UWC students has alleged that there were irregular practices and maladministration in the university's law faculty but UWC authorities said "a few persons" were attempting to create a dispute around examination results.

The four approached the Sunday press and made allegations of irregular practices, indicating that they were going to demand certain sweeping amendments of exam results, UWC said yesterday.

According to the university, the group called a meeting, falsely alleging that they were representing the law students and were from a sub-committee of the Law Students' Council.

UWC's SRC denied knowledge of the group.

The group demanded that all students be allowed to sit for supplementary examinations, that all students be allowed to see their examination scripts and that all marks of 48% automatically be raised to a 50% pass mark.

The university had investigated all the allegations and assured that they were "without factual base". The law faculty already had a system whereby students could see their marked scripts with the dean's permission.

## Fighting near Unita HQ

Heavy fighting between Angolan and Unita in the since in south- its troops were in control of Cuando Cubango as well as Mavinga, the last bastion before Unita headquarters at Jamba.

quoted by the 10 000 men were g. statement said A Unita statement accused the government of bombing its positions in Cuando Cubango and killing five children. — Sapa

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, is to introduce a Bill this year to amend the minimum Latin requirement law students must comply with before they may practise as advocates, the minister announced yesterday.

The proposed amendment provides that students wishing to practise as advocates must have Matric Latin at a higher level as prescribed by the Joint Matriculation Board or a special university course of a higher standard than that needed for matric at standard grade.

At present a preliminary course in Latin at university level is regarded as sufficient.

Mr Coetzee said that in the light of the valid arguments in favour of and against the abolition of Latin, he un-

Latin for law:  
Change soon

dertook to investigate the matter in an attempt to resolve the issue to everyone's satisfaction.

"This has proved to be a most difficult task as there are so many divergent views on the matter," he said. "On the one hand there have been pleas for the total abolition of Latin, and on the other requests for the reintroduction of Latin I as a minimum requirement. The constituent Bar Councils have also not reached consensus on these matters."

Mr Coetzee said a comprehensive study had shown the desirability of retaining the language requirement currently applicable for Latin.



## Latin requirement for law to be amended

SUSAN RUSSELL

THE Minister of Justice is to introduce a Bill this year to amend the minimum Latin requirement law students need before they may practise as an advocate.

The proposed amendments provide that students wishing to practise as advocates must have matric Latin at a higher level, as prescribed by the Joint Matriculation Board, or a special university course of a higher standard than that needed for matric at standard grade.

The present minimum requirement is a preliminary course in Latin at university level.

Coetsee said in the light of the very real and valid arguments in favour of and against the abolition of Latin, he had investigated the matter in an attempt to resolve the issue to everyone's satisfaction. *SMW 19/11/90*

"This has proved to be most difficult owing to the fact that there are so many divergent views on the matter," he said.

"On the one hand there have been pleas for the total abolition of Latin, and on the

other there have been requests for the re-introduction of Latin I as a minimum requirement.

"The constituent Bar Councils have also not reached consensus."

Coetsee said a comprehensive study had revealed the desirability of retaining the language requirement currently applicable in respect of Latin.

Prospective advocates would still have to pass courses in both English and Afrikaans at post-matriculation level.

The proposed amendment would not affect the autonomy of universities to insist on higher minimum levels.

"The Bill, which will put an end to all the speculation regarding the position of Latin and law, will most probably be considered by Parliament early in the 1990 session and will enable students to plan their curricula accordingly," he said.

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# BACHELOR OF ARTS ALTERNATIVE

(54)

## Varsities to turn thousands away

**PRETORIA** — Thousands of matriculants will be turned away from SA universities next year because of stricter admission criteria and substantial cuts — in real terms — in state subsidies.

Next year's state university subsidy has been increased 6% over the current year's figure, which means when inflation is taken into account, it is substantially less than the 1989 figure.

Natal University, for instance, has so far received more than 10 000 applications for admission — 7 250 for its Durban Campus,

2 250 for Maritzburg, and 900 for the medical school.

Although allowance has been made for a growth of 2% — this figure applies to most SA universities — only 1 800 can be admitted in Durban, 1 200 in Maritzburg and 120 to the medical school.

### Similar

The number of applications is likely to increase further before the end of February.

According to a university spokesman, at least another 1 000 applications will be received before the end of February.

At the University of the Witwatersrand the picture is similar. A large percentage of the flood of applicants will have to be refused admission.

Applications so far total 16 500, and about 70% will have to be refused. About 4 500 will be admitted.

Cape Town University's registrar J Moore said only 3 500 of the expected more than 12 000 appli-

cations for admission could be accepted. It was likely that there would be more than 1 000 applications for the 150 first year places in the university's medical school.

### Wedding out

Educationalists said the stricter admission requirements — for instance, at Pretoria University a matric performance of an average of at least 50% is needed — would contribute to a wedding out of unsuitable material and to a reduction in the high first year failure rate.

Students who cannot gain admission to WITS can register with UNISA for B.A. Psychology, Economics, Communications, Communications Law etc, and attend day lectures at our Glenhazel campus. For detailed information direct your enquiries to:

## Glenhazel Campus Registrations

### Telephone (011) 786-4520 (3 lines)

Students must register before 31 January 1990

09/11/1990  
ster



# Bury differences - Minister

By Jovial Rantao

Many of the problems experienced in South Africa's education system would disappear if everyone in the community contributed to the furtherance of discipline and knowledge, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said yesterday when opening the new Vista University campus in Soweto.

Addressing academics, community leaders and mayors from various cities, Dr van der Merwe said discipline and knowledge formed the corner stones of any ordered community.

"Discipline is the integral part of the educational process. In the house, nursery, school, university, between colleagues, everything depends on discipline. Discipline is a corner stone for progress and orderly community life," he said.

Dr van der Merwe called on members of the community to bury their differences and to unite to solve the education crisis.

"I'm aware that we have ideological differences but let us not allow the differences to prevent us from giving the people the kind of education they so dearly need.

"We want to bring the best education possible to the black people which will be to the advantage of South Africa," the Minister said. "Without self-discipline, there would be chaos."

Before moving to the new campus last year, the university was accommodated in prefabricated structures in Senoane township, Soweto.

Since its opening in 1982, Vista has awarded 1 193 bachelor, three honours, 20 masters and 16 doctoral degrees and over 12 000 education certificates and diplomas.

## Ministers' wounds described

Stw  
19/1/90 The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — A Lesotho police officer yesterday described at an inquest hearing the wounds he found on the bodies of the two former Lesotho Cabinet Ministers and their wives who were shot dead in the Maluti mountains more than three years ago.

### EXAMINED

Mr Desmond Sixishe, former Minister of Information and Mr Vincent Makhele, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, were killed with their wives on Bushman's Pass on November 16 1986.

They had been members of the Cabi-

net of former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, who was overthrown by the military earlier that year.

Detective Lance Sergeant Nolushungu told the inquest he took the bodies of the Ministers and their wives to the Maseru mortuary, where he examined them.

He found a bullet wound in Mr Makhele's stomach and another on his upper arm; seven bullet wounds at various places on the body of Mrs Makhele; Mrs Sixishe had a broken leg and a broken hand; and she and Mr Sixishe each had a bullet wound on the left side of the chest.

The hearing continues.

Star 22/11/90

54

## Document urges non-racial strategy

# Universities need to grow fast for future

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The University of Zululand will grow to 35 times its current size, while Natal University will dwindle to a meagre 45 percent of its size, and Durban-Westville will shrink by almost 20 percent.

That, according to a new document, will be the scenario in 20 years if "own affairs" policies are adhered to.

The document, "The Role in Society of the University of Natal, 1989 onwards", predicts

that by 2010 African student numbers would grow by a massive 887 percent and coloured student numbers by 170 percent. White students numbers would drop by 63 percent, and Indians by 38 percent.

### Feasible

By 2010, "white" universities will be catering for only 52 916 students.

Almost 40 000 African students (only 2,6 students per 1 000 African people) were served by

two distance universities, two residential universities and one medical university in 1985. By 2010, the facilities will have to cater for 350 000 students.

The document said the only feasible way to avoid the disastrous situation would be to provide for an annual growth rate of 3,4 percent in student numbers at all universities in South Africa on a non racial basis.

At Natal University, African student enrolments increased by 166 percent between 1983 and 1988, but these students still make up only 11,3 percent of the student body. Indian students increased by 88 percent, and now comprise about 16,3 percent of total numbers.

White students still make up the majority (70,3 percent) on campus.

The document makes an "informed guess" about the university's future racial composition. By 2010, it is estimated that about 67 percent of students will be African, 20 percent white, 10 percent Indian and 3 percent coloured.

## Swazi official found hanged

MBABANE — The secretary to the Swazi Cabinet and head of the Swazi civil service, Mr E V Dlamini, was found hanged at his home in Mbabane on Saturday.

Friends of Mr Dlamini said he was found hanging in his garage by a close friend whom he had telephoned earlier in the morning to ask him to call at the house to discuss an urgent mat-

ter. Star 22/11/90  
Mr Dlamini, who was in his mid-60s, was one of Swaziland's longest-serving civil servants and had been secretary to the Cabinet for about 10 years.

He leaves his wife and five children. One of his daughters, Gcinaphi, is married to King Mswati whom she accompanied on his six-nation world tour late last year. — Sapa.



# Teachers' colleges to step up intake

54

Sowetan  
22/01/90

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

**COLLEGES** falling under the Department of Education and Training will be able to increase their intake of first-year students for the junior primary and senior primary teachers' courses this year.

According to *Focus on Education*, a publication of the DET, additional teachers are also required for the so-called "scarce subjects" in the secondary schools.

However, the supply of certain categories of secondary school teachers is about to exceed, or already exceeds, requirements, and colleges will be expected to reduce their intake for the

Secondary Teachers' Diploma (STD) course.

The publication states that a set of guidelines has been provided for the colleges regarding the first-year intake for 1990. They are as follows:

\* The number of students for the junior primary and senior primary teachers' courses should be increased while the intake for the STD course should be decreased;

\* The minimum number of students enrolled for a particular subject shall not be less than 25; the exception to the rule being the scarce subjects. Permission for such exceptions must be obtained from head office.

\* The maximum enrolment and staff establishment of colleges are determined by the director-general.

\* In the selection of students, colleges should try to make provision first and foremost for students from geographical areas where there is a shortage of teachers.

\* Students registering for the Primary Teachers' Diploma (senior primary) course will have to choose four subjects (one of which must be an official language) which they have passed at Standard 10 level, from the following list of optional subjects:

An African language, Afrikaans, English, biblical studies, biology, geography, history, mathematics and physical science.

Details regarding curriculum and the intake to part-time courses, will be published in the regional newspapers.

First year intake (1990) per full-time course

College	PTD (junior)	PTD (senior)	STD	STD (tech)
Indumiso	140	140	105	90
Mphohadi	70	105	—	—
Sebokeng	105	70	120	—
East Rand	—	210	70	75
Kathorus	105	70	—	—
Daveyton	70	105	—	—
Soweto	70	140	70	—
Phatsimang	35	70	70	—
Transvaal	140	140	140	—
Algoa	114	76	45	—
Good Hope	140	140	70	—
Jagisanong	105	70	—	—

# Tukkies row over mixed residences

A group of students at the University of Pretoria were yesterday prevented from distributing pamphlets protesting against the opening of Tukkies residences to all races.

The pamphlets were being handed to new students and their parents by members of the Anti-Opening Committee (AOC) during orientation week. When a member of the Students' Representative Council objected, the university's director of campus security demanded that students stop distributing the pamphlets.

The AOC and the Afrikaaner Student Front (ASF) have both expressed strong opposition to multiracial residences, which they say will make white students suffer.

The pamphlet said multiracial residences

would lead to "your son or daughter sharing toilets, showers, swimming pools etc, with non-whites".

"Your son or daughter will be forced to have social contact with non-whites," it added.

It further stated that after University of the Witwatersrand residences were opened to all races, academic standards dropped drastically and "now whites are discriminated against on an academic level". (54) (127) (28)

"Multiracial residences mean racial clashes. Racial clashes lead to a negative academic atmosphere," the pamphlet read.

The ASF has requested the university administration to hold a ballot on the issue among students living in residences. — Sapa.



# Lectures on legal services to the poor (54) in 'new' SA (54)

By Ramsay Milne  
The Star Bureau

Star 25/1/90

NEW YORK — A University of Maryland professor, a champion of legal services for the poor in America, is collaborating with the University of the Witwatersrand to sketch the framework of a legal system which he says will not only look after the interests of South Africa's post-apartheid poor but also be seen as a "protector" and not a prosecutor of all citizens.

Professor Clinton Bamberger says that within the next few weeks some 160 Wits students will begin taking his clinical legal education course.

In an interview in the *Baltimore Sun*, Professor Bamberger said: "This is a generation of students who are going to design a post apartheid legal system.

"It would be unfortunate if they had no prior experience in the legal needs of the poor."

His initiative began last year when he used a sabbatical to set up the Johannesburg clinical legal education programme at the invitation of Wits University.

He described as one of his dreams the introduction of black students to a legal system that would protect them from apartheid's injustices.

The university has confirmed that Professor Bamberger will spend four to five months at the Wits Law Clinic early this year and teach final year law students.

He will also assist at the Law Clinic.

"We will be making use of his considerable expertise," a university spokesman said.

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# The search for the useful economist

WHAT is an economist?

Merton Dagut will approach his secondment to Wits University's economics department with this question.

"It is easy to define an accountant or lawyer, but I want to know what an economist is and how he can be useful," he said.

Dagut is Nedbank's executive committee member responsible for strategic planning and one of SA's most respected corporate economists.

His acceptance of the Wits post, which will see him become head of the university's economics department, is in his own words a first.

"I view this as a valuable opportunity for the necessary interchange between corporate and academic English language institutions," he says.

He is convinced that in teaching economics, both content and approach should be designed to create practical, real world economists.

"It would be arrogant to say I will walk in and turn things upside down. However, there is scope for improvement by distilling the best elements of the course, as well as introducing fresh content and people.

"With this attitude we can produce

## NEIL YORKE SMITH

real world economists, prepared either to make a valuable business contribution, or to continue as valued academics," he said.

"Part of the challenge will be developing existing strengths as well as getting rid of the unnecessary barriers that impede communication between the current academic islands."

Dagut says he will devote about 20% of his time to Wits and 80% to Nedbank this year. Next year, when he becomes full-time head of department, this will reverse.

"I will make time for this involvement by shedding peripheral responsibilities which one accumulates over time and which others, both in and out of the bank, can probably do better anyway."

Dagut says he went to Wits planning to do law but found economics easier. "This gave me more time for my real interests at that time, like theatre, politics and being foreign editor of

Wits Student — that was in the grand old days of politics.

"I suddenly found I had an honours degree, which was quite pleasant."

His duties as Nedbank's corporate planning head involve what he terms the very fundamentals.

"These include asking what we want to do in the future and deciding what we need to do to achieve our goals. Our planning horizon is a revolving three to five years, so we are looking at 1993 to 1996 at the moment."

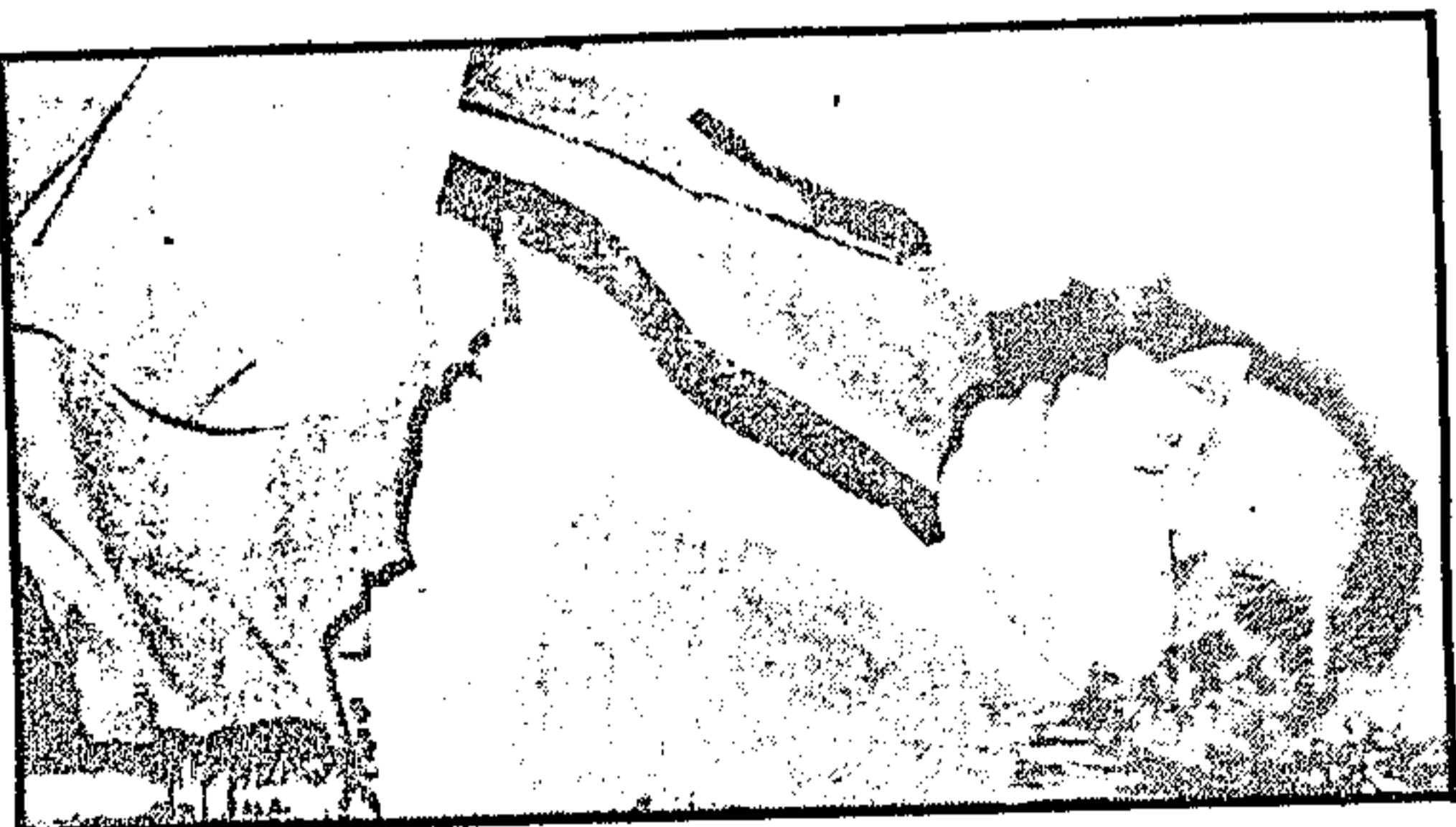
Dagut plans to involve the private sector in his attempts to define and produce useful economists.

"From the corporate side one can't just say we need decent economists and not be involved in their development. The success of this experiment depends on how well we can get economists to interact with each other.

"I hope we can pool and share resources. The enthusiasm and support already shown by my colleagues fuel optimism that it will work.

"Maybe this is one of those ideas whose time has come," he says.

## REVIEWS



□ DAGUT



A Business Times Survey January 28, 1990

# Daunting challenges for managers

THE critical skills shortage being experienced in SA extends to all corners of commerce and industry, including warehousing and distribution.

The lack of qualified people in the industry has caused SA to lag behind its counterparts in the US, Japan and Europe.

The problem is compounded by the fact that sanctions have prevented personnel from keeping abreast of technological advances in other parts of the world.

In addition, major changes are occurring in every aspect of the warehousing and transport industry, on the social, political, technological, physical and economic fronts.

These changes have meant that managers have had to adapt their thinking and methods of operation. But many have either not recognised the new environment

or have refused to change their ways.

SA Transport Services (Sats) managing director Anton Moolman says it is of utmost importance that a manager understands the forces that can be unleashed in a process of change. If he does not, the firm or organisation concerned could be harmed.

Dr Moolman says: "The challenge to the manager, therefore, is to find in a maze of theories an approach that might be applicable to his organisation and then to act accordingly."

"Ultimately, what is needed is a leader possessing a combination of vision, an ability to communicate and self-confidence."

Dr Moolman says if managers are too short-sighted and fight only for their own interests in the shorter term, the industry will bear the detrimental effects in the longer term.

The skills shortage has been partially alleviated by the development of various courses and degrees which deal specifically with materials handling.

One such innovation was the introduction of materials handling degrees up to master's level by the University of Pretoria two years ago. Prospective students with a BSc can expect to complete the degree within two years, and the maximum period of study is set at four years.

A lecturer says the rationale behind the introduction

of the degree was the rapidly increasing need for top-notch specialists in the field, especially because the materials handling industry accounts for upwards of 40% of SA's gross national product.

Subjects studied in the honours course include warehousing and distribution, road-transport operations, long-distance transport options, factory automation and personnel management.

Another organisation helping to fill the personnel gap is the Materials Handling Institute (MHI).

The MHI runs correspondence courses which students of all ages can under-

take without possessing a matriculation certificate.

Courses offered by MHI include a certificate in storemanship which takes a year to complete, a three-year study of materials handling and a one-year diploma in warehousing for managers.

Companies in the industry have begun to deal with the problem of severe management shortages by introducing training programmes.

Reinfreight, for example, has a comprehensive training and culture programme, staff relations being a top priority.

Reinfreight Forwarding SA divisional general manager Eddie Stead says staff members are a company's most important asset and are developed as much as possible. The organisation imple-

mented a three-year "culture programme" 10 months ago, and Mr Stead says the results are already evident.

"We have a decentralised management structure, which means each manager looks after his own divisional unit. Reinfreight is made up of many small business units and each manager knows his particular area inside out."

"Managers can respond quickly to a changing environment because there is no overriding dictatorial policy. The line of communication between top, middle and lower management is short and decisions are made quickly."

One of the results of the mergers that have taken place in the material handling industry has been in-

creased volumes. This has worsened the manpower shortage.

One of the solutions has been increased automation, but it has often caused staff resistance to change and a fear that jobs will be lost.

Mr Stead says computerisation has helped his company considerably, but that there was some resistance to it in the beginning. "Historically, the invoice-

ing of suppliers has been a paper shuffling business. It was all done manually, wasting a lot of time and causing lower productivity.

"When we introduced computers into this department, the clerks were nervous that they would lose their jobs. However, when they realised that the computer would make their job easier and that their expertise was still vital, it went down well."



ANTON MOOLMAN... managers must adapt

311190  
**Reform pro  
deo system,  
govt urged**

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Association of Law Societies (ALS) and the General Council of the Bar (GCB) have asked government to urgently reform the pro deo system, according to a statement issued jointly.

This was especially needed in cases where the death penalty could be imposed, it said.

In all such matters, it added, advocates should be assisted by attorneys and proper instruction given to the advocate and the attorney by the Legal Aid Board.

The ALS and the GCB stressed it was a top priority to bring the pro deo system under legal aid without delay.

Both organisations also restated the need for the creation of an ombudsman "in the classical sense".

In the current debate on a new constitutional dispensation "it is imperative that fresh attention be focused on the administrative side of government".

A classified ombudsman, it was stated, should be an independent commissioner with the authority to investigate any complaint concerning the administrative actions of public officials and to report the result to Parliament.

The advocate-general did not have sufficient powers to fulfil the role.

□ Sapa reports from Pretoria that the Association of Bar Societies (ABS) differed from Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee on the issue of Latin as a required subject for admission as an advocate.

Coetsee indicated last week he would table a Bill stipulating that higher grade matric Latin — or a special one-year course at university — remain a requirement for an LLB degree.

ABS president Nico Coetser said yesterday that the body supported the majority of bar councils in SA in considering that Latin should not be a requirement for any branch of the legal profession.

The Latin requirement is of advantage to anyone wanting admission as an advocate.

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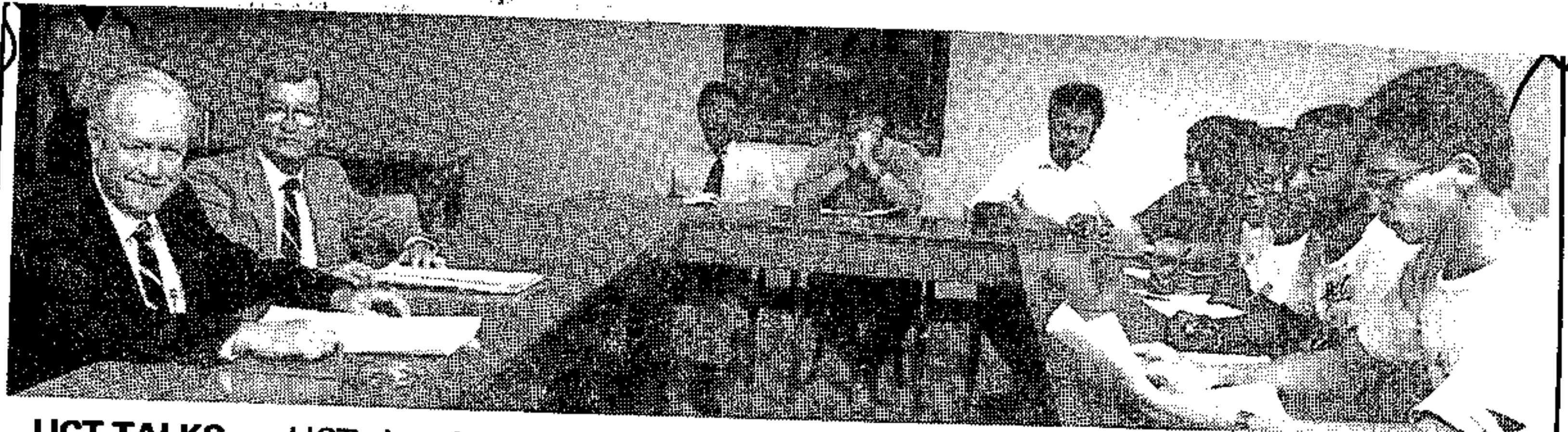
Sowetan 1/3/90

MORE than 2 000 chanting, flag-waving university and college students marched through Johannesburg's city centre yesterday to the offices of the Department of Education and Training where a petition to the State President was presented to regional education director Mr Peet Struwig.

The petition, addressed to President FW de Klerk, Minister of National Education, Dr Gerit Viljoen, and Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, appeals for their intervention in the education crisis and the exclusion of more than 1 000 students from tertiary institutions.

The petition was presented to Mr Struwig by representatives of South African National Students Congress, (Sansco), Black Students Society (BSS), and National Education Crisis Committee (NECC).

At the University of Cape Town, several hundred students marched to the Bremner administration block to protest against the university's alleged "elitist middle-class" admission's policy and other matters.



**UCT TALKS . . .** UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders (left) and Professor James Leatt, deputy vice chancellor, (second from left) prepare to discuss grievances with a student delegation. Opposite the administrators are Mr Crispin Sonn, vice-chairman of the Black Students Society (with glasses) and Mr Lihle Moon, regional chairman of the SA National Students Congress (on his left).

Picture: ANNE LAING

**Staff Reporter**

UCT is setting up a committee today to investigate its admissions and exclusions policy and will review its Academic Support Programme (ASP) and the learning process on campus.

This was said by the vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, after a meeting with a delegation from the SA National Council of Students (Sansco) and Nusas yesterday.

The delegation was allowed into the locked Bremner administration building after about 9 000 students from UCT, UWC, Pentech and Good Hope College marched down Woolsack Avenue from Jameson Hall.

The students delivered a memorandum demanding the abolition of the "elitist middle class-oriented" admissions criteria, the immediate readmission of excluded

# UCT body to probe policies

*Call time 11/3/90 (54)*

students and the scrapping of the exclusion policy.

It also demanded that the remaining 50 "squatter" students at Baxter residence be instantly accommodated and that students with outstanding fees be allowed to register unconditionally.

Students also said the ASP fell far short of compensating for 12 years of "gutter education".

Dr Saunders said UCT was "deeply concerned about the ravages of apartheid policy on education".

The university would continue to do all it could to ensure that as many black students as possible with potential to succeed at university were admitted.

He said that the investigation committee would include students.

The administration had already reviewed all cases of exclusion. (UCT registrar Mr Hugh Amoore confirmed that 177 of the original 486 exclusions this year had been readmitted on review.)

Dr Saunders said student leaders had been asked to bring forward any cases they felt deserved review.

"It is not in the interest of anyone to readmit any student who does not have the ability to succeed at UCT," he added.

Special attention would be given to students whose academic progress might have been retarded because they had not had proper residential accommodation, he said.

Financial problems of students were fully discussed and the channels of aid outlined, he added.

## 9 000 hopefuls tried for 3 000 places

**Staff Reporter**

UCT received 9 000 applications from potential 1990 first-year students — three times as many as it could teach — and had underestimated residential accommodation needs, registrar Mr Hugh Amoore said yesterday.

Mr Amoore was asked to give an overall perspective on the controversy raging over the university's "exclusion" policy and the severe student squatter problem caused by the lack of accommodation.

He said all students were automatically excluded at the beginning of each academic year and reassessed according to their aca-

ademic progress.

Unless a first-year student passed two or more of his four courses he would not be re-admitted. Exceptions were made in special circumstances.

Those failing readmission criteria could apply for a review.

The 177 students recently readmitted had all gone through this process, he added.

The university tried to limit undergraduate student growth to one percent but this depended on the quality of the applicants, the number of students and staff, and available funds.

Admission to residences was

based on academic achievement and individual need.

Mr Amoore admitted that the housing estimates for first-year black students had been "out" this year and promised that this would be "comprehensively reviewed".

UCT had bought a block of flats (now fully occupied) but the housing need was growing.

"We have accommodation for 3 000 students and 14 000 students," he said.

● Dr Saunders said yesterday he was confident all students in temporary accommodation would be adequately housed within days.



# UCT to probe its admission policy

By JOHN YELD  
Education Reporter

THE exclusions policy of the University of Cape Town is not used to keep black students out of the university, vice-chancellor and principal Dr Stuart Saunders has assured a student delegation.

A high-powered committee, headed by Dr Saunders and possibly including student representatives, meets today to start investigating the university's admissions and exclusions policy and to review the Academic Support Programme.

## PROTEST MARCH

The delegation — of student leaders from the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) and National Union of South African Students (Nusas) from UCT, the University of the Western Cape, Peninsula Technikon and the Good Hope College at Khayelitsha — met Dr Saunders after a protest march by several hundred students yesterday.

The protest was part of a national campaign on campuses throughout the country to highlight problems caused by "apartheid education".

A memorandum handed to Dr Saunders called for, among other things:

- The immediate re-admission of excluded students;
- The scrapping of the exclusions policy with immediate effect; and
- That the university "instantly" make accommodation available to students.

After the meeting, delegation members said they had won "a small victory".

Of the more than 460 students who had been excluded on academic grounds at the end of last year, 177 had been readmitted after review by deans of their faculties, reported the delegation.

The university administration had agreed to register students without their having paid

fees if they could get loans with the help of the student affairs office and lecturers would be asked to consider academic concessions for students still without proper accommodation.

Dr Saunders said the discussion had been "frank and forthright" and the quality of the student leadership gave him "hope for the future".

## SUPPORT GROWING

Dr Saunders also said he was confident that "in the next few days" students in temporary accommodation would be properly housed.

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that support for a national campaign to protest against admission criteria in colleges and universities is growing there.

Students at Vista University and Algoa Teachers College are boycotting lectures in support of the campaign.

On Tuesday, 500 Rhodes University students took part in a lecture boycott to focus on the crisis facing tertiary educational institutions.



Cocaine by the ton

5/10/90

54

## Marchers hand over education petition

By Stan Hlophe

More than 2 000 students marched yesterday through the centre of Johannesburg to the Department of Education and Training offices, where a petition to the State President was handed to regional education director Mr Peet Struwig.

The petition appeals to Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of National Education Dr Gerrit Viljoen and Minister of Education and Development Aid Dr Stoffel van der Merwe to intervene in the education crisis and the exclusion of more than 1 000 students from tertiary institutions.

It was presented by members of the SA National Students' Congress (Sansco), Black Students' Society and National Education Co-ordinating Committee.

### FILMED

Mr Struwig received the petition and thanked the delegation. He promised to send it to the Ministers concerned.

Police followed and filmed the procession while traffic officers kept roads clear.

Sansco general secretary Mr Jerry Maseko urged students to continue with the education struggle to ensure that a non-racial education department was established.

He also pledged solidarity with Northern Transvaal students allegedly killed in a confrontation with police.

● The University of Cape Town's administration building was barricaded yesterday by security staff during a march and sit-in by students.

Several hundred students marched on the campus to protest against what they called "First World" admissions policies at universities nationwide.



# Students march to DET to demand reforms

ABOUT 1 500 tertiary students from the Johannesburg area marched to Department of Education and Training (DET) headquarters yesterday demanding education reforms.

The SA National Students Congress (Sansco) official James Maseko gave DET regional director Peet Struwig a memorandum calling for the "immediate readmission of all excluded students at tertiary institutions".

NECC general secretary Ihron Rensburg said there had been a number of exclusions at universities, technicons and colleges in SA this year, including

**DANIEL FELDMAN**

465 at UCT and more than 200 at Wits. Rensburg said that students were excluded on the basis of age, political views and academic performance. He said 80% of excluded students were black. *BIDAN 113190*

Rensburg said the march was planned to DET offices because many of the problems in tertiary education were due to DET inadequacies in primary and secondary education.

He noted that whites held 70% of all matric certificates and 80% of bachelor

degrees.

Our Cape Town Correspondent reports that UCT is setting up a committee today to investigate its admissions and exclusions policy and will review its Academic Support Programme.

This was announced by vice-chancellor Stuart Saunders after a meeting with a delegation of Sansco and Nusas students yesterday.

The students demanded abolition of the "elitist middle-class oriented" admissions criteria, the immediate re-admission of excluded students and the scrapping of the exclusion policy.

80054

Cape Times, Friday, March 2, 1990 5

# Cape nursing colleges open to all races

ALL nursing colleges and nursing residences in the Cape will be opened to all races, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Kobus Meiring, announced yesterday.

At a meeting in the city, Mr Meiring, together with the MEC for Hospital and Health Services, the director of the Cape Provincial Administration, the rectors of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch and other senior officials, decided in principle to open the colleges and residences to all race groups.

The decision was taken as part of the administration's drive towards optimum use of personnel and services.

It was also decided to make available under-utilised accommodation at Karl Bremer Hospital to students of the Tygerberg Technikon and to offer Clarendon House as accommodation to UCT students.

The meeting, held to discuss the financial circumstances within which hospitals and health services needed to operate, also stated that the cardiac unit at the provincial hospital in Port Elizabeth would not be closed, despite some reports to the contrary.

Services at the unit would continue as at present, according to a spokesman for the administrator. He said, however, the current problems being experienced by the cardiac unit would be overcome by rationalisation of staff. — Sapa



# Rhodes, Canada offer four bursaries

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Sowetan 2/3/90

RHODES university and Canada are to provide four one-year post-graduate bursaries to financially disadvantaged students with the potential to make a substantial contribution to a free and effective media in South Africa.

A spokesman for the Canadian Embassy said it was the second year in succession that Canada and Rhodes had worked together to provide bursaries.

The four journalism students to benefit this year from the advanced study will be selected by a committee of the Journalism Department of Rhodes and a working journalist.

"We believe that these students, who would otherwise find it difficult or impossible to develop their skills to full potential, will be able to benefit from the unique expertise and facilities of the university's journalism department."

The Canadian bursaries (totalling R38 900) will provide living and tuition expenses for the four post-graduate students.

Canada's support for this programme is part of its commitment to the creation of a free, competent and critical media that will be an essential element of a democratic, post-apartheid South Africa.

# Starke gets apology from Matie students

CPH TAP 2/3/90 Staff Reporter

54

LETTERS of apology have been sent to Stellenbosch businessman and former Springbok rugby player Mr James Starke by the two University of Stellenbosch students who assaulted him last month.

A spokesman for the university yesterday said the letters, believed to be part of a settlement under which Mr Stark has agreed not to lay charges against the students, had already been sent to Mr Stark.

The spokesman said he was not familiar with the contents of the letters.

One of the students has also agreed to pay all medical bills incurred by Mr Stark, who suffered a broken nose, damage to six teeth, cuts and bruises and amnesia as a result of the attack.

The attack occurred outside a Stellenbosch restaurant after Mr Starke admonished one of the students for urinating in public.



# Residence crisis is over, says UCT head

AM THS  
3/3/90  
54

Staff Reporter

AS 133 UCT students yesterday moved into a new residence at Groot Schuur Hospital, the university's vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, announced that the accommodation crisis at UCT was now over.

Earlier this week students demonstrated at the university, demanding, among other things, that accommodation be found for many students allegedly cramming residence rooms and sleeping in corridors.

The hospital residence is disused nurses' quarters, now being rented by the university.

Reacting to complaints from students that the residence was "too far" from the university, Dr Saunders said buses were being provided to and from the university.

Meanwhile, more than 120 students at the University of Stellenbosch's Gold Fields residence held a demonstration yesterday, demanding a dining hall and indoor recreation facility.



**SMILES FOR NEW RESIDENCE . . .** UCT students yesterday moved into a new residence at Groot Schuur Hospital. Among them were (from left) Ms Winnie Thanjekwayoi, Mr M M Setlogelo and Ms Bernadette Hlatshwa, all from Johannesburg, Mr Neville Gawula of Port Elizabeth, Mr Mbulelo Ntsente of Guguletu and Ms Clothilda Tsagawe of Johannesburg.



# UCT working for change — Saunders

ARLW 5/3/90

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## Part Two — "The Response"

"THE old authority is dying and the new cannot be born... a great variety of morbid symptoms appear."

This quotation is apt for the present crisis in education in South Africa, according to University of Cape Town vice-chancellor and principal Dr Stuart Saunders.

He points out the university is both aware of, and deeply concerned by, the "ravages of apartheid policy on education".

"UCT has and will continue to do all it can to work for change in the country and to ensure that as many black students as possible with potential to succeed at university are admitted and helped to realise this," he says.

"I support the call of the students to improve educational opportunities for blacks."

Just how does the university do this?

Definitely not by lowering academic standards, says Dr Saunders.

"UCT is a national resource and it is important for the present and future economic development of this country and for helping to provide the leadership it so desperately needs.

"It takes a long time to build up a university to provide the facilities and expertise to do these things. We have to be sure that of all young South Africans — black and white — who have the ability to succeed at UCT, that as many as possible can come here.

"We have to be sure that they aren't prevented from attending because of a bad school system.

"However, there is no point in admitting students and then giving them a degree which is no good. We are not going to change the exit degree — that is not in the interests of the students or the country."

There is a tension between the increasing demand for access to universities and the need to



Dr Stuart Saunders

maintain academic standards, concedes Dr Saunders.

"I understand that, but we are determined it should be a creative tension. It is clear that the whole university system has to be restructured and there have to be more places for blacks. It becomes very complicated, but in the new South Africa, no doubt, all will change."

However, what of the present?

UCT's 1985 Mission Statement is unequivocal: it commits itself to "seeking the highest possible standards in teaching". The statement also commits the university to "continue to ensure that students from a disadvantaged background are given special teaching assistance if needed after admission to UCT to ensure that they can succeed and meet the high degree standards demanded".

### Realise potentials

This is given practical application in UCT's Academic Support Programme (ASP) — one of four similar structures on the historically white, English-speaking campuses of UCT, Rhodes, Natal and Wits.

The programme is designed primarily to enable students disadvantaged by their educational backgrounds to realise their academic potential and succeed at university. They consist mainly of a range of non-traditional academic courses and tutorial programmes, intended to respond to specific learning needs.

However, recently, all ASPs become increasingly involved in activities designed to remove racial barriers in the university as a whole —

**HUNDREDS of students marched on campuses country-wide last week to protest against the effects of "apartheid education" in tertiary institutions. At the University of Cape Town, a strong memorandum was handed to vice-chancellor and principal Dr Stuart Saunders by a Sansco-Nusas delegation. Central to the students' demands was the call for a moratorium on exclusions and the provision of more accommodation. The Argus Education Reporter JOHN YELD looks at the university's response in the second of a two-part series...**

including initiatives aimed at encouraging mainstream academic departments to gain an understanding of the difficulties faced by the majority of black students, and how to respond creatively.

There is also a five-year Alternative Admissions Research Project, initiated at UCT in 1987, to devise selection criteria to identify educationally disadvantaged students with the potential to succeed. UCT offers about 150 special admission places in the faculties of arts, science, social science, education and commerce — most filled by candidates selected in terms of criteria set by the project.

Perhaps the most significant response by the university to the education crisis has just started — a re-look at the entire academic structure.

A sub-committee of the university's academic planning committee, headed by Dr Saunders and including several deans, met for the first time on Thursday to investigate UCT's admissions and exclusions policies, and to review the ASP and the learning process at the university.

Students have been invited to sit on the committee which, Dr Saunders pointed out, followed a decision by the university last year — this initiative was NOT a response to the South African National Students' Council (Sansco)-National Union of South African Students (Nusas) campaign.

He is unwilling to suggest when this sub-committee might report.

"It will take time — it's a big, important task and we'll

have to look at a whole lot of factors."

Responding to charges that university structures still reflect an essentially white character, Dr Saunders says the university primarily is concerned with trying to appoint the best people, irrespective of race or gender.

Enrolment figures at UCT show a considerable increase in black students, he adds.

"The university always will reflect the abilities of the people in it and we always have emphasised scholarship, not ethnicity. However, the university ultimately will reflect the mix in society."

On a practical level, UCT bends over backwards to help black students — although this may not always be openly acknowledged by either the recipients or the university administration.

Black students gaining admission on academic grounds virtually are assured of university assistance in getting loans and financial help to cover fees and residence costs — although these are a potential sting in the tail in the form of a substantial financial burden if they fail to make the grade.

Similarly, black students are assured of a place in residence — to the extent that some white students seeking residential accommodation have complained of being prejudiced by an effective "affirmative action" policy in favour of black students.

The university is committed to attracting students who can succeed and ensuring that they are given every opportunity of doing so, Dr Saunders emphasises. He also remarks candidly that the university "doesn't do everything right".





Picture: DION TROMP, The

**FLASHBACK:** Students from four Cape tertiary institution campuses march down Woolsack last week on their way to deliver a protest memorandum at the University of Cape Town's Br administration building.



## The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Region	(a) Number of extension offices	(b) Offices now manned by graduates	(c)(i) Graduates in control	(c)(ii) Diplomates in control	(d) Information correct as on:	Offices vacant in respect of graduates or diplomates
1. Transvaal Region	26	19	19	6	23/02/90	1
2. Highveld Region	25	15	15	7	23/02/90	3
3. Free State Region	24	14	14	8	01/03/90	2
4. Natal Region	16	10	10	6	21/02/90	—
5. Eastern Cape Region	14	10	10	4	22/02/90	—
6. Karoo Region	16	3	3	6	21/02/90	4
7. Winter Rain-fall Region	20	14	14	6	22/02/90	—
Total	141	85	85	47		10

## Agricultural research projects: amount spent

26. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:†

(1) (a) What amount was spent on agricultural research projects by his Department during the 1989-90 financial year and (b) what amount has his Department received from (i) industries and (ii) organisations in contributions in respect of such projects;

(2) (a) what amount did his Department allocate to universities for agricultural research in the said financial year and (b) how much was allocated to each university?

Handwritten: 5/3/90 B240E

## The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) R125 000 000 (Amount budgeted for 1989/90 financial year for Agricultural Research. The expenditure will

only be available after the closure of the financial year on 31 March 1990.)

(b) (i) R1 128 312  
(ii) R6 618 175

(b) UNIVERSITY AMOUNT

1. University of the Orange Free State	R105 200
2. Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education	R37 500
3. University of Pretoria	R318 900
4. Rhodes University	R9 800
5. University of Stellenbosch	R169 300
6. University of Natal	R190 100
7. University of Cape Town	R103 000
8. Rand Afrikaans University	R19 000
9. Medical University of Southern Africa	R5 700
10. University of Fort Hare	R9 000
11. University of the Witwatersrand	R49 000
12. University of the Western Cape	R10 000
TOTAL:	R1 026 500

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## INTERPELLATIONS

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

## General Affairs:

## Delimitation commission

1. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development:

Whether a delimitation commission was appointed recently; if so, when is it anticipated that this commission's business will be completed; if not, why not?

B368E.INT

\*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, a delimitation commission was not appointed recently. In terms of the provisions of the Constitution the next delimitation commission must be appointed on 3 October 1990 at the latest, in the case of the House of Assembly, and in the case of the other Houses on 11 June 1994 at the latest.

The Government envisages introducing an amendment to section 48 of the Constitution during this session, which will result in the delimitation periods for the three Houses being concurrent. If the legislation is accepted, a commission for each of the three Houses will have to be appointed after 11 June 1989, but before or on 11 June 1994.

The reasons for the Government's standpoint are as follows: In terms of the Constitution the general election of members of the three Houses of Parliament must take place on the same day. It is therefore desirable that the delimitation of constituencies for the three Houses should also take place at the same time.

As the next general election need not take place before 1994, it would be premature to have the delimitation of the House of Assembly take place as early as 1990. As a result, shifts in the population which took place after that would not be taken into account, and by 1994 the delimitation would therefore already be out of date.

If a decision were taken to go ahead with the appointment of a delimitation commission for the House of Assembly before 30 October 1990, such a delimitation would only come into operation with the following general election for the House of Assembly. This would therefore mean that a second voters' roll, was based on the new delimitation, would have to be compiled while the existing voters' lists based on the old delimitation would still be valid for by-elections, with far-reaching administrative implications, not the least of which would be for the constituency organisations of political parties.

The present distribution of House of Assembly voters indicates that an amendment to the number of House of Assembly members who represent each province has become desirable. Such an amendment also implies the amending of the number of constituencies per province, and this would then influence the redelimitation of constituencies before a next general election. An earlier redelimitation based on the old number of constituencies would therefore be pointless on the one hand, and on the other hand fail to solve the existing problem of large differences in provincial quotas.

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Yesterday the hon the Minister made a speech which lasted 30 minutes, and he said in his own words *inter alia*:

I want to make it clear that the NP's point of departure is that there must be separate (eie) representation, and therefore also separate voters' lists, for every group that wishes to make use of the opportunity for the protection of political rights for groups and minorities in terms of the NP premise. Those who do not want to make use of this, will probably have their own group voters' roll. That is the logical consequence of that standpoint.

What is far worse is the standpoint which the hon the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs



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Hansard 5/3/90 B240E

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# UCT council <sup>54</sup> gets three <sup>ARGUED</sup> new members <sup>7/3/90</sup>

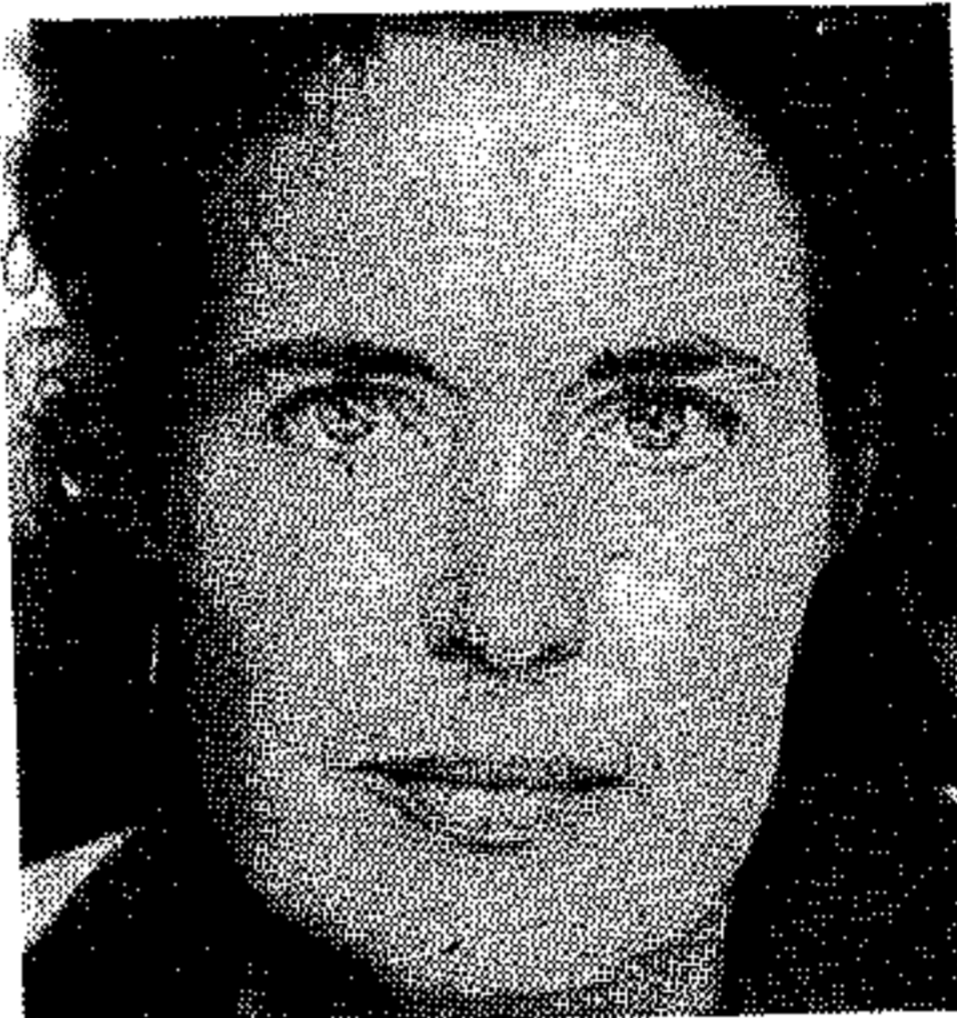
By JOHN YELD  
Education Reporter

**OUTGOING** Black Sash national president Mrs Mary Burton, former Sans Souci Girls High principal Miss Joan Kenyon and consulting engineer Mr Leslie Wilson are the new members of the council of the University of Cape Town.

They were elected by 5 317 members of the university's convocation on February 21 in a 14,4 percent poll.

The council is UCT's governing body, although the senate has jurisdiction over academic matters.

The council's membership, governed by legislation, consists of the vice-chancellor; deputy vice-chancellors; six members elected by the convocation; five appointed by the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly; four chosen by the university's senate; three by donors; two by the Cape Town City Council; one by the Diocesan College



Mrs Mary Burton

(Bishops) constituency; and two by the board of governors of the UCT Foundation.

Others elected by the convocation were architect Mr Revel Fox (re-elected) and former council members Mr D P "Lang Dawid" de Villiers, a city advocate, and former medical faculty dean Professor George Dall.

The constituency of donors has chosen Mr E P Bieber and Dr Frank Bradlow for a further term, and Mr E R Liefeldt as a new member, unopposed.



YOUR editorial, "The UCT Conundrum," and recent correspondence from readers on the same issue prompts me to respond.

I am at present a post-graduate student at UCT, and have had lecturing experience in the Science Faculty at the University of Natal, so feel entitled to add my views to those already expressed.

While lecturing at Natal, I became increasingly distressed at the problems black students were experiencing with my subject, particularly with the practical aspects. I fully realise that these problems are a result of their inferior education at school, particularly in the sciences.

It was also distressing to learn that many of these students were financed by student bank loans, which should they fail, would result in their

# Black racism robs needy students of university opportunities

being in severe financial difficulties. I phoned the student adviser to ask his assistance in the matter, and we agreed that the best approach would be to offer tutorials to assist these students. The whole class was informed of the availability of these tutorials for the benefit of all.

So as not to appear discriminatory, I did not specify that they were particularly for the black group. I went to considerable trouble to prepare for these extra lessons. After three attempts at presenting the tutorials, I gave up. The reason? None of the



ARW's  
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black students would attend.

I was extremely angered to eventually learn that black students had been forbidden to attend such extra tutorials by the Black Student Society, as they are regarded as discriminatory against "disadvantaged students".

In a similar vein, the BSS prohibited black students from joining various student societies, such as the Geology

Society, the Geographical Society, and many others, on the grounds that they are white racist societies. This is simply not true — all races have always been welcome.

I have always accepted that a fully integrated non-racial society is desirable in South Africa. Furthermore, both at UCT and Natal, the BSS forbids the black students in residence to attend

formal dinners, on the grounds that they are colonialist, and that the foods served are not to their cultural tastes!

At the risk of being boring, I could cite many other instances of similar occurrences. Just who is being elitist? Like many others, I consider the behaviour of the BSS as racist in the extreme, and when opportunities are provided for the "disadvantaged" to become less so, the BSS denies them to those students who would like to benefit from the opportunities provided.

I would seriously question

their motives, and more significantly, the attitude of the university authorities, who adopt a conciliatory approach to the racist ongoings of the BSS, which are indeed as dangerous as those of the AWB.

Fanaticism in any form is not to be tolerated in a moral society, and even less so in the climate of South Africa at the present. By leniency, the university actually condones and perpetuates this unacceptable behaviour until it manifests itself in the disgraceful displays we are evincing at UCT at present.

I normally do not write and request that a nom de plume be used, but for fear of victimisation, I request that if you publish this letter, I be permitted to sign myself

ANOTHER  
POSTGRADUATE

Claremont

ARGUS 7/3/90 (54)

## UCT must not give in to unreasonable demands

ON February 28 students from the University of Cape Town's Black Student's Society (BSS) and Nusas were joined by students from the University of the Western Cape (UWC) at UCT where, under the banners of the ANC and South African Communist Party (SACP), they marched up and down the campus for nearly two hours singing and chanting with the obvious intention of trying to disrupt as many lectures as possible.

On two occasions these students marched into the Robert Leslie building, where several lectures (including mine) were in progress, and proceeded to stamp their feet, sing and shout slogans. The noise was so loud that it was nearly impossible to hear what the lecturer was saying, and on at least one occasion a lecture had to be cancelled.

The main purpose behind this march was, among other things, to demand the reinstatement of 400 black students who had failed and who had therefore been excluded from being allowed to re-register at UCT.

This is a very unreasonable demand because UCT has done its best in the past to accommodate black students who have been disadvantaged by "Bantu" education.

If these students are still unable to pass, then they have either not worked hard enough or else they are not

university material (and the same goes for white students).

Why should the university lower its standards just to accommodate a handful of students? Surely if these students are allowed to be readmitted, then those white students who were excluded should also be allowed to return.

What is even more bizarre is that those students who were involved in this march were, by their rowdy actions, infringing on the rights of the majority of students who were trying to ensure that they *did* pass.

Finally, why should students from another university (whose own standards cannot go much lower), be involved with how our university should be run? It is none of their business since they aren't affected by UCT's rules.

On behalf of all hard-working students at UCT, I would like to urge UCT Administration not to give in to the demands of these people just for the sake of peace, but rather to point out to them that they are abusing not only their own positions at this university, but the positions of those students who would like to get degrees that are worth something as well.

GRAEME CALITZ  
Rondebosch



The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Places of safety in terms of the Child Care Act, 1983

	(a)	(b)(i)	(ii)
White	7	491	392
*Coloured	8	700	506
**Indian	2	140	102
***Black	11	1 435	709

\* One place of safety *inter alia* with a detention section for ten youths in which ten youths awaiting trial are being held in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

\*\* One place of safety *inter alia* with a detention section for ninety youths in which one youth awaiting trial is being held in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

\*\*\* Four places of safety with accommodation for seven hundred and fifty youths of which two hundred and four youths are being held in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

*[Handwritten signature]*

this information is furnished as at 16 February 1990;

(2) no.  
(a) and (b) fall away.

Universities: persons studying

140. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education:†

*[Handwritten: 54]*

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Indians and (c) Coloureds are at present studying at each university under his control:

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B315E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
University of Zululand	32	14	1
University of the North	36	3	3
Medical University of Southern Africa	213	105	17
Vista University	58	33	233

(2) 6 June 1989.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(a)

(b)

Address

Property description

Flats 1-12, 14-37, Roseneath Mansions, corner of Quartz- and Goldreich Streets, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

Erven 3869 and 3870, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Flats 1-6, 101-106, 201-206, 301-306, 401-406, and 501-506, Margate Court, corner of Kaptein- and Banket Streets, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

Erf 1321, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Flats 1-8, 29, 31-39, 41-49, Emberton Court, 10 Bruce Street, Hillbrow.

Erf 4007, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Flats 1-4, 6, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21-23, and 26, Soldon Court, 16 Olivia Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

Erf 219, Johannesburg at Berea.

73 Olivia Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

Erf 297, Johannesburg at Berea.

74 Joel Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

Erven 383 and 384, Johannesburg at Berea.

64 Joel Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

Portion A of Erf 379 and 380, Johannesburg at Berea.

60 Joel Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

Erf 377, Johannesburg at Berea.

62 Joel Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

Erf 378 and Remainder of Erf 379, Johannesburg at Berea.

Flats 1-12, 14 and 15, Sandhurst, 57-63 Olivia Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

Erven 301, 302, 303, 304, 305 and 306, Johannesburg at Berea.

Flats 1-4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21-24, 31-34, 41-44, 51-54, 61-64 and 71-74, Kenwood Court, 86 Edith Cavell Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

Erf 5183, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

42 York Street, Berea, Johannesburg.

Erf 679, Johannesburg at Berea.

38 Dorris Street, Berea, Johannesburg.

Erven 653 and 655, Johannesburg at Berea.

Flats 10-12, 20-22, 30-32, 40-42, 50-52, 60-62, and 70-72, Hillsborough Mansions, corner of Pretoria and Klein Streets, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

Erf 4681, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Flats 1-12, 14, 15, 21-24, 31-34, 41-44, 51-56 and 61-63, Duchess Court, 20 O'Reilly Street, Berea, Johannesburg.

Erven 55, 56 and 57, Johannesburg at Berea.

31 Johnston Street, Berea, Johannesburg.

Erf 1248, Johannesburg at Berea.

Flats 1, 3, 101-112, 112A, 114, 115, 201-216 and 301-316, Rosabel Place 62 Quartz Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

Erf 2637, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Flats 1-2, 14-17, 21-26, 31-36, 41-46, 51-56, 61-66, 71-76 and 81-86, Raynor Court, 87 Claim Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

Erf 4534, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

(2) 1 121 units were conditionally exempted from rent control during 1989;

(3) Yes.

*[Handwritten: 713/90]* B31E  
The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES, WELFARE AND HOUSING:

Technikon: persons studying

141. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education:†

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Indians and (c) Coloureds are at present studying at each technikon under his control:

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished? *[Handwritten: 713/90]* B316E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Technikon North-ern Transvaal	17	0	1

(2) 5 September 1989.

Own Affairs:

Hillbrow constituency: rent-controlled premises

1. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Health Services, Welfare and Housing:

(1) How many rent-controlled premises were there in the Hillbrow constituency as at 31 December 1989;

(2) how many such premises were decontrolled in 1989;

(3) whether he will furnish the House with the (a) address and (b) description of each of the premises so decontrolled; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

*[Handwritten: 713/90]* B31E  
The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES, WELFARE AND HOUSING:

(1) Due to the fact that all buildings erected before or on 21 October 1949 automatically became subject to rent control, only such premises over which queries arose, were kept on record. Periodic demolitions of and structural changes to buildings further contributed to the fact that statistics concerning rent controlled premises became totally unreliable. It can therefore not be determined exactly how many premises were subject to rent control in the Hillbrow constituency on 31 December 1989;

(2) 1 121 units were conditionally exempted from rent control during 1989;

(3) Yes.

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:**

*Hansard 7/3/90*

Places of safety in terms of the Child Care Act, 1983	(a)		(b)(i)		(ii)
	7	491	700	140	392
White	7	491	700	140	392
*Coloured	8	700	140	102	506
**Indian	2	140	102	709	102
***Black	11	1 435	709		709

\* One place of safety *inter alia* with a detention section for ten youths in which ten youths awaiting trial are being held in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

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\*\*\* Four places of safety with accommodation for seven hundred and fifty youths of which two hundred and four youths are being held in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

this information is furnished as at 16 February 1990;

(2) no.

(a) and (b) fall away.

**Universities: persons studying**

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*Hansard 7/3/90*  
 (1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Indians and (c) Coloureds are at present studying at each university under his control;

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**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:**

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)
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(2) 6 June 1989.

**(a)**

**Address**

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Flats 1-4, 6, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21-23, and 26, Soldon Court, 16 Olivia Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

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64 Joel Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

60 Joel Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

62 Joel Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

Flats 1-12, 14 and 15, Sandhurst, 57-63 Olivia Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

Flats 1-4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21-24, 31-34, 41-44, 51-54, 61-64 and 71-74, Kenwood Court, 86 Edith Cavelle Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

42 York Street, Berea, Johannesburg.

38 Dorris Street, Berea, Johannesburg.

Flats 10-12, 20-22, 30-32, 40-42, 50-52, 60-62, and 70-72, Hillsborough Mansions, corner of Pretoria and Klein Streets, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

Flats 1-12, 14, 15, 21-24, 31-34, 41-44, 51-56 and 61-63, Duchess Court, 20 O'Reilly Street, Berea, Johannesburg.

31 Johnston Street, Berea, Johannesburg.

Flats 1, 3, 101-112, 112A, 114, 115, 201-216 and 301-316, Rosabel Place 62 Quartz Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

Flats 1-2, 14-17, 21-26, 31-36, 41-46, 51-56, 61-66, 71-76 and 81-86, Raynor Court, 87 Claim Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

**(b)**

**Property description**

Erven 3869 and 3870, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Erf 1321, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Erf 4007, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Erf 219, Johannesburg at Berea.

Erf 297, Johannesburg at Berea.

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Erven 301, 302, 303, 304, 305 and 306, Johannesburg at Berea.

Erf 5183, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Erf 679, Johannesburg at Berea.

Erven 653 and 655, Johannesburg at Berea.

Erf 4681, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Erven 55, 56 and 57, Johannesburg at Berea.

Erf 1248, Johannesburg at Berea.

Erf 2637, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

Erf 4534, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.



# Accommodation crisis at Wits

By Winnie Graham

Hundreds of students at the University of the Witwatersrand are desperately in need of accommodation, yet just a stone's throw away a 12-storey block at the Johannesburg College of Education (JCE) is standing empty — "awaiting renovation".

The shortage of beds at Wits has become so critical that the university has sent out an SOS to staff willing to accommodate students and to nearby residents to make rooms available.

## WAITING LISTS

With about 23 percent of Wits's 18 000 student body black, most of the accommodation is needed for black students.

With fewer students attending JCE, it has placed some hostel space at the disposal of Wits students — but the Government's "own affairs" policy prevents blacks being ac-

commodated there.

Mrs Peta Stevens, the student affairs and accommodation officer, said this week that the long waiting lists for entry to both the traditional university residences, offering three meals a day, and a further 500 wanting space at the university's flats, had prompted her to approach "virtually every block of flats in the area" in search of extra beds. There simply was no accommodation available for students.

"I have been in touch with nearly every estate agent as well," she added. "We could easily do with six more residences, or at least a couple of blocks of flats."

The new Barnato Hall for men and women students had a waiting list of 500. Jubilee Hall had about 100 on the waiting list, and Sunnyside, too, had an enormous list of people wanting accommodation. The men's residences were as full.

"At least 40 percent in our residences are first-year students," she added. "Older white students usually manage to find flats which they can share quite cheaply. Finding a place for our black students is a major problem."

"If JCE were to offer me a 'res' without restriction, I could fill it tomorrow."

A spokesman for JCE said the college's two 12-storey hostel blocks, built in the 1970s, were in the process of being refurbished. One was now reoccupied, but accommodation in the other would not be available for a year. Each could hold 270 students.

The refurbishing was necessary because the blocks had not been repainted or repaired for a long time.

"We help Wits whenever we can, but it is not our decision not to take black students," he said.

12/8 since the coup, to close yesterday at R10,30. *B10am 8/3/90*  
Da Gama, financial director Nic Pietersma discounted rumours yesterday that one of the group's factories had been burned down. He said all were at full production and running 24 hours a day.  
□ Our East London Correspondent reports that Nafcoc has welcomed the Ciskei coup but condemned the destruction of property.  
□ Trade unions will be allowed to operate in Ciskei soon, reports Sapa.

PRETORIA — Allocations in next week's Budget for the TBVC countries and the six homelands should stretch beyond R8bn, sources said yesterday.  
In the current Budget, provision was made for allocations to the TBVC countries of R2,9bn and for the homelands of R4,287bn.  
Gazankulu got R537m, KaNgwane R292,5m, KwaNdebele R240,243m, KwaZulu R1,859bn, Lebowa R1,110bn and QwaQwa R230m, resulting in a total of

**GERALD REILLY**  
nearly R4,3bn.  
Grants from the Development Aid Department are not included in these figures.  
DP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz does not expect the allocations in Wednesday's Budget to be raised in real terms. He said the allocations could be increased by less than the 15% inflation rate.  
There was no doubt the need

for funds in education, health services and housing was as desperate in the homelands as in SA, he said.  
Central Statistical Services said that in the year to end-September homeland civil servants increased by 11 136 to nearly 200 000.  
The total spent on salaries and wages in the six territories in the third quarter of last year increased by R186 200, compared with July to September 1988.

## Exclusion policy, accommodation spark Wits class boycott

*B10am 8/3/90*  
STUDENTS at Wits University — the vast majority black — yesterday began a three-day class boycott in protest at the university's exclusion policy, and erected tents on the library lawn to highlight accommodation problems.  
The boycott is being sponsored by the Wits Black Students Society (BSS) and the Student Representative Council (SRC).  
BSS executive committee member Zola Mojavu said he and other BSS members presented Wits Vice-Chancellor Robert Charlton with a petition yesterday morning demanding a moratorium on the exclusion policy, the establishment of a commission of inquiry concerning

**DANIEL FELDMAN**  
exclusions of failed students, and immediate accommodation for all students.  
He estimated that 1 500 students attended the rally yesterday morning, but neither he nor university authorities were able to say how many people were boycotting classes.  
Mojavu called on students to defy residence regulations and squat on a mass scale in residence halls. He said that the 20 tents would remain up until the housing crisis was solved.

*54*  
SRC president Anton Roskam said that 800 students were on the accommodation waiting list.  
Roskam estimated that 400 students had been excluded since the beginning of the academic year. However, he noted all but about 50 had already found alternatives to Wits.  
Charlton responded to the demands in a statement saying class boycotts exacerbated the problem and "it is not possible to agree to a moratorium on all exclusions".  
However, he "welcomed the proposal for an investigation of the causes of poor academic performance of the university".



# 3 000 Wits students on boycott

54  
Sawyer  
8/3/90

ABOUT 3 000 students at Wits University yesterday started a three-day boycott of all academic activities to force the university's administration to heed a list of grievances.

A spokesman for the Black Students Society, which together with the Wits Student Representative Council is spearheading the boycott, said many representations to the authorities had yielded no results.

Professor Robert W Charlton, the university's vice-chancellor, confirmed the boycott but denied that he had responded insensitively to

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

students' demands.

"I am deeply concerned about the plight of many black students and I and the whole university administration are doing everything that we can to try to help," he said.

## Moratorium

The BSS spokesman said those involved in the boycott will meet tomorrow to review the boycott action. The students are demanding that the university:

\* declare a moratorium on exclusions of about 400 students who failed to meet the university's requirements last

year,

\* pay serious attention to accommodation problems and lease flats in town for stranded students, and

\* set up a commission of inquiry to investigate all rules governing admission, exclusion and accommodation of students. This commission should comprise organisations like the National Education Co-ordinating Committee, the African National Congress and other interested parties.

A spokesman for the SRC said tents were to be pitched last night to accommodate hundreds of stranded students. A petition would also be handed to Charlton, he said.

UCT offers  
Cape Times 8/3/90  
top post to  
Andre Brink

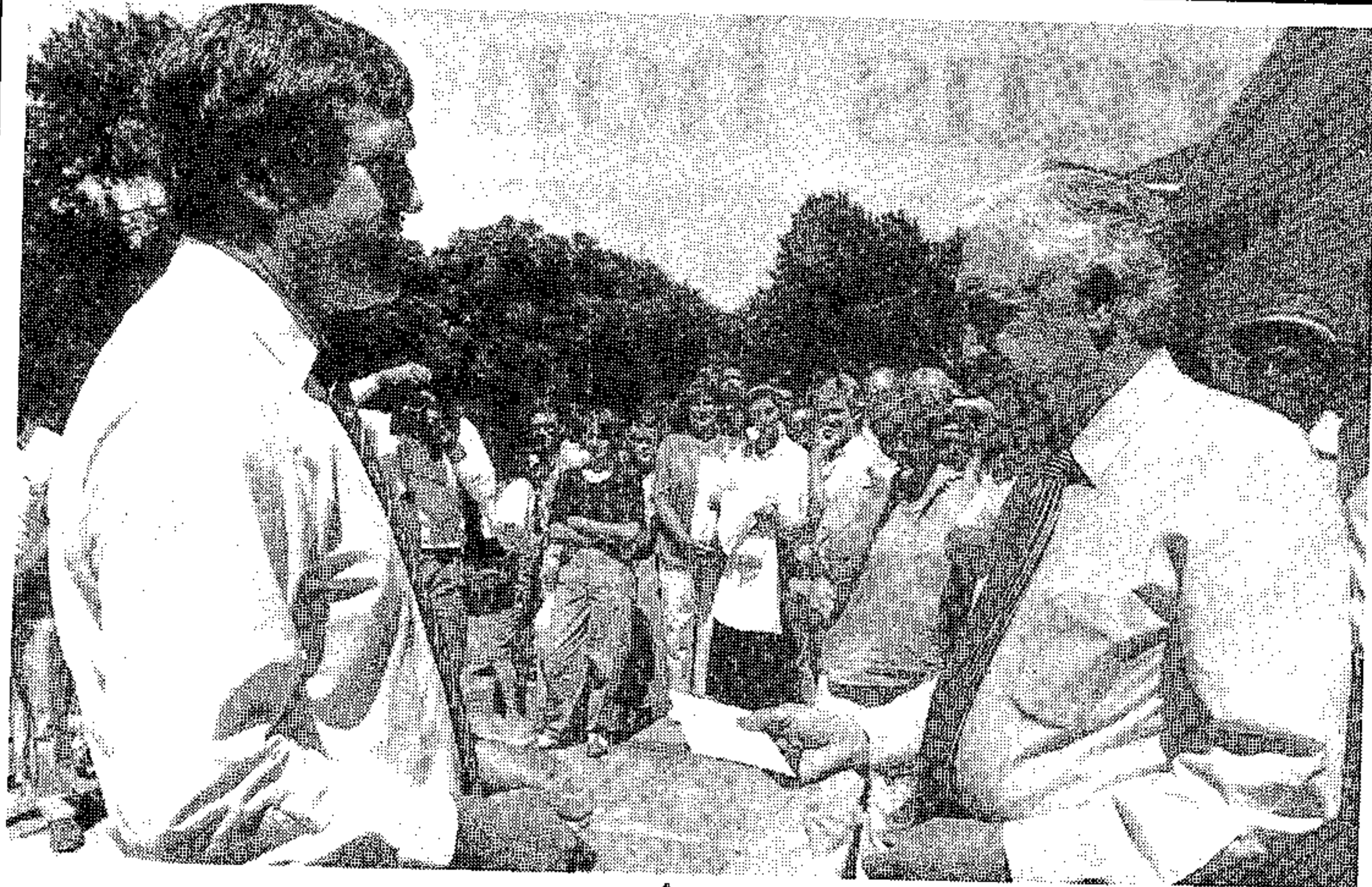
Staff Reporter

AUTHOR Professor Andre Brink has been offered a chair in the English department of the University of Cape Town, reliable sources told the Cape Times yesterday.

Final approval on his posting is believed to have been put to the UCT board yesterday afternoon. This was only a formality however, the sources claimed.

Professor Brink, a lecturer in Afrikaans-Nederlands and modern fiction at Rhodes University, said last night he was excited by the offer, but refused to comment until the offer became formal.





Pictures: LEON MÜLLER, The Argus.

**STAFF DEMANDS:** UCT Staff Association president Professor Geoff Hansford, left, hands a copy of a memorandum on staff salaries to the chairman of the UCT Council, Mr Len Abrahamse.

## UCT staff in wages protest as morale 'sags'

By JOHN YELD  
Education Reporter

ABOUT 150 staff members of the University of Cape Town have protested briefly outside the Bremner administration building in support of their demands for equal increases for academic and non-academic staff.

The protesters were all members of the UCT Staff Association, which decided at a fiery meeting last month to demand that any salary "liftout" promised by the State to educators this year should be given to all categories of staff and not only to academics.

This should be in addition to the 10 percent general public service increase.

The staff gathered at Bremner about 1 pm yesterday to watch their president, Professor Geoff Hansford, symbolically hand a copy of the resolution to the chairman of the UCT Council, Mr Len Abrahamse.

The staff then dispersed and an association delegation addressed the council.



**EQUAL INCREASES:** Some of about 150 UCT staff members who protested briefly outside the Bremner administration building yesterday in support of demands for equal increases for academic and non-academic staff.

The resolution noted there was "an unprecedented sagging" in the morale of university staff in general and non-academic staff in particular.

The association believed that for UCT to function optimally, the academic and senior administrative staff depended on the support of excellent work by non-academic staff.

"We believe the morale and dedication to optimal work performance on the part of non-academic staff will be further and seriously eroded by yet again allowing academics a proportionately higher increase than non-academics, thereby

leading to the perception that the efforts of non-academics are not being recognised and rewarded commensurately," the resolution stated.

● Late last month, UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders wrote a lengthy letter to all staff members explaining how the university was subsidised and where funds for salary increases were obtained.

He said he appreciated that the issue of salaries was "on everybody's minds" and he or one of his deputies would attend faculty board meetings this month to discuss the issue.

Sta 8/3/90

(54)

Wits faces critical shortage of accommodation

# Class boycotts over beds

By Joe Openshaw

Students of Wits University are boycotting lectures because of the critical shortage of residence accommodation.

They are replying to a call by the Black Students' Society (BSS) and Students Representative Council (SRC). The extent of the boycott has not yet been gauged.

The shortage of beds at Wits has become so critical that the university has sent out an SOS to staff willing to accommodate

them and to nearby residents to make accommodation available.

"The shortage of accommodation is a serious problem which is receiving urgent attention," Professor R W Charlton, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Wits University said in a statement yesterday.

## Immediate vicinity

He said the problem of finding temporary accommodation for students who need it was difficult.

"An appeal has been made to staff to offer temporary accommodation.

"I wish to call on students living at home to find room for their fellow students," said Professor Charlton.

He said suitable accommodation for students in the immediate vicinity of the university had not yet been identified.

The extension of the Esselen Street residence will provide 200 additional beds when ready in a few months.



SIXTEEN tents have been erected on the library lawns of Wits University to house students who the institute could not accommodate on campus. *Sowetan*  
*9/3/90*

# Tent town protest at Wits

54

The tent town - cynically called Charltonville after Vice Chancellor Prof Robert Charlton - is part of the campaign by the South African National Students Congress and the Black Students Society against lack of accommodation.

Students have also been boycotting lectures since Wednesday.

About 800 students at the university do not have proper accommodation.

The majority of black students are also ex-

cluded from the university each year because of what the administration calls "failure to meet minimum requirements," a BSS spokesman said.

"It is against this background that students have decided to erect shacks on the library lawns," he said.

The students have demanded that the administration set up a commission of inquiry into the matter.

# Wits disrupted as thousands boycott classes

By PHIL MOLEFE (54)

LECTURES at the University of the Witwatersrand were disrupted this week when several thousand students went on a three-day class boycott.

The protest is against exclusion of students and an accommodation crisis in residences.

The boycott of lectures, called by the Black Students Society, started on Wednesday and is expected to end today.

Hundreds of students, mostly black, thronged the university's concourse on Wednesday morning to deliver their petition to the vice-chancellor and principal, Professor RW Charlton.

They are demanding the authorities declare a moratorium on exclusions of failed students from the university and provide accommodation to those not admitted to residences.

The students have also proposed the university management set up a commission of inquiry to investigate rules governing admission, exclusion and accommodation of students.

The BSS said the commission should be made up of members of organisations like the National Education Crisis Committee, Congress of South African Trade Unions and the African National Congress.

"Lack of accommodation for students contributes to their poor academic performance," said BSS president Dan Mashitsho.

The Students Representative council said: "Some students are sleeping in libraries or squatting in residences. Accommodation conducive to effective learning must be found immediately".

"Many students, particularly black students, have been excluded because they have failed courses," said the SRC.

The students pitched tents late Wednesday afternoon on the university library garden.

Charlton said the shortage of accommodation is a serious problem and the matter was receiving urgent attention.

He said the extension of the Esselen Street residence was proceeding.

"The construction of more units in the Parktown village will shortly commence," he said.

"I welcome the proposal for an investigation of the causes of poor academic performance at the university and will be pleased if the NECC would agree to assist with such an investigation," said Charlton.

He said it is not possible to agree to a moratorium on exclusions from the university.



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many. *CAPL Trip 10/3/90 (54)*  
**Wits class stayaway ends**

JOHANNESBURG. — About 1 500 University of the Witwatersrand students who stayed away from classes for three days this week intend returning to lectures on Monday following the administration's promise to address their grievances.

*CAPL Trip 10/3/90*  
**Bush, Chissano to meet**

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's guerilla war will top the agenda when President Joaquim Chissano meets US President George Bush in Washington on Tuesday.

*CAPL Trip 10/3/90*  
**SA recognises Namibia**

A BILL giving recognition to an independent Namibia was tabled in Parliament yesterday — 12 days before the territory's independence day on March 21.

*Handwritten scribble*

x

*Handwritten signature*



# The woman who would not give up

class  
11/3/90  
54

By LULAMA LUTI

ON her first day in London she felt a complete stranger in a foreign land.

But deep down in her heart, Dr Ruth Sidzumo-Sanders was convinced she had made the right decision. She was going to make it.

Today, more than 20 years after she turned her back on South Africa in a quest for a better education, she boasts a string of degrees and is a top American educationist.

Although optimistic about the future of South Africa, she sounded a word of caution to South Africans not to build expectations around exiles.

"South Africans should welcome all exiles as South Africans. They will be coming back as ordinary citizens of South Africa."

She said most of the people forced out of the country had suffered a lot of psychological damage — especially those who had become political refugees in other countries.

"When one is abroad one becomes a perpetual foreigner. Being away from one's own people has immense psychological effects."

"Most political refugees suffer psychosomatic problems because of lack of contact with their people, who are their source of strength," she said.

Born at Crown Mines, 49-year-old Sidzumo-Sanders is a product of both Catholic and Anglican missionary schools. In her day not every woman had the opportunity to attend school.

In 1967 she obtained a diploma in Social Work with distinction from the University of Zululand. After working here for a year she worked in England.

Feeling an immense desire to move on, she left London for California where she enrolled with the San Francisco State University to upgrade her South African qualifications.

In 1973 she met and married world-famous saxophonist and jazz musician Ferrell Sanders, and they settled in New York. Three years later, they moved to their present home in Detroit, Michigan.

In 1976 she obtained a master's de-

gree in guidance and counselling at the Wayne State University, and in 1981 an educational specialist degree.

Last year she obtained a PhD degree in educational administration and supervision. Her dissertation dealt with the impact of Bantu Education on South African women, because "I am a product of that system of education".

She said black South African women had always been oppressed and this has affected their educational development. But despite the odds, a considerable number had pulled through.

"Their strong ambition has helped them achieve a lot. But that is only a few of the womenfolk. My main concern is the majority of women who ended up in low grades. Many of them could have been great State persons today."

Currently a lecturer at the Eastern Michigan University, Sidzumo-Sanders is programme director of Boysville in Michigan — a social service agency. She also serves on the board of directors of other local church and social groupings.

She said the release of Nelson Mandela was a major breakthrough, not only for the struggle in South Africa but also for black Americans whose struggle for human and civil rights was still not over.

She dispelled as a myth the suggestion that those who have been abroad have had it easy.

"Of course going out of South Africa broadens one's horizons."

"But let me hasten to add that those who've made it have had to rely on their strength. They develop a sense of independence, which is essential for survival."

A staunch churchgoer, Sidzumo-Sanders said she had been so busy studying and working that her priorities had had to change over the years — although she still "loved partying".

Sidzumo-Sanders, who returned to South Africa for a few days owing to a death in her family, said that when the right time came she would come back permanently to the country of her birth and make a meaningful contribution to society.



Dr Ruth Sidzumo-Sanders.



# Squatter camp at Wits

By **CONNIE MOLUSI**

c/press 11/3/90 (54)

## Students in need of rooms

A MSHENGUVILLE-type squatter camp has been erected in the grounds of Wits University, highlighting black students' acute accommodation shortage.

The tent-shacks, crammed on the library gardens, have no sanitary facilities and may soon become a health hazard.

The accommodation crisis has caused the university authorities to send SOS signals to its staff members to offer temporary shelter to students who have no roofs over their heads.

Students have also called for an independent commission of inquiry comprising of community organisations such as the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and the ANC to define fair academic procedures for excluding students and make recommendations as to how the university should redress the imbalances created by apartheid. University officials have agreed to this.

A spokesman for the Black Students' Society (BSS), organiser of a boycott of lectures, said that 800 students who had no proper accommodation decided to erect tents or

the library lawns and named the area Charltonville - after the university's vice-chancellor and principal, Prof Robert Charlton.

One of the students' criticisms of the university is that "while black people constitute a two-thirds majority of the population, in contrast, they accounted only for 20 percent of Wits' student body".

The BSS said it viewed the exclusions as an education crisis similar to the 42 percent matric pass rate at high schools and mentioned three factors as the cause of their poor academic performance: lack of accommodation; lack of finance and poor academic background.

Students criticised the university's Academic Support Programme (ASP) as inadequate to redress the poor academic grounding of black students.

Charlton replied that the problem of exclusions



Students at "Charltonville" - a tent town on the Wits University campus.

was worrying but it was not possible to agree to a moratorium as every case had been looked into, allowance made for all adverse circumstances and every student considered to have some chance of succeeding had been readmitted.

He added: "We are already into the fourth week since the beginning of lectures and no student starting now can hope to pass at the end."

On the question of

ASP, Charlton said that many students who needed this help did not make use of it.

"By the same token, boycotting classes to protest against exclusions only worsens the problem and would probably result in students who should have passed failing at the end of the year," he said.

Charlton said the shortage of accommodation was receiving urgent attention.

He pointed out that ex-

tensions at the university's Esselen Street residence would make 200 beds available within months, as would construction of more units at the Parktown village.

Charlton said he had no objection to students erecting tents around the university as temporary accommodation, but he preferred it to be done next to residences so students could have access to ablution facilities and could get meal cards.



Hanswiel  
MONDAY, 12 MARCH 1990

*Transvaal*  
Black : 48 nurses  
Coloured : 56 nurses  
Indian : 0 nurses

*Orange Free State*  
Black : 0 nurses  
Coloured : 0 nurses  
Indian : 0 nurses

*Cape Province*  
Black : 58 nurses  
Coloured : 211 nurses  
Indian : 1 nurse

*Natal*  
Black : 100 nurses  
Coloured : 1 nurse  
Indian : 2 nurses

(2) No, consideration has not been given for the withdrawal of non-White nurses from these hospitals because, White nurses are not readily available and are difficult to recruit.

**White State schools: closure**

24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any White State (a) primary and (b) secondary schools closed during or at the end of 1989; if so, (i) which schools, (ii) where were they situated, (iii) what was their pupil capacity, and (iv) what steps have been taken in respect of the school buildings concerned, in each case?

B234E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:  
CAPE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Misgund East Primary School	Misgund East		100	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.
Kei Mouth Primary School	Kei Mouth		50	Possible leasing under investigation.
Tainton Village Primary School	Mooiplaas		40	In process of alienation
Viljoenshof Primary School	Bredasdorp District		100	In process of alienation.
Woodlands Primary School	The Craggs		60	In process of alienation.
Ulco Primary School	Ulco		100	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.
Orania Primary School	Orania		200	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.
Addo Primary School	Addo		50	In process of alienation.
Watsonia Primary School	Kommadagga		40	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.
Dwarskersbos Primary School	Dwarskersbos		100	In process of alienation.
Schoemanshoek Primary School	Schoemanshoek		40	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.
Langlaagte Primary School	Vryburg District		50	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.

**NATAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

Weza Primary School : Weza : 160 : In process of alienation.

**ORANGE FREE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

Kafferrivier Primary School : Bloemfontein District : 140 : In process of alienation.

**TRANSVAAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

Laerskool Suurbekom : Randfontein : 399 : In process of alienation.  
Laerskool Rynoord : Benoni : 199 : In process of alienation.  
Laerskool Perdekop : Ermelo : 124 : Possible leasing under investigation.  
Westgate Primary School : Roodepoort West : 689 : Accommodates the state subsidised Lantern School for pupils with serious specific learning disabilities.

Hanswiel  
MONDAY, 12 MARCH 1990

**TRANSVAAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (Continued)**

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Laerskool Doornbult	Lichtenburg		46	Possible leasing under investigation.
Laerskool Mayfair Goedehoop	Johannesburg West		549	In process of alienation.
Laerskool Peacehaven	Vereeniging		429	Accommodates the state subsidised Peacehaven School for pupils with serious specific learning disabilities.
Laerskool Pienaarsrivier	Pretoria North		46	Possible leasing under investigation.
Laerskool Lehau	Waterberg		69	Partial leasing is being considered, after which the remaining prefabricated class rooms will be moved.
Laerskool Denneoord	Brakpan		324	In process of alienation.

**Technikons: non-Whites in residences**

29. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian students are currently boarding in hostels of each technikon under his control;

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Hanswiel 12/3/90  
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) only Port Elizabeth Technikon : 3,  
(b) none;  
(c) none;  
(2) 31 December 1989.

**Universities: non-Whites in residences**

30. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian students are currently boarding in hostels of each university under his control; Hanswiel 12/3/90

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Hanswiel 12/3/90  
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) University (a) (b) (c)  
Orange Free State 1 049 38 118  
Natal 287 67 113  
Rhodes — — —  
Rand Afrikaans — — —  
Witwatersrand 1 259 62 196

(2) 31 December 1989. Hanswiel 12/3/90 (54)

**Pupils: numbers/subjects**

32. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) What was the total number of pupils in Standards 8 to 10 in 1989?  
(2) how many pupils in each standard were taking (a) Mathematics, (b) Physical Science and (c) Biology in that year?

Hanswiel 12/3/90 B291E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

\* Standard 8 Standard 9 Standard 10  
(1) 74 775 71 171 66 566  
(2) (a) 50 088 47 100 43 905  
(b) 34 795 32 951 30 252  
(c) 41 272 40 235 37 867

\* public ordinary schools only.

**PE area: teachers of specialist subjects**

34. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many suitably qualified teachers of (a) Accountancy, (b) Physical Science, (c) Biology, (d) Mathematics, (e) Computer Science, (f) Music and (g) other specified specialist subjects are there at each school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth area? Hanswiel 12/3/90 B304E



## PRIMARY SCHOOLS (Contd.):

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Summerwood.....	5	—	6	—	—	3	—	1
Sunridge.....	3	1	5	*4	*2	2	1	1
Sydenham.....	2	—	3	3	—	2	—	1
Tjaart van der Walt.....	2	—	2	6	1	1	—	—
Verkenner.....	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	—
Victoria Park Grey.....	3	1	4	5	2	3	1	1
Walmer.....	2	—	2	2	2	2	1	—
Walmer West.....	1	1	*2	3	*2	—	—	—
Westering.....	3	1	4	4	—	4	1	—
Youngpark.....	1	1	2	2	3	3	—	—

\* Combined.

## HIGH SCHOOLS:

Alexander Road.....	5	1	6	—	—	6	1	—
Andrew Rabie.....	4	1	4	—	4	3	1	—
Chinese.....	3	1	3	7	2	3	1	1
Cillié.....	2	1	6	—	6	4	1	—
Collegiate Girls'.....	3	—	8	—	4	—	2	1
DF Malherbe.....	2	—	6	—	4	2	1	—
Framesby.....	5	1	6	—	4	2	1	—
Grey Boys'.....	5	1	7	—	4	15	1	1
PE Commercial.....	3	1	6	—	6	4	—	—
Lawson Brown.....	4	—	7	—	3	4	1	—
Otto de Beer.....	2	—	3	—	3	2	1	—
Pearson.....	4	1	8	—	2	5	1	—
Victoria Park.....	6	1	8	—	3	6	1	—
Westering.....	4	1	6	—	2	6	1	—
Westview Special.....	2	—	2	—	2	2	1	1
PE Technical.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—

- 1 Grassfield (Rugby/Soccer/Hockey/Cricket).  
 2 Athletic Track.  
 3 Tennis Court.  
 4 Tennisette Court.  
 5 Netball Court.  
 6 Cricket Nets.  
 7 Tennis Wall.  
 8 Swimming Pool.

## PE area: teachers' qualifications

36. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many teachers at each specified school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth area have a (a) university degree, (b) three-year diploma, (c) matriculation certificate plus a diploma, (d) qualification lower than a matriculation certificate plus a diploma and (e) qualification lower than a matriculation certificate?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Netball Court.....	—	—	—	—	—
Cricket Nets.....	—	—	—	—	—
Tennis Wall.....	—	—	—	—	—
Swimming Pool.....	—	—	—	—	—

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) Not available.

## Student teachers: financial assistance

37. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any student teachers received financial assistance from his Department during the latest specified period of five years for which information is available; if so, in respect of each year, (a) how many students, (b) how much money was involved and (c) how many students receiving assistance (i) passed and (ii) failed?

12/3/90 B308E  
 The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

	(a)	(b)	(c)*	(c)*	(c)*
1985	19 133	R56 545 400	5 907	148	148
1986	17 389	R51 916 800	5 468	116	116
1987	15 930	R52 647 200	6 118	152	152
1988	13 895	R45 751 800	5 182	124	124
1989	10 986	R36 434 145	3 842	157	157

\* Information for Natal and Orange Free State Education Departments not available.

Ω Final year students only.

## Students qualifying as teachers

38. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many students who received financial assistance from the State because they were studying to become teachers qualified as teachers during the past 10 years;

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
OFS.....	2 588	27	1	52
Natal.....	4 562	88	210	246
Witwatersrand.....	6 520	97	159	601
Cape Town.....	5 771	578	37	80
Port Elizabeth.....	2 829	341	83	216
Pretoria.....	8 793	39	22	66
Vaal Triangle.....	3 622	21	108	257
RSA.....	12 681	1 076	1 149	4 167

(2) 31 March 1989.

(2) how many of these teachers are still employed by his Department? B309E  
 12/3/90

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) and (2) Statistics are not available.

Universities: persons studying

39. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks are currently studying at each university under his control; answered 12/3/90

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished? 54 B311E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

A similar question was asked by Mr R M Burrows as question 2. The honourable member is therefore referred to the answer given on 1990-02-22.

Technikons: persons studying

42. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks are at present studying at each technikon under his control; answered 12/3/90

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B313A

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
OFS.....	2 588	27	1	52
Natal.....	4 562	88	210	246
Witwatersrand.....	6 520	97	159	601
Cape Town.....	5 771	578	37	80
Port Elizabeth.....	2 829	341	83	216
Pretoria.....	8 793	39	22	66
Vaal Triangle.....	3 622	21	108	257
RSA.....	12 681	1 076	1 149	4 167

(2) 31 March 1989.



Hansard  
MONDAY, 12 MARCH 1990

(2) No, consideration has not been given for the withdrawal of non-White nurses from these hospitals because, White nurses are not readily available and are difficult to recruit.

**White State schools: closure**

24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any White State (a) primary and (b) secondary schools closed during or at the end of 1989; if so, (i) which schools, (ii) where were they situated, (iii) what was their pupil capacity, and (iv) what steps have been taken in respect of the school buildings concerned, in each case?

B234E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:  
CAPE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Misgund East Primary School	Misgund East		100	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.
Kei Mouth Primary School	Kei Mouth		50	Possible leasing under investigation.
Tainton Village Primary School	Mooiplaas		40	In process of alienation.
Viljoenshof Primary School	Bredasdorp District		100	In process of alienation.
Woodlands Primary School	The Crags		60	In process of alienation.
Ulco Primary School	Ulco		100	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.
Orania Primary School	Orania		200	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.
Addo Primary School	Addo		50	In process of alienation.
Watsonia Primary School	Kommadagga		40	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.
Dwarskorsbos Primary School	Dwarskorsbos		100	In process of alienation.
Schoemanshoek Primary School	Schoemanshoek		40	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.
Langlaagte Primary School	Vryburg District		50	Leased building: will be handed over to owner.

NATAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Weza Primary School

Weza 160 In process of alienation.

ORANGE FREE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Kaferrievier Primary School

Bloemfontein District 140 In process of alienation.

TRANSVAAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Laerskool Suurbekom

Randfontein 399 In process of alienation.

Laerskool Rynoord

Benoni 199 In process of alienation.

Laerskool Perdekop

Ermelo 124 Possible leasing under investigation.

Westgate Primary School

Roodepoort West 689 Accommodates the state subsidised

Lantern School for pupils with serious specific learning disabilities.

Hansard  
MONDAY, 12 MARCH 1990

TRANSVAAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (Continued)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Laerskool Doornbult	Lichtenburg	46	Possible leasing under investigation.	
Laerskool Mayfair Goedeheop	Johannesburg West	549	In process of alienation.	
Laerskool Peacehaven	Vereeniging	429	Accommodates the state subsidised Peacehaven School for pupils with serious specific learning disabilities.	
Laerskool Pienaarsrivier	Pretoria North	46	Possible leasing under investigation.	
Laerskool Lehou	Waterberg	69	Partial leasing is being considered, after which the remaining prefabricated class rooms will be moved.	
Laerskool Denneoord	Brakpan	324	In process of alienation.	

**Technikons: non-Whites in residences**

29. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian students are currently boarding in hostels of each technikon under his control;

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Hansard 12/3/90 B268E  
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) only Port Elizabeth Technikon : 3,  
(b) none;  
(c) none;
- (2) 31 December 1989.

**Universities: non-Whites in residences**

30. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian students are currently boarding in hostels of each university under his control; Hansard 12/3/90

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B269E  
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) University (a) (b) (c)  
Orange Free State 1 049 38 118  
Natal 287 67 113  
Rhodes 287 67 113  
Rand Afrikaans 1 259 62 196  
Witwatersrand 1 259 62 196

Port Elizabeth  
Potchefstroom

Pretoria

Cape Town

Stellenbosch

(2) 31 December 1989.

Hansard 12/3/90

54

Pupils: numbers/subjects

32. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) What was the total number of pupils in Standards 8 to 10 in 1989?

(2) how many pupils in each standard were taking (a) Mathematics, (b) Physical Science and (c) Biology in that year?

Hansard 12/3/90 B291E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- Standard 8 Standard 9 Standard 10
- (1) 74 775 71 171 66 566
- (2) (a) 50 088 47 100 43 905  
(b) 34 795 32 951 30 252  
(c) 41 272 40 235 37 867
- public ordinary schools only.

PE area: teachers of specialist subjects

34. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

How many suitably qualified teachers of (a) Accountancy, (b) Physical Science, (c) Biology, (d) Mathematics, (e) Computer Science, (f) Music and (g) other specified specialist subjects are there at each school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth area? Hansard 12/3/90 B304E



## PRIMARY SCHOOLS (Contd.):

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Summerwood.....	5	—	6	—	—	3	—	1
Sunridge.....	3	1	5	*4	*2	2	1	1
Sydenham.....	2	—	3	3	—	2	—	1
Tjaart van der Walt.....	2	—	2	6	1	1	—	—
Verkenner.....	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	—
Victoria Park Grey.....	3	1	4	5	2	3	1	1
Walmer.....	2	—	2	2	2	2	1	—
Walmer West.....	1	1	*2	3	*2	—	—	—
Westering.....	3	1	4	4	—	4	1	—
Youngpark.....	1	1	2	2	3	3	—	—

\* Combined.

## HIGH SCHOOLS:

Alexander Road.....	5	1	6	—	—	6	1	—
Andrew Rabie.....	4	1	4	—	4	3	1	—
Chinese.....	3	1	3	7	2	3	1	1
Cillie.....	2	1	6	—	6	4	1	—
Collegiate Girls'.....	3	—	8	—	4	—	2	1
DF Malherbe.....	2	—	6	—	4	2	1	—
Framesby.....	5	1	6	—	4	2	1	—
Grey Boys'.....	5	1	7	—	4	15	1	1
PE Commercial.....	3	1	6	—	6	4	—	—
Lawson Brown.....	4	—	7	—	3	4	1	—
Otto de Beer.....	2	—	3	—	3	2	1	—
Pearson.....	4	1	8	—	2	5	1	—
Victoria Park.....	6	1	8	—	3	6	1	—
Westering.....	4	1	6	—	2	6	1	—
Westview Special.....	2	—	2	—	2	2	1	1
PE Technical.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—

- 1 Grassfield (Rugby/Soccer/Hockey/Cricket).  
 2 Athletic Track.  
 3 Tennis Court.  
 4 Tennisette Court.

## PE area: teachers' qualifications

36. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture:  
 How many teachers at each specified school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth area have a (a) university degree, (b) three-year diploma, (c) matriculation certificate plus a diploma, (d) qualification lower than a matriculation certificate plus a diploma and (e) qualification lower than a matriculation certificate?  
 He answered 12/3/90 B306E  
 The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:  
 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) Not available.

## Student teachers: financial assistance

37. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any student teachers received financial assistance from his Department during the latest specified period of five years for which information is available; if so, in respect of each year, (a) how many students, (b) how much money was involved and (c) how many students receiving assistance (i) passed and (ii) failed?  
 He answered 12/3/90 B308E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:  
 Yes.

	(a)	(b)	(i)	(ii)	(c)*Ω
1985	19 133	R56 545 400	5 907	148	B311E
1986	17 389	R51 916 800	5 468	116	
1987	15 930	R52 647 200	6 118	152	
1988	13 895	R45 751 800	5 182	124	
1989	10 986	R36 434 145	3 842	157	

\* Information for Natal and Orange Free State Education Departments not available.

Ω Final year students only.

## Students qualifying as teachers

38. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: He answered 12/3/90

(1) How many students who received financial assistance from the State because they were studying to become teachers qualified as teachers during the past 10 years:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
OFS.....	2 588	27	1	52
Natal.....	4 562	88	210	246
Witwatersrand.....	6 520	97	159	601
Cape Town.....	5 771	578	37	80
Port Elizabeth.....	2 829	341	83	216
Pretoria.....	8 793	39	22	66
Vaal Triangle.....	3 622	21	108	257
RSA.....	12 681	1 076	1 149	4 167

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(2) how many of these teachers are still employed by his Department?  
 He answered 12/3/90 B309E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) and (2) Statistics are not available.

Universities: persons studying

39. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks are currently studying at each university under his control; He answered 12/3/90

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?  
 He answered 5/4

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

A similar question was asked by Mr R M Burrows as question 2. The honourable member is therefore referred to the answer given on 1990-02-22.

Technikons: persons studying

42. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks are at present studying at each technikon under his control; He answered 12/3/90

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?  
 He answered B313A



Dr C L Dreyer of Randfontein outside the Rand Supreme Court with his wife Marina.

fession could afford to h  
never drunk alcohol dur  
The hearing continue

# Bop university closes early because of strike

Sta 14/3/90 (54)

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia  
and Thabo Leshilo

The University of Bophuthatswana yesterday closed its doors for two weeks after some academic staff and all students boycotted classes in solidarity with striking non-academic staff.

More than 400 cleaners and administrative staff were fired on Monday when they refused to end a four-day old strike over wage increases.

And in a further development two lecturers, Mr Mandla Magwe-tyane and Mr Paul Daphne, secretary of the Academic Staff Association, were allegedly detained yesterday by homeland police.

Mr Leslie Witt, of the Union of Democratic Staff Associations, said last night a large contingent of Bophuthatswana security police had

raided Mr Daphne's house at about 4 pm. Lawyers for the detained lecturer were last night attempting to get a court order forcing police to release him.

Bophuthatswana police would not confirm the detentions, saying details would be released "later".

According to a lecturer the university had been closed to prevent the boycott and strike from continuing.

However, the university's public relations officer, Mr C Knowels said the university had closed for the second term vacation.

Mr Knowels said as a result of strike action by non-academic staff the university was becoming a health hazard and had to be closed.

The university was due to be closed for the second term vacation on Friday.

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CAH Times 15/3/90

# Varsities welcome 'one-off' (54) R50m

Staff Reporter

UNIVERSITY authorities yesterday welcomed the government's move to make R50 million available to universities to "finance adjustments".

Stellenbosch rector Professor Mike de Vries said the money "was a tremendous relief for this year" and had been granted to help universities and technikons finance the recently announced 10% salary increase.

The amount still did not address some of the problems regarding government subsidies but would be a "big help".

UCT registrar Mr Hugh Amoore said the one-off amount of R50 million would enable UCT to meet the salary adjustment requirements for their academic staff.

The increase would cost UCT about R5 million, for which the university only had about R2,5 million available.

## 'Impossible to assess' impact on education

Political Staff

IT WAS impossible to assess the impact of the budget on black education from the information available, the Democratic Party's expert on black education, Mr Ken Andrew, said last night.

At first glance, expenditure would appear to be up by 26,15% but this was false as 20,42% of the increase was the result of transfers of expenditure from other votes.

"The net increase is only R112 million or 5,72% — much less than the combination of 15% inflation and 5% growth in pupil numbers.

"But to that R112 million has to be added teacher salary increases included elsewhere in the budget, but not shown in detail, as well as the R150 million extra allocated for capital expenditure.

"One certainly can't jump to any conclusions," he said.



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... and all 25 other Tanzanian cabinet ministers. A radio report said Mr Mwinyi would name the rest of his new cabinet tomorrow.

*CA 7 7-15 15/3/80 (54)*  
**Court restrains strikers**

**MMABATHO.** — The Supreme Court here yesterday granted a temporary interdict against striking workers at the University of Bophuthatswana, restraining them from disrupting activities on the campus, inciting other staff to down tools or causing any damage to the university's assets.



## EDUCATION FILE

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE



# 25 000 at Vista University

VISTA University has enrolled about 25 000 students for the 1990 academic year, the university's PRO, Ms Bridget Escreet, told *Sowetan* this week.

Vista was established in 1982 to meet the need for tertiary education of the increasing number of matriculants in black urban areas. The university opened its doors in 1983.

All Vista's campuses, excluding the Further Training Campus, are contact-tuition campuses and almost 6 000 students will attend lectures at Mamelodi, Soweto, Sebokeng, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, East Rand and Welkom. The Further Training Campus, which is in Pretoria, has over 19 000 students enrolled for correspondence courses this year.

"Our university is a young, dynamic tertiary institutio committed to academic excellence and service to

society," she said.

\* Meanwhile, Mr L P Bartel, a Bloemfontein businessman and director of various companies, has been elected as chairman of the Council of Vista University.

Bartel, who succeeds Prof J P de Lange as chairman, has served on the Vista University Council since the university's inception in 1982.

At the meeting that elected Bartel, three new council members also attended. They are Dr W B Vosloo, managing director of the Small Business Development Corporation, Prof M J Bondesio, dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Pretoria and Mr Leepile T Taunyane, principal of an East Rand Secondary School.

*Sowetan 15/3/90*

54



South 15/3 - 21/3/90

## RECORD FOR UWC

A RECORD 1 500 students will receive degrees and diplomas at the University of the Western Cape's summer graduation ceremony this week. (54)

The ceremonies started on Wednesday. Guest speakers are ANC leader, Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Johnny Issel and academics Professor Colin Bundy and Dr Ike van der Rheede.

Another first for the university this year is the graduation of the first group of certificate students from its Centre for Continuing and Adult Education (Cace).

The certificate course, designed to train literacy teachers, has a Standard Eight pass as a minimum academic requirement.

Sixteen masters and doctorates will be awarded. Rugby star and Saru lock, Gary Boshoff is one of the Masters graduates.

exclusions policy.

So has UCT vice-chancellor Stuart Saunders but he cautions that the exclusion policy will not be abandoned. "It is not in the interest of anyone to readmit any student who does not have the ability to succeed at UCT," Saunders says. Charlton is equally adamant that standards will not be compromised.

"Apartheid education was years in the making and the problems it has left us with will take years to mend," says Rhodes University principal Derek Henderson. "The really intractable problems at present lie at the primary and secondary level. Some of our efforts will bear fruit only in the long term."



Saunders

One such is the Molteno Project, directed by Rhodes Prof Paul Walters. This is a massive literacy programme throughout the subcontinent.

It all costs a lot of money. At Rhodes, black students, who make up 21% of the student body, hold 48% of all bursaries. Charlton says at Wits the Academic Support Programme is underwritten almost entirely by the Chairman's Fund of Anglo and De Beers, which means the funding might not continue indefinitely.

Charlton acknowledges that trying to bring black students up to scratch only when they reach university is "grossly inefficient." But the alternative is to wait until the first generation of well-educated black children works its way through the system. That could take a very long time. ■

### Learning curve (54) ~~50~~

Is a varsity degree a right or a privilege? Can universities in three years rectify a dozen years of inferior education? Should they be expected to? Who should foot the bill?

Once again English-language universities are trying to find answers that will mollify restless students. Principals speak of additional tutoring services, larger bursaries and ever-increasing pass rates for black students — but the sounds of protests grow louder.



Charlton

At UCT last week two student bodies demanded the abolition of "elitist middle-class orientated" admissions criteria. To protest at the lack of accommodation at Wits students erected a tent-town on the library lawns (wryly dubbed Charltonville, after vice-chancellor Bob Charlton).

The main issue around the country, however, concerns exclusions. In general, students must pass two of their four first-year courses to remain at university. Those who led the boycotts say exceptions should be made for blacks who are the victims of poor education.

"We aren't saying that no one must be excluded," says Wits Student Representative Council president Anton Roskam. "But it must be done on a fair basis."

Charlton says the 39 ousted students in question were given fair hearings. He has agreed that a review committee of academics and members of the National Education Coordinating Committee will consider their cases. About half of the 39 have decided not to press their case any further.

Charlton also agrees to assemble a committee to review the entire admissions and





# EDUCATION FILE

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE



## Applications open for US Fulbright Scholarship

*Sowetan 16/3/90*

THE United States government, with some cost sharing by selected American universities. The programme was established to promote international understanding and academic excellence.

Its grants vary from full bursaries covering tuition, travel and basic expenses on an American

campus, to partial bursaries covering about half of the total cost, to other types of support.

### Record

The competition is open to all South Africans who have completed or are about to complete a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree or its equivalent in any academic discipline, except medi-

cine, dentistry, veterinary science or theology.

In addition to this Fulbright Scholarship, a limited number of grants is available for black South Africans to study for a master's degree in law in the fields of legal education, constitutional, administrative and labour law.

Candidates for this 13-month master's degree programme must be in possession of an LLB

prior to July 1991. They will be selected on the basis of a proven record of study and applicability of the American experience to the candidate's proposed field of interest in South Africa.

The programme, which begins in July 1991, will culminate in a two-month professional internship as a direct follow-on to the course of study.

Applications are also being sought from accom-

plished professionals at a mid-point in their careers for a year of non-degree study and related professional experience.

### Deadline

Candidates should have a commitment to public service in both the public and private sectors, specifically in the fields of planning and resource management, public ad-

ministration, agriculture and health and nutrition. This Hubert H Humphrey programme begins in July 1991.

The deadline for the submission of applications is April 20 1990. Applications forms and additional information are available from the United States Information Service in Pretoria and the American Cultural Centres in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg.

54

# Mixed reaction to one-off grant

By Marguerite Moody

Wednesday's announcement that universities and technikons are to receive an amount of R50 million from the Government, brought mixed reaction from tertiary education institutions yesterday.

Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis said in his Budget speech that the one-off amount would be provided to enable these institutions to finance adjustments.

"It will help us fund the 12 percent salary in-

crease for academic staff and teachers which was announced in December, as well as the announced 10 percent non-pensionable allowance for civil servants. As such it is very much appreciated," University of the Witwatersrand vice-chancellor and principal, Professor Robert Charlton told The Star.

16/3/90 SKM  
The rector of the Pretoria Technikon, Dr Denis van Rensburg, said that although the additional grant was "sincerely appreciated", it would not make a significant difference to the "position of technikons as suppliers of essential manpower."



this week.

# Boycott over digs

City  
CMA Trip (SLI)  
17/3/90

PIETERSBURG. — The entire student body at the University of the North on Thursday started an indefinite class boycott to protest against the lack of accommodation on campus. Students claim that more than 500 first-year students are without accommodation.

*Reclunpad*

# UCT registrars' threat to quit

W/L ARGUS 17/3/90 54  
Weekend Argus Reporter

ALMOST half the overworked registrars at the University of Cape Town's teaching hospitals have threatened to resign, with about a third of these threatening to emigrate, according to this week's issue of the South African Medical Journal.

In an editorial, Professor S Benatar, Head of the Department of Medicine at Groote Schuur Hospital, discusses the results of a recent survey on service conditions and teaching programmes for registrars in training at the university's training hospitals.

"There was widespread dissatisfaction. This is disquietening news indeed, in one of the most prominent teaching hospitals in the country.

"A major problem was with working hours. The average working week being 66 hours and the average day 9,8 hours.

"To put this in more practical terms, the average registrar might have worked on patient care from about 7.30 am to 5.30 pm every weekday, had a continuous night of 14 hours on emergency call when he had 3,6 hours sleep, and visited the hospital twice for 1½ hours over the weekend. He would have spent a further 18 hours on call from home. He frequently performed a full day's work after a night on call."



Sowetan  
19/3/90

# Turfloop students boycott classes

54

STUDENTS at the University of the North (Turfloop) have embarked on an

By MATHATHA  
TSEDU

indefinite class boycott.

They are protesting against the acute shortage of accommodation for first-year students.

A campus mass meeting on Thursday night decided on the boycott.

It will go on, say organisers, until the estimated 500 students presently without accommodation are adequately accommodated.

Students said that some were presently staying six to a room - four more than usual.

Weekend efforts to obtain comments from the university's administration were fruitless.

Students claimed the administration had suggested that some affected students be housed 20km

away at the Kratzenstein Lutheran Mission Centre.

In addition, the university reportedly suggested that students use a centre which was used until recently by SADF troops who were occupying the campus.

The meeting rejected these options.

Instead it called for the removal of lecturers who are housed in some hostels.

They said the administration should erect

temporary accommodation for immediate use while proper hostels were being built.

Security police were seen on campus on Friday, but no incidents were reported.

The university is without catering facilities this year. Students have to provide for themselves.

This followed the withdrawal of Ajanta Catering, which had taken over the catering contract from Fedics.

CAPE Times 19/3/90 (54) more left-wing opinion? ask an editor to publish

# Students — leave Rondebosch!

From P TAYLOR (Mowbray):

OUR Cape Town City Council bureaucrats in their foreshore high rise Crystal Palace offices are out of touch with their down-to-earth compatriots who reside in historical Rondebosch.

They sign away the indigenous people of Rondebosch's homes and flats to outsiders to turn this crucial accommodation over to strangers and upcountry people which include our over-indulged and pampered students of UCT.

The Cape Times, of March 7 informs us that the former historical Bergamasco home, La Grotta is owned by UCT and has become the headquarters for The Centre for Intergroup Studies; that Mr Willcox, Roslyn Road, Rondebosch's stirring and courageous effort in drawing up a petition protesting against Oak Lodge, Main Road, Rondebosch being converted into offices by the upcountry Port Elizabeth firm of Anstey, Blignaut and Clogg has been ignored. Rondeberg Flats, Main

Road, Rondebosch was bought by UCT at the end of February 1990; Liesbeeck Gardens, Mowbray bought by UCT for over R8 m last year, and so the sorry story of evicting stable senior citizens and families with school-going children.

UCT, which has taken over all these properties in the vicinity of Rondebosch should build vast student complexes out on the huge Tygerberg property they bought years ago. Toughen up our pampered students by running busses between these complexes, and let the students be gracious in giving way to families and other members of society in saturated Rondebosch. If the older generation did things the tough, self-disciplined way, then I fail to see why today's students haven't got the guts and tenacity to do so as well.

Perhaps the long suffering citizens of Rondebosch and its environs could take action by bypassing the city council and taking their grievances direct to the government departments concerned.

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and cadets. I appeal to hon members of the House to give us an opportunity to test this system. After that we shall come back and take the final decisions. *Hansard 20/3/1990*  
Debate concluded.

#### QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

*For oral reply:*

*Own Affairs:*

#### Open Schools Association, Natal: circular

\* 1. Mr R M BURROW'S asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether the Natal Education Department has issued a circular to all departmental schools in Natal concerning the Open Schools Association: if so, (a) what are the contents of the circular and (b) when was it issued;
- (2) whether he will make available to members of Parliament the counsel advice concerning possible powers of school committees to join the Open Schools Association: if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *Hansard 20/3/90* B449E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes. *[Signature]*  
(a) School principals were informed that a school committee of a departmental school is not empowered to apply for membership of the Open Schools Association.
- (b) 2 February 1990;

(2) no, the advice is for internal departmental use only;

(3) no.

Mr R M BURROW'S: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, it is perhaps significant to state that the date of the circular was 2 February 1990. As a direct result, one wonders whether in the light of changed circumstances, and particularly the possibility that

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

certain schools in this hon Minister's department may in the near future be open, he would consider the withdrawal of this circular? *Hansard 20/3/90*

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the answer is no. It is important that the hon member should accept that the Open Schools Association has a policy in direct opposition not only to what its practice at present, but what is within the present constitutional dispensation. The school's function according to the Constitution and certain other laws. This body is in direct opposition thereto. We do not deny them a right of existence. We only say we cannot allow a school which is at present run under the current system to participate in such an organization and apply for membership. That is what it is all about. We are currently using a particular system and, as stated clearly by various hon Ministers, we are not in a transitional government, but we are working in terms of the present Constitution. It can lead to a new constitution after which other circumstances may prevail.

#### Groot Constantia: rent of estate/building

\* 2. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:

- (1) Whether Groot Constantia has leased or rented any (a) part of the Groot Constantia Estate and/or (b) building on the Estate to any private person or organization: if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether such arrangements were made on the basis of normal tendering procedures at market-related rates; if not, why not;
- (3) whether any of these lessees or tenants enjoy an option to purchase the land and/or buildings in question; if so, what are the relevant details? *Hansard 20/3/1990* B530E

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) No;
- (b) Yes, various buildings/houses on the Estate are let to private persons/organisations from time to time such as:
  - (i) 37 residential units are let to staff members as part of their service conditions;

- (ii) 2 houses, previously occupied by employees and not utilized at present are being let at market related rentals determined by private consultants; *Hansard 20/3/1990*
- (iii) 2 store rooms at the farm Coleyn are leased on a monthly basis;
- (iv) 1 farm store at the farm Coleyn is leased periodically on a day basis to various instances for functions; and
- (v) the Tavern Restaurant is let at market related rental to a restaurateur in terms of a 10 year contract which expires in 1992. An adjoining room in the same building has been added recently for the unexpired portion of the lease at a negotiated market related rental.

- (2) Valuations obtained from agencies were used to determine market related tariffs in respect of the residential units which were then advertised to the public.
- (3) No.

#### African language as a subject

\* 3. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Hansard 20/3/1990*

How many (a) schools falling under the control of his Department were offering, and (b) pupils were taking, an African language as a subject in 1989? *[Signature]* B531E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) 1 466.
- (b) 341 091.

#### Teaching bursaries: repayment

\* 4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *[Signature]*

- (1) Whether teachers to whom his Department are unable to offer posts are required to repay bursaries provided by the Department; if so, (a) why, (b) on what terms and (c) how many teachers fall into this category during the latest specified period? *Hansard 20/3/1990*

period of three years for which information is available; if not,

- (2) whether such money is written off, if so, what total amount of money was written off during the above three-year period? *[Signature]* B532E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: *Hansard 20/3/1990*

- (1) Yes, in the Cape only. The other provincial education departments offer a post to every student on completion of his course.
  - (a) stipulated by the contractual agreement.
  - (b) payable in one amount but terms can be considered.
  - (c) 1 699.
  - (2) falls away.

\* includes all individuals who still have to pay back bursary obligations, also those who have terminated their studies.

Mr R M BURROW'S: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply from the hon the Minister, in the light of the requirement that conditions of service of teachers be uniform, how is it possible that one department is in fact in this position?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I knew this question would come. The reply is very simple, and the hon member could also have arrived at it had he looked at the regulations of the various provinces. At this stage the regulations of the Cape Province are implemented as they stipulate. To please the hon member I can, however, tell him that we are giving attention to the elimination of this difference between the various provinces.

#### Universities: injunction on percentage growth

\* 5. Mr R M BURROW'S asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Hansard 20/3/1990* (54)

- (1) Whether he or any other Minister has at any time placed an injunction of zero or any specific percentage growth on any of the universities falling under his control; if so, (a) what injunction was placed on growth, (b) when was it so placed and (c) on which universities does it have effect;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



- (2) whether he has reviewed this injunction; if not, why not; if so, with what result? B533E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: *Haussard 20/3/90*

- (1) No. (54)
- (a) restriction upon the number of FE-students for course level I in order to realise a 2% average overall growth rate at all universities, have, however, been agreed upon.
- (b) 1987 as base-year.
- (c) all universities under the jurisdiction of the Minister.
- (2) no, the growth restriction will be evaluated in cycles of 5 years and revised if necessary

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply from the hon the Minister, in the light of the tremendous upsurge in enquiries at universities from students who normally fall outside his department, that is from students of colour, is 2% growth in fact restricted to White students or all students entering universities?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as far as growth restrictions are concerned no differentiation is made in respect of the race or colour of the student. This percentage growth was agreed to after talks with the rectors of all the universities. This was decided upon in consultation with them and irrespective of who the students are.

*Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.*

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Mr Lubowski: payment by Defence Force

151. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) (a) How much was Mr Anton Lubowski paid in total from the time of his recruitment as an agent of the Defence Force to the time of his death and (b) on what basis was he paid: *Haussard 20/3/90*
- (2) whether he was paid in cash; if so, (a) by whom and (b) how; if not.

- (3) whether he was paid by cheque; if so, (a) who were the signatories of such cheques and (b) where were they deposited;

(4) whether Mr Lubowski signed receipts on payment; if so, to whom were these receipts made out:

(5) whether records of such receipts were kept; if so, (a) by whom and (b) where; if not, why not? *Haussard 20/3/90* B370E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) to (5). The information was supplied to the Harms Commission on 9 March 1990.

Mr Lubowski: agent of Defence Force

152. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence: *Haussard 20/3/90*

(1) (a) When, (b) where, (c) on what conditions and (d) by whom was Mr Anton Lubowski recruited as an agent of the Defence Force:

(2) whether he was still an agent of the State at the time of his death; if so, when was the last payment made to him? B371E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2). The information was supplied to the Harms Commission on 9 March 1990.

Prisons: numbers

162. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice: *Haussard 20/3/90*

- (1) (a) How many prisoners can be accommodated in South African prisons at present, (b) what was the daily average prison population as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) how many unsentenced prisoners were there in prison in the Republic on that date:

(2) whether any prisons were over-populated in 1989; if so, (a) which prisons and (b) what was the average rate of over-population in each case? B381E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) According to the norm mentioned below, 84 341, which is an improvement of 446 accommodation units in

comparison with 83 895 on 31 December 1988. *Haussard 20/3/90*

(b) The daily average for December 1989 is 106 496 which is 3 428 less than the average for December 1988.

(c) On 31 December 1989 there were 18 792 unsentenced prisoners in South African prisons which is 1 205 less than on 31 December 1988.

(2) Yes, in the sense that the norm was exceeded. However, as mentioned on various occasions in the past, over-populated prisons is a relative concept. The accommodation figure for South African prisons is determined against a broad norm and the highest standards of hygiene and health are maintained. Everything possible is done to keep prisoners productively occupied and this gives rise to the fact that a large number of prisoners mainly work outside the prison during the day. Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation. In view thereof, overcrowding as such is not an unmanageable phenomenon. However, attention is given to overcrowding in South African prisons on a continual basis. The situation at prisons with an above average influx of admissions due to the temporary circumstances is alleviated by the transfer of prisoners to prisons with a lower occupancy level. The application of this deconcentration policy has resulted in a more even distribution of the prison population and therefore considerable relief is being effected with regard to occupancy levels in general. A further method for utilising available accommodation more efficiently, is by implementing stacked beds to such an extent that hygiene and health standards are still complied with.

The system according to which special remission of sentence may from time to time be granted to prisoners whose conditional dates of release have already been approved of, was introduced with a view to keeping prisoner numbers within affordable limits. This measure, however, also contributes to effect relief with regard to occupancy levels.

(a) and (b) On 31 December 1989 the position was as follows:

WESTERN CAPE, BOLAND AND SOUTHERN CAPE PRISON	<i>Haussard 20/3/90</i>	% OVER-POPULATION
Allandale		64.7
Beaufort West		44.7
Bien Donne		42.4
Brandvlei Maximum		73.6
(The erection of a new prison at Kweekraal is included in the major works services programme.)		
Brandvlei Medium		56.7
(The expected date of completion of a new prison is June 1990.)		
Buffelagrivier		55.3
(The modernisation of the prison with the erection of a section for unsentenced male prisoners is included in the major works services programme.)		
Caledon		72.8
(Modernisation will be completed during June 1990.)		
Dwaarsrivier		47.8
(The modernisation of the prison is being planned.)		
George Female		13.3
George Male		78.2
(Additional accommodation will be added during modernisation of the region.)		
Hawegua		63.4
Helderstroon Maximum		71.8
Helderstroon Medium		62.5
Klein Drakenstein		40.2
Knysna		51.6
(The expected date of completion of the new prison is February 1991.)		
Ladismith		61.8
(Modernisation of the prison is being planned.)		
Malmesbury		41.8
(Modernisation of the prison is being planned.)		



KOH. HC was postponed the case to April 9.

CASE FILE 243/90

## Campus protest march

PIETERSBURG. — About 1 000 students at the University of the North took part in a peaceful demonstration yesterday to protest against a shortage of accommodation and the catering service at the campus near Pietersburg. The demonstration follows nearly a week of class boycotts.

CMT 7/15 21/3/90 54  
**Ciskei rectorors ask to go**

BISHO. — The rector and vice-rector of the University of Fort Hare in Ciskei asked to be removed from their posts yesterday afternoon. According to a statement from the university seconded staff — the rector, Prof J A Lamprecht, vice-rector Prof D M Moore, registrars Mr H P de Goede, Mr P Slabbert and Dr G Antrobus, and assistant registrar Mr J Faure — “have asked to withdraw from the university”.



Sowetan Business

54

Sowetan

22/3/90

# Bursaries for accountants

THE Association of Black Accountants of South Africa (Abasa), an organisation facilitating the entry of blacks into accounting professions, has announced the launch of two bursary schemes.

They are the Female Accountants Bursary Scheme (Fabs) and the Accounting Technicians Bursary Programme (ATBP). Fabs will offer R1,5 million for four years, while ATBP will offer R100 000 a year.

In announcing the projects Abasa's executive director Mr Mashudu Ramano said accountants operated at the nerve of the economy, yet there were only 349 African, Indian and Asian accountants out of a total of approximately 13 500 in South Africa.

He said 25 out of those were Africans and that if blacks were to play a

By **JOSHUA RABOROKO**

meaningful role in the economy of a new South Africa, that ratio needed to be dramatically increased.

Abasa hopes to see 8 000 black accountants by the year 2000. It will contribute to that through its bursary and other programmes.

The ATBP, which is funded by the Canadian Embassy, will provide 30 black high school graduates with three-year bursaries to study an accounting technician's course at a technikon. They will also, in their second and third years, receive training in accounting firms.

The Fabs, funded by the United States Agency for International Development, will provide 20 bursaries to women who have a Bachelors of Commerce or Accounting de-



**MASHUDU RAMANO**  
grees or are in their final year.

They will study at an accredited university for a CTA or Graduate Diploma in Accounting, after which they will serve articles and write the Public Accountants and Auditors' Board examination to become chartered accountants.

Fabs hopes to overcome the hurdles of racial and sexual discrimination for black females wishing to become accountants. To date, only one African

and three Indian women have made the grade.

Ramano said black schoolgirls were unofficially encouraged to study "soft" subjects. "This deprives them of stepping stones to see them into financial or accounting careers. African women entering accounting therefore need all the support they can get," he said.

So far, there have been nine successful candidates applying for Fabs and 15 for ATBP. Abasa's student programme will offer back-up for these bursars.

Ramano said: "The student support programme provides black accounting students with a grounding in business and social awareness, leadership and professional development."

For more information please telephone Mone Sehlapelo.

Cape Times 23/3/90

# 12 000 UWC students boycott classes

SU

## Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 12 000 students at the University of the Western Cape are boycotting classes in support of 10 students who have been excluded from studies on academic grounds.

A spokesman for the SRC confirmed yesterday that students had decided on a boycott because the senate had refused to readmit the students.

It is believed that some of the students have failed repeatedly, some as many as five times in succession.

At a mass meeting on Tuesday, students said the exclusion policy was not being fairly applied since a law student who failed five times in succession had been readmitted because he was a member of the Law Students' Council.

The SRC spokesman said students would hold a series of meetings to decide on a fair exclusions policy.

This would culminate in a meeting of the whole university body, including the senate, academics, workers, students, and the MDM at a meeting on Monday.

He said it was not fair "to merely say that a student has failed so many times".

"What must be looked at is the contribution that the student has made to the university in terms of his serving on university and student structures."

Meanwhile, the senate said in a pamphlet issued to students yesterday that it would consult with the MDM on the question of exclusions.



## Mandela set to speak at Turf

ANC vice-president Mr Nelson Mandela will address a rally at the University of the North on Sunday, SABC radio news reports. *Sowetan 23/3/90*

A spokesman for the National Reception Committee in the Northern Transvaal region said Mandela would be accompanied by several leaders of the organisation and that the function would be held in the university stadium from 10am.

No liquor will be sold. Sapa.

*SM* *[initials]*

54 UWC body  
to review  
exclusions

Staff Reporter

THE University of the Western Cape is to appoint a committee comprising "two relevant progressive organisations, an SRC member, a student faculty member and a faculty staff member", to review cases of exclusion on academic grounds.

A university assembly will also be held at the UWC sports stadium on Monday at 10.30 am because "the question of admission and exclusion" is very important in the "development of national policy on education", a UWC spokesperson said.

This follows the decision by students to boycott indefinitely in support of students excluded due to "poor academic records" from enrolling in the Law Faculty and being promoted in the Theology Faculty.

The spokesperson said boycotting students had demanded that "all students who failed to gain re-admission after exclusion in terms of Rule A6.3 A, be re-admitted".



# Roll up for the cashless campus

By Dirk Tiemann

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THE cashless campus is fast becoming a reality if developments on the Matie campus are anything to go by.

Stellenbosch University's centre for electronic services has developed a fully integrated cabling system for its computer network.

The system, developed on campus, caters for the university's specific needs.

The hardware is standard, while the software has been specifically designed for campus use.

Head of the risk management division and campus security, Ivan Bester, said: "Our system works and lives

up to expectations. Its advantages are the design and backup to the installation plus easy maintenance."

A magnetic strip card with photo is handed to every student upon registration, which gives him or her access to the library and residence meals, for example.

Efforts are now underway to link the campus system with commercial banks. The card is kept for the period of study and reprogrammed every year.

Once card's credit is depleted, it will not function.

The system has its origins in the meal-booking system for residences and has been

expanded to enable meal bookings for a week in advance, giving university staff the opportunity cater accurately in advance.

The card is supplied by Brian Davison & McCorquodale and cannot be forged, as a secret coding method is used. *S/Times 25/3/90*

The system functions either on the turnstyle system, as in entry to the library, or on the ordinary door with an automatic lock, which raises the alarm if it is delayed for longer than five seconds.

Every person entering and leaving a building is registered and timed.

Nov 26/3/90

(51P)

## 'Intimidation' criticised

# Wits to register two students who failed

By Monica Nicolson

The University of the Witwatersrand has refused to agree to the Black Students Society's demands for a moratorium on the exclusion of students who failed last year — although the administration has agreed that two students could register for this term.

The university's vice-chancellor, Professor Robert Charlton, said it had been agreed that two students could continue studying if their performance was satisfactory.

Four students were granted permission to re-apply for admission, two of whom would be treated sympathetically.

The Black Students Society (BSS) and the students' representative council (SRC) boycotted three days of classes at the beginning of the month because of the administration's "dismissive attitude" to BSS demands.

The BSS called for the moratorium because they said excluding disadvantaged black students was unfair. The BSS also demanded more accommodation as more than 800 students had nowhere to stay.

### Accepted

Professor Charlton accused some BSS members of disrupting classes and causing a great deal of resentment throughout the campus with undisciplined behaviour and intimidation.

In a meeting with the university administration, student leaders emphasised they were not calling for academic standards to be lowered and accepted that some students would have to be excluded from the university.

They said, however, that when appeals against exclusions were considered, no allowance was made for inadequate funding and accommodation.



# Give COs alternatives, Wits university says

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Sowetan 27/3/90

THE University of the Witwatersrand yesterday appealed to the government to halt pending trials of conscientious objectors and release objectors already serving jail terms for refusing to serve in the SADF.

Wits vice-chancellor

and principal, Dr RW Charlton, said there was no need for military conscription when a country was not at war.

A masters student of the university, Gary Rathbone, faces an 18-month jail sentence for refusing

a call-up to a military camp.

Two men - David Bruce and Charles Bester - are currently serving six-year sentences for refusing conscription.

## Service

The university recommended that provision be made for alternative service for objectors.

There was considerable evidence that a substantial number of well-qualified young men had left the country because of conscription.

"It is essential for the future of the country that these people are not lost."

A permanent professional defence force recruiting all South Africans regardless of race or gender would be the objective, the university said.

If the idea of building

a permanent defence force was rejected, the University proposed military conscription be replaced by a service period for all young people after completion of their education.

This could take the form of teaching, assisting in hospitals, police duties or military service, but people should be able to indicate their preference.

The University recommended national service or alternative community service be a requirement of all South African men, regardless of race.

If the present system of conscription had to continue there should be a pro rata reduction in the number of years of liability for camps after completion of national service, which was recently reduced to one year. - Sapa



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# Steps to resolve UWC re-admission deadlock

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of University of Western Cape students who are boycotting classes in sympathy with 10 students who were refused re-admission attended an assembly of the entire university body and representatives of the MDM yesterday.

The students voted to accept a resolution that appropriate structures comprising students, academics, the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and service and professional organisations be set up immediately to advise the university on issues of re-admission and to report back to the senate within a week of being established.

Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of the university, told the gathering the senate would take the advice offered them by the committee.

tee.

More than 12 000 students demanding that rules applying in the case of promotion and re-admission to studies be scrapped, voted to boycott classes after a meeting on Friday and are to meet this morning to decide whether they should return to classes.

It is believed the students who were refused re-admission have failed repeatedly — some as many as five times — while hundreds of prospective first-year students who qualified for admission were turned away this year because of a drastically-reduced state subsidy.

Speaking at the assembly, Mr Trevor Manuel of the United Democratic Front said his organisation was not convinced the students had exhausted all other channels before resorting to the boycott.

“We have a responsibility toward our own people as well as those in neighbouring states who made significant sacrifices towards our liberation,” he said. He encouraged the students to empower organisations to participate in resolving the current crisis.

Representatives from the Western Province Council of Churches, the National Association of Democratic Lawyers and the National Education Crisis Committee called on the students to examine their actions and return to class.

A statement issued by the NECC reiterated Mr Nelson Mandela's call for students to return to classes and urged them not to unduly embarrass the university leadership.

Mr Mbululo Grootboom of the South African National Student's Congress called on the

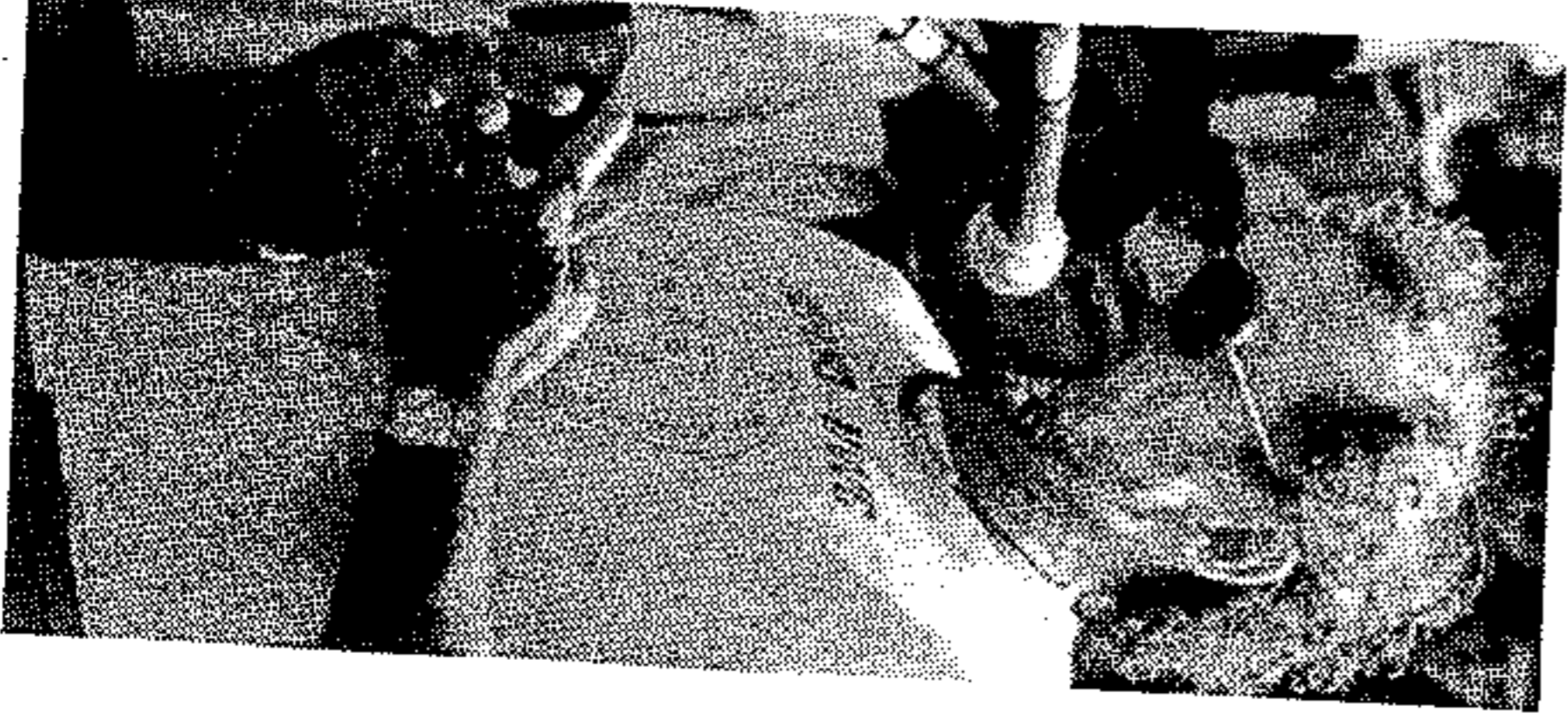
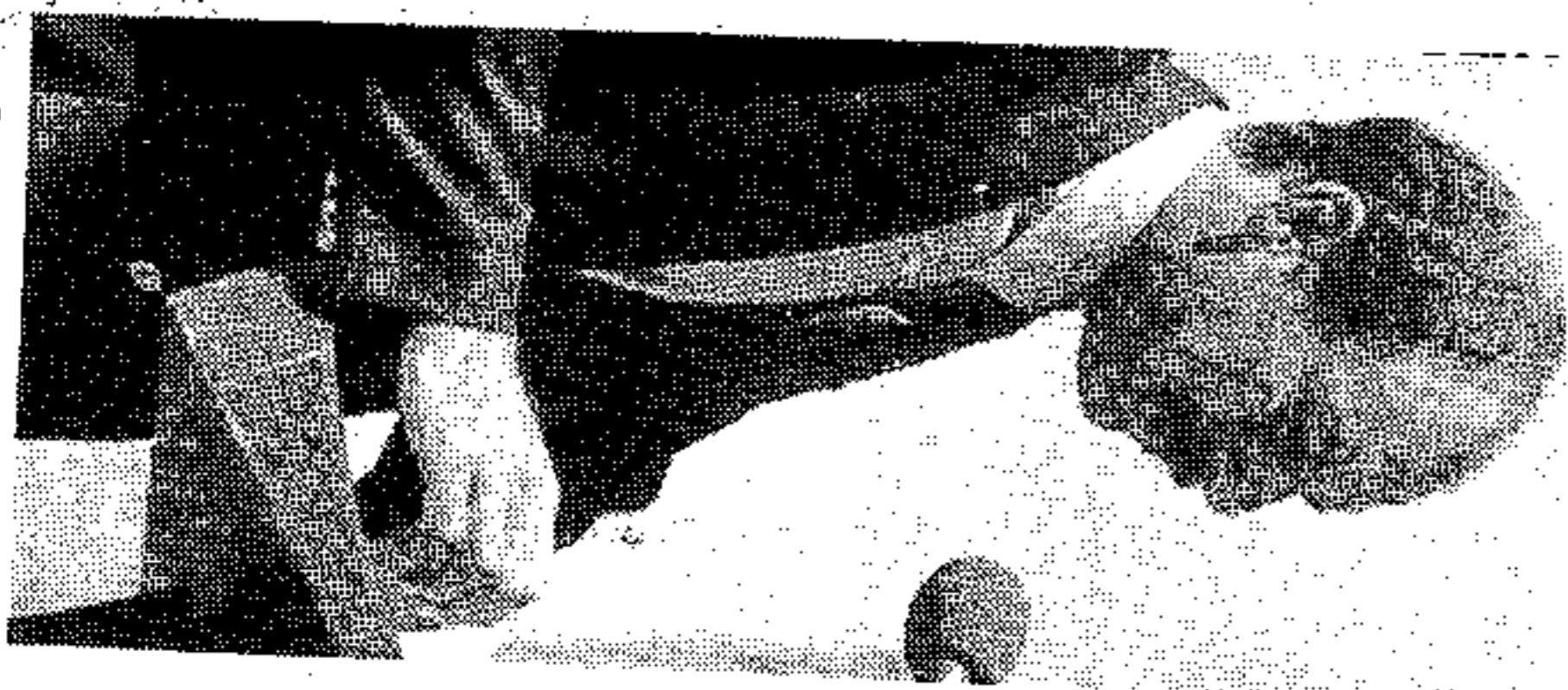
senate to relax the admission and exclusion rule as a short-term solution and to re-admit the 10 students as a demonstration of goodwill and flexibility.

The president of the SRC, Mr Robbie Mopp, said the exclusion rule should be applied uniformly or not at all.

Professor Gerwel said the university had a long-standing rule which determined that a student was not allowed to reregister after failing to be promoted on two consecutive years.

The student may be admitted to another faculty or re-apply for admission after the lapse of a year.

“The senate also has the discretion to make exceptions to the rule where circumstances so warrant,” he said.



**UWC MEETING** . . . The mass meeting (centre) at UWC was addressed by, from the left, Mr Trevor Manuel, secretary of the UDF (Western Cape), Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of UWC, a UWC student addressing the crowd and Mr Keith Gottschalk, a lecturer at UWC.

Pictures: OBEID ZILWA



# UWC students to decide on boycott today

ARCW3  
27/3/90  
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By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Staff Reporter

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape students will decide today whether to continue with their week-long class boycott.

At an university assembly yesterday more than 3 000 students and academics accepted a resolution hammered out earlier by "all sectors of the UWC community as well as representatives and leaders of the Mass Democratic Movement".

The assembly was convened to try to resolve the boycott which began last week when students decided to stay away in support of 35 colleagues who had been refused readmission after failing to gain the minimum credits in two years.

The resolution called on students to return to classes, but they will decide on this only today.

The resolution recommended that appropriate structures comprising workers, academics, students, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) and service and or progressive professional organisations be set up immediately.

## REFERENDUMS

This body will report back to the university within a week.

Decisions which in a fundamental sense affect the running of UWC will be tested through referendums, the resolution said.

UWC, students representatives and the NECC will in terms of the resolution set up a committee to examine admission and exclusions.

Earlier, NECC representative Mr Saleem Mowzer said calls had been made on students by Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Walter Sisulu to return to classes.

"We in the NECC reiterate that call even more. There are people who believe that our leadership is either out of step with the demands of the people or not in control of the situation.

"There are serious political implications that flow from such perceptions. In the manner in which we daily act and react we may empower or disempower our leadership."

The NECC, he said, called on its comrades at UWC to consider this call and to act accordingly.

# Dismal failures behind Wits admission row

OF THE 39 black students refused re-admission to Wits this year, 22 had bursaries of R5 000 or more each, Wits spokesman Valerie Diesel said yesterday.

She said 11 of the 39 had achieved less than 1% in last year's final examinations. Diesel said it could not be established which companies had sponsored the failed students, as a bursary was a private matter between the company and the student. Wits vice-chancellor Prof Robert Charlton said yesterday two of the students had been allowed to register for the remainder of the first term.

"If their performance is satisfactory they will be allowed to re-register for the

B/Daq 28/3/90

WILSON ZWANE

second term," he said.

He said a third-year student from another university had been allowed to redo second year at Wits and a further four students had been granted permission to reapply for admission next year.

The decisions followed a two-day meeting of an ad hoc committee appointed after black students boycotted classes for three days in protest against the exclusion of the 39 students, who are still on campus.

The committee, consisting of four members — two senate members and two National Education Co-ordinating

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Committee members — also recommended that 20 other students' requests for re-admission should receive no further consideration.

Black Students' Society (BSS) spokesman Zola Majavu said his society did not condone all the exclusions. He said education was "a right, not a privilege".

However, he conceded that the BSS was not calling for the lowering of the university's academic standards.

Anglo-American Colliery Recruiting Organisation said yesterday it was the company's policy to demand the repayment of bursaries if students discontinued their studies or were refused readmission.



# Black student numbers increasing

AN INCREASING proportion of students at technical colleges and tertiary institutions in SA are black, according to the SAIRR latest update of social and economic issues.

Maritzburg University professor James Moulder, analysing enrolment statistics between 1987 and 1989, said the proportion of black students at technical colleges, which require a minimum of standard 7 for admission, had grown by 30%.

The proportions for students at technikons and universities, which require matric for admission, had grown by 25% and 15% respectively.

In the same period, Moulder said, the number of whites in teacher training colleges declined while the number of blacks increased.

According to the analysis, the predominantly white universities get the lion's share of private sector spending on bursaries for African students, but only 7% of such students are at these universities. Fifty-three per-

**BILLY PADDOCK**

cent are at predominantly black universities.

Moulder said SA was biased towards academic education: 59% of white students in tertiary education in 1986 enrolled at universities, 14% at technikons and 22% at technical colleges. *Bloom 28/3/90*

While the pass rate in African schools in the 1989 matric exams were less than half the white pass rate, the number of Africans with matric certificates was 82 303 — 24% higher than the 66 395 whites.

He said "huge disparities" existed in per capita spending between African children in white-designated areas and those in the homelands.

He showed that the average spending on Department of Education and Training (DET) pupils (those in the white-designated areas) was double the average spending in KwaZulu. The DET average was R572 compared with R262 for KwaZulu.

# Open schools will end cheap education

PRETORIA — The era of cheap schooling for whites would end with the projected "open" dispensation for education, DP education spokesman Roger Burrows said yesterday.

White parents, he said, would have to accept a far greater financial responsibility for their children's education than in the past.

There would be three options in terms of the projected new dispensation. The first was to privatise white schools choosing to go nonracial. They would receive a subsidy bigger than the 45% paid to private schools. Parents would pay the balance.

The second was to give white state

**GERALD REILLY**

schools the right to decide whether to go "open" while remaining state schools. Again costs to parents would be high.

Burrows said the third was to remain an exclusively white school with dwindling pupil numbers and government funding possibly supported by compulsory fees.

Meanwhile, the executive committee of the teachers Federal Council, headed by TFC chairman Hennie Marree, is in Europe after visiting the US and Britain to study the implications of open schools.

# Turf plan to house students

54 Sowetan 29/3/90

By MONK NKOMO

THE council of the University of the North is to meet tomorrow to discuss the construction of prefabs to accommodate stranded first-year students, the university announced yesterday.

The university said construction of the structures was expected to start next week.

Students at the university have been on an indefinite class boycott since last Monday to demand accommodation for 428 of their first-year colleagues who are presently squatting.

They have rejected several options proposed by the administration and have called for the building of prefabs.

The university said in a statement that resolving the boycott remained a priority of the administration in order to create "a sturdy academic climate for students and staff".

The president of the students' representative council, Mr Ernest Khoza, said yesterday that his council had not been informed about the decision.

"What we can say is that when that is finally put to us officially, the matter will be put to the student body for a decision," he said.



# Turfloop students continue boycott

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Sowetan 25/3/90

THE class boycott by University of the North (Turfloop) students entered its second week yesterday despite an appeal by ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela at the weekend.

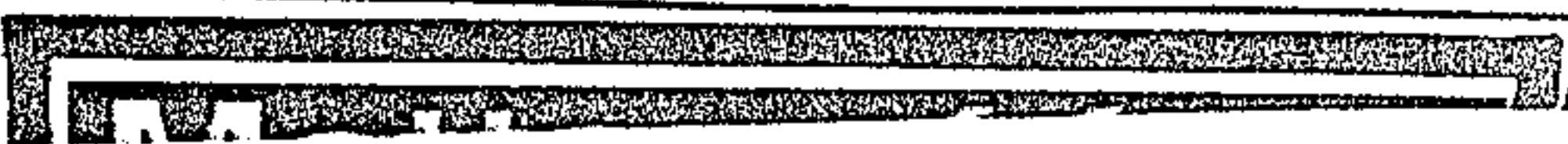
The students are demanding housing for 428 stranded fellow-students.

Mandela, speaking at an ANC rally at the university on Sunday, said school boycotts should end.

Meanwhile *City Press* editor Mr Khulu Sibiya is due to address a meeting of the university's convocation this morning.

He will talk on school boycotts and nation-building, said convocation chairman Mr Don Nkadimeng.

The meeting starts at 10am at the convocation hall.



# Sabta won't join any political movement

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

ALL members of the Southern Africa Black Taxi Association (Sabta) are free to join political movements of their own choice, but the association will not affiliate to any political organisation, sources said this week.

Sabta's public affairs manager Mr Mike Ntlatleng said the association fully supported community and political organisations and trade unions in their opposition to apartheid.

The organisation was reacting to reports that two of the taxi associations - the Port Elizabeth Black Taxi Association (Pebta) and the United Black Taxi Association (Ubta) - who are their members, have chosen to affiliate to a political movement.

The reports stem from a meeting where the two affiliates formed an interim committee with the aim to form a single taxi association.

After the meeting there were reports that the committee will be called "Amandla" which Sabta regarded as a political slogan.

Vice president of Pebta, Mr S.R. Beja, who is also a member of the committee, said reports that the committee was called "Amandla" by all judgment a political slogan - were totally untrue and misleading.

## Duty

"The constitution of our motherbody is clear on this issue - we have no political affiliations. However, individual members are not barred from political alliances and affiliation," Beja said.

He said the duty of the committee was to unify the two associations into one unit. The attempts to unite them would obviously help bring about peace in the region.



# CACE's *South* first adult *29/3-4/4/90* educators graduate

AT the UWC graduation last week, occupying the front row of hundreds of graduates decked in mortar boards and gowns, were 18 graduates about to make academic history.

CACE's first Adult Educators, who had successfully completed their two-year, part-time course were the first non-matriculants to be accepted for study at UWC.

The Adult Educators course is aimed at training people involved in informal education in organisations. The first 36 students began the course in 1988, and 80 were registered for the new course this year.

The requirement for the course is a Std eight certificate, a significant development at UWC as it provides access, to



*South 29/3-4/4/90* CACE's first certificate students

university for a group of people who are traditionally excluded.

The course is aimed particularly at people in rural areas and has been developed as a distance education programme.

In the next two years, students will be developing their skills to further their work in church organisations, community health, adult literacy, trade union and pre-school organisa-

tions. Students come to the university at weekends every six weeks and work in study groups with tutors and structured study material in between.

This year, CACE has extended the radius of students to 500km from Cape Town and study groups have been formed in Springbok, Komaggas, Oudshoorn, Saldanha, Montague, Somerset West and Khayelitsha.

Another significant development this year is that some graduates from last year will be assisting as tutors for the new intake. Other tutors were trained and are now responsible for the study groups.

A graduate who travelled over 6 000km for two years to attend weekend classes explains what the course meant to him:

"I became so aware of my

own deficiencies. When you are younger you think you know everything. I reached a stage where I wanted to find out more, especially as I was becoming more involved in my community."

Said Shirley Walters, CACE director: "The certificate course is a manifestation of what a people's university is all about. It is a creative response to people's real experiences."

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THE ANGLO AMERICAN & DE BEERS CHAIRMAN'S FUND



# UWC votes on return to classes

CAPL  
7/12/15  
28/3/90  
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**STUDENTS** at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) yesterday unanimously decided to end a four-day lecture boycott after their senate agreed to readmit, provisionally, 11 fellow students.

A newly constituted admission/promotion body will reconsider the 11 students' fate within a week as full lectures restart today with all students voting to write scheduled tests.

The formation of the new body consisting of academics, students, the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and "progressive professional" bodies was described as a historic step by SRC chairman Mr Robbie Mopp.

"Before we had only the administration deciding on who will be admitted or not. No other university will consult as widely as ours once the new body is set up," he said.

A response to student resolutions by UWC's Executive of Senate read out at a mass meeting in the campus sports stadium yesterday mandated the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, to represent the senate in setting up a committee to examine the rules and procedures relating to admissions and exclusions.

It also adopted a students' resolu-

tion to set up the advisory admission/promotion body and a broadly based community/university forum to advise on UWC decision-making processes and structures.

A student resolution calling for referendums on all decisions "fundamentally" affecting the running of the university was also adopted by senate.

Interviewed after the student rally, Mr Mopp confirmed that some of the 11 students had failed as many as five times. Professor Gerwel said earlier that a long-standing rule was that a student was not allowed to re-register after failing to be promoted for two consecutive years.

Mr Mopp said the student grievances had not been about the "fairness or justness of the exclusions" but about the way in which they were decided.

"There was no student involvement or consultation and therefore little acceptance of the rulings," he said.

He was "loath" to state an SRC position on admissions/promotions till the "consultative process" had been completed.

Mr Mopp said prolonged or extended lecture boycotts at UWC would "never happen again" because of the successful outcome of the recent conflict.



## Back to school (54)

EIGHT thousand University of the Western Cape students decided at a mass meeting yesterday to call off their week-long class boycott. *Sowetan*

The decision was taken after students and academics accepted a resolution to appoint a committee to advise on the readmission. *28/3/90*





# Call to 'transform' schools

Education Reporter  
Pupils and teachers should re-  
turn to school, Mr. Ihron Rens-  
burg, the general secretary of  
the National Education Co-ordi-  
nating Committee (NECC),  
told students at the University  
of the Witwatersrand yesterday.

Addressing a meeting organ-  
ised by the Black Students' So-

ciety and the National Union of  
South African Students, Mr.  
Rensburg said the "struggle"  
should be taken into the schools  
and universities to "transform  
educational institutions (into  
forums) of people's power".  
He called on students to lay

the basis for a new society by  
developing educational policy  
matters on issues such as ad-  
missions to tertiary education  
institutions.  
● The NECC and six other or-  
ganisations held an emergency  
meeting last night to discuss the

education crisis and formulate a  
response to the announcement  
by the Minister of Education  
and Development Aid, Dr Stoffel  
van der Merwe, on improving  
conditions at schools.  
Teachers in the PWV region  
are to meet today to decide  
whether to suspend their strike.

● See Page 6.

## Black student figures up 34

THE proportion of black students at UCT has almost trebled in the past 10 years, according to the vice-chancellor's 1989 report released yesterday.

While the total student population in 1979 was just under 10 000, this figure had grown to nearly 14 000 last year.

The proportion of black students rose from 9,3% to 24,7%.

Black students include those classified by the government as Africans, coloured and Indians.

The proportion of women has increased from 35% to 40%, and post-graduate students from 15% to over 28%.



# Old age <sup>Star</sup> home now <sup>HH90</sup> a Wits <sup>(54)</sup> residence <sup>(54)</sup>

By Janet Heard,  
Education Reporter

The University of the Witwatersrand on Monday took ownership of a retirement home in Berea in a bid to solve the university's accommodation crisis.

The R1,6 million building was bought after a campaign run jointly by the Black Students' Society and the Students' Representative Council and a three-day class boycott by more than 3 000 students last month.

Renovations to transform the home into a residence for about 190 homeless students got underway immediately, according to Mrs Peta Stevens, a spokesman for the Students Affairs Office.

She said the building would hopefully be ready for students to move in at the start of the second term — on April 23.

## Re-admitted

The on-going BSS/SRC campaign against the exclusion policy at the university has resulted in 39 black students who were previously excluded being readmitted on review.

An independent commission of inquiry has been established to look into the present policy of exclusions and the SRC/BSS have called for a halting of all exclusions pending its findings.

A joint BSS/SRC statement said: "We do not stand for the position that no exclusions should ever take place — but they should be fairly conducted and based on criteria which take into account the needs of redressing the imbalances which are caused by apartheid education."

# Government bars UWC's vice-rector

THE University of the Western Cape has reacted with anger to a shock government ruling blocking a distinguished academic from taking up a post as vice-rector at the campus.

Home Affairs spokesperson Mr Hennie van Heerden confirmed on Wednesday that vice-rector designate, Professor Njabulo Ndebele, had been refused a permit to work in South Africa. He refused to divulge the reasons or elaborate on the decision.

South African-born Ndebele, now a citizen of Lesotho, is presently pro-vice chancellor of the National University of Lesotho.

Ndebele, also national president of the Congress of South African Writers, was prevented from taking up his post at UWC in January this year because of a government delay in granting a work permit.

UWC rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel reacted with anger this week to the government ruling, saying that he had written an urgent letter to Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw, asking for an urgent meeting.



Professor Ndebele

"Prof Ndebele is one of the most highly esteemed intellectuals in Southern Africa and we were really not anticipating that in the present political climate a person of his stature would be refused a work permit. South 4/4-10/4/90

"We must register our deepest concern at what this means for openness and negotiations towards a peaceful and prosperous South Africa," said Gerwel.

A renowned literary figure, Ndebele is author of the book, "Fools And Other Stories".

Ndebele said on Tuesday that he was not able to comment as he had not been officially notified of the situation by the university.



# NO ANNC, but Unibo nominates Mandela



By VUSI GUNENE

THE Senate of the University of Bophuthatswana has recommended an honorary doctorate for deputy president of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela — amid denials by the "homeland" government to allow the ANNC to operate in the territory.

The senate, which comprises senior academics at the university, refused to recommend honorary degrees to two nominated supporters of the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party.

They are: AN Lekgetha, deputy minister of health and services and DP Moloto, former deputy minister for economic affairs.

In another dramatic move, 500

members of the university staff recommended the name of recently deposed president of the Unibo Straff, Dr Jon Lewis, in a petition to the senate.

However, the executive of the senate removed the name of Lewis from the list of nominations and thus preventing members of the senate to vote on the matter.

Mandela's award is, however, not assured, since the senate's recommendation can be vetoed by the university council — a body dominated by political appointee of the "homeland's" president — Lucas Mangope.

Mangope appoints 15 out of 24 members of the Council, who according to the Unibo Support Committee "defend the interest of the homeland policy".

The recommendation for Mandela's doctorate reflects the growing dissatisfaction that has swept through the university in recent months.

The Senate has on a number of occasions differed with the Vice Chancellor of the university, Professor MR Malope, who was directly appointed by Mangope.

The Senate opposed Malope's attempts to ban meetings of the Staff Association on campus and protested against the deportation of Lewis. Last month 443 employees were

summarily dismissed following a wage strike by almost all manual, clerical and senior administrative staff at the university.

The demands of the striking workers were supported by students and a large proportion of the academic staff — leading to a two-week strike.

Some members of the Staff Association's executive were detained and allegedly assaulted by the "homeland" police while in detention.

When the university was re-opened a fortnight ago, all 443 were reinstated with a 20 percent wage increase with a minimum wage at the time of the strike being R240 a month.

Although all workers and students have gone back to the university, there is mounting tension as no meetings are allowed on campus.

# No permit for UWC vice-rector

B1044 5/4/70  
CAPE TOWN — Vice-rector-designate of the University of the Western Cape Prof Njabulo Ndebele has been unable to take up his post because government has refused to grant him a work permit, the university said yesterday.

Ndebele, 42, is presently pro-Vice-Chancellor of the National University of Lesotho and the national president of the Congress of SA Writers.

UWC rector Prof Jakes Gerwel said the decision not to grant Ndebele a work permit was taken at Cabinet level. He was informed of the decision on Monday.

A Home Affairs spokesman confirmed this yesterday, saying the move was "well considered".

"He is a citizen of Lesotho. However, his ability to fill the post of vice-rector was at no stage in question," he added.

Gerwel said he was informed of the decision on Monday by an official from

  
Own Correspondent

the Home Affairs Department.

UWC planned to leave no stone unturned in its bid to obtain a work permit for Ndebele, he said.

"As a first step we have written a letter to Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw asking for an urgent meeting. We will plan further steps after that meeting."

The spokesman confirmed that the department had received the letter, but as Louw had been out of the office, he had not been able to study it, "but he will consider it".

In his statement, Gerwel said: "Prof Ndebele is one of the most highly esteemed intellectuals in southern Africa, and we were really not anticipating that in the present climate a person of his stature would be refused a work permit."



# Cabinet vetoes work permit for UWC professor

CAPE Times 5/4/90

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## Political Staff

THE decision to refuse a work permit for the vice-rector-designate of the University of Western Cape, Professor Njabulo Ndebele, was taken at cabinet level, a spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs confirmed yesterday.

The matter was "well considered", the spokesman said.

"He is a citizen of Lesotho.

"However, his ability to fill the post of vice-rector was at no stage in question," he added.

Professor Ndebele, 42, is at present deputy vice-chancellor of the National University of Lesotho and the national president of the Congress of South African Writers.

He told the Cape Times last night that he was not prepared to comment on the matter at this stage.

The Rector of UWC, Professor Jakes Gerwel, said yesterday that the decision not to grant Professor Ndebele a

work permit was taken at cabinet level.

This was confirmed as "accurate" by the Home Affairs spokesman.

Professor Gerwel said UWC planned to leave no stone unturned in its bid to obtain a work permit for Professor Ndebele.

"As a first step we have written a letter to Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw asking for an urgent meeting. We will plan further steps after that meeting."

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# Wits admissions: Charlton reacts

Star 6/14/90 Education Reporter (54)

The University of the Witwatersrand has agreed to admit three students this year after an ad hoc committee reviewed the cases of 29 black students, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor R W Charlton, said yesterday.

He was responding to an article which appeared in The Star this week dealing with the admission policy at Wits.

Professor Charlton said that, on the committee's recommendations, two students had been allowed to be readmitted, provided their performance was satisfactory at the end of first term, and a third-year student who transferred from another university had been given the option of

redoing second year.

Further, two students had been granted permission to reapply in 1991.

The committee, which consisted of two senate members and two members of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee, recommended that 20 of the 29 cases which were reviewed should receive no additional consideration.

It was decided that in the remaining four cases, additional information should be obtained.

Wits established the ad hoc committee after about 3 000 students staged a three-day boycott over the admission of black students.

Professor Charlton said Wits intended to review the present policy of exclusions and admissions at the university.

## Improve existing services says doctor



# Varsity raises salaries to curb brain drain

6/4/90 Own Correspondent 54

DURBAN — In a dramatic bid to resolve the academic brain drain, the vice-chancellor of the University of Natal, Professor Peter Booysen, yesterday announced better salary increases this year for all academics and substantial increases for key staff.

The announcement has "uncoupled the university from the civil service pay increases announced recently by the Department of National Education".

Professor Booysen said: "In future, salaries will be reviewed relative to other universities and the market. Government pay awards will not be passed on automatically.

"I believe the general public — and businessmen in particular — will appreciate the university's new realistic approach to the matter of salaries, and understand that if we cannot attract and retain good people, we cannot run a good university."

## All public servants

He said that in addition to passing on the 12 percent increase announced for all educators from March 1, the university had agreed to add 3 percent to the Government's 10 percent non-pensionable allowance for all public servants, which took effect at the beginning of this month.

This meant that all academic staff, except those in the medical faculty, would receive additional increases of at least 13 percent from April 1, which would bring most of them into line with their counterparts in the private sector.

Non-academic staff have been granted a 13 percent non-pensionable increase from April 1 and the university had concluded negotiations with the representatives of semi-skilled and unskilled workers when agreement was reached on an across-the-board increase of 18 percent backdated to January 1.

9/4/90

## UCT to spend R4 million on library

By JOHN YELD  
Education Reporter

THE University of Cape Town's library is being upgraded with a R4 million state-of-the-art computer system.

The system, which is being phased in over four years, will provide electronic access to the main library on the upper campus as well as all its branches within the greater Cape Town area — with considerable benefits for users, according to librarian Mr Tony Hooper.

"The system will see card catalogues being replaced by computer terminals, allowing searches on keyboards, as well as the familiar author/title/subject approach," he explained to the university's Monday Paper newsletter.

"Once the library system is linked to the campus network, each faculty will be able to search the on-line catalogue from their offices."

The existing circle and short loans systems will be replaced. Users will be able to make their own inquiries as to whether books are on loan or on the shelves, and — in some cases — even make reservations.

Mr Hooper said he believed the new system was a major development which would set the pattern of library services to the community into the next century. Spending the funds on computerisation rather than on books was quite justified, he added.



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# Rector's plea for students

The Argus Correspondent

**DURBAN.** — Professor Jayram Reddy, who became the first man of colour to be made rector and vice-chancellor of the University of Durban-Westville, said his appointment was "a decisive shift" from apartheid to the new South Africa.

He said that the university

would continue to pursue academic excellence.

The plight of disadvantaged students must be addressed and doors must be opened for their aspirations.

"We will have to address accessibility to disadvantaged students. But we must do it discreetly and help them," he said.

Another issue would be

providing low-cost residences for disadvantaged students.

Professor Reddy has been dean of the dentistry faculty at UDW since 1987.

He holds degrees in dental surgery from the University of Birmingham, an MSc from the University of Manitoba, and a PhD from the University of the Western Cape.



Professor Jayram Reddy

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A TOTAL of 47 499 black students were enrolled in 1989, at universities for whites, Mr Clase said yesterday.

Replying to a written question from Mr Brian Goodall (DP Edenvale), Mr Clase said that 41 445 black students were enrolled at Unisa, 2 250 at Wits, 1 593 at Natal, 1 096 at UCT, 443 at Rhodes, 240 at Potchefstroom, 129 at RAU, 116 at Pretoria, 74 at UPE, 73 at OFS and 40 at Stellenbosch.



# State cost of medical training

## Political Staff

THE estimated cost to the state for the training of a medical student ranged from R8 607 to R9 649, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, said yesterday.

The lowest cost to the state, R8 607, for the MB ChB degree was at the University of the Free State while the highest was at University of the Witwatersrand, R9 649.

The cost to the state at other universities was R8 696 at the University of Natal, R8 885 at Pretoria University, R8 712 at UCT and R9 049 at Stellenbosch University.

Mr Clase, who was replying to questions tabled by Mr Peter Gastrow (DP Durban Central), said 73 people graduated as doctors at the University of Free State in 1988, 102 at Natal, 216 at Wits, 184 at Pretoria, 134 at Stellenbosch and 158 at UCT.

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# SA's 'silicon valley' finds strong support

The idea of fostering a South African "silicon valley" has been strongly supported.

The country's first technology park, based on United States and British science parks — the Technopark at Stellenbosch — is proving successful.

The developer, Techno-cape, says the idea is for the private sector, in partnership with universities, to harness the skills of the community to bring the best research minds to bear on practi-

cal problems identified by industry.

The development of Technopark, with the support of the local universities and the Cape Chamber of Industries, has already seen more than 60 percent of the land sold.

Several of the country's leading technology-based companies have decided to locate facilities at Technopark, providing a core for a range of smaller satellite companies offering an enhanced level of skills and ability.



# Fort Hare rector has 'packed his bags'

JOHANNESBURG. — Fort Hare University rector and vice-chancellor Professor John Lamprecht yesterday packed up his household goods in Alice, but said he was not leaving the university immediately.

Prof Lamprecht said he had requested withdrawal from the university, but his application was being processed and the university council had asked him to stay on until his secondment ended.

Earlier this week, Prof Lamprecht closed the administration buildings for three days to the chagrin of students, lecturers and workers, who had organised a protest march demanding the resignation of the university's top management, mostly seconded South African officials.

Prof Lamprecht was said to have "closed shop" because he feared for top management's safety.

Organisers of the march said they would have welcomed his calling in the Ciskei police if he believed this, but added that they had simply wanted to present him with a memorandum. — Sapa



# Saunders outlines UCT of the future

By JOHN YELD  
Education Reporter

MRGWS 11/4/90  
54  
THE University of Cape Town will change considerably in the transformation to a post-apartheid South Africa, says vice-chancellor and principal Dr Stuart Saunders.

However, the university would maintain its commitment to striving for the highest standards in teaching and research.

In his annual report Dr Saunders said UCT's mission statement set out clearly its strong opposition to any form of discrimination.

## Non-racial

"I believe that as a non-racial community of men and women it has a special part to play in the transformation to a post-apartheid South Africa.

"This will also involve considerable change within the university, blending old traditions with new ones so that the UCT of tomorrow will be different from that of today."

The university would also continue to try to use its knowledge and skills for the benefit of the entire community, Dr Saunders said.

"The South Africa of the present and of the future deserves nothing less." Students and staff would continue their involvement in the affairs of the wider community of which they were an integral part.

"It would be impossible to withdraw into an ivory tower even if we wanted to," Dr Saunders said.

He noted that UCT had not escaped some of the violence which had characterised the run-up to last year's general elections and that on September 2 police had arrested health workers — "including some of our medical staff and medical students, all clearly identified as such and working inter alia from a Shawco mobile clinic".

"They were prevented from continuing to give emergency aid to members of the public during a protest march in Cape Town. I have protested in the strongest terms to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok," Dr Saunders said.

The 36-page vice-chancellor's report, which gives a comprehensive overview of UCT's activities last year, is being mailed to more than 36 000 alumni, 13 500 students, 4 000 staff and more than 1 500 donors and friends of the university.

## Specialist teachers

76. Lt-Gen R H D Rogers asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Hanswold 17/4/90*

Whether there were any vacancies for specialist teachers in high schools falling under his Department as at the end of the first week of March 1990; if so, how many in each province in respect of each subject area?

B623E

~~The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:~~

Yes.

\*Natal

Afrikaans First Language 2  
Mathematics 2  
English First Language 2  
Accountancy 1  
Physical Science 3  
Biology 3  
Technical Drawing 2

\*Transvaal

Business Economics 1  
English First Language 1  
Physical Science 3  
Mathematics 4  
Physical Education 2  
Typing 1  
Guidance 1  
Home Economics 1  
Electrician 3  
Technical Drawing 3  
Instrumental Music 4  
Cape and Orange Free State 0

\*These posts are in the normal course of events filled by qualified teachers who are not appropriately trained in these subjects. They are, however, assisted by means of in-service training, distance training, etc. in order to provide adequate tuition in the subject.

MB ChB degree: cost of training

81. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Hanswold 17/4/90*

(a) What is the present estimated cost to the State of the training per student for the MB ChB degree at each of the medical schools falling under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? *(S4)*

B628E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: *Hanswold 17/4/90*

(a) Orange Free State *(S4)*

Natal R8 607  
Witwatersrand R8 696  
Pretoria R9 649  
Cape Town R8 885  
Stellenbosch R8 712  
R9 049

(b) 1 March 1990.

English-medium private schools: non-White pupils *(S4)*

82. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any English-medium private primary or high schools falling under his Department admitted non-White pupils in 1989; if so, how many of these schools (a) did and (b) did not admit such pupils? *Hanswold 17/4/90*

B629E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes.

(a) 197,  
(b) 36.

Certain schools: financial allocation/stationery

84. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *(S4)*

With reference to his reply to Question No 45 on 15 March 1990, (a) what stationery is being supplied to and (b) what is the financial allocation of the (i) Hoërskool Jan van Riebeeck, (ii) Laerskool Jan van Riebeeck, (iii) Cape Town High School, (iv) Tamboerskloof Primary School and (v) Vredehoek Primary School? *Hanswold 17/4/90*

B633E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) The schools themselves decide what stationery is to be purchased from their annual allocation running costs;

(b) (i) R72 265  
(ii) R29 302  
(iii) R65 158  
(iv) R18 505  
(v) R10 033

Cape School Board area: capacity/enrolment

86. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What is the (i) capacity of and (ii) enrolment at (aa) schools in the Cape School Board area, in total, and (bb) each such school and (b) in respect of what date in 1990 is this information furnished? *(S4)*

B635E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Milneron Primary 350  
Mountain Road Primary 600  
Muizenberg High 400  
Muizenberg Junior 500  
Norman Henshiwood High 650  
Oakhurst Girls' Primary 250  
Observer Junior 500  
Oranje Laer 500  
Oude Molen Technical High 700  
School 559

(a) (i) (aa) 47 000  
(ii) (aa) 35 979

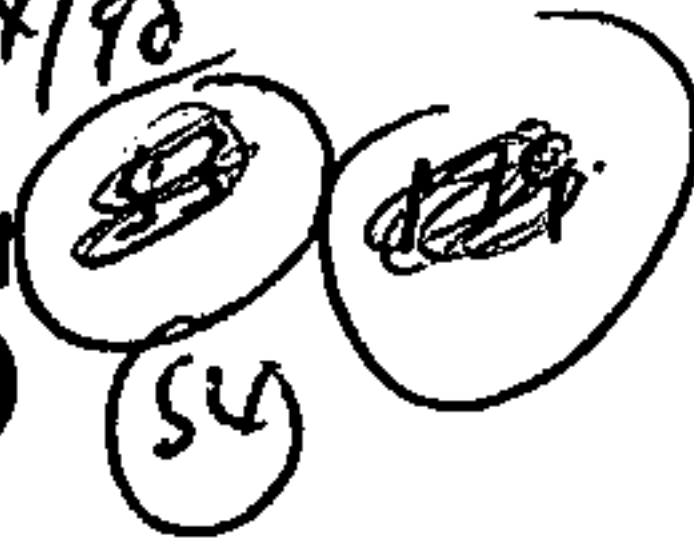
School

	(a) (i)	(a) (ii)		
Batavia Special	500	384	Paul Greyling Primary	250
Bergvliet High	850	767	Pinehurst Primary	450
Bergvliet Primary	700	595	Pinehills High	850
Camps Bay High	450	552	Pinehills North Primary	350
Camps Bay Preparatory	150	85	Pinehills Primary	400
Camps Bay Primary	400	219	Plumstead High	700
Cape Town High	650	305	Plumstead Preparatory	300
Claremont Primary	400	193	Queen's Park High	300
De Grendel Special	500	462	Rhodes High	550
Ellerton Primary	350	253	Robbentland Primary	150
Fendale Primary	350	373	Rondebosch Boys' High	150
Fish Hoek Middle School	550	415	Rondebosch Boys' Junior	450
Fish Hoek Preparatory	120	166	Rondebosch East Primary	450
Fish Hoek Primary	700	511	Rosebank Primary	200
Fish Hoek Senior High	700	525	Rustenburg Girls' High	550
Gardens Commercial	500	290	Rustenburg Girls' Junior	650
Golden Grove Primary	650	354	S.A. College High	600
Good Hope Seminary Girls' High	450	209	S.A.C. Junior	580
Good Hope Seminary Junior	200	141	Sans Souci Girls' High	550
Greenfield Girls' Primary	300	238	Sea Point High	450
Groote Schuur High	400	197	Sea Point Primary	500
Groote Schuur Laer	450	258	Seamount Primary	350
Grove Primary	700	678	Simon van der Stel Laer	450
Jan van Riebeeck			Simon's Town High	750
Hoërskool	650	484	Southfield Primary	450
Jan van Riebeeck Laerskool	550	423	Sun Valley Primary	450
John Graham Primary	500	327	Sunlands Primary	650
Kalk Bay Primary	200	177	Sweet Valley Primary	700
Kirstenhof Primary	450	601	Table View High	650
Kommetjie Primary	100	107	Table View Primary	700
Konendal Primary	300	340	Table View Primary No 2	450
Llandudno Primary	100	97	Tamboerskloof Primary	300
Maitland High	450	227	Thornon High	300
Maitland Primary	300	103	Thornon Primary	500
Mary Kihl Primary	80	62	Timour Hall Primary	450
Milneron High	550	550	Tygerhof Primary	600
			Voortrekker High	250
			Vredehoek Primary	550
			Weltevreden Primary	400
			Westcott Primary	50
			Westford High	315
			Windsor High	750
			Windsor Preparatory	766
			Windsor Primary	450
			Wynberg Boys' High	400
				155
				400
				159
				716



# 'Huge sums' go to retrain graduates

CML Times 17/4/90



By MARIUS BOSCH

SOUTH AFRICA'S education system is "out of touch" with the needs of the business community — and is producing employees who can't think for themselves, according to a Cape Chamber of Commerce survey.

This results in huge amounts having to be spent on the retraining of new employees, adding to low productivity.

The survey was conducted late last year among 379 members of the chamber by the manpower committee of the chamber.

According to the survey, the inability of students to think for themselves, lack of common sense, immaturity and inability to "cope" was ascribed to a "prescriptive educational system" that did not encourage free-thinking and initiative.

The survey found that many of the subjects taught at school did not have much use in the business environment and respondents suggested that more emphasis should be placed on subjects like computer science, accountancy and communication.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said his department was trying to make education more career- and technically orientated rather than

academically orientated.

This could be seen, he added, in the growing number of technical schools (for blacks).

Other findings in the survey were:

- Most employers employed those with experience and preferred not to employ people straight from school, universities or technikons.

- Spelling and grammar in both official languages were appalling and respondents expressed a lot of concern in this area.

- Lack of practical experience and unrealistic wage expectations weighed heavily against school leavers and graduates.

Many of the respondents also felt that the 17 education departments in South Africa should be reduced to one single department which would provide equal education for all races.

The chief executive officer of the Committee of University Principals, Professor J W Grobbelaar, said yesterday that the body had been "urging for a single department" for universities for a considerable time and that the CUP agreed wholeheartedly with equal education for all races.

Dr Van der Merwe said that one education department, the department of National Education, already existed.

Equal education opportunities was government's goal but funds had been short in recent years.

Wynberg Boys' Junior	650	601
Wynberg Girls' High	800	718
Wynberg Girls' Junior	750	644
Ysterplaat High	500	266
Ysterplaat Primary	300	210
Zonnekus Primary	350	207
Zwaanswyk High	650	322
Zwaanswyk Primary	500	281
Zwaanswyk Primary	800	320

91. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many students in each race group qualified as doctors at the end of (a) 1988 and 1989, respectively, at each specified medical school falling under the control of his Department and (b) 1987 at the medical school of the University of Cape Town?

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	White	Coloured	Indian	Black	Total
(a) 1988:					
University of Orange Free State	73	—	3	24	73
Natal	—	8	22	14	102
Witwatersrand	172	—	—	—	216
Pretoria	184	7	—	—	184
Stellenbosch	127	8	5	—	134
Cape Town	145	—	—	—	158
1989: not yet available.					
(b)	144	10	7	—	161

Black students at White universities

94. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Education and Culture: (SU)

How many Black students were enrolled (a) in 1989 (i) at universities for Whites and (ii) at each such university and (b) in each subject area at each such university in 1988?

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The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a) (i)	(a) (ii)		
(a) (i)	47 499	73	Sciences:	
(ii)	Orange Free State	1 593	Nursing	1
Natal	443	20	Languages, Linguistics and Literature	
Rhodes	129	5	Law	
Rand Afrikaans	2 250	1	Libraries and Museums	
Witwatersrand	74	1	Physical Sciences	
Port Elizabeth	240	1	Mathematical Sciences	
Potchefstroom	116	2	Philosophy, Religion and Theology	
Pretoria	1 096	1	Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure	
Stellenbosch	40	8	Psychology	
South Africa	41 445	3	Public Administration and Social Services	
(b)			Social Sciences and Social Studies:	
University of the Orange Free State			Economics	8
Arts, Visual and Performing Education			Other	1
Health Care and Health			Total	97
			University of Natal	
			Agriculture and Renewable Natural Resources	17
			Architecture and Environmental Design	30
			Arts, Visual and Performing	26
			Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	73

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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	White	Coloured	Indian	Black	Total
Computer Science and Data Processing					8
Education					184
Engineering and Engineering Technology					84
Health Care and Health Sciences:					
Medicine/Surgery					242
Nursing					32
Pharmacy					1
Other					19
Home Economics					3
Languages, Linguistics and Literature					126
Law					153
Libraries and Museums					17
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences:					
Life Sciences					16
Physical Sciences					43
Mathematical Sciences					22
Philosophy, Religion and Theology					36
Psychology					72
Public Administration and Social Services					36
Social Sciences and Social Studies:					
Economics					36
Other					146
Not designated/coded/declared					22
Total					1 444
Rhodes University					
Arts, Visual and Performing					5
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences					35
Communication					16
Computer Science and Data Processing					11
Education					79
Health Care and Health Sciences:					
Pharmacy					27
Languages, Linguistics and Literature					21
Law					42
Libraries and Museums					1
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences:					
Life Sciences					24
Physical Sciences					20
Mathematical Sciences					28
Philosophy, Religion and Theology					20
Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure					1
Psychology					38
Public Administration and Social Services					16
Social Sciences and Social Studies:					
Economics					19
Other					70
Not designated/coded/declared					4
Total					477
Rand Afrikaans University					
Education					59
Health Care and Health Sciences:					
Medicine/Surgery					134
Dentistry					15
Nursing					35
Pharmacy					17
Other					82
Languages, Linguistics and Literature					97
Law					195
Libraries and Museums					9
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences:					
Life Sciences					52
Physical Sciences					127
Mathematical Sciences					73
Philosophy, Religion and Theology					13
Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure					4
Psychology					45
Public Administration and Social Services					33
Social Sciences and Social Studies:					
Economics					74
Other					157
Total					1 938
Potchefstroom University for CHE					
Arts, Visual and Performing					23
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences					1
Communication					2
Computer Science and Data Processing					3
Education					74
Engineering and Engineering Technology					1
Health Care and Health Sciences:					
Nursing					10

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Languages, Linguistics and Literature		Social Services and Social Studies	
Law	47	Social Services and Social Studies	1
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	3	Economics	1
Physical Sciences	2	Other	2
Mathematical Sciences	2	Total	64
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	35	University of Cape Town	
Psychology	13	Architecture and Environmental Design	23
Public Administration and Social Services	1	Arts, Visual and Performing Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	17
Studies		Computer Science and Data Processing	58
Economics	2	Education	16
Other	19	Engineering and Engineering Technology	94
Not designated/coded/declared	23	Health Care and Health Sciences	132
Total	263	Medicine/Surgery	
University of Port Elizabeth		Nursing	39
Architecture and Environmental Design	2	Pharmacy	7
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	2	Other	10
Education	12	Languages, Linguistics and Literature	57
Health Care and Health Sciences		Law	20
Nursing	19	Libraries and Museums	13
Pharmacy	2	Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	12	Life Sciences	31
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	1	Mathematical Sciences	52
Life Sciences		Philosophy, Religion and Theology	34
Physical Sciences	1	Psychology	22
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	1	Public Administration and Social Services	20
Psychology	5	Social Sciences and Social Studies	67
Public Administration and Social Services	11	Economics	
Social Sciences and Social Studies	3	Other	2
Economics	1	Total	184
Other	5	University of Stellenbosch	
Not designated/coded/declared	2	Agriculture and Renewable Natural Resources	7
Total	79	Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	5
University of Pretoria		Education	2
Agriculture and Renewable Natural Resources	2	Languages, Linguistics and Literature	18
Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	1	Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	
Education	10	Life Sciences	1
Engineering and Engineering Technology	1	Philosophy, Religion and Theology	3
Health Care and Health Sciences	3	Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure	1
Pharmacy	2	Psychology	1
Other	1	Public Administration and Social Services	1
Home Economics	1	Social Sciences and Social Studies	
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	34	Economics	1
Law	2	Total	40
Libraries and Museums	1	University of South Africa	
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	2	Arts, Visual and Performing Business, Commerce and	52
Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure	1		
Public Administration and Social Services	1		

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Management Sciences, Communication, Computer Science and Data Processing, Education		Universities: foreign Black students	
Health Care and Health	2 578	102. Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:	
Nursing	292	(a) How many foreign Black students were enrolled at universities for Whites in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available; (b) what was the country of origin of each such student and (c) at which university was each enrolled?	
Other	170		
Languages, Linguistics and Literature	6 764		
Law	5 232		
Libraries and Museums	1 622		
Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	195		
Life Sciences	50		
Physical Sciences	227		
Mathematical Sciences	608		
Philosophy, Religion and Theology	1 927		
Psychology	1 978		
Public Administration and Social Services	959		
Social Sciences and Social Studies	1 025		
Economics	4 064		
Other	1 127		
Not designated/coded/declared	31 962		
Total	31 962		

## High/primary schools: computers

98. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 30 on 2 March 1988, a decision has as yet been reached on the supply of computers to, and maintenance of computers in, all high and primary schools falling under his control; if not, why not; if so, (a) what decision has been reached and (b) what timetable regarding supply has been set?

Hawassa 17/4/90 B672E

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

- (a) subject to the availability of funds, a project is being launched for the phasing in of computers for instruction and learning in all schools under the control of the Department,
- (b) phased in over 10 years, with effect from 1991.

Universities: foreign Black students		The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:	
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
76	Transkei	76	Transkei
5	Bophuthatswana	5	Bophuthatswana
12	Venda	12	Venda
2	Ciskei	2	Ciskei
2	South West Africa	2	South West Africa
6	Zimbabwe	6	Zimbabwe
4	Lesotho	4	Lesotho
1	Botswana	1	Botswana
16	Swaziland	16	Swaziland
1	Other African Countries	1	Other African Countries
2 118	Transkei	2 118	Transkei
2 862	Bophuthatswana	2 862	Bophuthatswana
1 720	Venda	1 720	Venda
1 026	Ciskei	1 026	Ciskei
353	South West Africa	353	South West Africa
533	Zimbabwe	533	Zimbabwe
71	Lesotho	71	Lesotho
22	Botswana	22	Botswana
104	Swaziland	104	Swaziland
1	Mozambique	1	Mozambique
9	Zambia	9	Zambia
32	Malawi	32	Malawi
77	Other African Countries	77	Other African Countries
2	Countries in Europe	2	Countries in Europe
28	Countries in Asia	28	Countries in Asia
1	Transkei	1	Transkei
26	Bophuthatswana	26	Bophuthatswana
1	Venda	1	Venda
2	South West Africa	2	South West Africa
2	Other African Countries	2	Other African Countries
6	Transkei	6	Transkei
3	Bophuthatswana	3	Bophuthatswana
1	Lesotho	1	Lesotho
16	Other African Countries	16	Other African Countries
68	Transkei	68	Transkei
7	Bophuthatswana	7	Bophuthatswana
2	Venda	2	Venda
33	Ciskei	33	Ciskei

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



1	South West Africa	Rhodes	11	Swaziland	Cape Town
1	Zimbabwe	Rhodes	1	Countries in Europe	Cape Town
3	Lesotho	Rhodes	37	Transkei	Witwatersrand
1	Swaziland	Rhodes	71	Bophuthatswana	Witwatersrand
1	Transkei	Pretoria	25	Venda	Witwatersrand
3	Bophuthatswana	Pretoria	3	Ciskei	Witwatersrand
1	South West Africa	Pretoria	3	Zimbabwe	Witwatersrand
1	Malawi	Pretoria	25	Lesotho	Witwatersrand
1	Other African Countries	Pretoria	5	Botswana	Witwatersrand
8	Transkei	Stellenbosch	15	Swaziland	Witwatersrand
3	Venda	Stellenbosch	2	Malawi	Witwatersrand
4	Ciskei	Stellenbosch	11	Other African Countries	Witwatersrand
2	South West Africa	Stellenbosch			
1	Zimbabwe	Stellenbosch			
1	Lesotho	Stellenbosch			
1	Swaziland	Stellenbosch			
2	Malawi	Stellenbosch			
17	Transkei	Cape Town			
7	Bophuthatswana	Cape Town			
2	Venda	Cape Town			
3	Ciskei	Cape Town			
2	Zimbabwe	Cape Town			
13	Lesotho	Cape Town			
3	Botswana	Cape Town			

## Language medium in schools

This information is in respect of 1988

105. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the number of pupils taught through each language medium in all standards in each province in 1989?

*Hansard*  
1 214190 B679E

## THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	CAPE			NATAL		
	Afrikaans	English	Other	Afrikaans	English	Other
Gr 1	12 251	7 441	9	2 677	5 911	34
Gr 2	10 901	7 054	6	2 442	5 803	29
Std 1	10 576	6 648	7	2 365	5 373	23
Std 2	10 356	6 393	6	2 271	5 257	26
Std 3	10 428	6 396	5	2 249	5 120	0
Std 4	10 361	6 354	8	2 391	5 258	0
Std 5	10 791	6 510	0	2 374	5 418	0
Std 6	11 140	6 896	0	2 517	5 523	0
Std 7	11 395	7 232	0	2 596	5 949	0
Std 8	11 356	7 412	0	2 609	6 247	0
Std 9	10 958	7 272	0	2 350	6 303	0
Std 10	10 404	6 956	0	2 136	5 869	0
ORANGE FREE STATE						
Gr 1	6 143	625		32 629	13 394	
Gr 2	5 658	599		29 261	12 502	
Std 1	5 261	610		28 147	12 029	
Std 2	5 243	609		26 860	11 601	
Std 3	5 147	626		26 930	11 411	
Std 4	5 254	530		27 500	11 530	
Std 5	5 128	600		27 821	11 945	
Std 6	5 446	749		30 246	13 003	
Std 7	5 350	743		30 001	13 301	
Std 8	5 094	707		28 326	12 709	
Std 9	4 914	607		25 791	12 411	
Std 10	4 682	569		24 499	11 176	
TRANSVAAL						

\*German

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## INTERPELLATIONS

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

## Own Affairs:

## Pension increases

Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

- (1) Whether he announced pension increases of approximately R36 million in the past; if so, when is it expected that these increases will be paid out to pensioners; if not, what steps are envisaged by him in this regard;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C74E.INT

\*THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE: Mr Chairman, the answer to both parts of that question is no.

I was to have made the following press statement on 21 March 1988:

In terms of a Ministers' Council Resolution, approval has been granted for the elimination of disparity in social pensions and grants, of which the first phase was implemented with effect from 1 October 1986.

The second phase of the parity programme will be implemented with effect from 1 May 1988 when a further additional amount of R12,00 per month in respect of old age pensions, pensions for the blind, disability grants, single care grants and parent allowances/grants (maintenance grants) will be payable. Foster parent grants will be increased by R20,00 per month per foster child whilst the children's allowance (maintenance grants) will increase by R4,00 per month per child (up to a maximum of four children). The said increases will be payable during July 1988 on the respective dates of payment.

That is what I was to have said. This was to be the second phase of the parity programme to narrow the gap between the amounts payable in respect

of White and Coloured beneficiaries. An additional amount of R36,6 million was allocated for that year, and increases of R12 per month in respect of old age pensions, pensions for the blind, disability allowances, single care allowances and the parent section of maintenance allowances were to have come into operation with effect from 1 May 1988, because this had been budgeted for and approved.

On 21 March 1988, the morning before I was to have made the announcement, a report appeared in the *Cape Times* under the heading "Pensions up—not for Whites". The report read:

Monthly increases for Coloured and Indian social pensioners are to be announced this week in addition to a R60 one-off bonus in October but there will be no increases for White pensioners. This is likely to spark a bitter debate . . .

[Time expired.]

\*Mr J A RABIE: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister is confusing me. I really thought he would give an answer which would do away with the controversy surrounding the R36,6 million once and for all.

\*Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN: You are two years too late.

\*Mr J A RABIE: I am pleased the hon member thinks so. It is true that an article appeared in the *Cape Times*, but articles also appeared in *Die Burger* in terms of which the hon the Minister had made this announcement from the platform at a public meeting in the Bokkeveld constituency. This gladdened our hearts, because it brought us to a point where we could place the equalisation of pensions under the microscope and find a solution. Now, however, the hon the Minister says he made no such announcement. In that case *Die Burger* should be rapped over the knuckles for publishing a report that the hon the Minister had made an announcement in the Cold Bokkeveld. [Interjections.]

This thing bothers us. Hon members will remember that the hon the Minister of Finance said clearly in his reply in front of hon Ministers the other day that no discussion had been entered into with him with regard to the budget in the past three years. That bothers one. [Interjections.] It must be denied. There is an opportunity

# Vice-rector row between UWC, government

By JOHN YELD, Education Reporter

A STALEMATE has developed between the government and the University of the Western Cape over the appointment of noted critic, author and academic Professor Njabulo Ndebele.

Professor Ndebele, an exiled South African who is now a Lesotho citizen heading the English department at the University of Lesotho, is the national president of the Congress of South African Writers.

UWC wants to appoint Professor Ndebele to the post of second vice-rector of the university, but the government has refused to grant him a work permit.

In 1988 he was refused a visa after UCT invited him to give a six-week course in the department of English.

Yesterday UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel and vice-rector Professor Jaap Durand met Minister of Home Affairs Mr Gene Louw to discuss the issue.

Mr Louw explained that the government's decision had been taken at Cabinet level and he could not divulge reasons for the refusal, according to a statement issued by the UWC delegation afterwards.

"It was, in turn, explained to the minister that the university would have difficulty in accepting governmental barring of a scholar and university administrator whom senate and council had found eminently suited for the post," the statement said.

The university's council was scheduled to meet tomorrow and a further course of action would be discussed, it said.

"There is no likelihood of UWC filling the post with another candidate. The university will pursue all avenues to have the candidate of its choice installed in the position."

Professor Ndebele said he found it difficult to understand the government's decision.



# Prof Simkins tipped for new Wits post

Star 18/4/40  
54  
Leading liberal economist and author Professor Charles Simkins has been named to fill the new Helen Suzman Chair of Political Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand.

According to a well-placed source, the choice for the prestigious position "slipped out" after the selection committee had made its decision.

Although the university would not confirm or deny the appointment yesterday, deputy vice-chancellor Professor Peter Tyson confirmed that the selection committee had met. He said certain administrative procedures had to be carried out before an official announcement could be made.

● The chancellor of the University of South Africa, Professor Theo van Wijk, has decided to step down. The university council will deal with the resulting vacancy at its May meeting. — Education Reporter.

# Government and university on crash course

CAPE TOWN — The Council of the University of the Western Cape is to meet tomorrow to discuss a course of action following a Government ruling blocking a distinguished academic from taking up a post at the university.

South African-born Professor Njabulo Ndebele, now a citizen of Lesotho and presently pro-vice chancellor of the National

University of Lesotho, was earlier this month refused a permit to work in South Africa.

Professor Ndebele had been appointed to the post of second vice-rector at UWC.

A UWC statement said Home Affairs Minister Mr Gene Louw yesterday told rector Professor Jakes Gerwel and vice-rector Professor Jaap Durand that the decision had been taken at Cabinet level. Mr Louw refused to divulge reasons for the refusal.

The academics told Mr Louw the university would have difficulty in accepting the Government's barring of Professor Ndebele who was eminently suited for the post.

"There is no likelihood of UWC filling the post with another candidate. The university would pursue all avenues to have the candidate of its choice installed in the position," the statement said. — Sapa.



# Unisa head's resignation to be discussed

Archie 19/4/90 (54)  
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The sudden resignation of Unisa chancellor Professor Theo van Wijk is to be fully discussed at the university's council meeting on May 2.

Professor Van Wijk, who has been associated with Unisa for 40 years, said he was asked by the chairman of the university council, Dr Gerhard Davidtsz, to resign.

According to a statement released by the university yesterday, Professor Van Wijk, who was appointed chancellor of Unisa in January 1989 after serving as principal for 17 years, stepped down on April 10.

The secretary of the university's council, Mr M H Stockhoff, categorically denied that the council had asked Professor Van Wijk to resign.

In terms of legislation governing the university the council cannot ask a chancellor to resign, and only the Minister of National Education may remove a chancellor from his post for whatever reasons the Minister deems fit.

through

ending the eight-day strike, which ended last Wednesday.

son director Jan van Wyk visited the hospital yesterday, but were unavailable for comment in the afternoon.

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# Teachers and students return to DET schools

blom 19/4/90

MOST teachers and about 80% of the pupils returned to Department of Education and Training (DET) schools as the second term started yesterday.

A DET spokesman in Pretoria said more than 11 000 teachers involved in boycotts or stayaways last term resumed duties yesterday.

He said the DET was encouraged by the almost normal attendance reported at most schools. There are about 8 000 DET schools in SA.

DET Johannesburg regional public relations manager Solomon Moshokoa said more than 80% of the pupils and teachers at 64 high schools and 217 primary schools in Soweto and Alexandra were back in class yesterday.

52

TANIA LEVY

Neither spokesman could comment on the DET's response to defiance actions planned by teachers to get the DET to meet their demands.

Organised under the National Education Union of SA, teachers in the Johannesburg region would refuse to teach non-academic subjects or to allow inspectors into classrooms.

Under the proposed action, the teachers would work 32 hours a week instead of 48 hours a week.

Their demands to the DET include a salary increase, a reduced number of working hours, and the reinstatement of retrenched teachers.

# Controversy as Unisa chancellor quits

31 Dec 1974  
THE resignation of Unisa chancellor Prof Theo van Wijk has raised a controversy among lecturing and administrative staff after Van Wijk claimed he was asked to resign by Unisa council chairman Gerhard Davidtsz.

Van Wijk was associated with Unisa for 40 years, serving as principal for 17 years until he was appointed chancellor in January last year.

University council secretary M H Stockoff yesterday denied Van Wijk was asked to resign by council and said it was technically impossible for Davidtsz or the council to ask him to leave.

Apparently only the National Education Minister can ask the chancellor to step down, or if the council wants him to resign, they have to approach the Minister with their reasons.

Van Wijk, however, says he was asked to resign and was very disappointed by the decision.

Davidtsz refused to discuss the matter and said it was an internal matter that would be dealt with at the council meeting on May 2 when Van Wijk's resignation would be formally noted.

54

BILLY PADDOCK

University sources yesterday said Davidtsz was too good a politician to have asked Van Wijk to step down.

However, they said he might have suggested it during discussions about the interpretation of the chancellor's duties.

They claimed Van Wijk was interfering in the running of the university and there had been some clashes.

One source said he was "miffed" by the reduction in his duties at the university.

According to Principal Cas van Vuuren, long-standing colleague of Van Wijk, the resignation was for personal reasons.

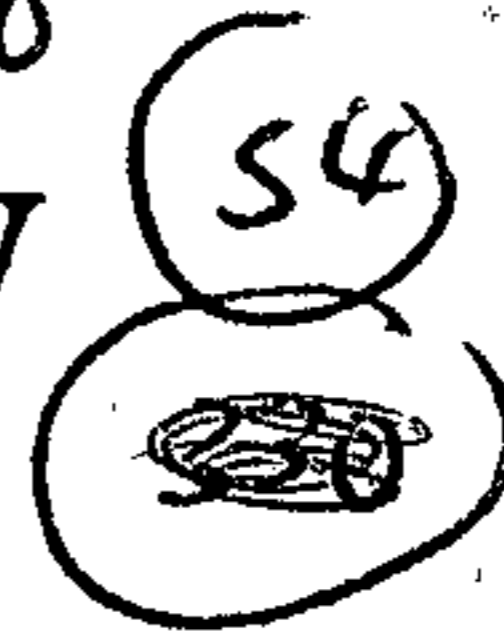
Unisa PRO Doreen Gough said Van Wijk's resignation was very unfortunate coming at this stage because of his crucial role during graduation ceremonies, many of which are coming up.

"The council would not have asked him to resign at this stage even if they did want him to go and could technically ask him to," she said.



# Cabinet kept academic out of country

CAF Times 19/4/90



Staff Reporter

THE cabinet took the decision to bar noted Lesotho critic, author and academic Professor Njabulo Ndebele from entering the country to take up an offered post as UWC vice-rector.

The Minister of Home Affairs and National Education, Mr Gene Louw, said last night that the government had refused Prof Ndebele a residence permit to which "his application for a work permit is linked".

Prof Ndebele, an exiled South African, is head of the English department at Lesotho University.

Mr Louw met UWC rector Prof Jakes Gerwel and vice-rector Prof Jaap Durand on Tuesday to discuss the issue.

In a statement last night, Mr Louw said the refusal had nothing to do with academic competence.

"Prof Ndebele and Mrs Ndebele's visa exemptions have been withdrawn a number of years ago and their names have been placed on the visa and entry stop list," he said.

It was "not customary" for the government to give reasons why persons' names appear on the stop list.

He said government attempted "to be accommodating within all reasonable limits" but it could not be "expected to simply submit to all requests from parties who obviously do not possess all the facts".

# Unisa chancellor resigns

Pretoria Correspondent (54) (248)

The University of South Africa has been shaken by the resignation of its chancellor, Professor Theo van Wijk, and by his claim that he was asked to leave.

The issue will be discussed by the university council on May 2.

Professor van Wijk, who has been associated with Unisa for 40 years, said he was asked to resign by the chairman of the university council, Dr Gerhard Davidts. He said he was very disappointed by the step.

According to a statement released by Unisa on Tuesday, Professor van Wijk, who was appointed chancellor of Unisa in January 1989 after serving as principal for 17 years, stepped down on April 10.

The secretary of the university council, Mr M H Stockhoff, denied that the council had asked Professor van Wijk to resign.

In terms of legislation governing the university, the council cannot ask a chancellor to resign, and only the Minister of National Education may remove a chancellor from his post.

University sources said it appeared there had been a clash between Professor van Wijk and certain council members over his interpretation of his duties as chancellor, after he had relinquished his post as principal in 1988.

As a result of this dispute, it is thought Dr Davidts had approached Professor van Wijk.

Professor van Wijk said Dr Davidts had not given him reasons for the request and added that further queries should be directed to Dr Davidts.

Dr Davidts refused to deny or confirm the allegations of a forced resignation.

He said it was an internal matter. Professor van Wijk's resignation would be dealt with at a council meeting on May 2.

One source claimed Professor van Wijk's resignation was definitely forced, blaming a conflict of personal ambition in Unisa's directorate between Professor van Wijk and the principal, Professor Cas van Vuuren.

# New moves on barred academic

THE University of the Western Cape is continuing its efforts to pressure the government to grant its exiled vice-rector designate a work permit.

Rector Professor Jakes Gerwel and vice-rector Professor Jaap Durand met Home Affairs Minister, Mr Gene Louw, on Tuesday to discuss the government's refusal of a work permit to Professor Njabulo Ndebele, an exiled South African resident in Lesotho.

Ndebele had been appointed to the post of second vice-rector at UWC.

According to a spokesperson for UWC, Louw explained the decision not to grant the permit had been taken at cabinet level. He said he was not in a position to divulge reasons

for the refusal.

Gerwel and Durand explained to Louw that the university would have difficulty in accepting governmental barring of a scholar and university administrator whom their senate and council had found "eminently suited" for the post.

The UWC spokesperson said the university's council would meet on Thursday to discuss a future course of action.

"There is no likelihood of UWC filling the post with another candidate," he said.

"The university will pursue all avenues to have the candidate of its choice installed in the position."

South  
19/4 - 25/4/90

54



# Academic refused permit to live in SA

By SHARON SOROUR  
Staff Reporter

EXILED South African author and academic Professor Njabulo Ndebele was refused a residence permit by the government "and not a work permit as such".

The Minister of Home Affairs and National Education, Mr Gene Louw, said this after a stalemate developed between the government and the University of the Western Cape this week over the appointment of Professor Ndebele to the post of second vice-rector by the university's council.

In a statement, Mr Louw said Professor Ndebele's application for a work permit was linked to his residence permit application.

"The application which has been refused is therefore essentially for a residence permit and not for a work permit as such."

The decision, taken at Cabinet level, "had absolutely nothing to do with Professor Ndebele's academical competence", and neither Mr Louw nor the government would interfere with the deci-

sion of the autonomous university council, the statement said.

Professor Ndebele — a Lesotho citizen heading the English department at the University of Lesotho — is the national president of the Congress of South African Writers.

Mr Louw emphasised that he was involved not in his capacity as Minister of National Education but that of Home Affairs.

He said applications for temporary residence and work permits "from persons who are not South African citizens" were thoroughly investigated and their desirability depended on various aspects.

#### VISA EXEMPTIONS

Professor and Mrs Ndebele's visa exemptions were withdrawn "a number of years ago and their names were placed on the visa and entry stop list long before the appointment offer".

UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders condemned the barring of Professor Ndebele.

"This has serious implications for the entire university system and for academic freedom," he said.

## SAIRR bursary students in good pass rate

UNIVERSITY students on bursaries administered by the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) achieved an 83% pass rate last year.

In a Press statement yesterday, the institute's deputy director Theo Coggin said the pass rate was evidence of the degree of commitment to education among recipients of institute bursaries.

Some 80% of the institute's 397 bursary students who wrote their first year examinations passed, including four candidates who had obtained an E aggregate in matric.

There was not a 100% pass rate for the bursary students who had obtained a matric A aggregate.

One of the 28 A aggregate students failed his first year.

Some 79% of the first-year students who had obtained a B matric aggregate passed, 79% with a C matric aggregate were successful, while 73% with a D

TANIA LEVY

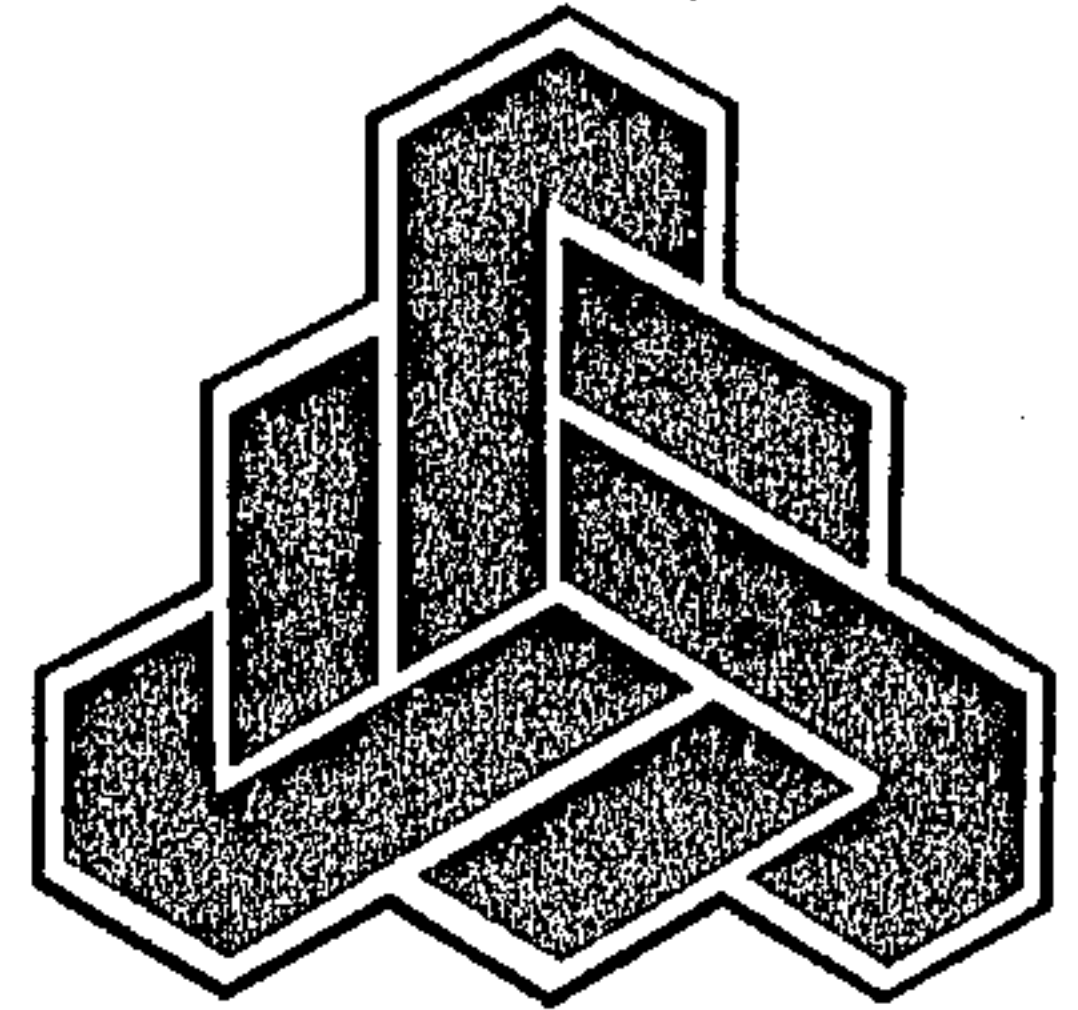
aggregate advanced to their second year. *11/04/90*

Coggin said the results underscored the institute's policy of maintaining close contact with its bursars, of providing counselling services and of allowing a bridging year, where necessary, for students who had been disadvantaged under the educational system.

The pass rate compared favourably with that of other major SA universities, he said.

In several cases the pass rate was much higher.

Selecting only about 400 students out of more than 40 000 applications each year was a heart-rending task — made more difficult by the knowledge that the Department of Education and Training examinations left much to be desired, Coggin said.



## NEW COMPANY INVESTMENT

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

(Registration Number 87/02677/06)

("NCI" or "the company")

Efficient to make...

# UWC requests De Klerk meeting

Staff Reporter

Cap + Times 20/4/90

54

THE University of the Western Cape has requested a meeting with President F W de Klerk over the government's refusal to grant a work permit to Professor Njabulo Ndebele, who has been appointed second vice-rector of the university.

Mr Nazeem Howa, co-ordinator of UWC's media office, said last night that a request for a meeting with Mr

De Klerk was sent to the State President's office yesterday, after the decision was taken at a UWC council meeting yesterday. There had been no response to the request so far.

He said the decision not to allow Prof Ndebele, an exiled South African and now a citizen of Lesotho, a work permit, seemed to have been an "arbitrary decision, taken about one of the most highly-esteemed intellectuals in Africa".



50-201490 (54)

# SA's future: leaders must be elected

By DR HENNIE LOTTER,  
Senior Lecturer in the Dept of  
Philosophy, at Rand Afrikaans  
University

There seems to be general confusion in South Africa today about the composition of the group of people who will be deciding the constitutional future of our country when "real negotiations" eventually get started.

Some times, it seems as if all "real" leaders will be present, at other times it seems as if the Government and the ANC will be the only two partners.

This issue is important as the drawing up of a constitution is a matter that will seriously affect all aspects of our future life in this country.

Hopefully South Africans have learnt by now — through the 1910 and 1983 constitutions — that the writing of a constitution by a non-representative group of people only leads to resentment and resistance and creates the urgent need to rewrite.

The constitution of a society can be defined as the way in which its political institutions are structured.

A constitution defines the political institutions, specifies how their members are to be elected and determines who has the right to elect and be elected.

It also indicates which political offices will be part of the political institutions, what their legitimate functions are, and how office-bearers are to be elected and appointed.

A constitution also has to state the relationships between the various political institutions, such as the parliament, a presidency (if any) or a second chamber, and also the relationships between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government.

A constitution has to fulfil these functions in such a way that it simultaneously embodies the political values of the various communities in South Africa and ensures the presence of political procedures that will lead to just political outcomes.

## Qualifications

The question now is: who has the right to participate in drawing up a new constitution?

Obviously, there will have to be certain qualifications for prospective participants.

If we sincerely wish to learn from our mistakes, then it should be clear that a new constitution should be drawn up by a body of people who are representative of the South African population.

If, for example, any leader — whether a homeland leader or an exiled one — claims to be representing a specific constituency, then he would have to prove it by gaining support in democratic elections.

There seems to be little doubt that South Africa is in a process of democratisation. What better way to give this process the legitimacy it needs than by having elections for representatives to a constitutional convention?

This has the implication that the Government itself would have to fight an election for the right to participate in the constitutional convention — and rightly so, too.

Only those people who are supported by the citizens of the South African state should have the right to represent them at such a major event in the history of our country.

It will indeed be a major event, involving the remaking of society.

Granting effective and equal political rights to all South Africans would also be part of the remaking of South African society — not least because it would involve a full recognition of the equality of all citizens and protect the basic human rights of everyone.

If our society is to be remade, then every one of us should be represented equally.

What better way to ensure this than by having elections in which each party is represented according to the proportion of the votes that it gets?

Bege (Port Elizabeth)

Boly Cross Convent Primary School (Aliway North)

Mount Bay Christian School (Hout Bay)

Jeffery's Bay Christian School (Jeffrey's Bay)

Kleinsee School (Kleinsee)

Mossel Bay Community Church School (Mossel Bay)

Northside Christian School (Bellville)

Plettenberg Bay Christian School (Plettenberg Bay)

Progress College (Rosebank)

Rosebank House College (Rosebank)

Sornsvlei School (Swellendam)

The King's School (Newton Park)

Word of Faith Christian School (Newton Park).

**IRANGE FREE STATE**

Bethlehem Christian School, Bethlehem

Agapé Christian School, Bloemfontein.

Parow School Board area: capacity/enrolment

Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What is the (i) capacity of and (ii) enrolment of (aa) schools in the Parow School Board area, in total, and (bb) each such school and (b) in respect of what date in 1990 is this information furnished?

B634E

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

(a) (i)(aa) 39 850

(ii)(aa) 36 020

(a)(i)(bb) (a)(ii)(bb)

Kristina Primary	750	674
Basiston Primary	700	595
Bellpark Primary	600	740
Bellville Hoër School	700	789
Bellville Technical High School	700	673
Bellville Primary	700	235
Bellville-Noord Laer	550	429,
Bosmansdam High	650	476
Bosmansdam Primary	650	469
Boston Primary	700	666
Brackenfell High	700	703
Brackenfell Primary	750	1 014
D.F. Malan Hoër	800	1 066
De Kuilen High	500	680

De Kuilen Primary

De Ruyter High

De Tyger Laer

De Vrije Zee Primary

De Waveren Primary

Durbanville Hoër

Durbanville Primary

Drubanville Preparatory

Eben Dönges High

Edgemead High

Edgemead Primary

Eversdal Primary

Excelsior Primary

Fairbairn High

Fairmont High

Fanie Theron Primary

Gene Louw Primary

Goodwood Preparatory

Goodwood-Park Primary

J.G. Meiring Hoër

J.J. du Preez High

Kenridge Primary

Koos Sadie Primary

Labiance Primary

Mikro Laer

Monte Vista Primary

Monument Park High

Panorama Primary

Parow Preparatory

Parow-Noord Primary

Parow-Oos Primary

Parow-Wes Primary

Parowvallei Primary

Parowvallei Preparatory

President High

Ruyterwacht Preparatory

Saffier Laer

Simonsberg Primary

Stellenberg High

The Settlers High

Totius Primary

Tygerberg Technical High School

Tygerberg Hoër

Vredelust Primary

Vrijzee Preparatory

Welgemeed Primary

Westcliff Special

Wolraad Woltemade Primary

(b) 19 January 1990.

\* the information given applies to permanent accommodation only. Where it seems as if the number of pupils exceeds

the actual capacity the pupils are housed in temporary accommodation which can be utilised elsewhere as the need decreases at a certain point.

Medical schools: applications

90. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many applications by students in each race group for admission to the first-year course were (a) received and (b) accepted in (i) 1989 at each medical school falling under his Department and (ii) 1988 at the medical school of the University of Cape Town?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

(i)(a) University

Orange Free State

Witwatersrand

Pretoria

Stellenbosch

Natal

Cape Town

(b) University

Orange Free State

Witwatersrand

Pretoria

Stellenbosch

Natal

Cape Town

	White	Coloured	Indian	Black	Other	Total
University	515	4	—	—	—	519
Orange Free State	658	61	398	465	—	1 582
Witwatersrand	615	7	8	—	—	630
Pretoria	719	174	1	—	—	894
Stellenbosch	—	28	391	293	1	713
Natal	537	185	473	650	—	1 845
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	—	—
University	White	Coloured	Indian	Black	Other	Total
Orange Free State	137	3	—	—	—	140
Witwatersrand	126	8	71	20	—	225
Pretoria	228	1	1	—	—	230
Stellenbosch	178	25	1	—	—	204
Natal	—	2	52	52	1	107
Cape Town	141	23	44	20	—	228
University	White	Coloured	Indian	Black	Other	Total
Orange Free State	407	135	291	319	—	1 148
Witwatersrand	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stellenbosch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* This information is not available.

Standard 6 - 10 pupils

107. Mr R R HULLLEY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) What was the distribution of pupils in Standards 6 to 10 in each of the provinces in 1989;

(2) working on the basis of the total enrolment in Standard 6 representing 100 per cent, what was the percentage distribution of pupils in Standards 6 to 10 in each province in 1989?

B618E

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

	Std	Cape	Natal	Orange Free State	Transvaal
(1)	6	18 036	8 039	6 195	43 249
	7	18 627	8 546	6 093	43 302
	8	18 768	8 855	5 801	41 035
	9	18 230	8 653	5 521	38 202
	10	17 360	8 005	5 251	35 675
(2)	6	100	100	100	100
	7	103,3	106,3	98,4	100,1
	8	104,1	110,2	93,6	94,9
	9	101,1	107,6	89,1	88,3
	10	96,3	99,6	84,8	82,5



# R1-m boost for computer tech

*Sowetan 24/4/70*  
THE Foundation for Research Development is to invest almost R1 million over the next three years in advanced training in computer sciences at three South African universities.

Professor Daan van Wyk, an executive member of the FRD, said the universities are Rand Afrikaans University, Rhodes University and the University of Cape Town.

The main objective of the programme is to promote the training of research manpower - in the field - at an advanced level and to establish a research infrastructure for computer sciences in South Africa.

The programme is initially being launched for a three-year period. Thereafter the progress and products will be evaluated to determine whether to continue.



# Under 20% accepted as medical students

CAP 74/1/90  
24/4/90

Political Staff

54

93

ALTHOUGH 6 183 students of all races applied last year to study medicine at the six "white" medical schools in South Africa, only 1 134 were accepted, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, said yesterday.

He said 3 039 white people applied to study first-year medicine and 810 were accepted, 459 coloured people applied and 62 were accepted, 1 271 Indian people applied and 169 were accepted, and 1 408 black people applied and 92 were accepted.

Mr Clase, who was replying to a question tabled by Mr Peter Gastrow (DP, Durban Central), said 519 people applied to study first-year medicine at the University of the Orange Free State and 140 were accepted, 1 582 at Wits and 225 were accepted, 630 at Pretoria and 230 were accepted, 894 at Stellenbosch and 204 were accepted, 713 at Natal and 107 were accepted, and 1 845 at UCT and 228 were accepted.

## Call for drastic measures to solve skills shortage

LINDA ENSOR

SA's future economic development depended on the development of technology, but the country faced a manpower crisis, CSIR chairman Louw Alberts said yesterday. *6/10am 25/4/90*

Alberts was speaking at the Strategic Management Society of Southern Africa conference.

Due to the declining birth rate in the white population — which has historically provided the economy with technical people — the number of matriculants is expected to drop by 20% by the end of the century.

Only 33% of white children obtain a matriculation exemption and only 2,7% of this number study science and engineering at university.

Whatever improvements were made in black education, Alberts said, these would not be sufficient to generate the level of skills required in one decade but would take two or three decades to take effect.

Drastic measures were required, he said. More people would have to be encouraged to study science and engineering, all available talent from the black population would have to be captured and — with reservation — skilled people from abroad must be brought to SA.

A demotivating factor was that science graduates were finding it difficult to find jobs as the political uncertainty had led businessmen to consolidate and refrain from taking on people with new ideas.

In addition, Alberts said, SA suffered from a lack of skilled middle management who had the expertise to manage technology. This was possibly even more important than the development of technology itself.

TANIA LEVY

ONLY one in every 10 000 black children who starts grade one achieves university exemption in maths and science.

Yet 14 000 skilled blacks need to enter the economy every year if a further skills shortage is to be prevented, according to Protec national director David Kramer.

Protec is a technological career development programme whose 16 branches around SA promote maths and science study at high school and tertiary levels. Kramer said dimensions of the skills

## 14 000 skilled workers needed

shortage varied. At present about 30% of the workforce had no education, 36% had only primary school education and only 3% had a tertiary qualification.

He said the SA Institute of Race Relations' John Kane-Berman saw an overall shortage of skilled people and managers of about 500 000 by 2000.

At the same time SA had about nine million unskilled or semi-skilled people more than it needed.

New apprenticeships declined by 45%

between 1982 and 1988, and the CSIR's Professor Louw Alberts predicted a 20% decrease in science and engineering graduates by the end of the 1990s.

Kramer said a major problem was that very few black matric students chose to study maths or science. Out of 196 000 DET matric candidates last year, 700 registered for higher grade maths. Only 0,4% of them take technical subjects.

In addition, pass rates remained critically low with no more than about 4 500

black matric candidates having passed both maths and science last year. Kramer said this meant only 0,02% of matrics qualified to enter tertiary technological institutions.

To compound the problem 95% of black first degree graduates obtained non-science based degrees, Kramer said.

Educational problems — especially in the technological field — could not be solved without the involvement of commerce and industry. Any solution would have to include a single compulsory education department.



# Wits student held under emergency

25/4/90 Education Reporter

Star 54

A student at the University of the Witwatersrand has been held under the emergency regulations for more than a week, it was confirmed yesterday.

Mr Lawrence Ndwandwe was detained with fellow Wits student, Mr Xolile Mazabane, in Jouberton outside Klerksdorp during the Easter holidays.

They immediately embarked on a hunger strike and were transferred to Bloemfontein's Grootvlei Prison.

According to a statement by Black Students Society president Mr Dan Mashitisho and Students Representative Council president Mr Anton Roskam, Mr Mazabane was released this week but Mr Ndwandwe remains in prison.

The student leaders alleged that the men's lawyer had been given an under-

taking on Friday that if they resumed eating, they would be released.

According to the statement, the Ministry of Law and Order has denied promising to release Mr Ndwandwe.

A ministerial spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mellet, would not comment on the allegation but confirmed that Mr Ndwandwe was being held.

Mr Roskam and Mr Mashitisho added: "We stand squarely behind people of Jouberton and together with them demand the immediate release of Ndwandwe and all other detainees, including six students and a lecturer at the University of the North."

● On Monday about 3 000 University of the North students staged a protest march against detention without trial.

# Honour in New York for Gerwel

South 26/4 - 2/5/90  
THE rector of the University of the Western Cape (UWC), Professor Jakes Gerwel, received an honorary doctorate from the University of New York this week.

Gerwel spoke about "University education in apartheid society" in his acceptance address at the ceremony on Tuesday.

He said that, as a situation of "dual power" between the government and the liberation forces emerged in South Africa, the chief concern of the white power bloc was to achieve a new political dispensation in which whites would retain their social and economic privileges.

"The challenge facing the democratic forces is for negotiations to result in substantial gains for the majority of people in the country," Gerwel said.

South African universities were "at the receiving end" of the segregated schooling system and had to tackle educational disadvantage.

Unlike UWC, most South African universities had not met this challenge.

"Until South African universities gear themselves to the South African majority population, they will be reproducing the essentials of the apartheid-racial order," Gerwel said.

- (i) Linbro Park and Buccleuch;  
 (ii) the provision of mail collection points; and *Answer 26/4/90*  
 (iii) Linbro Park: As a result of problems with the contractor it was not possible to provide the mail collection point by October 1989 as was indicated last year. The expected date of completion is now June/July 1990, and

*Buccleuch:* Endeavours are at present being made to identify a suitable site. The completion date of the buildings is not known at this stage.

The following supplementary information is furnished for the sake of completeness:

(i) *Sandon Post Office:*

The necessity to relocate the post boxes to a separate locale has fallen away. It will accordingly not be possible to provide the additional 1 500 private boxes as previously intended.

(ii) The planned new departmental post office building to house the Wendywood Post Office has been postponed on account of financial considerations. The expected date of completion is now May 1992.

(iii) For economic reasons it has for the time being been decided not to continue with efforts to acquire a site for the erection of a post office in Morningside. Endeavours are instead now being directed at obtaining suitable hired accommodation.

*Own Affairs:*

1989 Matriculation examination scripts: markers

64. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *ESB*

(1) Whether markers of matriculation examination scripts are required to have (a) certain qualifications and (b) any experience; if not, why not; if so, what (i) qualifications and (ii) experience;

(2) whether all markers of 1989 matriculation examination scripts had the necessary (a) qualifications and (b) experience; if not,

(3) (a) how many (i) had and (ii) did not have the necessary qualifications or experience and (b) (i) why were the latter persons used as markers and (ii) what (aa) qualifications and (bb) experience did they have; *Answer 26/4/90*  
 (4) over what period of days did the marking take place? *ESB*

B559E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) Yes, each marker has to have experience in the Senior Secondary phase and an appropriate qualification,

(2) (a) and (b) no, shortages were experienced in the Transvaal;

(3) (a) (i) 5 146 (ii) 314  
 Transvaal

(b) (i) shortage of teachers who fully satisfied all requirements

(ii) (aa) the relevant subject was included in the person's degree or diploma

(bb) previous teaching experience of the subject but not necessarily in the senior secondary phase;

(4) an average of 10 days in the respective examining bodies.

1989 Matriculation examination scripts: markers

66. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether markers of 1989 matriculation examination scripts were required to mark a certain number of scripts (a) per day and (b) in total; if not, why not; if so, how many in each case;

(2) what were the hours of work for markers at marking centres;

(3) whether these markers were allowed to take scripts home to mark; if so, (a) why, (b) subject to what controls and (c) how many per (i) day and (ii) night;

(4) (a) on what basis and (b) how much were they paid?

B561E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: *Answer 26/4/90*

(1) (a) No, but guidelines were issued to ensure that all marking would be completed in the allocated time;

(b) no, but certain targets were set which varied per subject;

(2) an average of 8 hours per day; *ESB*

(3) yes, in exceptional cases in the Cape only,

(a) in a few instances justified by circumstances,

(b) as agreed individually with the chief marker,

(c) (i) and (ii) varied according to circumstances;

(4) (a) (i) per hour in Natal, R10,50 per hour Orange Free State and Transvaal per script in the Cape

depending on the length of the examination paper between R2,05 and R3,65 per script.

Teachers leaving service

101. Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many (a) permanent and (b) temporary teachers did his Department lose in each province in 1989 (i) on account of (aa) marriage, (bb) retirement, (cc) ill health, (dd) termination of service, (ee) death, (ff) the acceptance of non-teaching posts and (gg) further study and (ii) for other reasons? *Answer 26/4/90*

B675E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(i)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(ee)	(ff)	(gg)	(ii)
Cape	55	167	44	0	17	117	21	179	
Natal	14	57	19	0	7	93	11	226	
TRANSVAAL	13	30	9	1	6	192	1	72	

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: *Answer 26/4/90*

	Transvaal	122	254	84	5	38	228	47 2 036
(b)								
Cape								
Natal								
TRANSVAAL								

\* Information not available. *Answer 26/4/90*

Universities: budget cuts

103. Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Answer 26/4/90*

(1) Whether any cuts had been made in the budgets of universities falling under his Department in respect of the 1989-90 financial year; if so, what cuts;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *ESB*

B677E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, an average of 20% of the amount generated by the subsidy formula;

(2) no.

Reduction of teaching staff

114. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Answer 26/4/90*

(1) Whether any schools have been advised that they will have to reduce the number of (a) temporary and (b) permanent teachers on their staffs at the end of 1990; if so, in respect of each province, how many (i) schools have been so advised and (ii) teachers are involved; if not,

(2) whether any schools will be so advised; if so, when? *ESB*

B782E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) No,

(b) no;

(2) yes, as soon as there is certainty regarding the position at schools in 1991.



# Bid to fire Matie columnist

Art Tina's  
27/14/90  
(54)

Staff Reporter

A STORM is brewing at the University of Stellenbosch over a media committee recommendation to fire the assistant editor of the Matie for referring in a column to the rector as "Maaikie".

This is one of several allegations of journalistic misconduct levelled against the author of the column, Ms Tina du Toit.

Ms Du Toit's "satirical column" infringed on the "moral standards and norms" of the university, said media committee chairman and SRC mem-

ber Mr Johannes Grobbelaar.

Ms Du Toit did not practise fair comment and many of her comments bordered on slander, which was an infringement on the Matie's editorial policy, he said.

Editor of the Matie Mr Dries Liebenberg said Ms Du Toit did not break with editorial policy and her social-comment column — Perspektief en Dinge — should be seen as a satire.

Mr Liebenberg said the media committee's recommendation to fire Ms Du Toit was nothing more than an attempt to censor the Matie. Ms Tanya Hichert, a media commit-

tee member who supports Ms Du Toit, said about six National Party youth members of the committee had recommended to the Student Representative Council that she be fired. The SRC will decide in two weeks on what action to take.

"The criteria that these people use in their arguments to have Tina fired is political criteria. They say that she should be fired because her style of writing does not suit the moral standards and norms of Stellenbosch. And that reeks of double standards," said Ms Hichert.

Ms Du Toit said she rejected the

recommendation because it was "nothing but political and personal censorship".

"This is a satirical column and naturally a lot of these people, their institutions and their beliefs have been criticised in the column and they don't like it," she said.

Ms Hichert said 14 campus societies, including a lecturers' association, had signed a petition stating their confidence in Ms Du Toit's journalistic integrity and that they viewed the recommendation as a "transparent attempt to censor the Matie and to curtail freedom of speech on campus".

# Turfloop detainees will be freed, says Vlok

(54)

~~54~~

Hand 2714-35190

FOUR University of the North (Turfloop) students were due to be released last night after almost two weeks in detention.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok also said the release of a lecturer at the university, Louis Mguni, who was arrested with the students, was also being considered.

Students at the university boycotted classes two weeks ago in protest at the detention of six Student Representative Council members: J Kekana; A Jadula; G Mabunda; S Rikhotso; M Tembe and M Molotsi, and lec-

By **JOE MPHAHLELE** and  
**CASSANDRA MOODLEY**

turer Mguni, who is also United Democratic Front Northern Transvaal president.

It was not certain yesterday which four of the six students were due to be released.

Meanwhile, four executive members of the Giyani Civic Association and UDF activist Casel Mathale were detained earlier this week.

Botlokwa Youth Congress repre-

sentative Robert Zwane says police detained student leaders and used force to disperse the crowd at an African National Congress meeting over Easter weekend in Mogodi village.

Many Mogodi residents have fled their homes and have been forced to live in the bush because they fear police intimidation, says Zwane.

On Monday more than 10 000 Turfloop students, academics and Mankweng residents marched to Mankweng police station with a petition against detentions and police harassment.

## Medunsa gets R2-m boost

An American philanthropic organisation has donated more than R2 million to Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa) for student bursaries and academic support to be distributed over the next seven years, writes Nkopane Makobane. (54)

The WK Kellogg Foundation gave R1,9 million of the donation for bursaries for 45 deserving students and a further R165 000 towards special projects to improve the quality of Medunsa undergraduates.

Computer based education in the natural sciences will be one of the sponsored projects.

The facility will serve as a major bridging function between the generally deficient secondary school education and the demanding, high university standards. Swelam 27/4/90

Since its first involvement with Medunsa, Kellogs have donated more than R5 million for bursaries.



Receipts for submarines.

# UCT post for BP boss

CAN 7/4/79  
27/4/79  
54

THE chairman and chief executive of BP Southern Africa, Mr Ian Sims, has been appointed deputy chairman of the University of Cape Town Council. Mr Sims succeeds Mr Justice Marius Diemont.

# Varsity opens residences to all races

Star 28/4/90

54

POTCHEFSTROOM — The University of Potchefstroom has decided that its residential facilities will be available to students of all races.

## OWN CORRESPONDENT

Professor Carols Reinecke, rector of the university said the decision to admit students of all races would be subject to the Christian and Afrikaans characters of the university.

taken after the tabling of a memorandum from a commission of the university council.

of the council.  
"The council decided to proceed with the construction of additional multi-purpose housing units for students, because it has become evident that the present housing facilities do not provide for other urgent housing needs," Prof Reinecke added.

The decision would also have to be within the boundaries of rules, regulations and limitations applicable to all residents.

He said that the council had received several requests from students, staff members and parties interested in the university to reconsider the present arrangements regarding the provision of accommodation for other races.

The need for single quarters, privacy, married students, overseas students and the continuous provision of accommodation for a full year, for which no provision existed within the present student hostels, would be met by the new housing facilities, Prof Reinecke said.

Professor Reinecke explained at a press conference yesterday that the decision was

The council had also been informed of a motion discussed by the senate of the university and submitted for the consideration

# High standards keep CA numbers low

AN article on this page a fortnight ago about the high failure rate among chartered accountants has evoked vigorous reaction.

The question of standards in the CA profession, elitism and skills shortages is a touchy one which warrants investigation. This is particularly so in the light of a changing SA.

The Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board (P.A.A.B.) was highly critical of the article, saying the "whole gist of it is so totally wrong that it is ludicrous".

P.A.A.B. head Lucas van Vuuren says it is an open question whether SA is faced with a severe shortage of CAs because no scientific study has been done to substantiate the claim. "There is no truth in the statement that a quota is imposed on the number



Lucas van Vuuren... most candidates eventually pass the examination.

of successful candidates who sit for the examination. "The overall pass rate must be viewed in proper perspective. A total of 85% of all candidates who write the examination eventually pass."

The 1989 pass rate was 55% — lower than in 1988 when 55.1% passed and higher than 1987 or 1986 when 42% and 45% made the grade.

Mr Van Vuuren says the high failure rate is caused not by the number of people who write the examinations, but by the quality of the students. He says "thousands" of people do not write each year as my article claimed. The actual number was 1 484 in 1990.

"The marking system is extremely efficient. Candidates have the opportunity to discuss all their answers with the P.A.A.B." One CA, who wishes to remain anonymous, has another view of the low pass rate. "For years I have wondered how

accounting students who sailed through their school life and passed their university examinations, sometimes even with a distinction, suddenly fall their board examination two, three or even four times."

Responding to allegations that the high standards set by the accountancy profession are inappropriate in a predominantly Third World country, SA Institute of CAs technical director Graham Terry says they must be maintained.

"It must be remembered that CAs serve the First World section of SA and this element is on a par with any other in the world. "While I am not saying that the board examination syllabus does not need to be looked at, the current standards must be maintained." New Cape Society of CAs president Franco Vignazia believes a different

STWes 27/4/90

approach is needed for both the First and Third World elements.

"The profession, universities and commerce are all to blame because they are trying to produce a super-animal in the qualified CA. We should be offering two different qualifications."

He believes that many students who drop out of accountancy at various stages of their training would qualify as commercial accountants. Training for this should consist of a three-year Bachelor of Commerce course followed by articles leading to a practical examination. Mr Vignazia says that at this point accountants could decide between going into commerce or continuing to study to become specialists in tax, an-

diting etc.

Many accountants leave the auditing firms with which they have served articles and go into commerce.

"Within a couple of years they have forgotten much of the specialised work they have studied and they do not keep up to date with changes in legislation because they do not need to."

The need for more black accountants is a vital factor in reforming SA. "The extent of the problem can be seen in that of 10 000 blacks who start school, 27 will receive a matriculation exemption and a single student will get an exemption in mathematics and science." Looking at the relatively low pass rates, University of Cape Town accounting department head Geoff Everingham says the short time between the board's and the final university examinations is cause for concern.

"It means that university pass rates are used as a yardstick of the university's performance.

"Universities are liable to pass only those students they believe have a good prospect of passing the board examination at the first attempt."

Marking of papers is therefore stricter and university pass rates are lower than they would have been if the student had a year or two of practical experience before writing the board examination. Professor Everingham says the huge growth in the syllabus in recent years has made accounting one of the most difficult professions to enter. As a result, he questions whether the profession is meeting the country's true needs.



# More detentions on Turf campus

Sowetan 30/4/90

54

FOUR University of the North students have been released from detention, Northern Transvaal SA Council of Churches fieldworker Mr Simon Nedohe said at the weekend.

Nedohe said those released are Sello Kekana, Popo Jadula, J Motlatsi, and Moses Thembe.

Meanwhile Turfloop lecturer and United Democratic Front northern Transvaal president Louis Mnguni and two other students, Bongani Mabunda and Steven Rikhotso, were still in detention, he said.

Students at the university have been on class

boycott since the reopening after Easter, protesting against the detentions. The detentions led to a march on Monday when 10 000 students, academics and workers joined hands in a historic procession which included the vice rector, Mr John Malatji. The marchers called for the release of all the detainees and students vowed to continue with the class boycott until all of them were released.

As many as 60 activists have been detained in a swoop following recent uprisings in the northern Transvaal.

SACC fieldworker Mr Robert Moingi said the

situation in Dendron in the far northern Transvaal was quiet but tense following a recent wave of detentions in the area.

Pupils had staged a boycott of classes and scores of youths were on the run from police raids, he said.

The unrest in the area was reportedly sparked off by fighting over levies between residents and their local chief, Lehaiwa Manthata.

# Autumn Festival offers insights into literature

By ELLIOT MAKHAYA

THE portrayal of black/white relationships and the role of the literary artist in a volatile political arena will be among the issues raised in the African literature series at the Wits Autumn Festival.

The festival runs from Wednesday to Sunday.

The Wits Autumn Festival offers a rich variety of events covering literature, drama, music, art, science and current issues such as literacy, en-

vironmental awareness and urban geography.

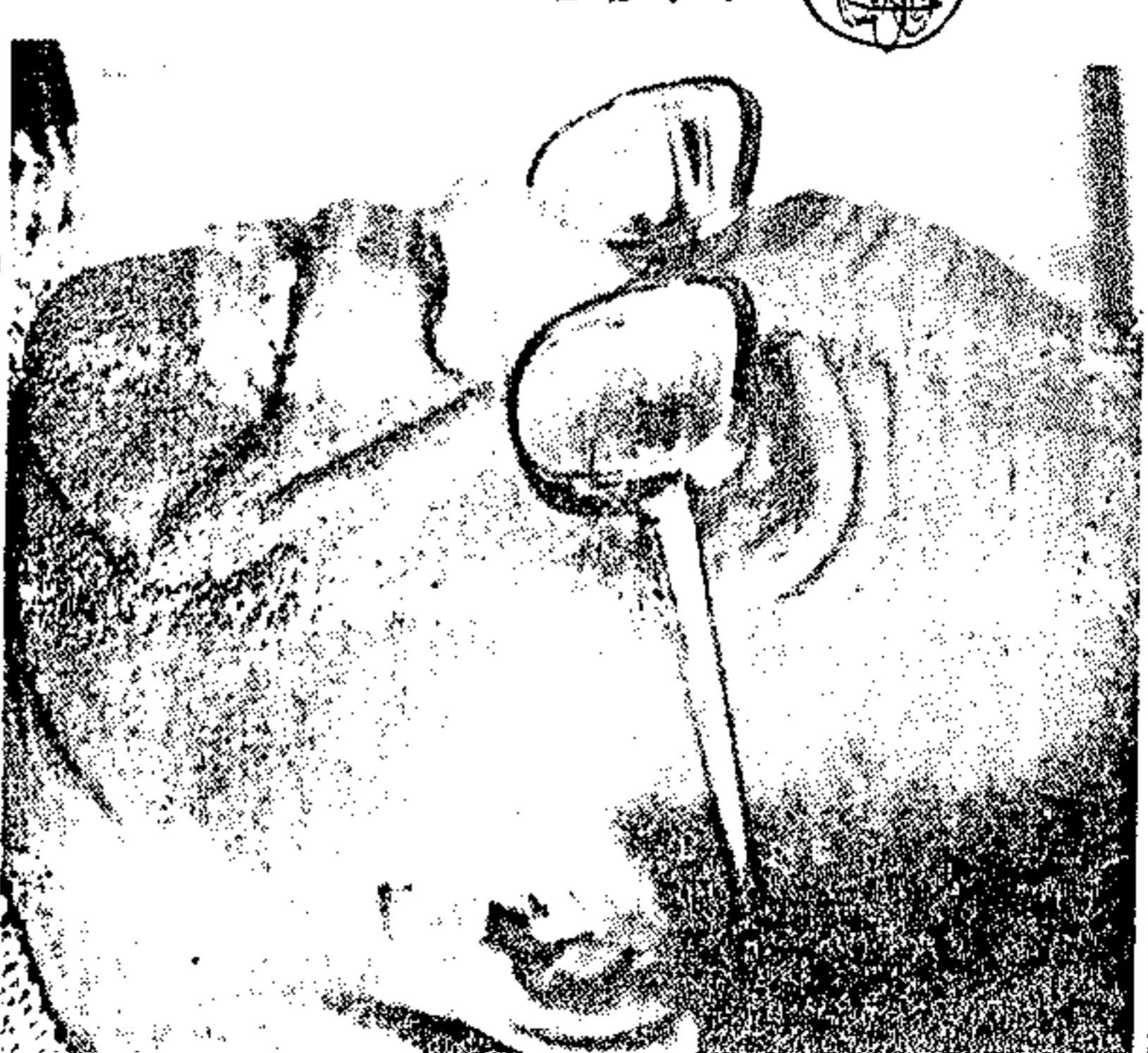
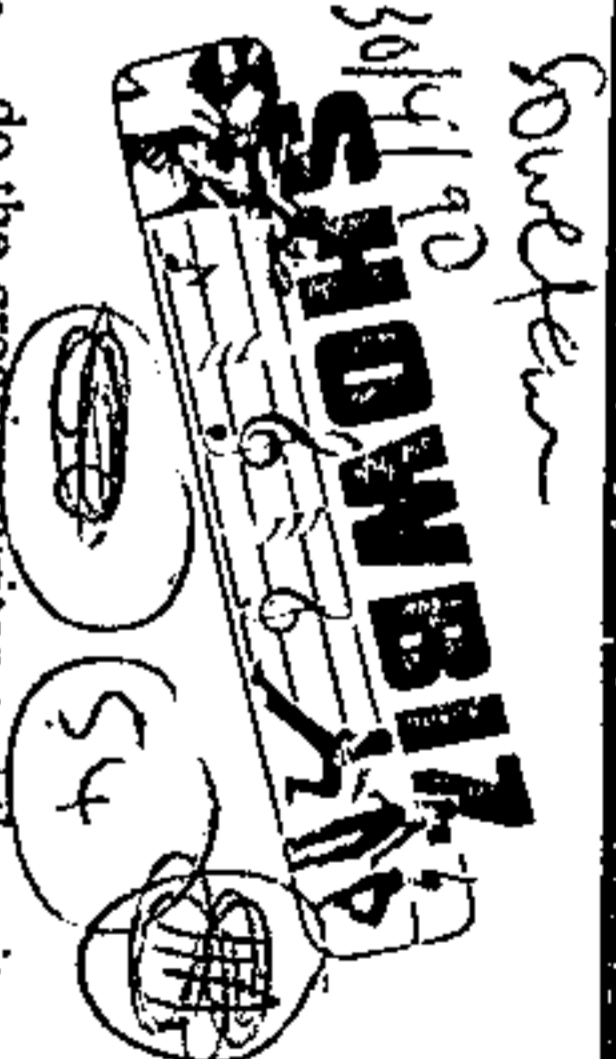
This year's festival will enable the public to share in the learning and cultural activities of the campus. On Saturday, those interested in African literature will have the chance to hear Prof Es'kia Mphahlele and other noted literary figures present a series of enlightening and controversial lectures on this subject in the South African context.

Mphahlele will address the issue of *Black and White in African Literature*. In an abstract to his lecture, he says the approach of African writing in the 19th Century moved between the extremes of rejection and total acceptance of Western culture.

In another lecture entitled *Literature in a Changing Society: The Abduction of the Text*, Nhlathi Maake of the Wits African Languages department will pose, and try to answer, the question: "In a politically volatile situation,

do the creative writer and the critic, particularly the teacher of literature, take a political stance which will place their work in the canon of documentary propaganda?"

DBZ Ntuli, writer and Unisa professor, will present a third lecture focusing on Zulu literature. Ntuli will look at the extent to which literature in African languages addresses the social problems of black people in South Africa as well as the hurdles encountered by a Zulu writer in his attempts to reflect these.



Professor Es'kia Mphahlele



# Repairing the damage of school apartheid

11645 30/4/90 (5) 54

Excerpts from the address by Dr JAKES GERWEL, Rector of the University of the Western Cape, at a graduation ceremony of the University of New York last week where he was awarded an honorary Doctorate in Humane Letters

**T**HE universities in South Africa stand at the receiving end of the inequalities of the segregated schooling system and a challenge to which most of them have not responded with sufficient urgency is how to deal with the fact that education disadvantage is a majority phenomenon in our country; a fate suffered by the overwhelming majority of students.

## EDUCATION

The law determines the minimum requirement for admission to university study. In order to be admitted to degree studies a candidate should have gained a matriculation exemption.

Until the beginning of the 1980s, most universities found the minimum requirement sufficient as a basis for admission, but since then most of them, particularly the historically white institutions, have been steadily raising their requirements above the statutory minimum.

There are good educational arguments to be advanced for this tendency, but historically it has occurred exactly at the moment that ever larger numbers of black students were matriculating to seek places at university, and that all universities were becoming free to admit students of all population groups.

The effect of those measures, therefore, was that significantly

fewer black students were admitted to those institutions than would have been the case if the minimum requirement continued to apply.

We must compare the figures for students at university in order to fully comprehend the magnitude of the inequalities.

Twenty-nine out of every 1 000 of the white population are at university, a figure which is amongst the highest in the world. The comparable figure for the African population is two out of 1 000 and for the group statutorily defined as coloured it is four out of 1 000.

Most South African universities have opted for a policy of limited growth — usually in the order of one to two percent annually.

And in competition for those limited places, black students have a disadvantage as the schooling systems through which most of them have come have underprepared them for university.

The University of the Western Cape, alone among South African universities, has sought to broaden access to tertiary education, accepting that it will be admitting students disadvantaged through apartheid education, but addressing that through comprehensive teaching and learning innovations and methods of academic development.

The demand for places is such that our university had one of the fastest growth rates in the south-

ern hemisphere.

From just over 6 000 students in 1986 we grew to almost 12 000 in 1989.

This growth rate obviously is just too fast for any institution to maintain in the long run, especially if the State's financial treatment of the institution is taken into account.

South African universities are all dependent for the bulk of their finances on a State subsidy and in 1989 UWC had its subsidy quite arbitrarily cut by 52 percent, the next highest percentage cut being 25 percent.

The university was deliberately penalised for growing and for its uncompromising commitment to the values of non-racialism and democracy.

The centre of our mission is to develop excellence in our capacity to deal with education disadvantage.

We have done that and we pride ourselves on being leaders in that field in spite of the fact that the government does not fund bridging, support and academic development activities.

We know, however, that until South African universities learn to gear themselves to the South African majority population, and the historically induced educational condition there, they will wittingly or unwittingly be reproducing the essentials of the apartheid racial order.



# University to establish School of Rural Community Development

Star 30/4/90  
Own Correspondent (SF)

DURBAN — Students who wish to embark on careers which would enable them to make a positive contribution to South African society will soon be able to study towards that end.

The University of Natal is to establish a School of Rural Community Development which will have as its main aim the teaching of a multidisciplinary approach to Third World problems.

Preparatory work on the school has already started.

The school, to be situated on the university's Maritzburg campus, is expected to open early next year.

The new school is expected to provide a "brand new package of undergraduate and post-graduate courses", Mr David Robbins, the director of media and publications in the public affairs division of the University of Natal, said yesterday.

Professor Charles Breen, the director of the Institute of Natural Resources is on a year's sabbatical leave to do the preliminary work involved in the setting up of the school.

"There are many students who wish to make a contribution to South Africa

as a whole, rather than only to the First World," he said.

"The present faculty-oriented degree packages are often too narrow in scope for them adequately to prepare themselves for a career of service to their communities, especially in the important area of rural development.

"They are looking for a broad multidisciplinary education rather than specialised training in a specific field."

## Affiliation

Mr Robbins said the school would draw on the expertise within existing university faculties like agriculture, medicine, commerce, social science, education and science.

It would create a loose affiliation of departments whereby interested staff can contribute to the activities of the school.

"An important function of the school will be the drawing together of existing research initiatives, enriching them through interdisciplinary exposure, and then applying the resultant expertise in the community via co-ordinated extension programmes," he said.

# Student delegates recommend single body

Education Reporter

(54) SF 130/4/90

The face of university politics could change dramatically by the end of this year if students agree to a recommendation that the two main student organisations form one non-racial body.

The recommendation was made at a recent workshop attended by more than 300 delegates from the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco).

A joint Sansco/Nusas statement said two suggestions had been tabled, that the organisations should either merge

or that Sansco should open its membership to white students.

Delegates unanimously agreed to the first option, but said both options would be taken back to their campuses for discussion.

At the organisations' separate congresses last year, both Nusas and Sansco committed themselves in principle to the establishment of a single organisation.

The workshop, which was held during the Easter vacation, was the first time the two organisations have met on a national level.



# Positive reaction to 'open' RAU

By Janet Heard  
and Thabo Leshilo

The Rand Afrikaans University Council decided yesterday to open its residences to all races and Potchefstroom University, the only other remaining campus enforcing segregation, has voted in principle to opening its residences.

The decision at RAU was taken at a council meeting yesterday following discussion with the university's Senate and students.

In a statement, the council said it was in the students' and RAU's best interests to open its residences to all races.

It urged the university's management to look at academic merit when implementing the new ruling.

A snap survey conducted by The Star at the university showed the decision was popular with most students.

"A good decision at the right time, considering all the changes that are going on in the country," said Ms Karen Fleming (21), a third year Industrial Psychology student.

She said the segregation of the hostels had been unfair to students who stayed far from the university.

## Cultural differences

Her friend and classmate, Ms Marietjie (20) Kraukamp, said the move was "not so strange" because she grew up among black people, adding that students at campuses with desegregated hostels were "getting along just fine".

"No effect, no problem, no sweat," said LLB student Mr Freddie McGinn (21), adding that he did not know why anybody would want to oppose the move.

Mr Hugo de Jager (23), a second year law student, thought cultural differences "may become a hassle, especially among Far Right and Far Left groups".

Electronics student Mr Dirk Swanepoel (18) said "most residents won't take it". He thought it would take some time and some conditioning for students to accept it.

The director of Public Relations at Potchefstroom University, Mr Chris Windell, said yesterday that on Friday council voted in principle to open its doors to all races, but it was up to the management committee to decide how to implement the change.

Since the Government granted the provision of and control over campus housing to the university councils, the University of Port Elizabeth, the University of Pretoria and the University of the Orange Free State late last year decided to open residences to all races.



A good decision at the right time . . . Ms Karen Fleming and Ms Marietjie Kraukamp welcomed the desegregation of residences at the Rand Afrikaans University. ● Picture by Karen Fletcher.



Law students Ms Alex Kristiansson and Mr Wiam Louw think the desegregation of hostels is long overdue but that "natural apartheid" will remain.



Latin law is an unnecessary compromise, says advocate

By Janet Heard

The amendment to the Admissions of Advocates Bill was an "unnecessary compromise" between the two opposing views in the profession and would not satisfy either of them, advocate Lewis Goldblatt, the chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council said yesterday.

Mr Goldblatt was reacting to a Bill passed in Parliament last week which no longer makes Latin a necessary credit for law students who wish to study as advocates, and higher grade matric Latin will now suffice.

There are groupings that believe a high standard of Latin should be maintained and others who believe it could be done away with completely.

Mr Goldblatt said: "Higher grade matric Latin is of too low a standard to enable a person who passes it to understand adequately the old Roman Dutch text. It also still puts a stumbling block in the way of people who have never done Latin at school".

He said one of the biggest objections to Latin was that most schools did not offer it and in the Transvaal not one black school offered the subject.

Professor Francois Venter, the president of the Society of Law, University Teachers' of Law, said a resolution was passed by the deans of all faculties that imposing statutory requirements compelling law graduates to study Latin was an "unwarranted interference" with the autonomy of law faculties.

"Views differ among academic lawyers about the importance of teaching Latin to law students, but we are all agreed that there is no more justification for statutory compulsion in the case of Latin than in respect of core legal disciplines".

Mr William de Villiers, the chairman of the Pretoria Bar Council, which believes a high standard of Latin should be maintained, said Latin played a very important role in the study of old Roman Dutch authorities, and the lowering of Latin requirements was a negative move for the profession.

# Coetzee criticises Harms investigation

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Former police captain Dirk Coetzee has criticised Mr Justice Louis Harms's handling of the probe into the alleged hit-squad, saying: "I would have done it completely differently."

His comments followed an outburst in which he criticised the investigation done for the commission into a murder at Lindley in the Free State.

Mr Justice Harms responded sharply, saying: "I think it is quite unfair attacking the way I handled this investigation."

Mr Coetzee said his criticism had been directed at the investigators. Mr Harms replied that he had told them "where to look and what to look for".

Yesterday, the sixth day of the commission's special sitting in the South African Embassy

began with more angry exchanges between Mr Coetzee and Mr Sam Maritz, representing various policemen.

At one stage Mr Maritz described Mr Coetzee's reasoning as "absurd" and asked if he was "stupid".

## Security police

Mr Coetzee replied: "Are you so stupid that you want to argue with me about how I should have killed them?"

Earlier Mr Coetzee had recounted how he had operated for the security police in Swaziland, including breaking into the United Nations High Commission Offices there and blowing up an ANC transit house. The hearing continues.

# Germiston appoints new bosses

East Rand Bureau

Germiston's City Council officially appointed its new Management Committee at a special meeting yesterday.

Mr Leon Louw of the National Party was officially elected chairman and Mr Sarel Hattingh (NP), vice chairman.

The new members are Mr Herman Immelman (NP), last year's mayor and Mr Piet Delpont (NP), last year's deputy mayor and Mr Ray Hofmeester, a member of the independent alliance.

The previous chairman, Mr Stan van Eeden, the vice chairman, Mr Fanie Coetzee and Mr Johan Roussouw all members of the NP, resigned under pressure from the caucus last week.

# Stop ostracism of SA, pleads IJS academic

By Ramsay Millar  
The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — The president of one of America's premier universities made a stirring appeal yesterday to United States academics to end their ostracism of South Africa's "open" universities — which, he said, have received scant credit for having been at the forefront of opposition to apartheid for years.

It was odd, said Dr Jean Mayer, president of Tufts University, that "supposedly liberal academics outside South Africa who claim to favour a non-racial society there, have ostracised the educators and researchers fighting an anti-apartheid war on the academic front".

Dr Mayer said that by refusing to acknowledge the battle against apartheid waged by the administrators of South Africa's five non-racial universities, and forcing them to operate in intellectual isolation, the world's academic community has done them a disservice.

With high-quality, integrated higher education — the key to a multiracial society — South Africa needed a mass of educated blacks to participate in government and to improve the primary and secondary system for all people of colour.

Many publishers refused to supply South Africa with journals and textbooks, he said. This ostracism had been especially costly to South Africa's medical research community and all its citizens who depended on the country's health care system.



# Webster's killing: The mystery unravels

Human rights activist and anti-apartheid campaigner Dr David Webster was shot dead down outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home on May 1 last year in what has become one of the most publicised political murders in South Africa's history. Political Reporter ESMARE VAN DER MERWE reports.

In 1983, social anthropologist Dr David Webster said South Africa was a country in crisis whose Government has turned legitimate opposition into a crime.

On May 1 last year, this outspoken government critic — a much-loved academic who preferred to make his contribution to a free and democratic society behind the scenes — paid the price for his "crime" when he was killed by agents of a system intolerant of criticism.

## Renamo link

Active in organisations such as the Five Freedoms Forum, the United Democratic Front and the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, the most likely "motive" for his murder has emerged as his involvement in the gathering of information linking the South African Defence Force to the Mozambican resistance movement Renamo.

One year after his death, no arrests have been made.

Initially, police acted promptly, issuing three detailed identikit of the alleged killers within 24 hours of the murder.

The breakthrough was short-lived. Several months later, police admitted that the investigation had reached a dead end.

For months, democratic organisations and the media fought a lonely battle in keeping his name alive.

The Saturday Star started a "Webster Watch" counting the days since the assassination, while the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations and the Association for Anthropology in Southern Africa announced an annual memorial event to commemorate his death.

The public, universities and academics pledged a reward of R136 000 for information leading to the exposure of his killers. The time period for these pledges has expired, but the reward of R10 000 offered by the University of the Witwatersrand and another R10 000 police reward still stand.

But Dr David Webster's assassination was not to become yet another entry on a formidable list of unsolved political deaths in South Africa.

Late last year, sensational allegations were made about undercover police hit squads, established to eliminate anti-government activists.

David Webster's name has come up constantly during evidence before two commissions of inquiry which were subsequently

appointed to investigate these allegations.

The Harms Commission into police hit squads is probing the alleged involvement of Military Intelligence, via the Civil Cooperation Bureau, in his killing.

Last week, the Hienstra Commission into allegations of a spy network in the Johannesburg City Council was given the name of the alleged hit-man who killed Dr Webster.

Mr Hannes Gouws, the last known section head of the city council's unit which monitored anti-apartheid organisations and activists, named former military officer Mr Paul de Swardt as the alleged hit-man. Mr de Swardt, now apparently living in Venda, denied this.

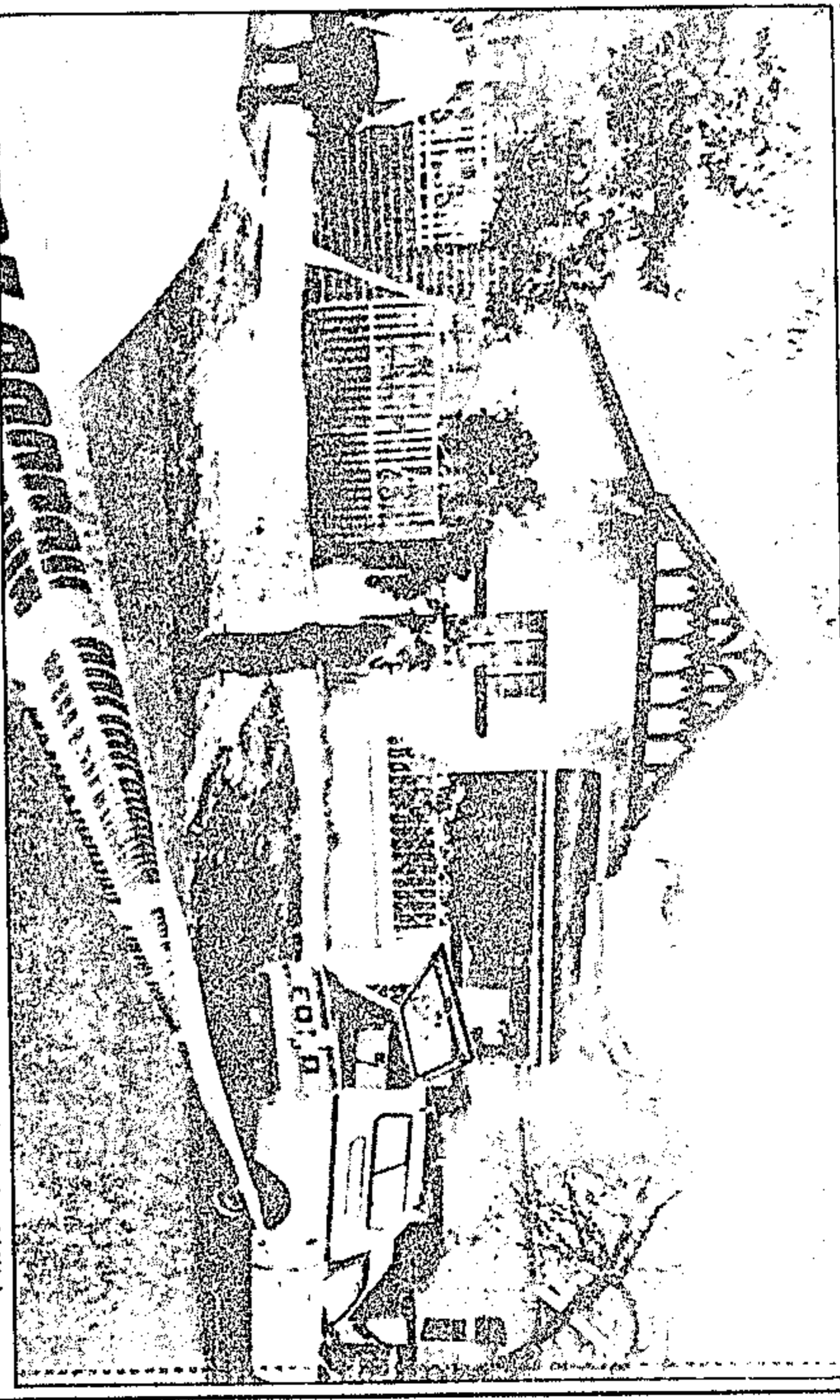
## Ultimate price

Evidence before both commissions suggests that the human rights activist could have been killed by a member of a special unit made up of Military Intelligence and Johannesburg city council security officers.

Dr Webster once said, speaking about the price many South Africans had paid through politically motivated vandalism: "The price we are paying is one we are willing to pay."

Today a year ago he paid the ultimate price.

As the weight of evidence, allegations, denials and counter-denials accumulates, so does public demand that the Webster case be solved.



Place of weeping . . . police investigate the scene where Wits University academic and anti-apartheid scholar Dr David Webster was shot dead outside his house a year ago today.



# Stop ostracism of SA, pleads US academic

Star 11/5/90

By Ramsay Milne,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

NEW YORK — The president of one of America's premier universities made a stirring appeal yesterday to United States academics to end their ostracism of South Africa's "open" universities — which, he said, have received scant credit for having been at the forefront of opposition to apartheid for years.

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## Mixed RAU hostels not at all popular

TIM COHEN

54

RAU's decision on Monday to open its residences to black students — the last Afrikaans university to take this step — was not greeted with enthusiasm by students yesterday.

Students said they feared violence would result if black students were admitted, especially at the men's residences. *B10 am 215/90*

SRC president Andre de Villiers said that if the residence admissions system remained as it was, no black student would be accepted into any of the residences.

Currently, students indicate on their admission application forms which residence they would prefer. But the final decision rests with each individual residence committee, elected by students at that residence, giving them an effective veto over who is admitted.

Students estimated yesterday that only about 30% of the more than 8 000 students were in favour of racially mixed residences.

He said he personally was in favour of the RAU council's decision, because it would encourage the 500 odd black students currently registered at the university to become fully integrated into the student body.



# Webster's death

Star 2/5/90

(574)

The victims of political killings have often become major symbols in the course of political struggles. The death of Hector Peterson on June 16 1976, the death of Steve Biko, or the death of Solomon Mahlangu — these have become symbolic rallying points in our own recent political history.

In different ways they have been taken up in the ongoing struggle against apartheid so that their deaths continue to serve and inspire others in mutual solidarity. There is no mystery or silence about their deaths — we know only too well who killed them and just how they were killed. The truth about their deaths has often been told and it is told in ways which aim to bring their killers to justice.

Political martyrs can play an important role in political struggles as symbolic figures giving meaning and focus to common suffering and aspirations.

Afrikaner nationalism also had its martyrs, from Slagtersnek and the women in the concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer War to Jopie Fourie.

There is a sense in which it can be said that political movements and struggles need their special martyrs to effectively mobilise large numbers of people in a common cause.

## Political martyr

The death of David Webster has indeed become a symbol of our times, but it is not a symbol of this kind. Dr Webster is not a political martyr of a particular movement or cause; after a year his death stays in the news and even on the front pages, but this is not because there are concerted efforts to make political capital out of it.

His death, like that of Rick Turner and Matthew Goniwe, keeps haunting us as a major political killing which remains unsolved. It is vital that we shall understand just what is at stake here. The killing of David Webster has a lot to do with what has gone so terribly wrong with our sick apartheid society; this is something which hap-

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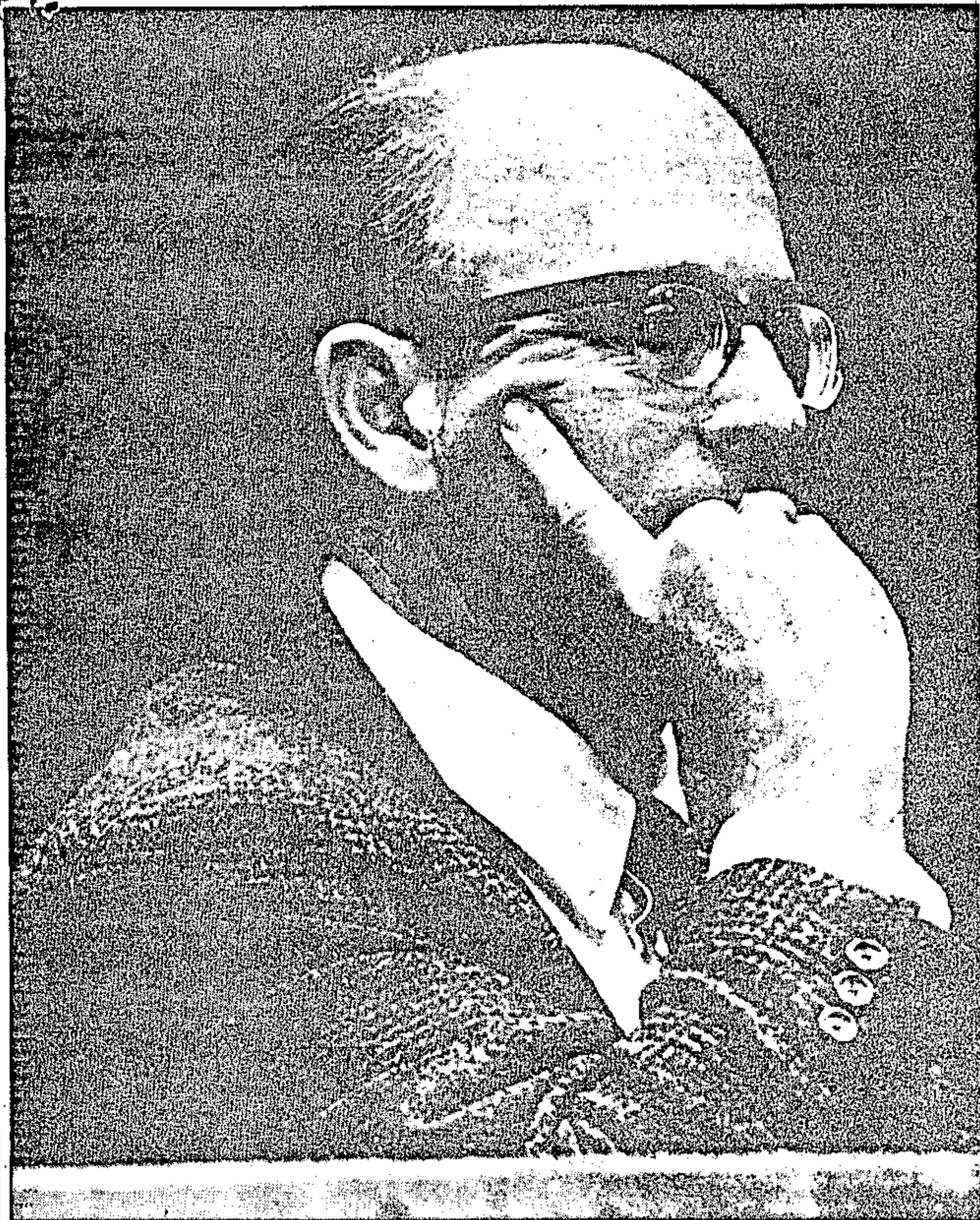
## Defence

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But in the such truth ar ble. Even as i terrible thing was to surviv ganised way, portant for th on strict leg South Africa vilised respect Strict lega



Professor Andre du Toit . . . the perpetrators of political violence against innocent civilians have to be brought to justice. ●Picture by Sean Woods.

## Fatties are not in favour in the civil service

BY MONICA NICOLSON

A hefty 95 kg teacher left her job because she was too fat to cope.

"I was lethargic, moved slowly and got tired quickly — which meant I couldn't do the job properly. Taking sport was a nightmare to be avoided at all costs. Relating to adults properly was an ordeal and I was too embarrassed to meet the parents.

"It was unfair to the school to continue working," she said.

A nursing assistant at Baragwanath hospital in Soweto said her 105 kg body made working very difficult.

"Breathing properly is not easy, especially when I have to walk around the wards a lot. I

have high blood pressure and moving too quickly makes me dizzy and I have to sit and rest from time to time."

Although both women were employed in permanent posts, civil servants who are more than 10 percent overweight could be barred from being permanently employed, according to the Public Servants Association's employment conditions.

According to the service code, if candidates were sufficiently overweight, they would have to undergo a medical examination and submit a report by a specialist regarding their health with special reference to the effect of being fat.

These reports, plus a sick leave record, would then be forwarded to the Department of National Health and Population Development for consideration.

Mr Hans Oliver, general manager of the Public Servants Association said that many illnesses such as high blood pressure and cardiac ailments were linked to overweight.

"We have to protect the other members of the public servants' medical aid society," he said.

A spokesman for a weight-loss organisation said it would be unfair and generalising to claim fat people were less efficient or useful as their thinner counterparts, as each person was unique.



Although some fatties are proud to be plump, other is very difficult while bogged down by exc



# Webster's death: symbol of the times

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574

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His death, like that of Rick Turner and Matthew Goniwe, keeps haunting us as a major political killing which remains unsolved. It is vital that we shall understand just what is at stake here. The killing of David Webster has a lot to do with what has gone so terribly wrong with our sick apartheid society; this is something which hap-

What is to be done about political killers — on both sides of the political struggle in South Africa — at a time of negotiation and conciliation? University of Cape Town political philosopher, **PROFESSOR ANDRE DU TOIT**, examined this dilemma at the first David Webster memorial evening, held annually to commemorate the assassination of the Wits social anthropologist on May 1 last year. This is an extract from his lecture.

pened at the cutting edge of the struggle against apartheid and for a more just and free society in South Africa.

It is no accident that during the past few decades, as the apartheid order matured and as the struggle against apartheid grew in scope and force, the number of political deaths have sharply increased.

## Defending apartheid

It is also no accident that during the last decade the number of unsolved political killings of key anti-apartheid activists such as Rick Turner, Matthew Goniwe and David Webster, along with such other unsolved political atrocities as the bombings of Khotso House and Cosatu House, have acquired a heightened social and political significance.

What the killings of David Webster and the others says about our society is that it had become necessary to do terrible things to defend the apartheid order. For apartheid to survive it was actually necessary to literally kill some of the brightest, most courageous and politically creative individuals in our midst.

The killing of David Webster has to be resolved. The truth must be told about who killed him, under whose authority and why, and those responsible be brought to justice.

But in the South Africa of the 1980s such truth and justice was not possible. Even as it became necessary to do terrible things if the apartheid order was to survive, and to do so in an organised way, it also became more important for the powers that be to insist on strict legality and for the white South African public to hide behind civilised respectability.

Strict legality and respectability

conjoined with officially organised and sanctioned political killings. That is the outrage and the scandal at the hearts of South African society with which the death of David Webster confronts us.

There is a painful contradiction here — it is essential that the truth be told and justice be done, but it is also virtually impossible for that to happen without profound changes in our political order.

This kind of situation is not historically unique — it is the kind of situation that existed in Fascist Germany in which morally and politically some of the most important things happening in that society were also the things of which most Germans later would say: "Wir haben es nicht gewusst." (We did not know).

It is difficult to know what truth and justice require from us, especially when things begin to change and the atrocities are at long last brought into the public domain.

## Official silence

It is no accident that, after so many years of official silence about so many unsolved political killings, the story of the hit squads should at last begin to unravel in public at just this transitional time when the ANC and SACP are unbanned and political exiles begin to return. In some ways, the fact that the truth is beginning to be told is perhaps one of the best indicators that this transition is for real.

The truth must get out, but this is not enough. The killers must be brought to court and accept the penalty for their crimes. But even this is not enough; it can only too easily become a narrow and harsh instrument of vengeful justice sowing seeds of further division and discord rather than helping the new South Africa to be born.

We can already discern the outlines of one possible "solution" to this dilemma of what to do with the political torturers, a solution that makes a good deal of political sense but one that may offer too easy a way out and one that would dishonour the memory of a David Webster.

This has to do with the way in which these particular political killings form part of the larger pattern of struggle and conflict, now in the context of the new politics of negotiation and the prospects of a possible settlement of some kind involving both the ANC and the NP.

One part of that settlement might well involve a general bilateral amnesty of some kind: the safe return and non-prosecution of ANC guerrillas in return for dropping charges against the hit squads and their political superiors; letting off the killers of David

Webster in exchange for the perpetrator of the Pretoria bomb.

But at worst, this may amount to an unholy alliance of the killers, on both sides, to protect their own interests. That is surely not the way to lay the foundations of a new South Africa.

Should we be prepared to let the killers go free, if that is the price for ending the violence and ensuring the prospects for a just and more democratic South Africa?

## Rules of war

There are some historical accounts which have to be settled if our society is to come to terms with itself at all.

In the struggle and in war, we may have to kill, but not everything is morally allowed. The rules of war allow attacks on military targets as legitimate, but not against innocent civilians.

Finally, the killing of David Webster is also a symbol of moral outrage. Too often moral outrage functions as a substitute for responsible political action and strategy. Why is it that moral outrage and protest politics have become virtually synonymous with irresponsible political action and emotional posturing?

In part this is due to the fact that we tend to associate moral protest with public demonstrations or petitions. And we are very conscious of the ways in which moral outrage can be exploited and manipulated for ulterior purposes.

But there are occasions when it would be wrong to dismiss moral outrage simply because of symbolic posturing.

## Moral outrage

In its most basic forms the experience of moral outrage and protest which sustains opposition to apartheid is to be found at quite a different level. It is to be found in the struggles through which migrant labourers and their families refused to remain separated by the pass laws; it is to be found in the experience of whole communities uprooted by the Group Areas Act; it is to be found in that which brings young white conscripts to declare in public that they cannot fight an unjust war.

Moral outrage is not an irrational encumbrance to strategies for change; it is a major source for the social and political processes which give rise to and sustain resistance against the injustice of apartheid.

It is in this context, then, that the life and death of David Webster should remain a symbol of moral outrage in the continuing struggle for a new South Africa in which truth and justice may become real possibilities once more.

This may demand many sacrifices and even compromises from us; but it cannot require that we waver in that commitment to building a more equal, just and compassionate society to which his life was a concrete witness.



Although some fatties are proud to be plump, other fat people claim working is very difficult while bogged down by excessive weight.

# Fort Hare crisis as chancellor resigns

South 3/5 - 9/5/90

(54)

From FRANZ KRUGER

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The chancellor and seven council members at the University of Fort Hare in Ciskei have resigned, continuing the spate of resignations of senior administrative officials.

The resignation of Professor PE. Rousseau, who served as chancellor for 20 years, was announced this week. Mr Justice GGA Munnik, Judge President of the Cape and chairperson of the council, is among those who left.

Munnik, a close associate of former President PW Botha, headed the commission of inquiry into Barclays Bank's funding of advertisements calling for the unbanning of the African National Congress several years ago.

The resignations follow the sudden withdrawal of the rector, Professor JA Lamprecht, and six senior officials — including the

vice-rector, the three registrars and an assistant registrar.

All were South African officials seconded to Ciskei.

In late March, some weeks after the coup which swept the military regime of Brigadier Oupa Gqozo to power, Lamprecht and the six others requested to be withdrawn from the university.

A few weeks later, Lamprecht suddenly moved to Fort Beaufort, about 20 km from Alice, but continued running the university from his home there.

This week, the university announced the appointment of an acting rector, Prof JB Gardner, dean of the Faculty of Economic Sciences, to take his place.

A spokesperson for staff, student and worker bodies at the university indicated Gardner had the support of these constituencies:

— ECNA

# RAU undecided <sup>54</sup> on open residences

The Argus Correspondent *MW 3/5/90*  
JOHANNESBURG. — Rand Afrikaans University had not decided whether all residences on campus would be open to all races, Professor C F Crause, the rector, said here.

He said the university council had decided to provide accommodation for all races on campus, but it had not yet been determined how this policy would be implemented and whether all residences would be open.

Professor Crause was elaborating on Press reports this week that the university had decided to open its residences.

## CAUTIOUS WELCOME

He said accommodation for black students would probably be provided only next year as the 1990 academic year was well into the second term.

The local branches of the Black Students' Society, the Students' Forum for Democracy and the Union of Democratic University Staff Association yesterday cautiously welcomed the council's announcement.

At a meeting the three organisations called on the university to distance itself from any form of racial segregation.



# End isolation — university president

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — The president of one of America's premier universities has appealed to academics to end their ostracism of South Africa's "open" universities, which, he says, have been given scant credit for leading opposition to apartheid for many years.

It was odd, said Dr Jean Mayer, president of Tufts University, that "supposedly liberal academics outside South Africa who claim to favour a nonracial society had ostracised the educationists and researchers fighting an anti-apartheid war on the academic front lines in South Africa.

"If South Africa is to build a multiracial society that ostracism must end," he added.

Dr Mayer said that by refusing to acknowledge the battle against apartheid waged by the administrators of South Africa's five nonracial universities and forcing them to operate in intellectual isolation, the world's academic community had done them a disservice.

With high-quality, integrated higher education the key to a multiracial society, South Africa needed a critical mass of educated blacks to take part in government and to improve the primary and secondary system for all people of colour.

"Western universities have largely ignored the fact that the open universities — Cape Town, Natal, Witwatersrand, Rhodes and the University of the Western Cape — have fought apartheid since it was imposed on them, often at great personal risk to the administrators."

South African researchers, he said, were not invited to conferences vital to staying abreast of developments. Some professional journals returned manuscripts from researchers unread. Many publishers refused to supply journals and textbooks.

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NEWS

# RAU still to decide on issue of open residences

By Janet Heard,  
Education Reporter

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He said the university council had decided to provide accommodation for all races on campus, but it had not yet been determined how this policy would be implemented and whether all residences would be open to all races.

Professor Crause was elaborating on press reports this week that the university had decided to open its residences to all races. He said accommodation for black students would probably only be provided next year as the 1990 academic year was well into the second term.

The local branches of the Black Students' Society (BSS), the Students' Forum for Democracy and the Union of Democratic University Staff Association (Udusa) yesterday cautiously welcomed the Council's announcement.

At a meeting, the three organisations called on the university to distance itself

from any form of racial segregation.

Mr Chris Landsberg, the BSS chairman, said black students travelled up to 60 km a day to attend university. Others spent up to R450 per month to stay in nearby Mayfair.

"Student residences should be opened immediately. We still have a long way to go before we are a non-racial, democratic university", he said.

Students discussed the implications of opening residences and a number of white students expressed concern that white students could be forced out of residences to make way for black students.

The National Union of South African Students and the South African National Students Congress delivered messages of the support at the meeting.

In a press statement, Mr Danie Kriel of the National Students' Federation said past experience had shown that the opening of residences on Afrikaans campuses generally meant only an easing of racial segregation.

"The NSF urgently calls on RAU and Potchefstroom University administrations to abolish completely residence apartheid on their campuses," he said.

...pence were not simply leaving the people finding each other".

# Winds of change blow up a storm at Fort Hare

(54)  
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W/Mar 4/5 - 10/5/90

THE old guard at the University of Fort Hare is being blown away by the winds of change sweeping through Ciskei.

By FRANZ KRÜGER  
East London

This week, the resignation of the chancellor, the chairman of the university council and six other members of the council was announced. This came only weeks after the rector and six top officials left the university.

Ball was head of Barclays Bank, whose involvement in the funding of advertisements calling for the unbanning of the African National Congress was probed.

Fort Hare is the oldest black university in the country but the top echelons have been dominated by conservatives in recent years. There have been many conflicts between students and the administration.

Another official resigning is the chancellor, Professor PE Rousseau, who served in the post for 20 years.

Since the coup that swept President-for-Life Lennox Sebe from power, tensions are believed to have developed between the university hierarchy and the new military government, which has aligned itself with the Mass Democratic Movement and has met the students and staff.

In late March it was announced that the rector, Professor JA Lamprecht, and six senior officials including the vice-rector, the three registrars and an assistant registrar, were all requesting to withdraw from the university. All were South African officials seconded to Ciskei.

Among those now resigning is Mr Justice GGA Munnik, Judge President of the Cape, who served as chairman of the university council. He is a close associate of former President PW Botha, and headed the commission of inquiry into what became known as the Chris Ball affair.

A few weeks later, Lamprecht suddenly moved to Fort Beaufort, 20km from Alice, but continued running the university from his home there.

The university announced this week the appointment of an acting rector in his place, Professor JB Gardner, dean of the Faculty of Economic Sciences. A representative for staff, student and worker bodies at the university indicated Gardner had the support of these constituencies. — Ecna



# Munnik<sup>CM- TWP 4/5/70</sup> tells why he quit<sup>(54)</sup> university<sup>(100)</sup> council

Staff Reporter

MR Justice G G A Munnik yesterday explained in a letter to the head of state of Ciskei, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, his reasons for resigning as a member of the council of the University of Fort Hare after 21 years.

Mr Justice Munnik said:

"My reasons for resigning after 21 years of serving on council as the appointee of successive state presidents — both South African and Ciskeian — are the following:

"1. It appears that there is a feeling both among the black members of the university community and your Council of State that there should be more blacks on council — a feeling I share."

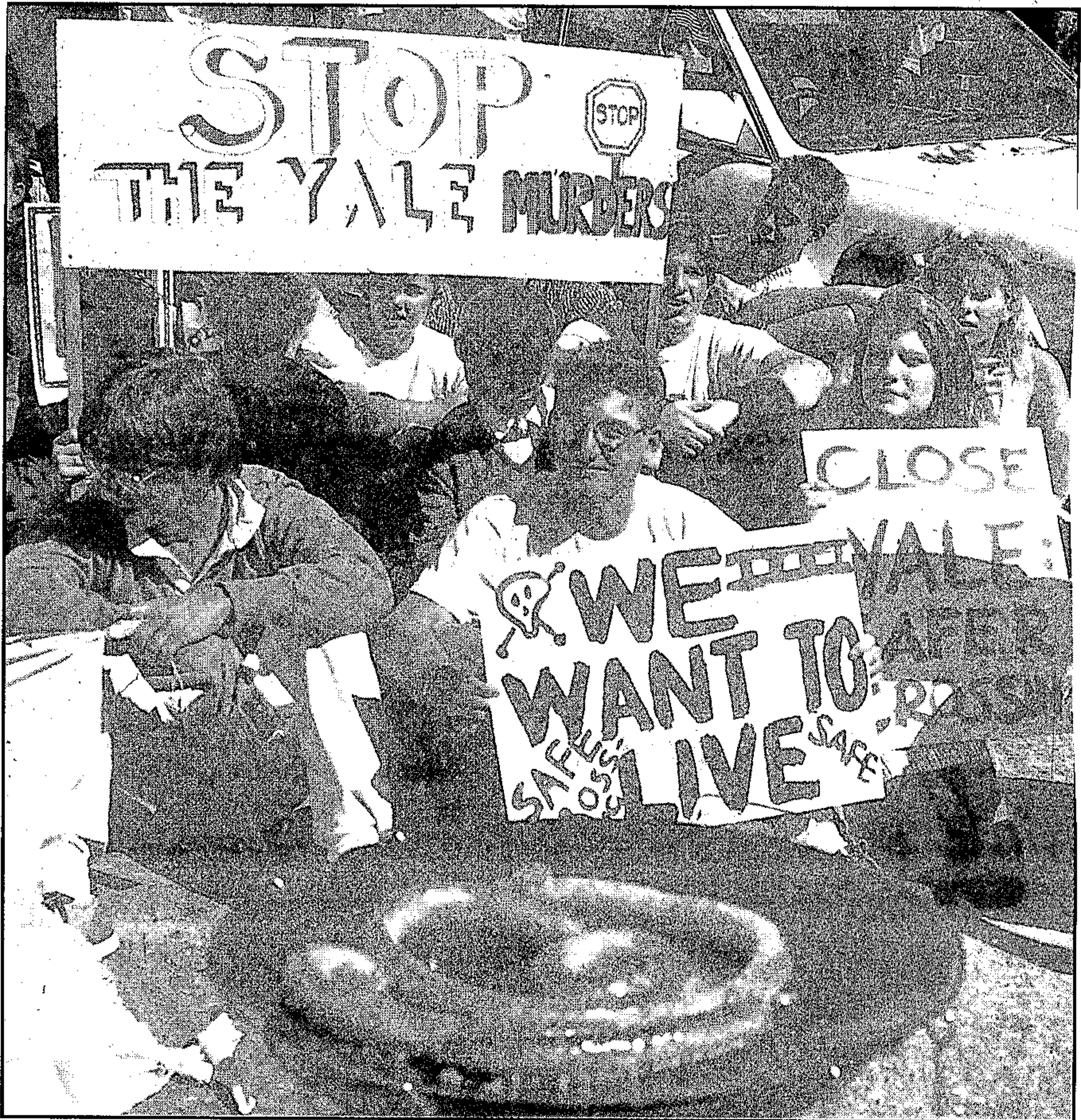
His resignation — as well as other vacancies created by resignations of other members of council — would create a vacancy that could be filled by a black person.

"2. The whole situation at Fort Hare has now become dominated by politics at every level of university activity and administration and in the circumstances my continued membership of the council — and particularly its chairmanship — is incompatible with my position as a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa, as judges traditionally do not involve themselves in politics."

● A Sapa report from Johannesburg yesterday implied that Mr Justice Munnik's only reason for resigning from the university council was that he wanted a black person to fill the position of chairman. This is not correct as the council elects its own chairman.

The judge said the Sapa report created an incorrect impression of the reason for his resignation.





Students at the University of the Witwatersrand "take over" Yale Road to demand the incorporation of the public road into Wits.

Star 4/5/90

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● Picture by Jacob Rylkliff.

## 2 000 Wits students stage sit-in over road

By Janet Heard,  
Education Reporter

More than 2 000 defiant Wits University students staged a lunchtime sit-in in Yale Road yesterday and prevented cars from entering the road in an attempt to pressure the Johannesburg City Council into incorporating the street into the campus.

"The Road is Ours", "Yale Road Sucks" and "Nightmare on Yale Road" were some of the placards students

carried in the public road which separates the east and west campuses.

### Injured

For years students have campaigned for the road to be closed to prevent students from being knocked over by oncoming cars and to unite the two campuses.

SRC president Mr Anton Roskam said about 3 000 students crossed the

road daily and a number of students had been injured after being hit by passing cars.

Last year Mr Ahmed Patel was fatally injured.

A team of traffic officers prevented a build-up of traffic by not allowing cars to enter the road at either entrance.

The Johannesburg City Council is meeting on May 14 and Yale Road is on the agenda.



# ANC sets foot on hallowed Matie soil

87mes  
6/5/90  
54

By KURT SWART and  
AYESHA ISMAIL

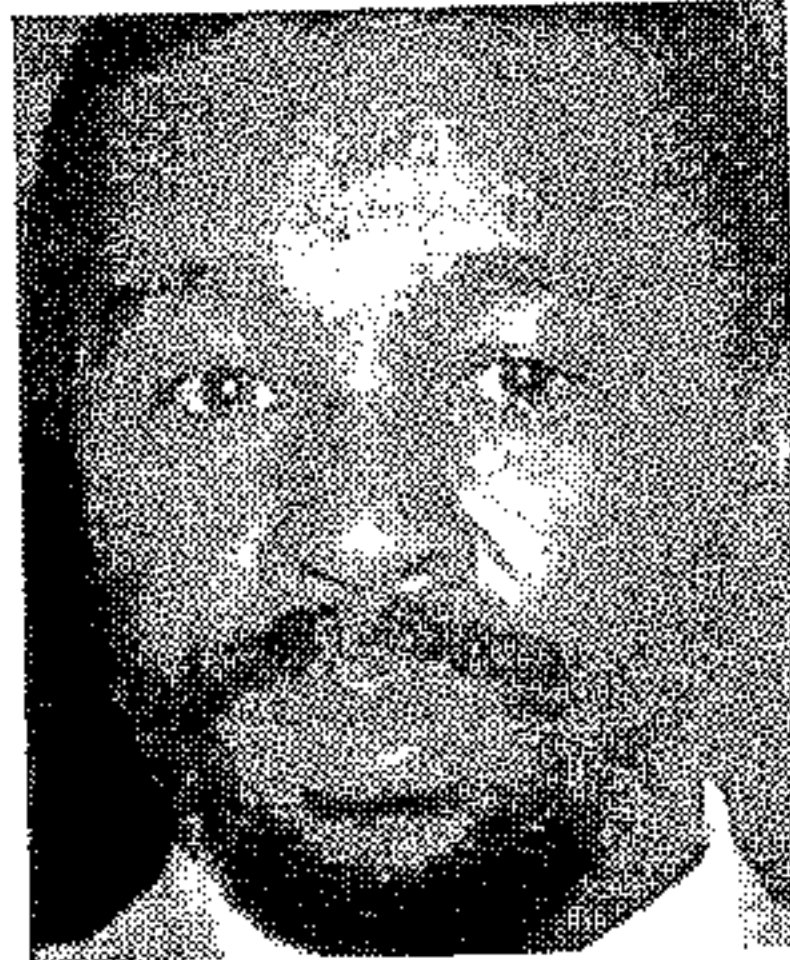
IN a scene once considered almost impossible, a black ANC leader addressed Afrikaans students at Stellenbosch University and invited them to become "comrades" of the ANC to help build a new South Africa.

Talking to about 1 000 Matie students yesterday afternoon in what is considered by some to be the intellectual heart of Afrikanerdom, ANC head of international affairs Thabo Mbeki began his speech by saying: "I hope I will not be chased out of here if I call you comrades."

## Polite

Mr Mbeki, who admitted to being a bit "overwhelmed" by the occasion, added: "In the past this university was forbidden territory for some of us, but it is no longer so and I think this reflects what is happening in the country as a whole.

"It would be reasonable to make the assumption that we are not very far from a process of negotiations, which should involve all the political forces in the country, to decide what kind of South



THABO MBEKI  
Overwhelmed

Africa we would like.

"We'd like to see this university with all its prestige, authority and weight, count itself among the forces producing the new South Africa, and to become part of the process of change."

Mr Mbeki told the attentive and polite student audience that the ANC appreciated that there were white fears about the changing

South Africa.

"It is natural and to be expected.

"But this university has a special place among Afrikaners and could play an important role in addressing the fears of the Afrikaner people — to tell them that the thing to fear is the continuation of the status quo."

He said this week's meeting between the ANC and the Government reflected a bit of the past and a bit of the future.

"We were discussing with a delegation that was exclusively white, male, Afrikaner and, I'm sure, middle class," he said to laughter.

"We had a delegation which was South African, and we need, all of us, to begin to compose ourselves in the same way as this delegation.

## Smiling

"And we need to believe that we share a common patrimony and that we have got to act together to remove this deadly past and establish a society of which all South Africans can be proud.

"We believe that we and this university can be comrades in bringing about this change."

Earlier a smiling Matie rector, Professor Mike de Vries, welcomed the ANC entourage to Stellenbosch in his office.

The talk was organised by the student current affairs group SAAK, the Black Students' Organisation and the Stellenbosch branch of Nusas.

Included in the ANC group were Aziz Pahad, Jacob Zuma, and UDF leaders Patrick "Terror" Lekota and Amos Lingiswe.

Also in the group and wearing an ANC badge was Leslie Durr, whose political activities on campus last year led to her expulsion.



# Mbeki's warm Matie hello

Staff Reporter

ONE 7/15/70  
54

MR Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's director of international affairs, was warmly received by Stellenbosch University rector Professor Mike de Vries when Mr Mbeki addressed Matie students at the campus. A visit to the university — known as the intellectual heartland of Afrikanerdom — by an ANC leader would have been considered impossible even in January this year.

It was also a special day for Prof De Vries, who celebrated his 57th birthday on Saturday, the day he met Mr Mbeki and his entourage in his office.

The talk was organised by the student affairs group Saak, the Black Students' Organisation and the Stellenbosch branch of Nusas.

Others who accompanied Mr Mbeki were Mr Aziz Pahad, Mr Jacob Zuma and UDF leaders Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota and Mr Amos Lingiswe.

Mr Douglas Davis, a spokesman for the rector, said it was a historic occasion and the ANC team were warmly received and Prof De Vries had admitted he had been very impressed with Mr Mbeki.

During his address Mr Mbeki said: "In the past this university was forbidden territory for some of us, but it is no longer so and we think this reflects what is happening in this country as a whole.

"We would like to see this university, with all its prestige, authority and weight, count itself among the forces producing the new South Africa and to become part of the process of change."



**ANC IN MATIELAND** . . . Mr Thabo Mbeki of the ANC (centre) — followed by University of Stellenbosch rector Professor Mike de Vries (second from right) — walks hand-in-hand with Matie students on his arrival at the campus yesterday to address about 1 000 students. ANC executive member Mr Aziz Pahad is behind Mr Mbeki, on his left.

# New Unisa chancellor to be elected next month

**The Argus Correspondent**

PRETORIA. — The University of South Africa will elect a new chancellor on June 6, and efforts are being made to cool tempers aroused by the resignation of the former chancellor, Professor Theo van Wijk.

The Unisa Council confirmed Professor Van Wijk's retirement and admitted there were differences between him and the university's management.

But the full scenario leading to Professor Van Wijk's sudden resignation last month have still not been made public.

The council made it clear in

a statement that neither the council nor its chairman, Dr Gerhard Davidtsz, asked Professor Van Wijk to resign.

According to the statement Professor Van Wijk submitted a letter of resignation on April 9.

Professor Van Wijk said he had construed something Dr Davidtsz had said to him as a request for a resignation, but it had been a misunderstanding.

Although he will not be connected to Unisa in any official capacity he will still use the library for research, said Professor Van Wijk.

7/5/90  
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last day of each month during 1989, are as follows:

31 January 1989	20 082
28 February 1989	19 887
31 March 1989	19 716
30 April 1989	19 521
31 May 1989	19 416
30 June 1989	18 971
31 July 1989	18 901
31 August 1989	18 791
30 September 1989	18 472
31 October 1989	18 498
30 November 1989	18 368
31 December 1989	18 514

*Own Affairs:*

**White State schools: expenditure**

109. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How much was spent *per capita* on

*Hansard 8/5/90*

- (a) teachers, (b) administrative staff, (c) grounds, cleaning and caretaker staff, (d) books and stationery, (e) equipment, (f) building maintenance and (g) other specified items in respect of (i) primary and (ii) secondary White State school pupils in the 1988-89 financial year;

(2) whether the above personnel expenditure includes employer contributions to pension funds; if not, what is the employer contribution to pension funds calculated on the same *per capita* basis?

B750E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) This information is not available as the SANEP system does not provide for information according to these categories;

(2) falls away.

*Own Affairs:*

(1) Whether he will furnish information on a certain professor at the University of the Western Cape, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, who not; if so, what is the name of this professor;

(2) whether a settlement was made in respect of this professor; if so, (a) why, (b) what were the amounts involved and (c) what were the other terms of the settlement;

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

C86E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes. The person in question is Professor J Cohen of the Department of Conserva-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

*For oral reply:*

*Own Affairs:*

UWC: certain professor

\*1. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on a certain professor at the University of the Western Cape, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, who not; if so, what is the name of this professor;

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

C86E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes. The person in question is Professor J Cohen of the Department of Conserva-

tive Dentistry at the University of the Western Cape. The information relating to the question is that during 1987 a dispute had arisen between the two parties because of the student stay-away from classes attached to the particular department and the students' demand that Professor Cohen resign.

(2) A settlement was achieved between the two parties — i.e. the University and Professor Cohen.

(a) because it was deemed to be in the interest of the University to settle the matter;

(b) In terms of the settlement the University is not obliged to disclose the amounts involved because the investigation of the matter was regarded as an internal matter for which purpose an "in-house" report was tabled. In this connection the Department at the time indicated that it would honour the University's status of autonomy and I have no intention of dishonouring such agreement now;

(c) The other terms of the settlement were that the University apologise to Professor Cohen in public and such apology was widely published in the local media by Professor Cohen.

(3) No. A Statement on the matter is not deemed necessary.

Information, but no proof, about CCB role — brigadier

# Webster: police implicate two

Sta 9/5/90

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The police had information that alleged Civil Co-operation Bureau members Calla Botha and Ferdie Barnard were involved in the death of University of the Witwatersrand social anthropologist David Webster, but no facts that could stand up in a court of law, Brigadier Floris Mostert told the Harms Commission yesterday.

Brigadier Mostert, the officer in charge of the investigation into Dr Webster's murder, said he had information the CCB was involved in two killings and that Mr Botha and Mr

Barnard were implicated. He told the commission's sole member and chairman, Mr Justice Harms, that so far the information, and not evidence, had implicated the men in the deaths, but had not said they were the killers.

In a statement made on April 5 this year, Brigadier Mostert said an anonymous caller told police on June 9 and August 29 last year the people who killed Dr Webster on May 1 last year had links to "one or other department of the Special Forces section of the SA Defence Force".

Another call was received early

last September from Cape Town saying the person who killed Anton Lubowski, the Windhoek advocate and senior Swapo member, was the same person who had murdered Dr Webster.

Asked by Tim McNally, leading evidence for the commission, whether he would identify the source of the information or the sex of the caller, Brigadier Mostert refused.

Mr McNally then handed in a statement made by the regional chairman of the Black Sash in the Western Cape, Beva Runciman, in which she wrote of a telephone call received by her at the

organisation's Mowbray office on September 18 last year.

The caller told Ms Runciman that Mr Lubowski's assassination had been carried out by people in a Cape Town registered car by members of a military reaction unit who were answerable only to the Minister.

Brigadier Mostert admitted that in extracting information from alleged CCB member Mr Barnard, while he was in detention in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, the police had had "an investigation dilemma" to overcome. He did not reveal what this dilemma was.

"Barnard named a person who had been shot in either Mozambique or Swaziland, but at the time of our investigations we never thought it important because it occurred outside the country," said Brigadier Mostert. "Didn't you think it vital?" asked Willem Burger, who is appearing for both the SADF and the Minister of Defence.

"It will come out," Brigadier Mostert replied.

Mr Burger then asked: "Are there no facts to link the death of Dr David Webster?"



Brigadier Floris Mostert ... information on Webster killing cannot stand up in court.

● To Page 2

ay May 9 1990

Sta 9/5/90

# Police 'link' CCB to death of Webster

● From Page 1

"That is correct. I agree with you," replied Brigadier Mostert. "There are still people we have to contact."

He said that as far as the police were concerned Mr Barnard was linked to the Lubowski murder.

When asked by the judge whether Mr Barnard had said whether the CCB was linked to that murder, he said this was the case.

Brigadier Mostert also told Mr Justice Harms that the managing director of the CCB, Joe Verster, had been released from detention in terms of Section 29 on what he termed a "Ministerial directive".

Mr Verster could no longer be re-arrested and it had also not been possible for the police to get a statement from him.

Yesterday's hearing was characterised by Brigadier Mostert denying on several occasions he had misused the Internal Security Act or that he was a liar.

Earlier, Mr Justice Harms had been angered by the brigadier's non-appearance at the start of the hearing. He arrived two hours later after the judge ordered he be found.

Brigadier Mostert, who appeared flustered at times under cross-examination, said he had first heard about "a mysterious organisation called the CCB" as a result of a tip-off to the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, on August 29 last year.

At that time, Brigadier Mostert did not know what the initials CCB stood for, but by a process of deduction had realised it was probably part of a military group attached to the SADF's special services.

Earlier, Mr Burger had quizzed Brigadier Mostert extensively about his knowledge of the CCB. He was told that the police knew unofficially by December 2 that the CCB existed, although there had been rumours before that date.

He was accused of misleading the commission but denied that this was the case and also denied he was lying.

"I am not lying. It is a difficult situation (for the police). "The CCB was not officially acknowledged until Sapa put out a statement a group existed." — Pretoria Bureau-Sapa.

(Proceeding.)



# Student journalist fired over satirical column

Star 10/5/90

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CAPE TOWN — Stellenbosch University's SRC this week voted to fire the assistant editor of Die Matie over her controversial satirical column which, among other things, referred to the rector as "maatjie".

The SRC voted by nine votes to six in favour of a motion to fire Tina du Toit, who was accused of having transgressed the paper's editorial code.

Miss du Toit's legal representative, Pierre de Vos, said that in her column, "Perspektiewe en Dinge", the SRC was charged with not having the courage to condemn the application of the Group Areas Act in the rest of the country, while condemning its application on campus.

Miss du Toit on Tuesday night described the SRC decision as "an outrage".

"It just confirms that the SRC is out of touch with politics, especially in light of the rector's (Professor Mike de Vries) warm welcome to ANC member Mr Thabo Mbeki who visited the campus at the weekend."

Mr de Vos said he and Miss du Toit had walked out of the SRC meeting because the dismissal motion was brought before Miss du Toit had had an opportunity to state her case. The issue would be taken to the student court, he said.

SRC chairman Tjaart van der Walt said the SRC had taken "all the facts" into account and felt it had acted "correctly and reasonably".

Miss du Toit's case was "about moral standards that are unacceptable to the SRC, like the distasteful manner in which the column was presented by using swear words, for example", he said. — Sapa.



B Day 10/5/90

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# Midrand Campus

DANIEL FELDMAN

MIDRAND Campus, a privately funded, non-racial, full-time academic institution offering instruction for B Com degrees only, was officially opened yesterday.

Students register at Unisa and follow Unisa syllabuses, but receive instruction from Midrand lecturers, said registrar Mark Rohald. There are already more than 250 students at the campus. They pay R1 200 a subject annually.

The campus, which receives no state funding, has cost more than R3m so far, but Rohald expects it could cost R6m by completion.



Midrand Campus registrar Mark Rohald, left, with Midrand mayor Alan Dawson at the opening of the campus, on the site of the old Midrand Country Club about 15km from Johannesburg.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

# Editor fired

STELLENBOSCH Uni-  
versity's SRC last night  
voted to fire the assistant  
editor of *Die Matie* over  
her controversial satirical  
column which, among  
other things, referred to  
the rector as *maatjie*.  
Sowetan 10/5/90  
The SRC voted by  
nine votes to six in favour  
of a motion to fire Miss  
Tina du Toit, who was ac-  
cused of having trans-  
gressed the paper's  
editorial code in her  
column, *Perspektiewe en  
Dinge*. - Sapa.

# CCB did not kill Webster - Mostert

10/5/90  
By Norman Chandler

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in court, he said while giving evidence on Tuesday.

The covert Civil Co-operation Bureau did not kill activist Dr David Webster, top detective Brigadier Floris Mostert said yesterday.

He told the Harms Commission he was certain Ferdi Barnard, Calla Botha and Abraham "Slang" van Zyl, all former operatives in the CCB, "were not responsible for Webster".

He was also certain "the CCB as a whole was not responsible."

Earlier in his evidence-in-chief on Tuesday, he had said police had had no facts to go on regarding the murder.

However, he said information showed Mr Barnard and Mr Botha were involved in the slaying of Dr Webster. While implicating them, he said they were not the killers. This information would not stand

But yesterday he said, while being cross-examined, that none of the CCB members were responsible for the murder of Dr Webster.

This is the first time since the Harms Commission hearings in Pretoria and London that the CCB has been said by a key witness not to have had anything to do with the killing of Dr Webster, who was shot dead outside his Johannesburg home on May 1 last year.

Brigadier Mostert's evidence also cuts across testimony given at the Johannesburg spy inquiry being conducted by the Hiemstra Commission that "the CCB was responsible" for the murder.

He said a new set of identikits

prepared by the police did not identify members of the CCB.

These members are Mr Barnard, Mr Botha, Mr van Zyl, Theuns Kruger and Joe Verster, who is managing director of the organisation, which is part of the SADF's special services unit.

All five were taken into custody in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

In sensational evidence yesterday, Brigadier Mostert, commander, Witwatersrand, SAP special investigations, admitted the original identikits of suspects had been based on information given by a national serviceman who, it later transpired, had not been at the scene of the murder.

● See Page 2.



A WEEK ago, the trail leading to the assassins of anti-apartheid activists Anton Lubowski and David Webster was hot. Prospects for two sensational — and perhaps overlapping — trials were good.

But now the trail has run cold, arguably — in the view of some legal observers — because of decisions taken by powerful forces within State institutions.

A week ago, the trail pointed strongly in the direction of the secret SA Defence Force unit, the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

Now, however, it has petered out, both in Namibia, where Mr Lubowski was shot dead by a gunman on September 12 last year, and in South Africa, where Dr Webster was killed with a shotgun on May 1 1989.

### Arrest

In Namibia, the police were quick off the mark. They arrested an Irish national, Donald Acheson, the next day. He was later formally charged with the murder of Mr Lubowski.

But the trial never got under way. Last Monday, after only one brief formal appearance by Mr Acheson, Namibian Prosecutor-General Hans Heyman withdrew the charges.

Mr Heyman's decision was prompted by his failure to secure the co-operation of the South African authorities in bringing six South Africans to court in Namibia — four as witnesses and two as co-accused with Mr Acheson.

Five of the six South Africans were members of the CCB. The two men whom the Namibian authorities wanted to put on trial with Mr Acheson were Staal Burger, a regional CCB commander; and Chappie Maree, one of four members of a CCB cell headed by Mr Burger, a former policeman.

Namibia became independent on March 21, necessitating a formal request from the newly independent state to South Africa for its assistance in arresting the six South Africans.

The South African Department of Justice declined to help, arguing that the Namibian request had not followed correct procedures and that there was no *prima facie* evidence against Mr Burger and Mr Maree.

### Accusation

The Namibian authorities were not impressed. They accused their South African counterparts of impeding the trial of Mr Acheson and the CCB men they wanted to try with him.

During the course of official investigations into the Lubowski and Webster murders, evidence emerged linking the CCB to events surrounding the Lubowski killing, if not the actual murder itself.

To cite three items: a radio page number in Mr Acheson's possession was traced back to Mr Ferdi Barnard, a CCB man whom the Namibian prosecutor-general wanted to put in the witness box; Mr Burger flew to Windhoek under a pseudonym on the day Mr Lubowski was murdered; and two CCB men, Mr Barnard and Mr Abram van Zyl, were ordered to monitor the movements of Mr Lubowski before his death.

### PATRICK LAURENCE

Whether it is circumstantial or *prima facie* evidence is a matter of debate.

A triad of facts is relevant to that debate: Mr Burger and Mr Maree "disappeared" after Namibian warrants for their arrest were issued; the warrants were issued before Namibian independence and were thus temporarily valid in South Africa; after Namibia's independence on March 21, when the warrants no longer applied in South Africa, Mr Burger resurfaced, appearing as an interested observer at the Harms Commission of Inquiry into political murders in South Africa.

Coincidentally, in South Africa, evidence before the Harms Commission immediately after charges were withdrawn against Mr Acheson effectively dashed hopes that CCB men would be soon brought to trial for the Webster murder.

Vigorous cross-examination of Brigadier Floris Mostert, the police officer spearheading the inquiry, revealed that he had uncovered no hard facts in the search for Dr Webster's killers.

Thus it transpired that his suspicion that Calla Botha — another member of Mr Burger's CCB cell — was "involved in" the murder of Dr Webster was based on a report that it was "whispered in the corridors of the CCB".

### Suspicion

But, judging from the questions put to Brigadier Mostert by Paul Pretorius, a lawyer acting for the SA Council of Churches, the police were at least partly responsible for their lack of hard facts.

It emerged during Mr Pretorius's cross-examination that Brigadier Mostert knew of the existence of the CCB as early as December last year and that he suspected it of complicity in the Webster murder by at least January.

But Brigadier Mostert admitted under pressure from Mr Pretorius that no attempt was made, until February 28, to raid the CCB headquarters to confiscate documents which could have a bearing on the Webster killing.

Mr Pretorius labelled the delay "inexplicable". The CCB, he noted, must have been alerted to his suspicions by then because at least three of its members had been detained for questioning.

Mr Pretorius suggested an explanation to Brigadier Mostert: either he or his superior officers in the police were reluctant to act against a fraternal security force organisation, the SADF.

The possible consequences of Brigadier Mostert's delayed raid on the CCB offices were made clear during the evidence of the co-ordinator of Mr Burger's CCB cell to the Harms Commission.

In disguise, and giving evidence under his codename (Christo Brits), the co-ordinator told the commission that files relating to the CCB's internal operations — including the monitoring of anti-apartheid activists such as Dr Webster — had "disappeared".

Pages from Mr Brits's 1989 diary were missing, too. One of the missing pages was for September 12, the day on which Mr Lubowski was murdered.

# Trial to Webster killers

9/21/89  
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HS

NEWS

old sum

# Student press up in arms on firing

By Janet Heard, Education Reporter

The staff of Stellenbosch University's student publication, Die Matie, have expressed outrage at the firing of the assistant editor by the SRC and said it was a serious infringement of the freedom of the press.

Last week the SRC voted nine to six in favour of a motion to fire Tina du Toit, (22), for having transgressed the paper's editorial code.

Argument against her dismissal will be heard in a student court hearing this week.

In Ms du Toit's regular satirical column, "Perspektiewe en Dinge", she referred to the rector of the university as "maatjie", and in relation to another matter, accused five members of the SRC of "not having the balls" to express their point of view.

Dries van Heerden, Die Matie editor, said that 33 staff members signed a statement believing newspapers had a critical role to play towards the SRC.

## Set precedent

"We are confident in the journalistic experience of Tina and believe she did not transgress the ethical codes of the paper," he said.

Ms du Toit, who has been a staff member of Die Matie for three years, said what bothered her was that the action had set a precedent for the SRC to censor the paper any way they pleased.

"Who are they to lay down the boundaries of morality? This is 1990 and it is a student newspaper, not some middle-aged newspaper," she said.

In support of Ms du Toit, the president of the National Union of SA Students, Erica Elk, said it was imperative that the student press be allowed to run comment and criticism without being curbed or censored by either the administration or the SRC.

"It is our belief an SRC should be able to accept such criticism without having to resort to dismissing a skilled editor on such a pretext".

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## Aussies call in UCT don

A SENIOR maths profes-  
sor at UCT has been in-  
vited to join a problems  
committee in Australia  
which sets a schools ex-  
amination for 400 000 pu-  
pils.

Prof John Webb is  
largely responsible for  
setting the UCT schools  
maths competition en-  
tered by more than 5 000  
pupils last month.

"My method of setting  
the paper was largely  
based on the standard of  
the Australian paper,"  
he said.





# EDUCATION FILE

## Campus to answer scholars' queries

54

Sowetan 14/5/90



Ms Mapitso Malepa.

**SCHOLARS** needing advice on various university degrees and the subsequent career possibilities will be able to have their questions answered at the Faculty Information Functions to be held at Wits University next month.

A spokesman said presentations will be fol-

**By NKOPANE MAKOBANE**

lowed by consultation sessions with academics and faculty office staff.

There is no charge for the functions, but bookings may be made through Computicket.

The programme of functions, which all start at 7,30 pm, is as follows:

\* Faculty of Engineering: Wednesday (June 6),

Chamber of Mines Building, West Campus.

\* Faculty of Commerce: Thursday (June 7), New Commerce Building, West Campus.

\* Faculty of Science: Thursday (June 14) Room SH6, Senate House, Jorissen Street.

\* Faculty of Law: Wednesday (June 20), SH6, Senate House, Jorissen Street.

\* Faculty of Architecture: Thursday (June 21), John Moffat Building, East Campus.

Applications for admission in 1991 to the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry close at the end of July, and for all faculties at the end of August.

For further information contact: Schools Liaison Office (011) 716-3597.

# Memorial lecture speakers named

54

15/5/90

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

TWO prominent speakers have been lined up to talk on "Education and University: the Challenge of Transformation" at Wits University's Great Hall tomorrow at 8 pm.

A spokesman at the university said Mr Govan Mbeki, an ANC national executive, and Ms Sheila Sisulu of the South African Council of Churches will address the 23rd Richard Feetham Memorial Lecture.

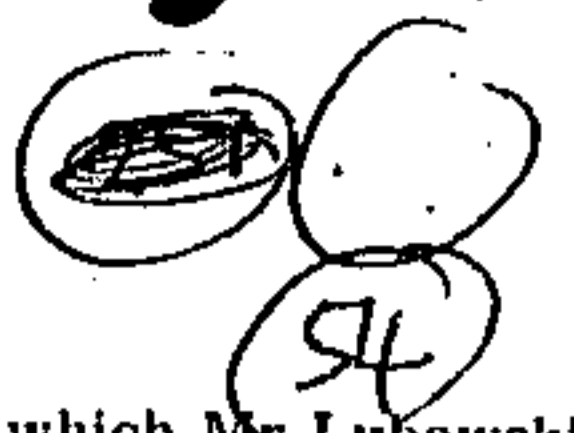
The lecture is traditionally hosted by the SRC's Academic Freedom Committee. It honours a man who, as vice-chancellor (1938-1947) and chancellor (1949-1961), was a continual source of encouragement and inspiration in the struggle for ideals of academic freedom.

It also commemorates the occasion, on April 16 1959, when the general assembly of Wits University affirmed its dedication to the principles of academic freedom.

Members of the public are welcome to attend. Further information can be obtained from (011) 716-3101.

# That strange three-day 'ammo' coincidence

Stal 15/5/90



Listening to evidence at the Harms Commission and reading through reports on its proceedings, one cannot help being struck by a convergence of coincidences which may — or may not — have a greater overall significance.

The latest emerged yesterday during cross examination by Eberhard Betelsmann, for the David Webster Trust, of Christo Brits, as the disguised co-ordinator of Region 6 of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) calls himself.

Mr Brits's diary contained a cryptic entry on April 28, 1989: "Get ammo." Mr Brits agreed that the word "ammo" was an abbreviation for "ammunition".

Three days later, on May 1, as Mr Betelsmann noted, David Webster was shot dead outside his home in Troyeville.

The same period of three days lapsed between the issue of a limpet mine and an explosion at the Early Learning Centre in Athlone, Cape Town, on August 31 last year. Evidence about the CCB's alleged involvement in the blast is contained in the affidavit given to the Harms Commission by former CCB member Abram van Zyl.

In his affidavit Mr Van Zyl implicated two members of his CCB cell in the explosion, Staal Burger and Calla Botha. Both Mr Burger and Mr Botha refused to answer questions about the Athlone explosion, invoking their right to protect themselves against possible self-incrimination.

Referring to the expiry of three days between issue of "ammo" to CCB men and the Webster murder and bomb blast, Mr Betelsmann asked Mr Brits whether it was purely coincidental.

Mr Brits replied that it must have been.

Earlier Mr Brits insisted that the CCB had access to 9mm ammunition only. CCB members were armed with 9mm pistols. Dr Webster was shot dead with a shotgun. But, pressed by Mr Eberhard, Mr Brits agreed that he could, if necessary, get access to different kinds of "hardware."

The lapse of three days between the CCB drawing of ammunition — in the broad sense of the word — and violent episodes was the third coincidence to emerge

**PATRICK LAURENCE** looks at a series of coincidences which have emerged during the Harms Commission investigation into alleged political killings and asks whether they are pointers to a greater significance.

during Mr Brits's three-day testimony.

The first of the three "coincidences" related to missing pages from Mr Brits' diary containing brief references to CCB activities.

Mr Betelsmann described the dates for the missing pages as "conspicuously coincidental". To which Mr Brits responded: "I don't understand."

One missing page was for August 31 last year; another was for September 12. Mr Betelsmann elaborated on the coincidence: "August 31 was the day on which a limpet mine exploded at the Early Learning Centre in Athlone ... What happened on September 12? On September 12 Anton Lubowski was shot dead in Windhoek."

Another coincidence was the disappearance of CCB files. Mr Brits told the commission that files relating to Region 6 had "disappeared." He did not know what had happened to them.

Region 6, coincidentally, concerned CCB projects within South Africa, the area which fell under the immediate command of Mr Burger, the former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad commander and the man who allegedly supplied Mr van Zyl with a Makarov pistol for a CCB plot to kill Dullah Omar, the Cape-based human rights lawyer.

The files that coincidentally went missing included both project and financial files and which, presumably, would have contained invaluable information for the Harms Commission.

Yet another coincidence surfaced during the Harms Commission hearings. On Sep-

tember 12, the day on which Mr Lubowski was shot dead, Mr Burger allegedly flew to Windhoek under the pseudonym Gagliano, returning to South Africa the next day.

In his sworn statement to the Harms Commission on April 5, 1990, Brigadier Floris Mostert, the investigating officer in the Webster murder case, referred to "one Botes" who approached the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, on August 29 last year about an explosion at his business premises on August 28.

Before that, according to Brigadier Mostert's affidavit, the police received a telephone call from an anonymous person telling them that Dr Webster was killed by "a person" attached to a unit of the South African Defence Force's Special Forces, a description which fitted the CCB.

Under cross-examination by Paul Pretorius, for the South African Council of Churches, about the two early leads on the Webster murder — the anonymous call and Mr Botes's approach to Mr Vlok — Brigadier Mostert repeated a point made in his affidavit: the matter concerning Mr Botes had been referred to General Jaap Joubert, the Deputy Chief of the CID.

At one point, however, Brigadier Mostert told the persistent Mr Pretorius that Mr Botes was a "man with a grudge" and thus a man whose evidence had to be treated cautiously.

Last Friday Vrye Weekblad published an interview with Mr Petrus Jacobus Botes, a former CCB regional commander; in the interview Mr Botes identified himself as the man who approached Mr Vlok on August 29.

He told Vrye Weekblad that he had quarrelled over an audit inquiry with the CCB's managing director, Joe Verster, and accused Mr Verster of threatening him with death.

It raised the question of whether the quarrel, the anonymous call tipping the police off about the CCB alleged involvement in the Webster killing and the bomb explosion at Mr Botes's business premises was a coincidental conjunction of events.



etal 15/5/90 (54) (AP)

# Students ask Naude and Gordimer to stay away

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Students at the University of Durban-Westville have asked author Nadine Gordimer and Dr Beyers Naude to stay away from a ceremony at which honorary degrees would have been conferred on them.

A student leader said they had made a call for a boycott of the ceremony because to do otherwise would amount to "thanking the masters of apartheid education".

Dr Naude has been an opponent of the Government for many years. He was a member of the ANC delegation to the Groote Schuur talks with the Government earlier this month.

## Deferred

Miss Gordimer, too, is known as an opponent of apartheid.

The university's council chairman, Dr Yousof Minty, said yesterday the conferring of honorary degrees on Ms Gordimer and Dr Naude has been deferred.

He said the degrees would be conferred, but at a later stage, in accordance with requests from

Miss Gordimer and Dr Naude.

Both of them kept away from the university's graduation ceremony over the weekend, though according to Dr Minty they had accepted the honorary degrees two months ago.

Miss Gordimer was to be honoured with the degree of Doctor of Literature and Dr Naude with a Doctor of Theology degree.

Miss Gordimer said she and Dr Naude had received messages from the university's student representative council politely asking them, on moral grounds, not to attend the ceremony.

"I want to stress that we were never pressured to take this decision," said Miss Gordimer.

A meeting called by the SRC was attended by members of the university's Combined Staff Association, the National Education Crisis Committee, the African National Congress, the South African National Students' Congress and the Union of Democratic Staff Associations.

It was decided that Miss Gordimer and Dr Naude should be asked to stay away.



Beyers Naude . . . opponent of apartheid.



Nadine Gordimer . . . 'under no pressure'.

# Acheson had links with the IRA, says Barnard

By Norman Chandler and Karen Stander

Donald Acheson, released by Namibia last week for lack of evidence in his alleged involvement in the murder of Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski, was described to the Harms Commission yesterday as a former bounty-hunter and Congo mercenary with Irish Republican Army links.

Former Civil Co-operation Bureau operative Ferdi Barnard told Mr Justice Louis Harms he had met Mr Acheson through Sergeant Willie Knox, a police friend, and "saw his potential" and made him a "superficial job offer" with the CCB.

Mr Acheson, now in Swaziland, was told he would work for a consortium who wanted information on certain organisations which were "sabotaging the economy".

Mr Barnard was cross-examined by Martin Luitingh, for the Webster family and trust, and other parties, when he was recalled to the stand for questioning on his evidence-in-chief given some weeks ago.

He said Mr Acheson was a former mercenary; had worked as a bounty hunter, which involved receiving "head money" for arresting or killing suspects and had had links with the IRA, the British Green Berets

**The Harms Commission**



and the former Rhodesian Special Forces. He knew Mr Acheson as "Donald Nolan".

Mr Barnard said he had given Mr Acheson's details to Calla Botha, another former operative, as a possible recruit for the CCB, a covert unit of the SADF's Special Forces.

## Objections

There were objections to Mr Luitingh's questioning from lawyers representing the SADF and the Minister of Defence on the grounds that the questions related to alleged activities in Namibia. The terms of reference of the Harms Commission, which is investigating alleged politically motivated murders, specifically exclude investigating of projects outside South Africa.

Mr Luitingh said the questions did not necessarily relate to Namibia as it was pos-

sible Mr Barnard could have knowledge of other activities indulged in by Mr Acheson.

"What we have here is that this witness has admitted to contact with Mr Acheson. He has told us what kind of human being Mr Acheson actually is," Mr Luitingh said.

Mr Justice Harms asked Mr Barnard: "Do you know if Mr Acheson worked for the CCB before his arrest in Namibia?"

Mr Barnard: "No."  
Asked by Mr Luitingh to confirm that he had mounted a monitoring programme on Mr Lubowski, who was shot dead in Windhoek on September 12 last year, Mr Barnard denied this was the case.

Mr Luitingh quoted from evidence given by another former operative, Abram "Slang" van Zyl, who said Mr Barnard had monitored Mr Lubowski in Cape Town.

Mr Barnard told the commission: "I never monitored Mr Lubowski."

It emerged under cross-examination that Mr Barnard had been arrested in the then-South West Africa in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act in connection with investigations into Mr Lubowski's murder.

Mr Barnard had been released and left the territory at once, leaving his car at Windhoek airport. He paid a man identified as Kobus le Roux R2 000 to collect the vehicle. He did not return as he "was busy".



# Plan should ease manpower crisis

far  
16/5/90 Vereeniging Bureau

In view of South Africa's serious shortage of top-level manpower, Potchefstroom University has decided to make an active contribution by entering into a unique partnership with a variety of technological companies.

Details of the partnership, to be known as Puktech, were announced yesterday evening at the University's Vaal Triangle campus in Vanderbijlpark by the rector, Professor Carols Reineke.

The aim was to counteract South Africa's need to import knowledge and technology at high costs because of the manpower shortage, Professor Reineke said.



# Webster: Staal repeats denial

Staff Reporters

Star 16/5/90

Former top policeman Staal Burger again denied to the Harms Commission yesterday that he was involved in the murder of Dr David Webster and said he had not been aware the name of the activist had appeared on a list found in the offices of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

He also said that he was not aware Dr Webster was regarded "as a potential enemy of SA."

Dr Webster was murdered outside his Johannesburg home on May 1 last year. His killer or killers have not been found.

## Teargassing

Under cross-examination, Mr Burger — the regional manager of the CCB in Johannesburg and also former commander of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad — said he had never exchanged information obtained by CCB operatives with the police nor had he anything to do with the teargassing of workers at the Matthysen Bus Services company at Midrand.

Mr Burger told Mr Justice Louis Harms, chairman of the commission, that he was still a member of the CCB.

Questioned by Eberhard Bertelsmann, acting for the Web-

ster Family and Trust and other parties, Mr Burger said he had disappeared from public view earlier this year after Namibia had issued a warrant for his arrest in connection with the murder of Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski.

"Where were you?" asked Mr Bertelsmann.

"I was away," replied Mr Burger.

He had not been told to go into hiding by anyone.

Following Mr Burger's cross-examination, he left the witness stand and spoke briefly to his attorney, P A Hattingh.

He asked to be allowed to explain events leading to a discussion he had with Sector 6 co-ordinator "Christo Brits", who gave evidence under that alias, and about an entry in "Mr Brits'" diary about rumours of Mr Burger being involved in a smuggling racket.

Mr Burger said he had never been involved in smuggling and a rumour to the effect he was involved had emanated from a member of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad.

He said the problem had been sorted out at a meeting with the squad's then-commander, Brigadier Floris Mostert, which was attended by two other officers.

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PS KAAF

# 'I wanted to admit to killings'

By Norman Chandler  
and Karen Stander

Ferdi Barnard offered to make a false statement admitting he had killed activist David Webster and Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski to secure his release from Section 29 detention, he told the Harms Commission in Pretoria yesterday.

Desperate to get out of a tiny cell and "interrogated for seven to nine hours a day", he still managed to keep a diary, which had been smuggled in.

Mr. Barnard was detained in terms of the Internal Security Act on October 31 1989 and released on February 14 this year.

## Affidavit

He served three years' jail for two murders and the attempted murder of drug dealers while a Narcotics Bureau member, and is a former member of the covert Civil Co-operation Bureau.

The disclosure of the contents of the diary came as a result of a request by Paul Pretorius, acting for various parties, for access to the diary, which was mentioned in Mr Barnard's affidavit to the commission.

"The diary detailed what I had seen, what had been said. I kept it for about a month," Mr

Star 16/5/90  
Barnard said

The commission heard there was the possibility that Section 29 statements made by Mr Barnard and others who had been detained would be handed in as evidence before the commission.

Mr Justice Louis Harms asked Mr Barnard about the statements, and Mr Barnard pleaded for his Section 29 statements not to be taken too seriously.

He said 90 percent of their contents was false and he had made up a story in a bid to secure his release. He described Section 29 detention as inhuman.

It was obvious that police were not going to release him "till they had a story from me".

Once he had offered to make a statement admitting he had killed Dr Webster and Mr Lubowski. "I said 'Give me the paper and I will give you the statement'. I would have done anything to get out of that cell."

Interrogators had refused to take such a statement from him.

Brigadier Floris Mostert, Commander, Witwatersrand, SAP Special Investigations, had told him he was being used as "a political football" and that some Ministers wanted to sign his release orders and others did not.

"Brigadier Mostert told lies to keep me inside," he claimed.

CPM - Trips 16/5/90 (54)

## CP students slate rector's ANC talks

Staff Reporter

THE Matie CP student branch has condemned recent talks the university's rector, Professor Mike de Vries, had with the ANC and has vowed "to leave no stone unturned" to prevent such future talks.

According to a pamphlet distributed on the campus on Monday, Professor De Vries sat "between the leaders of the ANC and the terrorist fighters of Umkhonto we Sizwe" at a weekend campus meeting where ANC international affairs director Mr Thabo Mbeki was the speaker.

"We say to the rector: You are playing with fire and you will burn your hands.

"Rather stand by your own people, otherwise we would have no choice than to fight your viewpoints mercilessly," the pamphlet states.

University spokesman Mr Douglas Davis said Professor De Vries would not comment on the pamphlets.



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# Mattie firing a 'curb on press freedom'

Staff Reporter

A DECISION by the Stellenbosch University Students' Representative Council to sack a student newspaper columnist was an attempt by the SRC to control political debate on campus, a protest meeting of about 400 students heard yesterday.

The statement was read out on behalf of the UCT SRC.

The meeting was organised by 16 students' organisations who had supported a petition protesting against the sacking of Ms Tina du Toit, the assistant editor of the Stellenbosch student newspaper Die Matie.

Nine members of the SRC supported a motion to sack Ms Du Toit last week because she had allegedly transgressed the paper's editorial code — in the column the

rector was referred to as "maaitjie" and the State President was called "effie".

Before the meeting began, about 30 students staged a placard protest with posters bearing slogans such as: "Big brother is alive on US" and "Nine big brothers are watching you".

SRC member Mr David Bailes (one of six SRC members who voted against the motion to sack Ms Du Toit) said it was ironical that the chairman of the media committee, Mr Andre Gaum, told SRC members before voting began that "if you vote against (the motion) I will question your Christian values".

"He (Mr Gaum) watches blue movies," Mr Bailes said to loud applause. Yesterday Mr Gaum denied that he had watched a pornographic movie, saying "almost the whole SRC" had watched a movie at a hotel in Bophuthatswana recently. The movie, he said, was not "a blue movie".

Another SRC member who had voted against the motion, Mr Henk du Toit, said it was not the task of the university or that of the SRC to dictate values.

"The Conservative Party (on campus) brings out viewpoints daily that are against my Christian and moral values.

"Why are they not banned by the SRC?" he asked.

He said the move by the SRC was a cover to curb freedom of speech and press freedom on the campus.

Die Matie editor Mr Dries Liebenberg told the meeting that the SRC "was sitting on two chairs" in accepting a motion upholding freedom of speech on campus at the same meeting where they sacked Ms Du Toit.

Ms Du Toit told the Cape Times yesterday that the controversy was "a play with words".



**SACKED MATIE** . . . Ms Tina du Toit (right), who was fired from Die Matie by the SRC, attends a protest on campus yesterday. Picture: ANNE LAING

# Rhodes gets

Sowetan 16/5/90

54

# R1,8m boost

**THE W K Kellogg Foundation of Michigan in the United States has announced that it is to provide a further R1,8 million over the next seven years for bursaries, and for the academic skills programme at Rhodes University.**

Ms Mary Burnett, a Press officer at Rhodes in Grahamstown, said this grant is in addition to its current bursary commitments to the university.

In 1987, the Kellogg

**By NKOPANE MAKOBANE**

Foundation donated R834 750 over seven years for bursaries at Rhodes. The new grant is a substantial increase on this, she said.

Burnett said the grant is the outcome of meetings in the US between the foundation and Dr George Carter, director of the academic skills programme at Rhodes; and in Cape Town, with the vice-principal of the university, Dr Roux van der Merwe.

The money will be used to support Black students studying pharmacy, business administration, and education.

"The new grant will now provide 10 bursaries each of over R9 000 in 1990 terms, every year. The successful students will be supported for up to five years, until they graduate or qualify.

"In addition, a sum of R63 750 will be made available to the academic skills programme each year for running expenses," she said.

# Question session for Wits students

PROSPECTIVE applicants to the University of the Witwatersrand will have an opportunity to have all their questions about admission answered at a function to be held on Saturday, May 19.

A spokesman said the function called, All Faculty Information Morning, is to be held at Senate House concourse, Jorissen Street, Wits, from 9,30am to 1pm.

"At this function, interested pupils and their parents may chat to faculty representatives, as well as experts from the bursaries office, counselling and careers unit, central admissions office and the sports administration.

"Answers will be provided to queries about the points system, the admission procedures for the

various degrees, career choices, the cost of a university education, and any other issues of concern," she said.

There is no charge for this function and booking is not necessary. Applications for admission to the university in 1991 close at the end of July for the faculties of Medicine and Dentistry, while the others is the end of August.

For further information contact the schools liaison office at (011) 716-3597.

*16/5/90  
Sowetan*

(54) (52)



# Grappling with the new SA

The dramatic recent events culminating in the Groote Schuur talks calls to mind the observation of a Prague psychotherapist about the effects on her patients of the political upheavals in Eastern Europe.

Without being facetious in any way, she said: "The neurotics are getting worse and the psychotics are getting better."

For neurotics, whether they live in Prague or in Johannesburg, a stable order, even if it is detestable, is far preferable to change which forces one to make choices and which opens up frightening prospects if the wrong option is taken.

Psychotics, on the other hand, thrive on the prevailing mood. Where normal people tend to be guardedly pleased about positive developments, psychotics are euphoric.

The psychotics in South Africa believe there is every reason to be euphoric. To them, the talks signified a great meeting of minds.

And the press conference of Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk symbolised the graceful demise of the old order and the advent of a new era of peace and prosperity.

## More depressed

The neurotics, on the other hand, had much to make them even more nervous and depressed.

The ANC delegation, with two or three exceptions, were all members of the South African Communist Party. Those who are not are firmly committed to retain the ties between the ANC and SACP. The entire organisational structure of the ANC is in SACP hands.

ANC-supporting publications continue with the rhetoric of war, depicting negotiations as yet another site for struggle on the road to full, unqualified victory.

To make matters worse for neurotics, the National Party, as the other major pillar in the negotiations structure, looks bewildered and bemused.

## 'Neurotics getting worse, psychotics getting better'

Only when the goals have been defined can the question of political options be addressed in seeking to solve South Africa's problems, argues Professor **HERMANN GILMEE**, political academic from the University of Cape Town.

Having been told they will not have to face the Conservative Party in another election, most caucus members are prepared to countenance any agreements reached by the leadership.

But there does not seem to be any coherent thought about how the NP can win a constitutional referendum or how it should re-formulate its identity from a racial party to a vehicle for minorities across racial lines.

Psychotics and neurotics do not have things all wrong, but one must look for a more balanced perspective somewhere between the two extremes.

So where does South Africa stand after the Groote Schuur talks?

There is none of the personal animosity between leaders of the main antagonists which has bedevilled peace negotiations in other communal conflicts.

Equally positive is the fact that South Africa at this stage is blissfully free from any foreign intervention on behalf of one or more of the parties.

The Groote Schuur talks demonstrated a common commitment to resolve the issue as an internal South Africa affair.

It is foreign meddling which has made communal conflicts elsewhere so intractable.

On the negative side, it is clear that the parties are still far apart about the purposes and goals of negotiations and about a mutually

acceptable process to achieve these goals.

The ANC leadership at the Soweto rally following the talks made it quite explicit that for the movement the purpose of negotiations was to settle once and for all the issue of political power.

Only by granting the majority power would the dignity, status and honour of blacks be secured.

It is in line with this demand that Mr Mandela does not even want to have group or minority rights discussed at the negotiations.

This must be very disconcerting to the Government since Mr Mandela last year started the current process by writing to Mr P W Botha that the demand for majority rule must be reconciled with "the insistence of whites on structural guarantees that majority rule will not mean domination of the white minority by blacks".

For the Government, on the other hand, negotiations are seen as a framework for problem-solving.

If the main problems of South Africa are a stagnant economy, low worker productivity, discrimination and massive poverty, the solution is for the Government and the ANC to sit together and shape the conditions for economic growth, social renewal and a system free of discrimination.

Due to those conflicting approaches there is also a clash over an acceptable process of negotia-

tions.

If negotiations are ultimately about resolving the issue of power, the only route is a constituent assembly which will enable the majority to impose its will.

If, on the other hand, negotiations are about problem-solving, both parties would do well to look at the methods proposed by Professor John Burton, a world-renowned expert on conflict resolution from Genep Mason University currently visiting the country.

Speaking at the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute for Study of Conflict Resolution, Professor Burton emphasised how important it is to ensure "that there are no proposals put forward until there has been a thorough analysis and an agreed definition of the problem".

This task could be assigned to people appointed by the main adversaries.

## Best options

Once there is agreement about the definition of the problem, goals can be defined such as security of identity and the practical means of development.

Only once this is done can the search begin for the most appropriate political options. The negotiations then move to details within an agreed political structure.

In Professor Burton's view, divided societies elsewhere failed to address the internal conflict by elevating power to the central issue.

The only proper way is to consider negotiations as a method for problem-solving.

At this stage, the most appropriate step for the ANC and NP to take is to appoint study commissions to come to an agreement about definitions, goals and options.

This may seem like a laborious process, but, on the other hand, the very future of the country depends on such a process being completed successfully before the final round of negotiations begins.

## Wage hike for UWC staff

CW 1/11/90  
Staff Reporter 54

STUDENT and academic organisations at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) have participated in negotiating a 17%-a-month (about R254) salary hike for non-academic staff, a spokesman for the university said yesterday.

The non-pensionable salary hike will be backdated to January.

Spokesman Mr Nazeem Howa said the Clerical, Administrative, Library and Technical Association (Calta) and the UWC Workers Union decided to jointly negotiate salaries as part of "their unity talks programme".

# UWC still waiting for reply from FW

By JOHN YELD, Education Reporter  
ARGUS 17/5/70 (54) 200

PRESIDENT De Klerk has not yet responded to a request by the University of the Western Cape to discuss the impasse over the appointment of exiled author and academic Professor Njabulo Ndebele, according to the university's newsletter, Bulletin.

UWC wants to appoint Professor Ndebele as a vice-rector but the government has refused to issue a residence permit for him.

Professor Ndebele is a Lesotho citizen heading the English department at the University of Lesotho and is the national president of the Congress of South African Writers.

## VISA STOP-LIST

The UWC Council decided at its last meeting to ask for a meeting with Mr De Klerk after an inconclusive meeting with Home Affairs Minister Mr Gene Louw.

Mr Louw said in a statement that Professor and Mrs Ndebele's visa exemptions had been withdrawn a number of years ago, before UWC's appointment offer, and their names placed on the visa and entry stop-list.

The decision to refuse Professor Ndebele a residence permit had been taken at Cabinet level and he was not at liberty to disclose the reasons for the decision, Mr Louw said.



# New Bill aims to free hands of Matie authorities

17/5/90  
54

By JOHN VILJOEN  
Tygerberg Bureau

A PRIVATE Bill being read in parliament would allow University of Stellenbosch authorities to take urgent action without their decisions being ratified by the council and senate.

The university is a respondent in an Appeal Court matter brought by Ms Leslee Durr, the Black Students' Association of Stellenbosch (BSOS) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

They have asked the court to find that a rule banning demonstrations of any kind on the university's campus was not framed and promulgated in accordance with the Universities Act and was therefore ultra vires.

## JUDGMENT AWAITED

The appeal has been heard and judgment is awaited.

The appeal arises from the university's decision last year to expel Ms Durr and to ban the BSOS and Nusas from the campus. Stellenbosch later rescinded these decisions but maintained that the ruling under which the actions were taken was still valid.

A Supreme Court application to have the rule declared invalid was dismissed with costs, but leave to appeal was granted.

One of the principal submissions in the appellants' argument is that the rule the uni-

versity invoked in expelling Ms Durr and banning the organisations was not promulgated in the prescribed way and therefore not enforceable.

In terms of existing legislation, Stellenbosch students are subject to disciplinary provisions only "as the statutes of the university may prescribe".

## REMOVE UNCERTAINTY

The new Bill would make students subject to rules made by council, in addition to disciplinary provisions prescribed by the statutes, "in order to remove any uncertainty".

Changes to such statutes are only enforceable once accepted by the council, after consultation with the senate, approval by the Minister of Education, publication in the Government Gazette and tabling in parliament.

It is common cause that none of the last four requirements was met in the case of the rule used to discipline Ms Durr and the two organisations.

The new Bill, the University of Stellenbosch (Private) Amendment Bill, was introduced by the Member of Parliament for Caledon, Mr Lam-pie Fick.

If passed, it would allow the vice-chancellor's committee of the council and the executive committee of the senate of the university to "dispose of urgent business" without going through the other formalities.



# Row goes on over firing of Matie assistant editor

By SHARON SOROUR  
Staff Reporter

CONTROVERSY about the curtailment of Press freedom at Stellenbosch University is mounting following the firing of the assistant editor of the student newspaper, Die Matie.

The Students' Representative Council said in a statement yesterday that freedom of speech and the Press were more evident at Stellenbosch than on any other campus in the country.

The SRC had been criticised for voting in favour of a media committee recommendation to fire assistant editor Ms Tina du Toit for transgressing the editorial code of the paper in her satirical column "Perspektiewe en Dinge".

SRC chairman Mr Tjaart van der Walt said: "The SRC strives to protect and build the principles of freedom of speech and press freedom."

He appealed to all universities, "especially Nusas-affiliated SRCs where there is no Press freedom and little freedom of speech", to respect these principles and challenged them to a public debate on the issue and the firing of Ms Du Toit.

Mr Van der Walt said there was a campaign to create misconceptions about her dismissal — a decision the SRC had taken after eight months of consultations with Die Matie and Ms Du Toit.

Argument against her dismissal will be heard by a student court soon.

Ms Du Toit, 22, a political science honours student who has been on Die Matie for three years, said the move to get her fired was "outrageous" and "merely political, having nothing to do with norms" and it had set a precedent for the SRC to censor the paper.

Die Matie editor, Mr Dries Liebenberg, said the editorial code of the paper had not been transgressed by the column and the interpretation by the SRC seriously infringed the Press freedom of the paper.

## Double standards

Accusing the media committee of using double standards in their judgment, Ms Tanja Hichert, former assistant editor and media committee member, said "this kind of moral criteria does not belong at a university in 1990".

"Die Matie must be the watchdog of the SRC — not its lapdog," she said.

● Reacting to the charges that there was more freedom of speech and the Press at Stellenbosch University than any other campus, the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand and Nusas have slammed the accusation as "insulting" and "hypocritical".

UCT SRC chairman Ms Caroline Greene said UCT accepted Mr Van der Walt's challenge to debate the issues in public.

Mr Van der Walt's remarks were "insulting and expedient", said a joint statement by Wits SRC president Mr Anton Roskam and Ms Erica Elk, Nusas national president.



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus.

**TICKEY MEALS:** Cape Town businessman Mr Colin Michelsen has retired after 22 years as chairman of Distric Six's Service Dining Room — famous for serving "tickey meals" to city vagrants. With him are long-standing workers Mrs Irene de Kock, left, and Mrs Susan Nel. The service has catered for the city's vagrants for 55 years — and meals still cost only 3c. It serves between 400 and 500 meals a day.

## New Bill aims to free hands of Matie authorities

By JOHN VILJOEN  
Tygerberg Bureau

A PRIVATE Bill being read in parliament would allow University of Stellenbosch authorities to take urgent action without their decisions being ratified by the council and senate.

The university is a respondent in an Appeal Court matter brought by Ms Leslee Durr, the Black Students' Association of Stellenbosch (BSOS) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

They have asked the court to find that a rule banning demonstrations of any kind on the university's campus was not framed and promulgated in accordance with the Universities Act and was therefore ultra vires.

### JUDGMENT AWAITED

The appeal has been heard and judgment is awaited.

The appeal arises from the university's decision last year to expel Ms Durr and to ban the BSOS and Nusas from the campus. Stellenbosch later rescinded these decisions but maintained that the ruling under which the actions were taken was still valid.

A Supreme Court application to have the rule declared invalid was dismissed with costs, but leave to appeal was granted.

One of the principal submissions in the appellants' argument is that the rule the uni-

versity invoked in expelling Ms Durr and banning the organisations was not promulgated in the prescribed way and therefore not enforceable.

In terms of existing legislation, Stellenbosch students are subject to disciplinary provisions only "as the statutes of the university may prescribe".

### REMOVE UNCERTAINTY

The new Bill would make students subject to rules made by council, in addition to disciplinary provisions prescribed by the statutes, "in order to remove any uncertainty".

Changes to such statutes are only enforceable once accepted by the council, after consultation with the senate, approval by the Minister of Education, publication in the Government Gazette and tabling in parliament.

It is common cause that none of the last four requirements was met in the case of the rule used to discipline Ms Durr and the two organisations.

The new Bill, the University of Stellenbosch (Private) Amendment Bill, was introduced by the Member of Parliament for Caledon, Mr Lampe Fick.

If passed, it would allow the vice-chancellor's committee of the council and the executive committee of the senate of the university to "dispose of urgent business" without going through the other formalities.

## RSC water tariffs to be raised

By DON HOLLIDAY  
Municipal Reporter

WATER consumption tariff increases of between 30 and 62,5 percent and a 13 percent increase in turnover levy have been announced by the Western Cape Regional Services Council.

The total 1990/91 budget estimate for functions entrusted to the council, including levy collections, is R71 790 968, finance committee chairman Mr Dick Friedlander told the RSC in his budget speech yesterday.

Industrial users of water from the Atlantis water scheme will be the hardest hit by water tariff increases, although all RSC water-users will still pay less than the Cape Town municipal rate.

### ATLANTIS USERS

For Atlantis users, the first 50 kilolitres will cost 65 cents a kilolitre, up from 40 cents. The next 100 kilolitres will cost 85 cents each instead of 51 cents. Usage above 150 kilolitres will be charged at 90 cents a kilolitre, up from 57 cents.

Other users of RSC-supplied water, excluding the Paarl area, will pay 52 cents a kilolitre for the first 50 kilolitres instead of 40 cents. The next 100 kilolitres will cost 76 cents and each kilolitre after that 90 cents.

The regional establishment levy has also increased from 0,115 cents to 0,130 cents per rand of turnover — a 13 percent increase.

This is expected to provide an additional R12-million, which will be used to fund in-



# Wits to host workshop on environment

Staff Reporter

The University of the Witwatersrand Centre for Continuing Education is to host a weekend workshop later this month, focusing on environmental and socio-political issues in the eastern Transvaal.

The workshop will be held on the "rural campus" of the university, at Umbabat, between Klaserie and Acornhoek.

Joan Vinjevold, at the Centre for Continuing Education, said a rapidly increasing population, greater demands on resources and the degradation of the environment in the rural areas had drawn attention to the urgency of development in these areas.

The programme would include discussions on the pre-history of the area, land issues, environmental issues, and appropriate technology, Mrs Vinjevold said.



# Wits must be transformed – Mbeki

Star 18/5/90 Political Staff

(54)

African National Congress national executive committee member Govan Mbeki last night called on the University of the Witwatersrand, and other universities like it, to “change from its reality as a white university” and become a university which would play a fundamental role in the restructuring of South African society.

Delivering the 23rd Richard Feetham Memorial Lecture at Wits, Mr Mbeki — the first ANC leader to be unconditionally released from prison in 1987 — said the masses demanded to know what relevance institutions of higher learning such as Wits University had for their lives.

Professor Feetham was a former vice-chancellor of Wits, and during his term of office he fought hard against the ruling National Party’s attempts to segregate the university. Despite his brave fight, the Separate University Education Bill was passed in 1959.

Speaking on “Education and the University: The

Challenge of Transformation”, the ANC leader said Wits had to cease being a “white” university “and become a university; indeed, it must no longer remain a liberal university but must be transformed into a university.”

## Liberal ideology

It had to reflect the kind of South Africa which would characterise a post-apartheid era.

It had to be understood, Mr Mbeki said, that the precepts of a liberal ideology were “not necessarily music to the ears of the masses whom the university must serve”.

Wits, Mr Mbeki said, was grossly unrepresentative of the kind of society the ANC sought to build.

It could no longer be accepted that blacks, who had played an important role in the fundamental restructuring of the South African society, continued to be objects of a number of university studies “but are otherwise considered unfit to participate in determining what the university should do”.

will be extremely high. By a conservative estimate, expenditure on education will have to be almost quadrupled. expenditure on pensions don-

# Lower expectations to deal

paradox con-  
e resolution  
with Africa's  
of econom-

STELLENBOSCH University's student representative council has been accused of trying to control debate on campus at a time when rapid political change has made free discussion crucial.

The charges arise from the SRC's recent sacking of the assistant editor of the student newspaper, *Die Matie*, which has thrown the campus into a fervent debate over freedom of speech and appears to threaten a split in the SRC.

This week, placard-bearing students staged a picket before a public meeting called to rally support for Tina du Toit, a 22-year-old political science honours student who has contributed to *Die Matie* for the past three years.

As assistant editor, one of her tasks was to write a regular satirical column. She told the *Weekly Mail* she first started getting complaints last September — soon after the newly elected SRC took office — when she was warned not to refer to Stellenbosch University rector, Mike de Vries, as "Maaikie" or to State President FW de Klerk as "Effie".

But the last straw for the SRC was evidently a column in which she accused the SRC of "lacking the balls (*knaters*)" to tackle the Group Areas Act head on.

Her derision focussed on the SRC's reluctance to adopt a motion rejecting the Group Areas Act in its entirety, claiming it couldn't pronounce on "national politics".

Wrote Du Toit: "It looks as though this Act is two-dimensional: it can be rejected at Stellenbosch, but in the world out there it's acceptable. Double standards, or what?"

She added: "It is a screaming scandal that the 'cream' of young Afrikaner intellectuals can behave like such dumb idiots."

Du Toit's was not the only criticism levelled at the SRC — which later adopted a motion rejecting the Act.

But last Tuesday night, two days before her term as assistant editor was to expire, Du Toit was fired by the 15-member SRC after a vote which went nine for and six against.

The grounds were that she had breached *Die Matie's* ethical code and brought the university's "Christian character" into disrepute — charges she and her colleagues strongly deny. Du Toit was not given any hearing, and intends taking the matter to the student court.

Immediately afterwards, the SRC passed another motion — stating that it supported freedom of speech. For one SRC member the hypocrisy was too much, and he walked out in protest.

And at this week's protest meeting —

Ferocious rows over the political content of student newspapers are a venerable tradition at Afrikaans universities. But this week's row at Stellenbosch over a student satire is unusual because it is so out of key with current political thinking in

National Party circles  
**GAYE DAVIS reports**

on a university plaza dubbed "Red Square", where students with their mouths taped shut held placards stating "Big Brother is Watching You" — another SRC member, Henk du Toit, said it was not the task for the SRC to dictate values.

The Conservative Party's student branch on campus daily issued viewpoints that offended his Christian and moral values, he said — so why were they not banned by the SRC?

The estimated 400 students at the meeting — organised by 16 student organisations backing a petition protesting against Du Toit's dismissal — heard Stellenbosch academic Professor Ber-



Centre of the storm ... Tina du Toit, fired assistant editor of *Die Matie*

nard Lategan urge a new style of debate which eschewed simply silencing those who did not concur. The pending debate over South Africa's future depended on it, he said.

SRC president Tjaart van der Walt drew guffaws when he said the fact that the protest meeting was taking place at all testified to the existence of freedom of speech on campus. The question, he said, was one of the moral values of the community within which *Die Matie* functioned.

Ironically, the only speaker in support of the SRC's action was an executive member of the student branch of the CP.

Van der Walt later told the *Weekly Mail* that while he was grateful for the CP students' support, the SRC in no way supported its policies.

One of the clauses of *Die Matie's* code

of conduct was that the university's values should not be derided and Du Toit had been warned about five times.

For Du Toit, the SRC's "morality" was "just a guise for not being able to stomach political criticism — or any criticism for that matter".

De Vries said this week the issue was a matter for the SRC and Du Toit to work out between themselves.

He would not confirm that — in a confidential meeting with the SRC before it decided to axe Du Toit — he had urged they carefully consider the consequences of such a move. All he would say was that "all possibilities" surrounding her case had been discussed.

●CP supporters at Stellenbosch University are recruiting members under a giant banner proclaiming: "After NP action, ANC satisfaction — vote CP".

This week the CP's student branch distributed thousands of pamphlets taking De Vries to task for allowing African National Congress foreign affairs chief Thabo Mbeki to address a meeting on campus a fortnight ago.

By sitting "among ANC leaders and terrorist fighters of Umkhonto weSizwe" De Vries, as its executive officer, had identified the university with the ANC and its ally, the South African Communist Party, the pamphlet charged.

Calling on De Vries to "distance himself" from any further contact with such "unChristian, terrorist" organisations, the pamphlet — issued in the name of the CP's student branch — warned him that he was "playing with fire and will burn your hands."

"Stand alongside your own people and we'll support you: otherwise we'll have no choice but to mercilessly defend our

standpoints," it exhorted.

De Vries refused to comment on the pamphlet this week, but it is likely he will have to confront the issue soon.

Incensed by the university council's decision to throw residences open to all races, CP supporters have launched a campaign they hope will result in the decision being reversed.

They are circulating a petition calling for signatures in support of a referendum on the issue. The student representative council is required to call a referendum if 1 000 people sign. Indications this week were that the CP was well on its way to achieving this.

A university staffer said CP support on campus had been estimated at "well over" 1 000 students late last year. But it was his view that CP support had burgeoned in the wake of De Klerk's reformist moves.

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BID 18/5/90

**Issue to net  
R439m for  
Mid Wits**

**BARRY SERGEANT**

MID WITS is to raise R439m in its rights issue, bringing the total raised by the Anglovaal group to just over R1bn.

Mid Wits, Anglovaal's mining investment, finance and exploration subsidiary intends to raise its R439m through a 33-for-100 rights offer of 79,8-million ordinary shares at a price of 550c each.

Anglovaal also announced its rights issue to raise R822m has been accepted to the tune of 99,8%.

Anglovaal is to maintain its current 53,6% in Mid Wits by taking up its full entitlement of the Mid Wits rights offer.

Mid Wits says it is making the rights offer to ensure it has adequate funds for future investment opportunities, including new gold mine developments.

The last day to register for the offer is May 25, on which date Mid Wits will publish an announcement covering the fulfilment of conditions precedent and giving the offer's salient dates.

Canadian and US registered shareholders will not receive the offer as their existing shares cannot be registered for it under their securities' laws.

Mid Wits says providing a premium can be obtained over the sales expenses, the rights attributable to those shareholders will be sold on the international stock exchange for their benefit as soon as practicable after dealings in the nil paid letters start.



# Afrikaans 'to

## Rector sees bright future for 'language of oppressor'

SUE OLSWANG

AFRIKAANS — for many a symbol of white supremacy — will grow among black South Africans, and more particularly among those with an Afrikaans-speaking background, once it's freed of its history and relieved of its ideological connotations, says Peninsula Technikon rector Franklin Sonn.

"Afrikaans," he says, "will be one of the many languages of the future.

"It's difficult to say whether Afrikaans will be a leading language — English will undoubtedly be the official language — but it will certainly be one of the important languages.

"Afrikaans will be an important language spoken in a free South Africa, and black students will be interested in it in the same way they are interested in other languages."

Mr Sonn said one of apartheid's grandmasters, former prime minister John Vorster, once inferred that the National Party "made Afrikaans" when he stated: "Die Nasionale Party het die Afrikanerdom en Afrikaans tot stand gebring." (The National Party established Afrikanerdom and Afrikaans.)

### Ideological burden

He thereby confirmed that Afrikaans was perceived as part of apartheid, and this is the dilemma in the minds of Afrikaans-speaking people," Mr Sonn said.

"The most scathing comments in respect of people of colour were made in Afrikaans; legislation is written in Afrikaans; and, in the process, Afrikaans began to get the image of the language of the oppressor. The struggle, therefore, among Afrikaans-speaking South Africans is to liberate the language from its image and to create the possibility for people of colour, who are caught in this dilemma, to freely return to a language which has been purged of the ideological burden it is at present burdened with."

Mr Sonn said there was already a strong process in progress to purge Afrikaans of its history of subversion to suit NP thinking.

"For example, the strong contention that Afrikaans was first spoken in Paarl, and the whole belief surrounding the language monument of Paarl, is challenged by historical evidence that shows Afrikaans was first spoken at the Cape port, and it was first used in religious writings in a Muslim theological school in the Cape."

Mr Sonn added: "Purifying the language by putting it in its correct historical and future context will make it viable as a language in its own right."

Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen recently indicated he was prepared to negotiate on certain symbols of nationhood, "like the national anthem or possible alternative flags, public holidays and so on", but he did not see the status of Afrikaans as an official language being laid on the negotiating table.

### News broadcasts

In the March edition of the journal *Insig* he said he could not see a "new" South Africa being guided peacefully if the existing recognition of Afrikaans in the Constitution, "like that of English and possibly other languages", was not maintained.

Dr Viljoen said Namibia's apparent language policy — which will see Afrikaans disappearing from Namibian TV news broadcasts on June 1 — denied the reality that Afrikaans was the chief medium of communication in that country.

He said language and education policies could not be based on a "fiction or myth".

"You must ground it in the reality of the language. What has happened in Namibia, particularly because it is so illogical — although one can understand the political and emotional arguments — is creating uneasiness in South Africa," he said, adding that the Afrikaner in SA would have to make it clear that he was not prepared to sacrifice the status of his language in a new SA.

Before Namibia's recent elections, Swapo said it would make English the official language if the party came into power, because English was "neutral". Swapo said it would avoid a situation where any language became identified as an "oppressor" language.

A 1980 census revealed that Afrikaans was the mother tongue of 2,5 million white South Africans, 2,2 million South Africans of mixed race, 77 000 blacks and 15 000 ethnic Asians.

no longer cultivate Burley tobacco and during the past year (on strength of a quota obtained from the Potgietersrus Tobacco Co-operative) they have switched to the production of dark air-cured tobacco — an enterprise that is less profitable than Burley tobacco production.

The Tobacco Board has recommended to the Department of Trade and Commerce that the import duty on Burley tobacco be increased so that the ratio between the import duty and the average local prices (1990) can be restored.

The Department of Agricultural Development has appointed a committee which is now giving attention to the compilation of an agricultural development plan for the area. The proposals contained herein will be used as a basis for the structural adjustment of farming systems in the area where after a suitable financing plan will be designed. Several investigations, undertaken in consultation with all interested parties, into the cultivation of Burley tobacco in the Ohrigstad Valley has already been launched. The purpose of these investigations was to identify problems which hamper the production of Burley tobacco. These investigations were undertaken in 1988/89.

On the grounds of the above-mentioned investigations, the Department has made R265 000 available in the 1989/90 financial year for research to try and solve the problems. The Tobacco Board contributed a further R112 000, with the result that R377 000 has already been spent on research during 1989/90. This research commenced in Spetmeber 1989 and entails the following:

CULTIVAR TRIALS

To date Burley 64 has been the main cultivar used by producers in this area. It seems that this cultivar produces more nicotine with the same amount of nitrogen than other Burley cultivars. The exceptionally high nicotine content of tobacco was one of the manufacturer's major objections. To determine which cultivar would do best in the area, the following cultivars were planted in trial plantings.

- Burley 64
Buley 21
Banket 102
Kentukky 17
Tennessee 86

NITROGEN LEVELS

Another problem experienced in the past was that the nitrogen levels applied by the producers were too high — a factor that was also partially responsible for the high nicotine content of the tobacco. Different nicotine levels are applied in the trails in an attempt to find the ideal one.

CURING OF TOBACCO

Experimental curing sheds were erected in which the relative humidity (RH) could be artificially controlled. These sheds contain five different curing schedules compared with the control experiment where no control is applied. The latter naturally corresponds with that used by the producers.

- (3) Applications for financial assistance have been received since August 1989 and this reply gives the position to date.

US: permission for racial integration in hostels
\*4. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:†

- (1) Whether he has granted permission in terms of section 21(1)(a)(ii) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to the University of Stellenbosch for members of all race groups to occupy hostels on the central campus of the university; if so, whether this permission was granted subject to certain conditions; if so, what conditions;
(2) whether his Department has ascertained whether the university authorities concerned have complied with these conditions; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

Hansard 22/5/90 B1051E
The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- (1) Yes.
(2) Yes. The University authority should consult both the local community and the

University community and the students' freedom of choice regarding their housing needs must be taken into consideration.

- (3) No. The granting of greater autonomy regarding the decision making also implies responsibility and I accept the bona fides of the University authority. I also wish to refer the hon member to the statement made by the hon the Minister of Education and Culture on 29 June 1989.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I firstly ask him whether he is aware that the students were not consulted in any respect about the matter? May I secondly ask him how he means that the freedom of choice of students who refuse to stay in mixed hostels can be respected in a situation where all hostels in general are opened for all?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I answered the question in English, but I indicated to the hon member that the decision-making in this regard is a power and ultimately the responsibility of the university authorities. The issue that the hon member is now raising, in my opinion, falls within that. I should courteously like to suggest that the hon member contact the rector, Prof Mike de Vries, in this regard and discuss with him the handling of this issue by the university.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can I ask him why he now says I should go to the rector if he laid down certain conditions that the university has to meet before hostels are opened up? It is his responsibility to see to the meeting of the conditions.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, those are the specific guide-lines that I laid down. The hon member can freely discuss the issue further with the university authorities. I indicated in my reply that I accept the bona fides of the university authorities and that I have trust in them that they will handle this matter in accordance with the guide-lines and the stipulated assurances that were given in this regard. If the hon member has further questions in this regard he is welcome to have them put on the Question Paper.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can I ask him whether those which he indicated are guide-lines

or conditions under which he gave permission that the Group Areas Act be contravened?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it was part of the concession that I relayed to the university authorities, as I also said in my reply to this question. Logically, specific situations can develop that can be handled within the good discretion of the university authorities with these guide-lines in mind. This is also part of the concession given to them.

†Mr J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I put a question to him about the expressions "university community" and "community" — these are the people who must be taken into consideration — which occur in the first condition that he set? It was set as a condition for granting the permit. Does "university community" or "community", as it is included in that condition, include the student community — yes or no?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I answered very clearly in this regard. [Interjections.]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: You did not make it clear!

†The MINISTER: With respect, the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe will not understand, because I answered the question in English. He must just allow me the opportunity. [Interjections.]

I answered as follows to paragraph 2 of the question:

Yes. The university authorities must consult both the local community . . .

I read it for the sake of the hon member for Roodepoort —

. . . and the university community, and the students' freedom of choice regarding their housing needs must be taken into consideration.

I should like to regard this reply as sufficient.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The time for questions has now expired. The remaining answers will be printed in Hansard. The hon the Minister for Agriculture asked me for an opportunity to give an explanation. I now grant him that opportunity. [See Question 10, General Affairs.]



# Council to put Wits proposal to the test

B10 am 23/5/90

Reports by  
**CHARLOTTE MATHEWS**

WITS UNIVERSITY's five-year campaign to include Yale Road as part of the campus notched up a tentative victory this week.

Johannesburg City Council's management committee decided yesterday to close Yale Road for a week early in June to test the effect this would have on traffic in the area, management committee chairman Paul Asherson said.

"The results will bring some finality to the matter," he added.

Wits University department of town and regional planning head Professor John Muller said the university had acquired the show-ground in 1985. But, he said, even in 1983 it had become clear they would have to look at the connections between the west and east campuses.

Between 1983 and 1989 the department had prepared a series of proposals for the council offering alternatives to Yale Road for the through traffic.

One study showed that 79-80% of all traffic on the road was university-related.

## Security

Muller said the university's various proposals had been unacceptable to the council and an impasse developed last year.

"At that stage the students became concerned about the security factor.

"One student was killed and earlier this year another was injured. The students became irate and

staged a protest in the first week of May. There was a very substantial turnout."

SRC president Anton Roskam said the students had protested because of the safety factor, the parking problem, the need for better access to campus and to unite east and west campuses.

Roskam pointed out that more than 3 000 students crossed Yale Road every day during term and there was a very real possibility of students being knocked down.

The SRC hoped to alleviate the parking crisis by turning the present parallel parking system into diagonal parking.

Muller believed the student protest, coupled with recent changes in the Council, had prompted the council to look more seriously at the Yale Road proposal.



cester Magistrate's Court tomorrow.

**'Comrade' Sachs speaks**

CMC 7-15 23/5/70 (14)  
(54)

PRETORIA. — ANC lawyer and returned exile Mr Albie Sachs addressed a capacity audience of more than 400 people at the University of Pretoria yesterday, saying that "to be called a comrade at the University of Pretoria is beyond belief".

# Collective talks at UWC help to solve pay dispute deadlock

By JOHN YELD  
Education Reporter

STUDENTS and academics at the University of the Western Cape have been involved in discussions on salary increases for non-academic staff, in a move described as "another step in the university's democratisation process".

This followed a deadlock in negotiations between the university administration and non-academic staff represented by the Clerical, Administrative, Library and Technical Association (Calta) and the UWC Workers' Union.

An attempt at mediation also failed and members of the two workers' bodies stopped work, a UWC spokesman said.

"The Rector then decided to consult other constituencies on campus."

A consultative committee was set up consisting of the university executive, the joint forum of Calta and the Workers' Union, the executive committee of Senate and represen-

tatives of the UWC Association of Democratic Educators (UW-CADE), the Students' Representative Council and the SA National Students Congress (Sansco).

After a number of meetings, the committee recommended a settlement of a non-pensionable increase of R254 or 17 percent, whichever was the greater.

This would be backdated to January, workers were told at a report-back meeting.

The committee recommended the settlement against a background of "shared understandings", the spokesman said.

"This included an understanding that the fundamental purpose of the university was its educational task and most of its decisions must reflect this.

The constituencies committed themselves to setting up a planning group to find ways of addressing issues raised during current discussions and in the future, the spokesman added.

ball bat, while nine others participated or watched.

*Cape Times 24/5/90*

## **UPE: Situation explosive**

PORT ELIZABETH. — The situation at the University of Port Elizabeth was "serious and explosive" with striking workers armed with various weapons rampaging through the premises, the Supreme Court was told yesterday. The university was granted an interim interdict prohibiting demonstrations, processions or meetings on the UPE premises.



# Varsity workers' protests curbed by court

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — After an attempt by an armed mob to invade its main building this week, the University of Port Elizabeth has been granted an urgent interdict by the Supreme Court here.

Mr Justice Burger granted a rule nisi calling on the Transport and General Workers' Union, six shop stewards and 222 workers to show by June 6 why they should not be interdicted from holding processions, demonstrations or meetings on the UPE campus, or taking action that would hinder the orderly conduct of its work, staff or students.

The court ordered that the rule nisi act as an interim interdict pending the return date.

In an affidavit Mr J R A W Sachse, labour relations officer at the university, said demonstrations on Tuesday took a threatening turn, and the situation was now "serious and explosive".

He said workers had become more aggressive and many had sjamboks, chains and knobkerries. On Tuesday they attempted to invade the main building and the doors were barred just in time.

## DISRUPTION

Security staff were not equipped to handle the situation.

Mr J H Jacobs, registrar of finances at UPE, said the respondents were monthly-paid workers including kitchen and maintenance staff, drivers, gardeners and general labourers. They were members of the union.

Negotiations were conducted yearly between the university and the union about wages and employment conditions. These began on April 17. The union had demanded an 88 percent increase across the board, which it later reduced to 30 percent.

A deadlock occurred and the matter was referred for arbitration on May 9. The first available date was June 7. Serious problems developed, Mr Jacobs said.

On May 14 there was a demonstration when workers carrying placards moved through the university buildings, singing, dancing and shouting slogans.

The demonstration and noise disrupted lectures and board meetings. He pointed out it was a week before half-yearly examinations. A similar demonstration occurred the next day.

## GRIEVANCES

Urgent representations were made to the shop stewards, but their attitude was that it was their democratic right to air grievances.

After the university sent a letter warning the union that demonstrations were not permitted on the campus, the workers became more aggressive. More weapons were brought in, as well as replicas of AK47s.

On May 17 the demonstrations were more intense. A complicating factor was that students were starting to object.

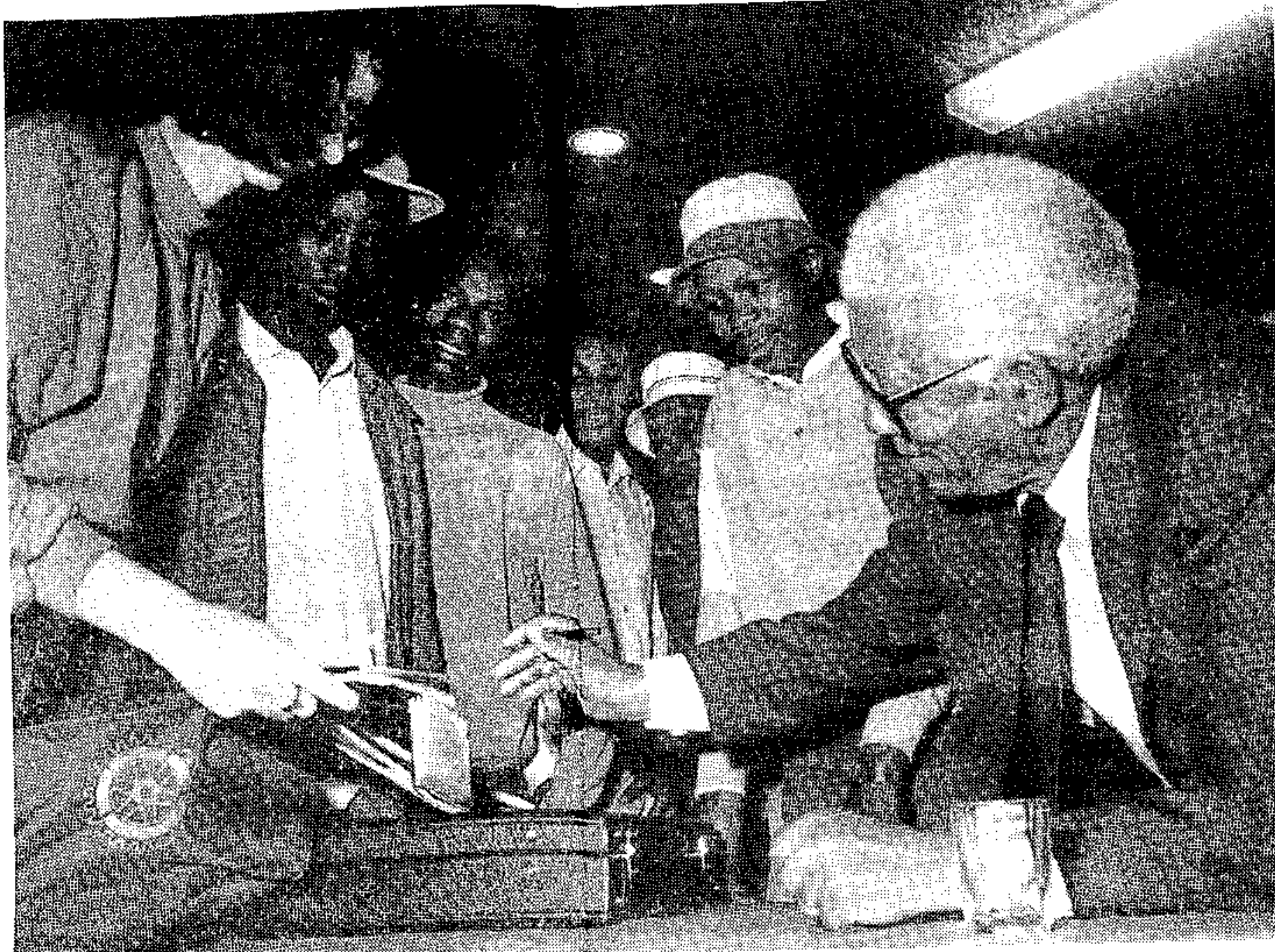




# Sisulu warns Maties on rise in rightwing violence

AKCWS  
24/5/90

54



Picture: BRENTON GEACH, The Argus.

**SIGN OF THE TIMES:** Mr Walter Sisulu, internal leader of the African National Congress, signing autographs at Stellenbosch University where he addressed about 400 academics, students and workers. He also praised the Maties for their initiative in seeking talks with the African National Congress.

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN  
Staff Reporter

RIGHTWING violence is being orchestrated by people determined to undermine the peace process in South Africa, says Mr Walter Sisulu of the African National Congress.

He warned that this was causing problems for the ANC, which was saying to its followers: "Man, we want peace."

He said at the University of Stellenbosch yesterday that the movement was worried about violence in places like Welkom.

"Violence in many cases is being orchestrated by people who do not have similar ideas as the ANC... they are people whose interest is to undermine the process and progress."

### Warning on arms

He warned that people in black townships would arm themselves just as rightwingers were building up arms.

It was difficult for blacks to own firearms in South Africa, but whites could.

"We are addressing that question," he said.

Mr Sisulu, internal chairman of the ANC, told more than 400 students, workers and academics that the talks earlier this month between the movement and government had been discussions to clear the way for negotiations.

"We are striving for the transfer of power to the people of South Africa. I mean, we can no longer have power in the hands of a few people or a particular group.

"We want to transfer power to the people of South Africa no matter what their colour, religion or creed."

He said there could be no turning back now.

"It is the duty of all peace-loving South Africans to contribute to this process."

Earlier, he extended a hand of friendship to the University of Stellenbosch, inviting it to join the movement in building a better future.

He said the university had played a leading role in the building of Afrikaner nationalism.

"It is, therefore, part of this history: the dark era of conflict among the people of our country; the sordid state of oppression and the denial of the majority of their basic rights."

Stellenbosch had not stood aloof from the government and its policies... it had moulded leading "conceptive thinkers of the doctrine of apartheid".

However, the political situation in the country was changing and Matie students had in recent times shown a great deal of courage and determination to be part of the change.

"Against all odds and in spite of numerous obstacles placed in their way they were determined to make contact with the ANC in Lusaka and forge links with other democratic student organisations."

The significance of their deeds went beyond the treks to Lusaka and Dakar.

"In heeding the call of their conscience and breaking ranks with the ideology and practice of apartheid they contributed and are contributing to the collapse of the structure on which the sinister ideology is based."



# Armed strike at PE varsity 'explosive'

824 24/5/90



PORT ELIZABETH — The situation at the University of Port Elizabeth is "serious and explosive" with armed striking workers rampaging through the premises, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

The university was granted an interim interdict prohibiting demonstrations, processions or meetings on the premises.

Mr Justice Burger also granted a rule nisi calling on the Transport and General Workers' Union, six shop stewards, and 222 workers to show on June 6 why they should not be interdicted from taking any action that would hinder the orderly conduct of the university's work, staff or students.

In an affidavit, J R A W Sachse, labour relations officer at the university, said demonstrations on Tuesday took a threatening turn.

He said workers had become more aggressive.

Many were armed with sjamboks,

chains and knobkerries.

They tried to invade the main building. The doors were barred just in time.

The security staff was not equipped to handle the situation.

They were not armed and could not control an armed mob.

J H Jacobs, the UPE registrar of finances, said negotiations began on

April 17 between the university and the union on wages and conditions.

The union demanded an 88 percent increase across the board, which it later reduced to 30 percent.

Talks became deadlocked and an arbitration hearing was set for May 9.

On May 14 there was a demonstration.

Workers carrying placards moved through the university buildings, singing, dancing and shouting slogans.

The demonstration and noise disrupted lectures and board meetings.

He pointed out that it was a week before the half-yearly examinations.

There was a similar demonstration the next day.

On May 17 the demonstrations were more intense. A complicating factor was that students were then starting to object.

Mr Jacobs said many students were threatening to take action against the demonstrators. — Sapa.



# Introductory course in computers at Unisa

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Sowetan 25/5/90

THE Institute for Continuing Education at the University of South Africa (Unisa) has lined up dates starting next month for an introductory course in computers.

Mrs Betsi van der Watt, the institute's PRO, said the aim of the course is to introduce students to the whole spectrum of applications that computers can be used for at work as well as at home.

She said because the students will be exposed to all the computer terminology and possible applications, no specific software package will be dealt with.

"With 'hands on' experience, we want students to discover the potential of a wide range of application programmes so that they can answer various questions," she said.

Questions to be discussed will include: Wherein lies the power of word

processing? What advantages can a database programme have for me in my business or at home? How can I incorporate a spreadsheet programme in my job? What is a decision-making programme? and can I make pocket money by combining my interests and my computer know-how?

All courses are spread over two days with a total duration of eight hours.

Because of limited numbers, it is essential to register early. Each course is R150.

The dates and times are as follows: June 12 and 13 (9am to 1pm); July 17 and 18 (6pm to 10pm); August 14 and 15 (9am to 1pm); September 11 and 12 (6pm to 10pm); October 16 and 17 (9am to 1pm); and November 13 and 14 (6pm to 10pm).

For more information contact Betsi at (012) 428-3259.

# 11 arrested in Johannesburg liquor swoop

Crime Reporter

Police raided shebeens and premises selling liquor without a licence in southern Johannesburg at the weekend, arresting 11 suspects on a variety of charges, a South African Police spokesman said.

The raids were conducted by the newly formed Crime Prevention Unit, based at John Vorster Square, on Friday night and early on Saturday.

Sixteen premises were raided and detectives, under the command of Sergeant Manuel Filipe, seized about 4 500 litres of alcohol. He and his men struck in Booyens, Ophirton, Turffontein, La Rochelle and other areas.

Eight of the arrests were for dealing in liquor without a licence, two for drunken driving and one for fraud.

In one raid on Ophirton premises, a man tried to stab a detective and managed to escape from police. A second man also tried to escape but was arrested.

The raid formed part of the South African Police Operation Watchdog crime prevention operation now under way throughout the country.

Anyone with information on any suspected crime is asked to contact the Crime Prevention Unit on (011) 838-8363, extension 131, or Sergeant Filipe on 787-9560, code 70213.

CA 28/5/90

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# Legal profession 'needs big change'

**DURBAN** — The present structure of the legal profession has to be examined and changed if it is to regain its legitimacy and represent all South Africans, says the Dean of the Law Faculty at the University of Natal.

Speaking at the 13th South African Law Conference, Professor David McQuoid-Mason said of about 8 000 lawyers probably more than 80 percent were white and less than five percent black. The judiciary in the superior courts was all white.

The repeal of apartheid legislation would help restore the legitimacy of the legal system.

## Land

But if the legal profession and the judiciary were to have credibility it was necessary to change their composition to reflect the broader South African community, he said.

Professor McQuoid-Mason also said some form of land re-distribution was necessary if the new South Africa was to correct current social, economic and educational imbalances.

The African National Congress's Freedom Charter said land should be re-divided among those who worked it. It also stated: "All shall have the right

to occupy land wherever they choose".

He added that the Law Commission recognised the need for the State to be able to expropriate property and the means of production, against fair compensation, and that the "objects of affirmative action" should be allowed to be taken into account when exercising such expropriation powers.

It felt that an affirmative action clause could be included in a Bill of rights, but that it should be permissive rather than mandatory.

"In social, health and educational services in South Africa the minority white population has enjoyed a much higher per capita level of resources allocation than other race groups.

"Likewise, probably 90 percent of capital and economic wealth is controlled by the whites.

"As regards the public service, almost one in four working whites is employed in the public and para-statal sector. Furthermore, since 1948 there has been an Afrikanerisation of the public service, police force, defence force and prison service with almost all top positions held by Afrikaners.

"In a new, non-racial South Africa these imbalances will have to be corrected," Professor McQuoid-Mason said.



# Health services in peril — UCT head

Star 29/5/99 By Carina le Grange

SLP

Patient care in South Africa's academic hospitals was under threat and therefore the whole health service was at peril, according to the principal of the University of Cape Town, Professor Stuart Saunders.

He was speaking yesterday during the opening session in Magaliesberg of the Summit on the Future of Academic Medicine, organised by the Medical Association of South Africa.

Professor Saunders said of 2 133 specialist posts at the seven academic hospitals in South Africa, 302 were vacant, indicating a serious crisis in health care in general and in academic medicine in particular.

He said it was in medicine that South Africa was truly part of the First World in some achievements.

"The teaching hospitals are a place where research is done, research which keeps the members of those hospitals up to date with the most recent advances, to the direct advantage of the patients under their

care," he said.

Among his recommendations, he mentioned the necessity of desegregating medical care and said he "applauded the recent statement of the Minister of Health, Dr Rina Venter, in this regard". Divisions between general and own affairs departments must go, since fragmentation was costly and inefficient.

A comprehensive health service with rural and urban clinics staffed by health care workers was needed, backed up by larger health centres from where patients could be referred to regional or district hospitals, and if necessary, ultimately to an academic hospital. In this way academic hospitals would be protected from being overwhelmed.

He said: "We must allocate as much as we can to education and to health. The recent (budget) cutback in the Cape, and I would like to know what the position is elsewhere, is nothing short of disastrous. It is short-sighted and close to being scandalous ... It is political dynamite."

# 'Reparations' appropriate - economist

8/27/90

By Janet Heard

The debate about what type of economy was appropriate to post-apartheid South Africa was through reparation, "the action of mending", according to Professor Merton Dagut, the head of the Economics Department at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Reparation, or compensation, was not a policy or a political "ism", Professor Dagut said at a graduation ceremony at the university this week.

"It is a moral, legal and political principle. It is an entitlement which can be exercised effectively only if the party making reparation both wishes to do so, and is able to do so.

"This involves the leaders of the 'left' to 're-perceive'. Both sides - the free marketeers and the redistributive interventionists - have to

be made to see that 'yesterday's logic' is no longer appropriate."

In order for business people to get involved in the process of national reconciliation, they had to acknowledge the injustice of the past and present, and then, by consistent action, demonstrate that that injustice will not be allowed to continue.

## 'Disgraceful conduct'

He said "shameful" acts by business included the price extracted for the stability of the economy in the '50s, the growth and industrialisation of the '60s, the sophistication of the '70s, the non-adjustment of the '80s, "and all the while for the privilege enjoyed by those on the top side of the apartheid economy".

"Justice demands that reparation be made for dozens if not hundreds of years of disgraceful conduct ...

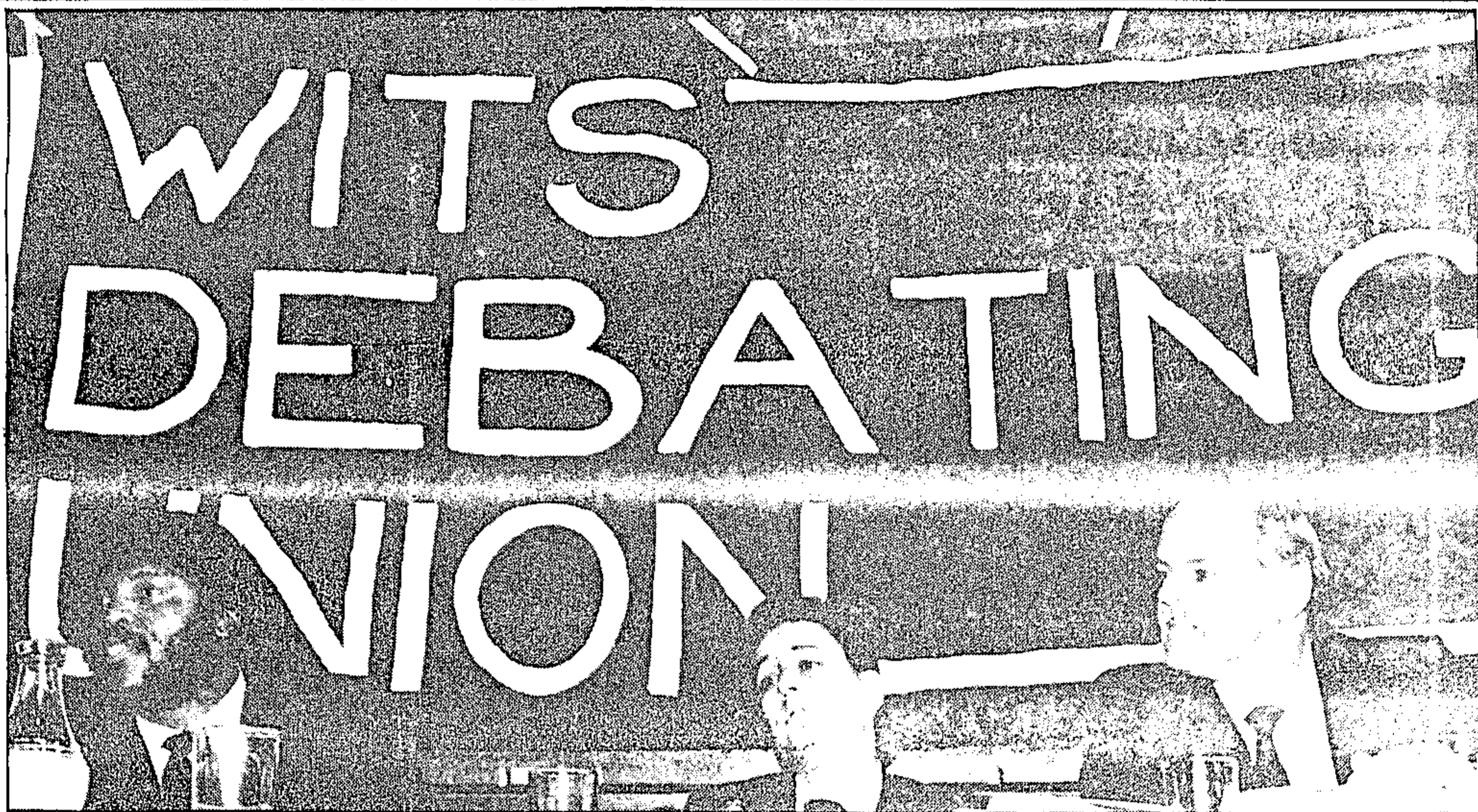
and that the economy be reshaped and put in healthy, good order by that reparation.

"It must be understood by all to be an entitlement, not a handout; a compensation for past wrongdoing and so a continuing acknowledgement that all is not yet right. It must continue until all is right."

Professor Dagut said through reparation the economic strategies of "inward industrialisation" (the Pretoria policy supported by top public sector economists) and of "growth through redistribution" (the policy of the Left) could blend into a single approach.

The State would have the duty to deploy a large but predefined proportion of South Africa's gross income as a reparation transfer with which to command resources to provide social services and physical infrastructure to the deprived of the apartheid years.





It was a historic moment at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday when the African National Congress, the Democratic Party and the National Party shared a platform. From left: Penwell Maduna (ANC), Tony Leon (DP) and Glen Babb (NP). Picture by Stephen Davimes.

## Historic Wits meeting free from disruptions

By Esmaré van der Merwe,  
Political Reporter

The African National Congress, Democratic Party and National Party yesterday shared a platform for the first time at the University of the Witwatersrand without disruption.

"Let me just savour the moment ... Can you all hear me? That means I'm not being shouted down," nominated National Party MP Glen Babb said to laughter from about 300 students.

Mr Babb was the first Nationalist to receive a hearing at the university in nearly 10 years.

He debated the country's con-

stitutional options with Houghton's Democratic Party MP Tony Leon and Penwell Maduna, a recently returned exile and member of the African National Congress constitutional planning committee.

All three speakers received warm applause for their eight-minute policy statements, then answered questions from the floor.

No new constitutional wisdoms or shifts in party policies emanated.

Mr Leon spelt out the DP's preference for a geographical federation, an option which Mr Maduna regarded as concealed racism.

He proposed the ANC policy of a non-racial democracy in a unitary state.

Mr Babb emphasised the need for minority protection and said the NP's latest concept of groups "allowing them to define themselves" was a significant shift away from racially defined groups.

All three agreed that the devolution of power was a healthy way in which to ensure grassroots participation in democratic politics.

The lunch-hour debate, organised by the Wits Debating Union, was a rather merry affair.

Mr Babb's remark on the disadvantages of majority rule —

"We want to prevent the bad guys from taking over the structures that have been put there" — was met with laughter.

More controversial was his remark that more blacks supported President de Klerk's new policies than whites supported the ANC.

Mr Leon summed up the remarkable event: "The decent atmosphere in which the meeting is being conducted provides much hope for the changing South Africa."

After the meeting, groups of students hotly debated their visions of a new constitution with the speakers.



# Health care for all <sup>ONT TIMES 30/5/90</sup> ~~SA~~ Masa's vision

JOHANNESBURG. — The Medical Association of SA (Masa) summit on academic medicine has formulated a vision for health care which involves a unitary health system to which all have the right of access.

A statement issued yesterday from the summit in Broedersdroom, Transvaal, said the training of providers of health services could not take place in isolation but formed an integral part of SA's health system.

The three-day conference, which ends today, was addressed earlier this week by Health Minister Dr Rina Venter, Gencor executive finance di-

rector Mr Tom de Beer and University of Cape Town principal Dr S J Saunders.

It was attended by about 100 of the country's top medical decision-makers, including academics and provincial administration authorities.

A Masa spokesman said there had been no significant move away from previously stated policies of Masa at the summit. However, resolutions adopted by the summit — which addressed the question of the future of academic medicine — had been more strongly stated than before.

The summit resolved that "the ideal system is an affordable, non-racial,

comprehensive, effective, unitary health system to which all have the right of equitable access".

There are 14 different health departments in South Africa.

The Masa summit suggested that:

- The allocation of health resources to each level of the health system be determined by just and fair criteria.
- The system be accountable to the community and subject to audit and peer review.
- Management systems promote sound decision-making at all levels, with decentralised responsibility and authority.

● The private and public health sectors co-operate in providing health services and are subject to appropriate regulation.

● Providers of health services are appropriately trained, supported and rewarded.

● The health system is involved in, and encourages other socio-economic measures to improve the health status of all.

● Health education and health services encourage and enhance individual and community participation.

● Academic centres of excellence are an essential component of the health system. — Sapa



# Babb takes up cudgels for the Nats at Wits

TIM COHEN

GLENN Babb, the first NP MP to speak on Wits campus in a decade, yesterday conceded in a debate on SA's constitutional options that there was a need for economic "reparation".

Babb, one of three speakers invited to debate by the Wits Debating Union, warned, however, against the danger of wreaking economic vengeance.

Before the meeting, attended by about 300 students, he noted that the last NP speaker to address Wits students on campus was then Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koorhof in 1981, who was shouted down.

Much of the debate revolved around the desirability of federation, with DP MP Tony Leon advocating regional federation and ANC constitutional committee member Penwell Maduna questioning the proposed dispensation.

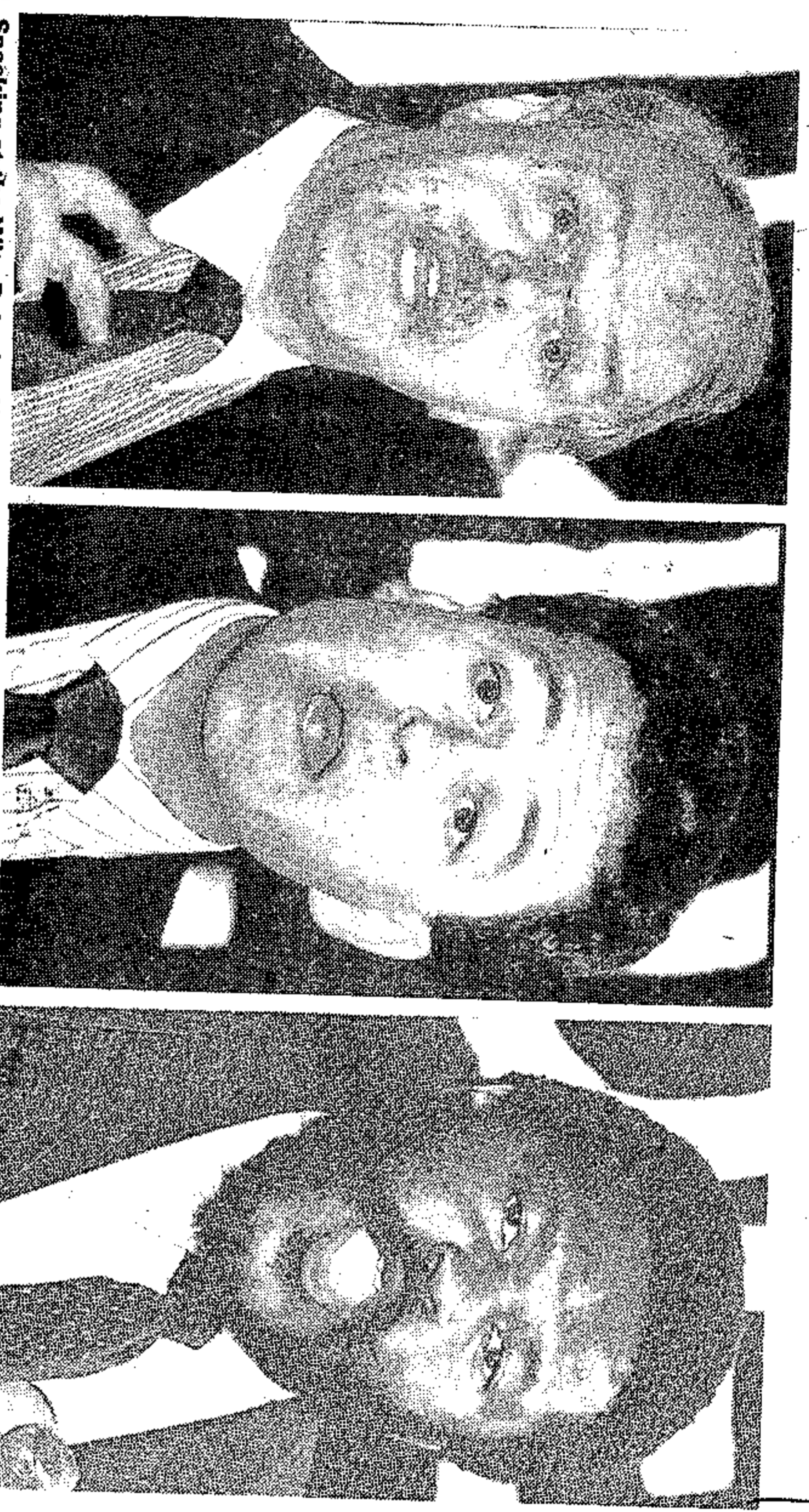
Maduna said the ANC stood for a single, democratic state with a common voters' roll. This implied "bantustans" would have to go, and that there should be a single national government. He questioned why federation was being proposed at this stage of SA's history.

Leon said resistance to those who acted in the name of "the people" as a whole was seen as an attack on the people or treason, adding: "Be wary of such proponents."

The federation the DP proposed would possibly consist of the current provinces with an additional province for the PWV area. He said there was no prospect of the federation being an "updated apartheid ghost".

Babb, who suggested that President F W de Klerk had more support among blacks than the ANC had among whites, said: "We want to exclude the situation where a demagogue with 51% of the vote drags the rest of the country along with them."

See Page 8



Speaking at the Wits Debating Union yesterday about future constitutional options for SA were, from left, Glenn Babb, Tony Leon and Penwell Maduna. Pictures: ROBERT BOTHA





Rejecting a republic . . . ANC executive members Aziz Pahad and Thabo Mbeki (seated).

● Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

By Esmaré van der Merwe,  
Political Reporter

Addressing white fears was central to the struggle for a non-racial democracy because these fears "and the need for one million licensed gun-owners" were the direct results of the immoral and undemocratic apartheid system, ANC executive member Thabo Mbeki said yesterday.

He was speaking at an anti-Republic Day protest at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Mbeki said whites should be drawn into the debate on a new dispensation and should be encouraged to exercise their democratic rights.

ANC executive member Aziz Pahad said the concept of a Boerestaat was unacceptable to the ANC, which was striving for a united, non-racial democracy.

31/5/90 (EP) (54)

## ANC will not accept Boerestaat – Mbeki

Mr Mbeki stressed the need for the establishment of a constituent assembly which should be elected by all South Africans on a one man, one vote basis.

Negotiations could not proceed unless the negotiators were mandated by their supporters and thus accountable to their constituencies.

To applause from a crowd of about 6 000 students, academics

and university workers, he said: "Treurnicht says the CP has more support than Mr de Klerk; the PAC claims it has the majority support in Soweto; Inkatha says it is the most formidable black force in the country. We say 'let the people decide, let's settle the great numbers-debate for once and for all'."

An interim government acceptable to all South Africans should rule the country during the transitional phase.

Mr Mbeki rejected President de Klerk's suggestion of a white referendum to test support for a new constitution, saying all South Africans should take part in such a referendum.

Mr Pahad said there would be no need for "a massive military machine" or forced conscription in a new South Africa.



**M**OST organisations have to produce for profit. They are constrained by their environment to do so and if they fail, the firm (or its management) is forced out of business. In the long run survival depends on satisfying consumer demand and doing so cost effectively.

On occasion production is monopolised, with certain well-known and undesirable side-effects, but provided others can compete the consequences are either short-lived or unimportant.

On still other occasions the state monopolises production — for example, university education — and so there is little competition and a very slim possibility of significant new entry from alternative providers not funded by the government.

Of course education (like health) is "different" from other goods and services. The difference is that the consumer — the student — is part of the production process. This severely limits the effective time available to exercise demand.

**T**he price charged by universities is substantially below the market clearing money price. Fees account for a small fraction of income so that alternative rationing devices such as school performance, age or ability to impress an interviewer become important.

These tools further limit demand and are suited more to meeting the preferences of the producers than the consumer. The institutional framework thus steers producers to allocate educational resources with criteria very different from those thought desirable and efficient in other industries.

The optimal allocation rule should cater for the preferences of consumers and enable them to exercise their own options, not those of others (and especially not those of the persons providing the service). This impartial objective is attained by the price mechanism, a system which enables minority choices to be met while simultaneously ignoring irrelevant personal characteristics such as sex or race which can influence judgment.

Economist Sir Alan Peacock ar-

# Universities cannot be independent without alternative funding

W DUNCAN REEKIE

gued, in relation to universities, that "the more the allocation rule ignores the preferences of consumers, the more animosity there will be between consumers and allocators".

Armen Alchian of UCLA pinpointed the problem — "without a private profit-seeking system and without full cost tuition, the demand for tenure increases and the cost of granting it appears to be cheaper because the full costs are not imposed on those granting it".

Academics can engage in "on the job consumption" at low cost, allowing consultancy or research to take an inappropriate priority over teaching.

One writer says: "Professors have, for these many years, given up altogether even the pretence of teaching." Strong words, taken from Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* in a reference to Oxford University.

The reasons for Smith's invective were not the sloth of the academic, but the circumstances which permitted it. Smith argued that the rewards and penalties in education are inappropriate. Academics' salaries are "derived from a fund altogether independent of their success and reputation in their particular professions". They are not performance related nor consumer responsive.

Indeed, Smith continued, education outside of government-funded

institutions is "generally the best taught. When a young man goes to a fencing or a dancing school, he does not always learn to fence or to dance very well, but he seldom fails of learning to fence or to dance."

Leading universities worldwide are increasingly changing environmental constraints so that producers adjust their behaviour. For example, moving away from dominant or single source funding as rapidly as possible can bring a number of major advantages. It increases the probability that freedom of speech on campus can be maintained.

**A** paradox I have always failed to resolve is the simultaneous clamour of many academics, in SA and elsewhere, who demand the "right" to free speech but are irritated if their dominant funder (government) threatens to reduce its support.

He who pays the piper usually wishes to call the tune: a plurality of funding sources is the only way to avoid the threat of resource flows being curtailed if the university or its staff or students broadcast opinions not universally acceptable.

Universities should also rely for a major source of finance on student fees, which should more accurately reflect both the cost of tuition and

the intensity of student demand. Producer responsiveness to student (and national social or economic) requirements would then necessarily rise. (Where students would obtain their fees from is a separate issue.)

Another matter where universities can become more market responsive is in the growth of salary flexibility. Lecturers in low demand subjects such as Sanskrit should not be paid the same as lecturers in high-demand areas like economics. The star should not be paid the same as the academic hack, nor the drone as the worker bee.

Staff rewards, management patterns and staff usage should become more flexible. In fact more and more good universities (including Wits) are responding to market demand in this way. On the supply side the previously dominant peer review is being reduced to the areas (e.g. research performance) where only fellow suppliers are competent to judge.

A Business Day reader recently suggested my faculty be spun off as a separate university of commerce. Financially this might just be possible given the existing government funding pattern. But the institution as envisaged would no longer have the universal coverage of disciplines implicit in the word university. Students, I believe, want to be part

of a broader community of scholars than merely those in the commerce faculty. The intensity of their demand for places in commerce at Wits compared to that for specialist commercial colleges or professional institutions suggests that the burden of proof is on those who believe otherwise.

The existence of these alternatives suggests of course, that there is a heterogeneous market out there, and that existing institutions must not become complacent. Indeed the establishment of "crammers" for correspondence degrees where the student pays not only the "cramming" fee — at commercial rates — but also the fees to the university providing the correspondence degree suggests that the Wits commerce faculty could easily expand still further.

This might be no bad thing for those of us who believe in the university as not only universal but as an essential part of civilisation and its continuing enhancement. Our role is to pass on knowledge through teaching and learning, and, importantly, further to advance today's knowledge.

Inevitably this implies that the university must be large enough to gain not only economies of scale, but also economies of scope, i.e. where it is cheaper to produce goods jointly rather than separately.

**E**arning involves more than commerce. I and my fellow students and colleagues are privileged to participate in the exercise some arithmeticians call cross-subsidisation of areas such as music and fine arts. Those with a less philistine bent would call this advancing the cause of civilisation.

The various views put forward by your recent correspondents on race I can only agree with. In SA especially many of us have been and continue to be proud of the rejection of racism by universities such as Wits.

Applying a market test to our applicants and anonymous examinations to our graduands always has been and always will be the only way to stop the Goddess of Justice taking a peek from under her blindfold at the colour of a scholar's skin.

Prof Reekie is Dean of Commerce at Wits.

# Matie student wins appeal on judgment

CAPE TIMES 2/6/90 54

By RONNIE MORRIS  
Supreme Court Reporter

A YEAR to the day that Ms Leslee Durr, a Stellenbosch University student leader, was expelled for her role in a campus student protest, an appeal by her, Nusas and the Black Students' Society against a Cape Supreme Court judgment was upheld by the Appellate Division.

The court found the university had acted outside its powers in prohibiting demonstrations on campus.

On August 29 last year, Mr Justice J H Conradie dismissed an application by Ms Durr, Nusas and the BSS to have a rule — issued by the university council and the vice-chancellor, Professor Mike de Vries, on September 13, 1985, banning demonstrations — declared ultra vires, invalid and unenforceable.

Mr Justice Conradie found that the rule forbidding protest marches was

not a disciplinary measure and therefore did not have to comply with the procedures contained in the Universities Act for making disciplinary rules.

Ms Durr, Nusas and the BSS were, however, granted leave to appeal on the grounds that there was a reasonable prospect that another court could come to a different conclusion.

Yesterday, delivering a unanimous judgment of the Appeal Court, Mr Justice E M Grosskopf held that the university had acted outside its powers in imposing the prohibition on demonstrations.

The court accordingly set aside the judgment of the Supreme Court and ordered the University of Stellenbosch to pay the costs, both of the application and the appeal itself, the costs to include the costs of two counsel.

Mr Jeremy Gaundlett, SC, assisted by Mr O Rogers, instructed by Mellinck, Rees, Richman and Cloenberg, appeared for the students. Mr A P Bignault, SC, with Mr Les Kuschie, instructed by Jan S de Villiers and Son, appeared for the university.

# Soviets now 'sympathetic to NP's stand on group rights'

Own Correspondent

(54) 8/20/90  
The Soviet Union has growing sympathy for the National Party's concern over group and minority rights and is reconsidering support for the ANC's armed struggle, claims a top academic.

Mark Phillips, an authority on the ANC, believes Soviet perceptions have undergone important changes since the coming to power of Mikhail Gorbachev in 1984.

In a paper, "Beyond Rasberry Diplomacy? Current Soviet Policy Toward South Africa", for the Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Phillips explores Russian foreign policy towards South Africa.

He said Moscow has developed a new theory on regional conflicts, which is being applied to South Africa. It was broadening the range of parties, organisations and individuals with which it wishes to maintain contact — and showing increas-

ing interest in establishing trade relations with Pretoria.

Mr Phillips visited the Soviet Union last November.

"... Soviet academics and officials are seriously considering a number of surprisingly conservative scenarios for the South African democracy of the future. They are increasingly sympathetic to the NP's group or minority rights proposals," says the paper.

A reason for this "lies in the Soviet's own recent experience with their own nationalities problems," said Mr Phillips.

He predicts that political organisations like the ANC, which seek to establish a unitary, non-racial democracy in South Africa, will not be able to count on unlimited Soviet support for their proposals.

Mr Phillips points out that some Soviet analysts at universities and in the foreign ministry have believed for some time that the armed struggle serves no useful purpose.



until such time that they are arrested and appear in court.

Cape Recife Nature Reserve: complaints about SADF members

\*14. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Defence: Hansard 5/6/90

Whether the South African Defence Force or the Eastern Province Command has received any complaints about the behaviour or actions of Defence Force members in the Cape Recife Nature Reserve; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) purport of and (ii) response to each such complaint? B1171E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

(a) The Chairman of the Cape Recife Environment Project Committee and also the Eastern Province Branch of the Wildlife Society of SA.

(b) 21 May 1990.

(c) (i) and (ii) A Board of Inquiry has been convened to investigate the alleged behaviour or actions of members of the SA Defence Force in the area. The investigation has as yet not been completed.

#### Death sentences

\*15. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were sentenced to death from 2 February 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) for what crimes in each case? Hansard 5/6/90 B1175E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Position as at 28 May 1990:

(a) 39.

(b) Murder 35; rape 4.

#### TV news bulletins

\*16. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether the Government has considered any applications to broadcast news bulletins received from any television broadcasting organ-

isations; if so, (a) from whom were such applications received and (b) what was the result of such consideration in each case? B1176E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b)

Should the hon member with the words "has considered" mean "finalised" the reply is no. The hon member is however referred to my replies of 29 May 1990 to Question 13 and follow-up questions when I have indicated that details are being obtained with regard to an application received from M-Net, whereafter the matter will be considered by the full Cabinet and hopefully be finalised within the next few weeks.

#### Transfer duty

\*17. Mr A A BRUWER asked the Minister of Finance:† Hansard 5/6/90

(1) What amount did the State collect by way of transfer duty during the 1989-90 financial year;

(2) whether the Government intends abolishing transfer duty; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B1180E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) R675 332 729,76

(2) No. Transfer duty remains an important source of revenue and if it was abolished it would mean that tax would have to be levied in another manner to recoup the tax sacrificed.

SADF: propagation of policy of certain political party

\*18. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Defence:† Hansard 5/6/90

(1) Whether any officers of the South African Defence Force in their capacity as such officers hold information sessions for Commando and/or Citizen Force members in which they propagate the policy of a certain political party, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, of which political party;

(2) whether he is taking or has taken any steps to prevent this; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when? B1181E

Hansard 5/6/90  
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No.

(2) The guidelines and instructions regarding the participation of members of the SA Defence Force in political activities, are laid down in the SA Defence Force Personnel Code, which is available at all units and is strictly adhered to.

#### ANC/SACP: policy

\*19. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Defence:†

Whether the policy of the (a) ANC and (b) South African Communist Party is in accordance with the staff regulations of the South African Defence Force relating to employment in the Permanent Force; if not, why not, what are the points of difference? B1182E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The conditions of employment in the SA Defence Force are laid down in Chapters III and IV of the General Regulations of the SA Defence Force. All appointments/employment in the SA Defence Force in a permanent capacity is, therefore, subject to a variety of requirements.

#### Foskor: privatisation

\*20. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises:† Hansard 5/6/90

(1) (a) When will Foskor be privatised and (b) what is the present value of Foskor's assets;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B1183E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) (a) Pending the outcome of an investigation by consultants on the feasibility of the privatisation of Foskor, no indication can be given at this stage when Foskor will be privatised.

(b) R329 927 000, based on share capital and reserves as at 30 June 1989.  
(2) No. Hansard 5/6/90

Employees of Department: accommodation

\*21. Mr C B SCHOEEMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:†

Whether White and Black unmarried employees of his Department are accommodated together in the same single quarters; if so (a) why and (b) where? B1184E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

#### INTERPELLATIONS

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

#### Own Affairs:

Colleges of Education: administration

Mr K M ANDREW to ask the Minister of Education and Culture: (54)

Whether he is prepared to transfer the administration and control of colleges of education to universities of their choice; if not, why not? Hansard 5/6/90 B1231E.INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the answer is no. Fundamentally the missions of the two types of institutions are at variance. Universities are scientific institutions which focus primarily on the teaching and development of the various sciences. Colleges of education, on the other hand, are professional institutions specifically geared to the training of teachers for the primary school. In doing so, a very close relationship needs to exist between the colleges and their client schools.

In the fulfilment of their mission, colleges of education educate from a particular cultural perspective. This is required in order to maintain cultural continuity between home and school. Universities, on the other hand, are focused on a



search for what is universally valid. In this too the two types of institution are divergent.

Universities, being norm-sensitive, have two specific contributions to make in this field, namely to guarantee the academic standards of the colleges and to feed in scientific advances as they occur. The current agreements between universities and colleges of education are designed to ensure just that.

Historical developments underpin the *status quo*. As a result of the close relationship with the schools, the colleges of education have developed their mission within the ambit of the CS-sector and the teaching staff of these colleges are members of the CS-sector. This development has led to the establishment of fully fledged autonomous tertiary institutions, each with its own traditions, its own council and senate. The suggestion being debated here might sacrifice this proud independence. This historical development has also led to a devolution of managerial authority to the institution itself. The suggestion of the hon member would reverse a development which is in line with stated State policy and modern managerial practice.

Future requirements also argue against the proposal. While it might still be practical to transfer the administration of colleges under the jurisdiction of my department to the universities of their choice, the sheer number of all institutions involved—for the information of the hon member, there are at least 73 colleges of education within the Republic of South Africa—would place a vast additional administrative load on the university sector and would also place the training of teachers for the primary school under a multiplicity of administrations. This could lead to non-functional diversity.

The number of students involved in training for a specific profession—that of education—would shift the centre of gravity in the student body of universities. [Time expired.]

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, the position of colleges of education has been in some dispute for some time in South Africa, particularly in the past ten years. The hon the Minister will be well aware that the links forged between colleges of education and his department and universities have become very close ones. The links themselves do not need to be geographically close. The Durban Onderwyskollege is linked to the University of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein. Therefore the link concept is one that is well established.

The only executive department which does not have these links is the Department of Education

and Training. This sector is going to have to look into this problem. However, during the past five years, at least two teachers' training college bills have come before Parliament. One was under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Education and aimed at providing a qualification structure. The second one was under this hon Minister and it tried to provide a co-ordinated linking structure. Neither has resolved the situation.

The one positive move that appears now to be taking place is that of the bachelor of primary education degree provided by universities but serviced through the very teachers' training colleges that the hon the Minister is talking about.

Here I have a problem. The hon the Minister talks about cultural perspective, but how is cultural perspective affected when a bachelor of primary education student at the University of Natal does all his studies at Edgewood College? It does not matter what his colour is.

Similarly we have to look at the overall policy shift. We are not only talking about training White students. One actually needs a lot more people to become teachers for all the children of South Africa and not just the White children. It is important that we focus, as I have said earlier this session, on the fact that with these colleges we are providing for education four years' hence. In four years' time there is going to be a new South Africa. We hope that at least from the 1991 intake there is going to be a much broader perspective on teacher training. Even the hon the Minister said the following, and I quote from Hansard, 23 March 1990, col 4535:

In Bloemfontein campus rationalisation of the technikon, the university and the teachers' college is progressing according to schedule.

We are well aware that the key role of teachers' colleges is linked to schools. However, we also know that the universities themselves are now setting up institutes or schools of nursing and of education. It is perfectly possible—in fact, it is universally acceptable—that teachers' colleges as autonomous institutions link in with the tertiary sector and away from the bureaucratic impasse of the hon the Minister's department.

\*Mr A GERBER: Mr Speaker, the CP welcomes the reply furnished by the hon the Minister this afternoon. It was well-considered.

As early as last year we issued a warning about teacher training being placed under the control

of universities. If that were to be done under the present conditions of fully integrated university training, it would immediately also result in mixed teacher training.

The CP says there is no reason to adopt that policy. We have complete confidence in the training provided at teachers' training colleges. It is of outstanding quality. Some of the best qualified teachers I know personally have had their training at those colleges. I cannot imagine more favourable conditions for the training of future teachers than those existing at such teachers' training colleges.

During their period of study teachers must be made aware of the fact that they are being trained for a specific profession. They must be made aware of the fact that they are the ones who are implementing Act No 39 of 1967, an Act compelling teachers to provide Christian National education.

Teacher training across racial and cultural lines cannot equip teachers to implement that Act. [Interjections.] It must ultimately develop into neutral teacher training outside any specific cultural context, as the hon the Minister said, and such training can never do justice to Christian, ethnically unique education. I hope the Government will adhere to the views expressed by the hon the Minister this afternoon.

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:** Mr Speaker, I would like to continue with my previous answer.

The number of students involved in training for a specific profession, that of education, would shift the centre of gravity in the student body of a university. This would of necessity influence the universities in pursuit of their unique missions. The emphasis on vocational training to the extent required might well be harmful to the university sector in its future development. The universities themselves are aware of this danger. The AUT is currently, on its own initiative, completing an investigation into the desirability of training paramedics at universities.

In this case too the vocational and professional emphasis on training at universities is at issue. Although the transfer of colleges of education to universities is not foreseen for the immediate future, the department is prepared to consider any accountable suggestion that will lead to even more efficient trainee teacher education.

\*The hon member for Pinetown is correct when he argues that there is a very close relationship. I thank him for the very positive statements he made in this regard. This is in fact correct, and I

have said in the past that the whole question of teacher training that we are currently engaged in in the school sector will, of course, also be investigated from the point of view of teacher training. We are doing so at present, and if adjustments are necessary in this regard, we shall make such adjustments. This is also being investigated at the present moment.

The hon member argued that the universities would welcome having the administration of colleges fall under universities. I do not want to dispute the fact that there could perhaps be a university . . . [Time expired.]

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, it is not surprising and it is consistent with their line of reasoning that the hon member for Brits has an objection in principle that the possibility of linking teachers' training colleges with universities would result in a weakening of the own affairs concept and of Christian National education. This is not an occasion to debate that issue. I think he is in fact correct in that conclusion if that is the objective as he sees it.

In terms of the hon the Minister's first statement I have some difficulty in understanding the use of words in respect of the missions of universities and teachers' training colleges. The hon the Minister refers to the universities as being scientific in orientation and teachers' training colleges as professional. However, I think these two things can very often overlap, and to suggest that they are separate is not valid. For example, we need only think of courses like art, drama and ballet that many universities offer, which by any normal definition of the word "scientific" will not fall into that category. Then there are things that are clearly professional activities, such as medicine, law, nursing and education itself in which the universities are heavily involved.

The question of the cultural perspective of teachers' training colleges is also something that has been debated in the past. I would specifically like to ask the hon the Minister about it. I was under the impression that over and above any investigation announced by the hon the Minister of National Education, the question of the use of White teachers' training colleges and, so to speak, their opening to other races was also under investigation. I would be grateful if the hon the Minister would respond on that issue in the same way that the schools are being looked at . . . [Time expired.]

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, I am going to take up the last point mentioned by my hon colleague. Certainly the hon the Minister indicated on 23 March that the further rationalisa-



tion of teacher training and the whole view of teacher training were being looked at and that he would hopefully report later this year.

However, I want to go back to the question of the shift in numbers. I think the hon the Minister is overestimating the importance of the numbers of persons at colleges of education vis à vis the universities. We only have to take into consideration, for example, that the University of South Africa itself now has more than 100 000 students to understand that the numbers game is not as intimidating as he says.

He will also be aware that the University of the Witwatersrand has a link arrangement with the Giyani College of Education in Gazankulu—a very profitable exercise and one that we would hope other colleges of education in both national states and the DET could undertake. However, we are far more pleased with the latter part of the hon the Minister's answer than we are with the first part. [Time expired.]

\*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF CULTURE: Mr Speaker, in reply to the hon member for Cape Town Gardens I want to try to convey to him that in regard to degree courses, universities are more specifically geared to scientific research and must try to view matters at the academic level from a scientific perspective. I do not mean that colleges do not function at an academic level, but colleges chiefly concern themselves with the practical training of teachers for the primary schools. That is the difference between the two.

That is not merely my view. Let me refer the hon member to the Van Wyk de Vries Report on Universities which was drawn up at the time. In paragraphs 16 and 17 of that report the hon member will notice that this was one of the points Van Wyk de Vries emphasised when he said that there was a difference between the mission—if I may call it that—of a teachers' training college, focusing on the practical training of teachers for primary schools, and that of a university which concerned itself with the academic tuition of students.

There are several other arguments we could advance. The hon member for Pinetown argued about numbers. That is one of the arguments, and we have argued about that, but it is not the most important point. The most important point is that the two institutions have two different missions. The second important point is that the colleges, as they function at present, are not divorced from universities, and that is a good thing because universities regard it as their responsibility to ensure that there is a scientific basis, that standards are maintained and that additional scientific facts are conveyed to the colleges. The present co-operation between colleges and universities is such that it does, to my way of thinking, make provision for the most important requirements involving teachers' training colleges. Suffice it to say that if any further suggestions are forthcoming from whatever quarter, we are of course prepared to examine them if they would contribute to the better training of teachers. [Time expired.] Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

\*1. Mr K M Andrew — Health Services, Welfare and Housing. [Question standing over.]

\*2. Mr K M Andrew — Health Services, Welfare and Housing. [Question standing over.]

Fertiliser guidelines for mealies

\*3. Dr P J GOUS asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:†

Whether he is having an investigation made into fertiliser guidelines for mealies; if so, (a) why, (b) what is the estimated cost of this investigation and (c) when is it expected that the findings of the investigation will be available? *Answered 5/6/90* B1170E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) The maize fertilisation guidelines compiled by the Department in collaboration with the Expertise Committee of the Co-ordinated Extension Action were last revised in 1986.

On the grounds of new research information that has come to light since then and differences of opinion on the applicability of the existing

guidelines, especially for the low-potential production areas, the Department was asked by the Co-ordinated Extension Action to revise the guidelines. *Answered 5/6/90*

(b) The cost of the Inter-departmental Task Team instructed to carry out the investigation amounted to an estimated R1 500. The Task Team recommended that an independent institution, in this case the University of the OFS, should first collect and analyse all the latest available research results. It is estimated that this contract investigations will amount to R25 000.

(c) The existing guidelines will be re-leased by the end of July 1990, with the aid of the available information and in a slightly modified form for use in the 1990/91 season. The first report of the UOFS investigation will only be available towards the end of 1990 for further modification in 1991/92.

†Dr P J GOUS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not the case that we have been given different recommendations by different individuals from the Department as a result of the fragmentation we have had in agricultural research, and that the farmers have had to act on this?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as we receive more information, we are continually processing this new information into recommendations. As the information comes in, the stress may fall on slightly different applications. This, in fact, gives one an indication of why we took action to process it. It is in order that we may make consistent recommendations to the industry.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

363. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Finance: *Answered 5/6/90*

Taxpayers older than 80 In respect of the most recent financial year for which figures are available, (a) (i) how many taxpayers were over 80 years of age and (ii)

what total amount of money was collected from them and (b) in respect of which financial year is this information furnished? B891E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) (i) 22 566 taxpayers *Answered 5/6/90*  
(ii) R109 275 164,47

(b) Information furnished in respect of the 1987/88 financial year.

Income tax

437. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What is the total amount of income tax assessed for the 1988-89 tax year in respect of (a) companies and (b) individuals? B1023E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

	Amount	% Assessed
(a) Companies	R 55 623 186	
Mining	1 375 157 855	
Non-Mining	1 430 781 041	27,89%
Total	9 064 358 323	60,58%
(b) Individuals		

Company tax

449. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Finance:

What amount in company tax was collected from (a) mining and (b) non-mining companies in each month of 1989? B1041E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

1989	Mining	Non-mining
January	R 791,110	1,449,178,273
February	746,557,297	219,778,123
March	103,700,658	651,972,293
April	24,752,337	888,635,119
May	100,042,362	117,695,069
June	379,239,628	530,338,621
July	8,182,074	2,240,594,740
August	427,853,260	320,429,902
September	124,119,140	972,980,444
October	7,257,851	1,469,092,144
November	69,054,807	133,292,969
December	250,683,887	394,020,800



**The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:**

KwaZulu Personnel		Whites	Blacks	Coloureds	Indians
R0-R7 779	—	747	23 604	9	505
R7 800-R17 299	—	1 717	23 984	3	209
R17 300-R35 099	—	270	6 278	7	20
R35 100-R59 199	—	21	427	—	—
R59 200 and more	—	—	9	—	—
<b>Seconded Personnel</b>					
R0-R7 779	—	5	—	—	—
R7 800-R17 299	—	53	—	—	21
R17 300-R35 099	—	505	—	1	53
R35 100-R59 199	—	320	—	2	87
R59 200 and more	—	62	—	—	4

**SADF: Troops in Black townships**

472. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence: *Hansard 6/6/90*

- (1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1989 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complaints in each case;
- (2) whether these complaints have been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings in each case;
- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:**

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 10.
- (b) 28 Feb Alleged shooting..... Result of Judicial Inquest is still awaited.
- 5 Jun Alleged rape..... Member was prosecuted and discharged from the SA Defence Force.
- 15 Jun Alleged shooting incident..... Member found not guilty.
- 22 Jun Alleged assault..... Dispute was resolved and members involved were punished.
- 24 Jun Alleged assault and arrest..... Case is being investigated. The Attorney-General's findings are still awaited.
- 1 Jul Alleged assault..... No prosecution because the suspects could not be identified.
- 29 Jul House fired upon..... Public prosecutor declined to prosecute because of a lack of evidence.
- 1 Aug Handling of children at roadblock... Dispute was resolved peacefully.
- 26 Aug Assault..... Result not yet known.
- 23 Oct Alleged rape..... Member was arrested and prosecuted. He was also discharged from the SA Defence Force.

**SADF: Lease of land in OFS**

484. Adv C H PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Defence: *Hansard 6/6/90*

Whether the South African Defence Force leases any land in the Orange Free State to private individuals; if so, (a) where are the properties concerned situated, (b) what is the (i) area, (ii) rental and (iii) period of the

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:**

No. (a) to (c) fall away.

**White SA residents in Republic**

503. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs: *Hansard 6/6/90*

- (1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1989;
- (2) (a) how many White persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b) (i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country? *Hansard 6/6/90. B1157E*

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

(1) 4 568 000 (estimate)*	
(2)** (a) 430 000 (estimate)*	
(b) (i)***	(ii)
Zimbabwe	34 260
Other in Africa	18 820
Greece	7 830
Italy	13 175
Netherlands	17 660
Portugal	43 145
United Kingdom	217 700
West Germany	25 340
Other in Europe	30 395
United States of America	4 950
Other in America	3 975
Australia	4 355
Other in Oceania	1 505
Asia	6 040
Stateless and unknown	850

- \* The estimate is based on the mid-year population estimate of the Central Statistical Service relating to 30 June 1989.
- \*\* These estimates are based on the 1985 population census ratios which were applied to the aforementioned estimates.
- \*\*\* Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originated, are shown separately.

**Persons entering SA illegally**

507. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Home Affairs: *Hansard 6/6/90*

(a) How many (i) Blacks, (ii) Indians and (iii) Whites entered the Republic of South Africa illegally during 1989 and (b) what were their countries of origin, in each case? *B1178E*

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

(a) and (b). Persons entering the Republic of South Africa illegally do so clandestinely and consequently no statistics are available. Statistics are however kept according to country of origin but not according to race, of all illegal

aliens who are traced and removed from the Republic. This includes persons who entered the country illegally as well as those who entered legally but subsequently allowed their permits to expire and thus became illegal. The following numbers of illegal persons were removed during 1989 to their countries of origin: *Hansard 6/6/90*

Mozambique	38 758
Zimbabwe	5 817
Botswana	843
Lesotho	4 728
Malawi	110
Zambia	2
Swaziland	1 269
Tanzania	4
Mauritius	1
Kenya	2
Uganda	1
Taiwan	8
Portugal	1
England	1
Japan	2
Brazil	1
Switzerland	1
Rumania	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51 550</b>

**Own Affairs:**

**UPE: capacity/enrolment**

129. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Hansard 6/6/90*

- (1) (a) What is the current (i) capacity of and (ii) enrolment at the University of Port Elizabeth and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) how many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian students (i) applied for admission to and (ii) were accepted by this university in 1990? *B1174E*

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

(1) (a)	(i) 5 000	
	(ii) 4 965	
(2)	(b) March 1990:	
	(i)	(ii)
(a)	1 564	1 027
(b)	175	85
(c)	361	209
(d)	78	45

**Clase: UPE  
enrolled 339**

**non-whites**

*Ch. Trent 7/6/90*  
**Political Staff 54**

A TOTAL of 339 people of colour were admitted as students at the University of Port Elizabeth this year, Mr Piet Clase, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, said yesterday.

Replying to a question from the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr Eddie Trent, Mr Clase said that 1 564 whites had applied for admission to the university at the start of 1990, of whom 1 027 were accepted.

Some 175 blacks had applied, of whom 85 were admitted, while 209 of 361 coloureds and 45 of the 78 Indians who applied gained admission.

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# ANC cash row

## Academics angry after cash for think tank is stopped

By BARRY STREEK, ANTHONY JOHNSON and CHRIS BATEMAN

**All activities of the ANC's academic think tank, the Centre for Democratic Studies (CDS), and its bank accounts have been frozen as an academic uproar on university campuses countrywide reached a head this week.**

CDS projects involving 11 commissions researching the restructuring of South Africa in a post-apartheid era (with headquarters in Cape Town) have been frozen. Projects were instructed by CDS fax this week to suspend all activities and to regard all its bank accounts as frozen.

Last night urgent meetings of CDS projects were called in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban. The trustees of CDS, under the chairmanship of Dr Abie Nkomo, and several members of the ANC's national executive will meet at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) on Sunday.

The suspension was ordered by CDS national co-ordinator and UWC history lecturer, Mr Randy Erentzen, on Monday after he submitted an audit to trustees last week. Mr Erentzen said he took "full and sole" responsibility for the decision.

Dr Nkomo said the CDS initiative was unprecedented in initiating organisational relationships between academics and progressive regional structures. It was therefore "not surprising that there are some problems", he said.

From page 1

### ANC cash row

rapidly with the political scene and we need direction from the national executive (of the ANC)," he added.

Dr Nkomo said that prior to the loosening up of the political scene, great amounts of CDS money had been spent on travel and accommodation expenses for "exploratory" international academic symposia. Identifying progressive academics and strengthening their accountability to the Mass Democratic Movement all took time, he added.

The CDS trustees are: Dr Abie Nkomo (Atridgenville medical doctor), Mr Dullah Omar (Cape Town advocate), Professor Jakes Gerwel (UWC rector), Mr Pius Langa (Natal), Mrs Albertina Sisulu (wife of Mr Walter Sisulu, internal ANC head), Mr Mbuleleki George and the Rev L. Finca (both Border region).

To page 3

Qnt 7/4/85  
7/6/85  
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The Piltdown men — Sir Arthur Keith, seated in the white coat, was the man nobody suspected of the Piltdown hoax. He has now been named as the mastermind. Charles Dawson, the amateur who "discovered" the bones, is standing on Sir Arthur's left. Next to him is the bearded Sir Arthur Woodward who was often suspected and on Keith's right shoulder is another suspect, Sir Graham Elliot Smith.

## SA's Prof Dart was victim of Piltdown fraud

By JAMES CLARKE

Sir Arthur Keith, the scientist who has been exposed as the mastermind behind the Piltdown Hoax — the crime which frustrated South Africa's Professor Raymond Dart's work in South Africa for 25 years — knew his victim well.

In fact he was instrumental in Dart's appointment to Wits University in the early 1920s.

Professor Phillip Tobias said last night the men's mutual respect ended after Dart, in 1925, announced from Wits that he had discovered the missing link at Taung in the Northern Cape — *Australopithecus africanus*.

Sir Arthur, leader of British anthropology, was claiming the same thing. Except he had cheated.

Between 1908 and 1913 he, and an amateur fossil hunter, Charles Dawson, "salted" a gravel pit on Piltdown Common in Sussex, England, with various ancient museum bones.

Included among the bones was a 500-year-old *Homo sapiens* cranium and the lower

jaw of an orang-utan chemically treated.

This week's sensational revelation that the man who was always least suspected was the crook after all is contained in a book by New York anthropologist, Professor Frank Spencer.

The book's foreword is by Professor Tobias who says he was profoundly shocked to hear it was Sir Arthur Keith.

The book, to be published by OUP soon, was leaked to the New York Times which yesterday splashed the expose of Keith across its front page.

Professor Tobias, head of anthropology at Wits Medical School and one of the world's greatest palaeo-anthropologists, said Keith and Dart met in London not long before Dart's appointment as head of anatomy at Wits.

Keith's motive appears to have been a desire to further his own career.

And the man who suffered most might well have been Raymond Dart of Johannesburg.

For 25 years, because such heavyweights as Sir Arthur

backed Piltdown, the Taung skull was largely ignored.

When The Star announced Dart's "Taung Child" in February 1925, "Sir Arthur Keith, the great anthropologist" was the very first it quoted. He praised Dart.

But, said Professor Tobias, when Keith saw a cast of the Taung skull and was not allowed to see the original, he became a bitter antagonist. "Maybe he realised it was the very denunciation of his Piltdown skull.

"I am convinced that the acceptance by so many British scientists of Piltdown was a major factor in the non-acceptance of Dart's Child (Taung)," said Professor Tobias.

Professor Tobias says that just before Keith died he wrote to Dart admitting he was wrong and Dart was right, and he wrote to Nature suggesting that the australopithecines be called "Dartians".

Dart thanked him for his "generous spirit".

In 1984 Ian Langham, history professor at Sydney met Professor Tobias and told him he

was investigating Piltdown. In a "seven to eight hour chat" he confided he suspected Keith. Phillip Tobias said: "It struck me that as far as I knew this was about the only one of all the Piltdown men who had not so far been incriminated."

He later wrote to Langham asking him to give a paper on the Piltdown story at the "Taung 60" conference in Johannesburg in 1985. Langham wrote a sad letter back: he was stressed and broke and could not come.

He committed suicide before Tobias's letter reached him — offering to pay expenses.

Frank Spencer, who had also been trying to solve the great "whodunit", but who had backed off when he heard Ian Langham was doing the same, then resumed the hunt.

It was a South African who first realised Piltdown was a fake. In 1953, an Oxford don, Professor JS "Joe" Weiner, born in Pretoria and a graduate of Wits Medical School under Dart, "after a sleepless night" announced Piltdown could only be a fraud.



Star 2/6/90  
54  
Trading scene to undergo drastic change — Weil

Finance Staff

Wealth needs to be created first before it can be shared and retailers can help redistribute this wealth by changing trading practises.

According to Mr Clive Weil, chairman of Prefcor, speaking at the NBS Economic Forum yesterday on "Prospects for Retail Shopping in Post Apartheid South Africa", retailers must market goods to income groups and not to race groups.

"The buying power will be in the hands of the lower income earners and the retailers are going to be competing for their favours. Alongside this, the informal job sector will grow as the demand from the public for cheap goods increases.

"There will emerge an economic apartheid created by the geographical location of the outlet. People will shop where it is convenient and close to transport", he said.

6 He predicted that the downtown areas will be-

come predominantly low-income, not necessarily black, shopping areas with hawkers and street markets spilling over the pavements.

Like Cairo, Lagos and Mexico City, the markets will sprawl and supply anything from car tyres to alcohol.

The blurring of the traditional target market boundaries between retail and wholesale stores has already begun, he said, especially in clothing and food outlets, where there were many outlets that gave special deals to the hawkers.

Boycotts had taught the retail industry a lesson about the considerable power that lies in the hands of the masses and although he did not approve there was a place in SA for consumer pressure.

However, he said "we must gear ourselves for the changes and accept that deregulation and third world shopping habits will be the pattern in the future".



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## Growing unease on admin, finance

# ANC think tank 'in a shambles'

Cape Times 8/6/90

#12  
54

By BARRY STREEK

COMPLAINTS about finances, maladministration and lack of progress had been voiced within the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), the ANC think tank whose activities and bank account were frozen this week.

Members of one of the CDS's 11 commissions were also told of problems with the audit.

These developments emerged yesterday after the disclosure that CDS activities had been suspended by its national co-ordinator, Mr Randi Erentzen, who was not available for comment last night.

Yesterday, academics and activists, who asked not to be named, said CDS was in a total shambles, but they felt some of the commissions were doing important and relevant research and they hoped these activities would not be jeopardised by the suspension of CDS activities.

The CDS was established to "research the existing social, political and economic conditions in the country with a specific view for a future South Africa".

But there was increasing frustration about lack of progress and the way the organisation was administered.

In a document circulated in the Western Cape this year, one of

the 11 CDS commissions sought information about the CDS budget as "everyone seems to have differing notions of what finances are secured for CDS as a whole".

It also referred to a lack of regular financial statements and reported that the Transvaal regional administrator had not been paid for over three months and the office phone was cut off because of non-payment.

People were told that tickets for meetings were to be fetched from airports but on arrival people "found tickets unavailable, booked in the wrong names or not booked at all".

54

## Academics need business support

TANIA LEVY

BRIDGING programmes were probably not the most cost-effective way for the private sector to intervene in university education, Natal University's Prof James Moulder said in Johannesburg on Wednesday.

Moulder was speaking at the end of a two-day workshop addressing business's role in education bridging and support programmes.

Lecturers should rather be trained to give disadvantaged students more assistance and support, he said.

The whole curriculum had to be looked at and more emphasis placed on lecturers' problems in dealing with students' difficulties, rather than addressing those difficulties in special programmes.

A central problem was the source of finance for the increasing number of black students, Moulder said.

Natal University had estimated that 67% of its student population would be black by 2010 and would need a fivefold increase in bridging finance. *B10m 8/6/90*

Another problem raised at the conference had been what the private sector could do at school level, especially to increase the number of matriculants with subjects such as maths and science.

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# Academic tyranny

S/Times 10/6/90

AS South Africa moves slowly in the direction of a more inclusive democratic system, it is vital that the liberal heritage — that which has survived — be built upon and expanded.

Universities serve many functions: repositories of learning, educators of the rising generation, transmitters of skills, custodians of cultural heritages, and so forth.

Their prime role, however, is the pursuit of knowledge, places where people can, without fear of sanction, search for the truth.

## Ludicrous

At the core of the liberal idea of the university is the notion of university neutrality. This has been assailed from both the right and the left. In earlier times one heard a great deal from Afrikaner Nationalists about the "volksuniversiteit". This concept asserted that the university embodied the highest ideals of the folk it was bound in service to.

From the left this argument has been more subtle. Usually, its assertion has been that the universities (especially the elite ones) have been a bastion of class privilege whose class-bound selectivity in admissions reproduced the class-stratified society.

Neither the right nor the left critique can be dismissed out of hand. Universities have, historically, embodied national(ist) aspirations.

Similarly, there is more than a grain of truth in the typical left critique: historically, the universities of Western societies have been elitist institutions.

No less is there truth in the critique that fallible mortals are not always capable of resisting (or even recognising) this and at least trying to limit harmful influences.

In short, there is a good deal of evidence that casts doubt on the empirical validity of the neutrality principle. But how should one respond? By abandoning the principle altogether?

If neutrality is abandoned the logi-



David Welsh, Professor of Southern African Studies at UCT, discusses the crisis of academic freedom

cal alternative is to espouse some or other form of partisanship. Thus, the University of the Western Cape has recently described itself as the "intellectual home of the left".

If the university is to be the "intellectual home of the left" then does not consistency require that selection committees apply an ideological test to candidates for vacant posts?

Should not lecturers with left-wing persuasions be advantaged in promotion? And should not certain disciplines (for example, sociology, economic history or political science) be taught through a "left" paradigm, to the total, or partial exclusion, or at least eclipse, of alternative or rival paradigms?

The conclusion I draw is that while the idea of neutrality is a troublesome one, probably incapable of full realisation, even its imperfect realisation is preferable to the 'logical' alternatives.

It is, of course, the case that the peculiar circumstances of South Africa impose an additional set of difficulties in the way of upholding even an imperfect notion of neutrality.

Could, or should, a reputable university maintain "neutrality" in the face of so abhorrent an ideology as apartheid, any more than German universities should not have acquiesced in the horror of Nazism?

The "neutral" university must protect the expression of all conclusions derived from scholarly inquiry, however much they go against prevailing intellectual currents inside the university or in the wider society. Heretics must be accorded institutional protection.

Academic freedom is also a subset

of rights that are of general application. It is essentially freedom of expression in the academic context; but it is also the freedom of members of the university to hear.

Thus, in the German formulation, academic freedom had two dimensions: the freedom to teach and the freedom to learn.

There has been a strong tendency in recent South African debates about the (contested) rights of visiting speakers to discountenance academic freedom as a "subsidiary" right of little consequence to those who were engaged in what were literally life and death struggles.

## Dangerous

If the claims of academic freedom and the demands of "the struggle" clashed, then academic freedom had to give way.

This has been an unfortunate and potentially highly dangerous development.

At the very core of apartheid was its authoritarian intolerance: it shut people up (in more ways than one) and treated them as units of population groups rather than as individual human beings. It would be both tragic and ironic if the opponents of apartheid acquired a similar authoritarian intolerance.

● This is an edited excerpt from a chapter in *Values Alive*, a book published this week to honour Mrs Helen Suzman (Jonathan Ball R79,95). A deluxe limited edition is available at R790, with proceeds going to Wits Alumni Trust.



11.6.1990

# Council for Fort Hare 54 named

**EAST LONDON** — The appointment at the weekend of a new Fort Hare University council marked the end of Bantu education as far the university was concerned, the council's new chairman, Professor F. A. Wilson, said.

Other members of the council include a Durban advocate, Mr. T. L. Skweyiya, the Reverend Bongani Finca of Alice and Bishop David Russell of Grahamstown.

Prof Wilson, of the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town, added: "This is a highly significant development in this time of momentous change for our country.

"The university is now free to draw fully on its deep roots which were carefully nurtured by such South African educational greats as Dr Alexander Kerr and Professors D. D. T. Jabavu and Z. K. Matthews.

"In drawing strength from the great history of Fort Hare, the council is looking forward to an exciting period of transformation and growth and working together with all members of the Fort Hare family".

The new council listed in a statement by the Ciskei Council of State yesterday is:

The acting rector, Professor J. B. Gardner; the vice-rector (vacant).

Members appointed by the head of state: Mr Skweyiya; Mr J. M. Christopher of Port Elizabeth; Professor C. J. R. Dugard of the School of Law at the University of Witwatersrand; Prof Wilson; Mr M. C. Kashe of the Ciskei Department of Justice; Mr R. H. Todd of the Leadership Education and Advancement Foundation; Dr D. H. Meiring of the South African Department of Education and Training;

Mr E. S. Ntlati of the Ciskei Department of Education; Mr L. M. Louw of the Free Market Foundation; Mr M. C. O'Dowd, a director of Anglo American; Professor C. R. Taylor of the Faculty of Education at the University of Port Elizabeth, and Professor J. W. Brommert, a retired vice-principal of Rhodes University.

Members elected by the senate: Professor J. H. Seretlo, dean of the Faculty of Science; and Dr G. Thom, dean of the Faculty of Theology.

Members elected by convocation: Dr M. M. Mboya of the School of Education at the University of Cape Town and Dr W. L. Nkulu, principal of the University of Transkei. Two vacancies still exist.

Donor members: Dr C. E. Liebetrau of Sanlam; Mr L. Borman of the Border Chamber of Industries, East London.

Two members still to be elected by the National Teachers' Union.

The mayors of Alice (the Rev A. M. Mxekezo) and Bisho (unnamed).

A nomination from the National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce has not yet been accepted.

The statement said replies in respect of their nominations had not been received from the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Mr Jay Naidoo of Cosatu, Mr Sam Motsuenyane of Nafcoc, and the mayor of Bisho.

The following members of the council were elected to the executive committee: Prof Wilson, chairman, Prof Gardner, Mr Finca, Mr Kashe, Mr Skweyiya, Mr Todd, Mr Christopher, Prof Seretlo and Mr Mxekezo.

# New Unisa chief details role

EDYTH BULBRING

CSIR president Chris Garbers sees his appointment as new chancellor of Unisa from July 1 as a "job without a life-function responsibility", an honorary position with no influence on Unisa policy or curriculum.

However, during an interview at the weekend

Garbers said he would use the podium of the largest university in SA to promote the ideals which had characterised the restructuring of the CSIR under his 10-year presidency.

Garbers believed the real battleground in SA was to obtain technical supremacy in the international marketplace in those areas where SA enjoyed a specific advantage, like mining and agriculture.



● GARBERS

To achieve this competitive edge depended largely on the training of high-level manpower, he said. Realising that realities facing Unisa might dictate alternative arrangements, and speaking in his personal capacity, Garbers said he saw Unisa as a key player in this exercise.

Unisa was involved in training two out of five of all SA university students each year, he said.

The important difference was that Unisa educated people while keeping them in their work place, ensuring "the employer and the employee benefit immediately".

Unisa's role in training SA manpower was seen by Garbers as crucially important in the light of the future student population.

According to forecasts there would be 444 000 black matriculants a year by 2020, and if education was improved this figure would almost double.

Once relationships between SA and Africa became normalised, there would be a bigger traffic of know-

ledge between the different countries and the demand from Unisa would increase, he said.

Garbers said he had dedicated 45 years, through study and work, to science and technology in SA and would use this expertise to bridge the gap between education and science.

An idea which excited him was the link between education and business. He wanted to take the financial and technical muscle of First World countries and blend it with the expertise on Africa available in SA organisations to make successful African investments and developments.

However, although Garbers believed southern Africa could not move without SA expertise, he wanted any future partnership to be devoid of colonialism, relying instead on the knowledge of the different countries.

Garbers will retire from his CSIR presidency on September 30, the eve of the completion of the restructuring of the Institute into two independent statutory councils devoted to manpower and to science and technology.

01/19/11  
11/11/11  
11/11/11



# ANC research centre is back in business

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE controversial decision to freeze all funds and activities of the ANC's "think tank", the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), has been revoked after a top level meeting at the University of the Western Cape.

In what amounted to an embarrassment for CDS national co-ordinator Mr Randi Erentzen, who sent out the "freeze" directive, Dr Abie Nkomo, chairman of the board of trustees, announced that it was back to business as usual.

The CDS is setting up 11 research commissions nationwide to investigate the restructuring of South Africa in a post-apartheid era.

Yesterday the chairman of the national co-ordinating committee, Mr Bulelani Ngcuka, said the organisation was "obviously not impressed with the decision", but no disciplinary action was envisaged.

Dr Nkomo said after the meeting that Mr Erentzen's decision to suspend the payment of funds to regional committees had been based on the lack of actual research and the apparent duplication of functions within the project.

## Research assessment

The UWC meeting was held on Sunday and was attended by national executive members of the ANC, UDF and Cosatu.

The meeting officially appointed Dr Nkomo as chairman of the CDS's board of trustees, and announced that two Lusaka-based ANC academics, Dr Barney Mackay and Dr Manto Shabalala, would immediately help local research assessment.

The two doctors are joint co-ordinators of the until now externally-based South African Studies project (Saspro), which will merge with the CDS.

Dr Nkomo said the meeting had been guided "by the urgent need for research to be taken on policy options which could guide the national liberation movement in the transformation of South African society".

The meeting had noted the recent suggestion in the press that funds were being misappropriated and it had agreed that the perception that the CDS had large sums of money available for the purposes of research was incorrect.

"In fact the only money available was for the setting up of structures and not for actual research," said Dr Nkomo.

# US boost for UCT residence

cap. 7/11/90 13/6/90  
(SV)

**Staff Reporter**

**THE University of Cape Town** has received a \$500 000 (about R1,3m) boost from the Kresge Foundation in Detroit, for the purchase and renovation of Liesbeek Gardens which will be used as a "non-racial student" residence.

About 350 students can be housed in the flats which were bought last August for about R8 million.

According to the UCT publication, the renovation and furnishing of the building will cost a further R1 300 000.

UCT received more than R5 million from South African donors.

The Kresge Foundation donation is a "challenge grant" which means that UCT had to raise the initial funds towards the cost of the building.

UCT principal Dr Stuart Saunders said: "We are most grateful to The Kresge Foundation."



# Students invited for orientation meeting

54

13/6/90

Sowetan  
13/6/90

THE United States Information Service is inviting students planning to attend American colleges and universities this year, to a pre-departure orientation programme at their offices on Saturday, June 23.

A spokesman said the purpose of the pro-

gramme is to help students prepare for the new experience of study they are about to embark upon in the US.

"We hope to explain some of the differences between the South African and American educational systems. This we will do with the assistance of other South Africans who have pursued graduate study at American universities.

ices are located on the 4th Floor, Southern Life Building, 239 Pretorius Street, Pretoria.

## Study

"Some of the issues related to living and studying in a different cultural environment will also be addressed. There will be plenty of time for questions," he said.

Those interested should telephone Ms Dineo Pasha of Usis at (012) 28-5100. Usis of-

# UCT uncertain over Mandela graduation

54

Southern 13/6/90

THE University of Cape Town is to hold two mid-year graduation ceremonies in the Jameson Hall on Friday, June 29, this year, a spokesman announced this week.

The Faculties of Arts, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Music and Social Science and Humanities will confer their degrees in the morning, starting at 10,30am.

In the afternoon, at 2,30pm, the Faculties of Commerce, Education, Fine Art, Architecture and Science will confer their degrees.

Dr Vera Buhrman, Mr Rene de Villiers and Professor Tony Honore will receive their honorary degrees on Friday, June 29, at the morning ceremony, while Dr Chris Garbers will receive his honorary

degree at the afternoon ceremony.

The spokesman said there is still uncertainty about the date of the Nelson Mandela graduation ceremony. He is to receive an honorary Doctor of Laws (LLD).

His graduation was originally scheduled for June 28, but alternative dates this month were being considered. An announcement will be made soon.



# Fort Hare shake-up

South 14/6 - 20/6/90

From BULELWA PAYI

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The appointment of a new council at the University of Fort Hare is being seen as marking an end to Bantu education at the university and the first step towards transforming it into a people's university.

The council was elected last week, about three months after the staff, students and workers began attempts to have the university regain its academic freedom and autonomy.

Nominees from students, staff and workers are among the new members, who include Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop David Russell of Grahamstown and Rev Bongani Finca.

An amendment by the Ciskei council of state to the Fort Hare Act during the negotiations for a new council also empowered the head of state, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, to nominate members of his own choice.

## Poverty (54)

The new chairperson of the council is Professor Francis Wilson of the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town, who was integrally involved in the Carnegie Commission into poverty.

Other members include a director of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr M Kashe of the Ciskei Department of Justice and Mr E Ntlabathi of the Ciskei Department of Education.

The appointment of the new council follows pressure by the Democratic Staff Association (DSA), students and workers for changes to the top management of the university who were closely aligned with the regime of ousted President Lennox Sebe, and frequently in conflict with staff and students.

Tensions at Fort Hare came into the open some two weeks after the Sebe regime was toppled, when seven senior officials seconded from South Africa, including the vice chancellor and rector, Professor John Lamprecht, asked to be withdrawn.

## Public

Reasons for the requests were not made public, but university sources said the requests followed dissatisfaction among the students and staff on how the university was run.

The DSA said at a meeting held between the officials and the military council in Bisho on March 20, the rector had said "unruly, dangerous and obstructionist" conduct of the workers and students had made it "impossible for the university to function".

Shortly before the university closed for the Easter vacation, students and staff planned to march to the administration building to hand a memorandum of no confidence in the management to Lamprecht.





54/54  
Star  
16/6/90

# President gets plea to probe Turfloop

SIX students at the University of the North have sent an urgent plea to the State President and the Minister of Education and Development Aid to institute a commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities at the institution.

The plea was made through an attorney.

The six — Victor Mojalefa, the Rev F C Motubatse, Bertha Moloto, Samuel Selaone, Edward Sebesho and Maureen Sebesho — have asked President F W de Klerk and Mr Stoffel van der Merwe to help eradicate "malpractices of any nature" at the university, also known as Turfloop.

One of the students, Mr Mojalefa, has laid a charge of fraud or forgery with the Mankweng Police in Lebowa after discovering that two exam papers were written in one exam room at the same time.

## SAP check

Brigadier L A Mojela, deputy commissioner of the Lebowa police, confirmed the matter had been reported and said investigations were underway.

The six want a commission of inquiry appointed to pay attention to the following points:

- The element of nepotism and tribalism in regard to the employment of lecturers and their promotion.
- Political victimisation at examination centres and the alleged involvement of security police. It is alleged in the memorandum that the university's examination-centre has a secret and confidential relationship with the security police of the SAP in Pietersburg.
- "An activist, Mr Motubatse was made to fail his 1989 examinations because he did not want to co-operate with the police. His marks were rectified after Mr Motubatse took up the matter with the head of department."
- Sexual harassment: "Female students who could not comply with the lecturers' 'one course-one blanket' policy were punished in the final examination."
- Moderation of external and final papers by external examiners: "There

## Allegations by students of sex and tribalism are denied

### JOVIAL RANTAO

are cases where the university has admitted there were final examination papers which were not sent to external examiners for moderation."

"It is doubted whether other papers ... were moderated because in that course there were two different examination papers for Paper One written in one examination room at the same time."

● Irregularities in examinations conducted in the faculty of education: "In the November/December examination for 1989, students in Education 300 Paper One wrote two different papers in the same examination room. When students complained they were told their scripts would be marked leniently and they would be allowed to register for a senior degree."

● Faculty of Law and LIB degree: "A student registered for an LIB-degree for the 1989 academic year while she was still owing a course in her B Juris junior degree."

### Loans secrecy

It is further alleged that some students were issued with certificates of a non-existent teaching diploma. The diploma, Senior Teachers Diploma, was phased out in the 1974/75 academic year.

● Bursaries and loans — the criteria of allocation thereof: the system of allocation of bursaries remains secretive. "Students from well-to-do families with a bad academic record receive a number of bursaries while brilliant students with poor backgrounds are forced to leave Turfloop because of lack of financial assistance."

● Examinations written at branch university campuses — Qwaqwa and Giyani: examinations

of the main campus at Turfloop are not written on the same dates with Qwaqwa and Giyani campuses. This has caused great concern because there are suspicions of leakages of question papers.

Spokesmen for offices of both State President and Mr van der Merwe said the petition had been received and was already receiving attention.

In its response the University of the North said it doubted the factuality of the claims and urged the six students to withdraw their "libellous and unfounded allegations".

In a statement reacting to the allegations point by point the university said:

● "The university staffing policy does not provide for nepotism, tribalism or ethnicity. All new staff are appointed through selection interviews."

### 'Blatant lie'

● The 'sex for examination passes' allegation is a blatant lie.

● The university teaches at three decentralised campuses and each campus sets its own examination papers. Joint papers may be set but these would be written on the same dates.

● There is no way in which police could be involved in the university's academic programmes, including examinations.

● The majority of student bursaries are awarded by government departments and corporate bodies. "The few university bursaries are awarded by a bursary committee chaired by the rector and comprising deans of faculty and senior central administration staff." No university student loan scheme exists at present.

● "All our final year and post-graduate examinations are also externally examined, but supplementary and aegrotat examinations are not, for the convenience of students and new registrations."

● The university issues only degrees and diploma certificates which it is authorised to teach and only upon the student's successful completion of his studies.

"The university will not countenance any irregularities by any of its officers."

# ANC invited to join Wits body

SITunes  
17/6/90 By FELICITY LEVINE (EPA) (SK)

THE ANC has been invited by Wits University to serve on a special committee to advise on student policy.

Wits vice-chancellor, Professor Robert Charlton, said yesterday the organisation had been invited to nominate two members for a 12-person ad hoc committee to advise the senate on university "admissions and exclusions".

"We feel the time has come to let the ANC participate in university practices," Professor Charlton said.

The 12-person board would include eight representatives of the senate and students, two members of the ANC and two representatives from the National Education Crisis Committee.

"Failures among black students are very high, so I hope the presence of the ANC on the committee will put a stop to accusations of discrimination," said Professor Charlton.

Mr Mohammed Valli, secretary of the ANC interim leadership corps, said the two members had not yet been chosen.

Professor Mike de Vries, rector of the University of Stellenbosch, said yesterday the move was "dangerous".

"It's unwise to allow an outside body to prescribe to a university or to take part in policy-making."

*Hansford*

INDEPENDENT BLACK STATE	PROJECT	AMOUNT
	Middeldrift Prison	149 812,15
	Bisho: New service bay facilities for the Quarter Master Stores Complex	11 853,13
	Settlement of farm labourers	1 391 904,92
	Niabatamba Settlement	1 563 695,68
	Glenmore water supply	2 627,24
	Total amount spent	<u>R13 948 571,16</u> <u>R22 223 859,59</u>

Universities: number of students

Medical University of Southern Africa R41 258 000  
Vista University R57 137 000

Amounts include adjustments in salaries of administrative assistants as well as the 10% non-pensionable allowance for all personnel.

Subsidies are calculated annually in terms of the SAPSE-110 financing formula.

(3) No.

(a) Due to a lack of funds the Universities of Zululand, the North and Vista cannot be funded in full accordance with the subsidy formula. The amount voted in the 1990/91 financial year for the Medical University of Southern Africa for normal recurrent expenditure is higher than the amount provided for by the subsidy formula mainly as a result of the fact that the University has not yet come to an agreement with the Transvaal Provincial Administration regarding the financing of certain aspects of the rendering of medical services.

(b) for 1990/91

University of Zululand R64 348 000

University of the North R65 014 000

Medical University of Southern Africa R26 047 000

Vista University R70 021 000

(3) Yes. *Hansford* 21/6/90 B1215E

(a) Pupils attend secondary schools in New Brighton, KwaZakhele and Zwide residential areas.

(b) Transport cost by municipal bus from Walmer to the nearest secondary school amounts to R2,40 (return ticket) per day for those who make use of a pre-paid coupon system. For others the cost is R3,40 per day.

(4) No 1 and 2 as on 6 February 1990. No 3 as on 5 June 1990.

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) (a) The information on the number of cheques forwarded is not readily available.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Yes, 3 257 of which 1 404 cheques were re-issued and 1 853 are still receiving attention.

(3) No.

Note: The figures are for the period 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989 which is the financial year of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Independent Black states: total amount spent on projects

518. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Development Aid: *Hansford* 21/6/90

(a) What total amount was spent on projects in each independent Black state from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1989-90 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent? B1217E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

INDEPENDENT BLACK STATE	PROJECT	AMOUNT
Bophuthatswana	Isoseng Township Development	R 3 304 014,87
	Atamalang Township Development	201 368,11
	Pampierstat Township Development	715 957,36
		<u>R 4 221 340,34</u>
Transkei	Ezebeleni Township Development	R 4 053 948,09
Ciskei	Mdantsane Township Development	R 8 879 053,38
	Sada/Whittlesea Township Development	1 677 819,56
	Bisho: New government offices — Civic Square	71 658,95
	Bisho: New building for Radio Ciskei	7 842,38
	Bisho: New offices for Departments of Health, Welfare, Pensions and Agriculture	192 303,77



Cape Times 21/6/90 (54)

## Max Sisulu to join UWC

THE head of the ANC's economics department, Mr Max Sisulu, is to take up a four-month research post at the economics department of the University of the Western Cape in October.

Mr Sisulu, 44, "came home" last weekend after 27 years in exile.

"I never felt safe. I don't know if I'll ever feel safe in South Africa," Mr Sisulu told UWC's newspaper, Bulletin.

Mr Sisulu left the country in 1963 at the age of 17.  
— Sapa

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1967

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1990

1968

Vista University

SL4

506. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education: 22/6/90 Hansard

- (1) Whether there are any plans to extend Vista University; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) at what cost and (c) (i) what is the nature of the proposed extensions and (ii) how many additional students will such extensions be able to accommodate;
- (2) (a) what is the (i) capacity of and (ii) enrolment at this university and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B1173E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes. The Vista University is a developing university with eight campuses in metropolitan areas. Academic expansion and growth in student numbers will result in the expansion of the University.
- (a) No dates have been fixed for the establishment of further campuses.
- (b) The cost of a new campus in the Rand of 1989 is approximately R21 500 000.
- (c) (i) The areas presently being investigated for establishing new campuses are Northern Natal, South East Rand and Zuurbeekom.

The introduction of Physics and Chemistry is also being considered at campuses with perma-

nent buildings (Soweto and Port Elizabeth (in 1992) and Mamelodi (in 1993)).

SL4

- (ii) To date campuses have been established for a minimum number of 500 FTE students and new campuses will probably provide for a maximum of 1 500 FTE students per campus.
- (2) (a) (i) 5 600 (contact tuition) No limit (teletuition)
- (ii) 5 564 (contact tuition) 18 142 (teletuition)

(b) 6 June 1989.

Malaria/typhoid/cholera

511. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether there was any increase in the incidence of (a) malaria, (b) typhoid and (c) cholera in the Republic in 1989; if so, (i) to what extent, (ii) in which areas and (iii) how many cases of each disease were diagnosed in each area;
- (2) whether any persons died of these diseases during this period; if so, how many in each race group in each area in respect of each disease;
- (3) whether any steps are being taken to combat the spread of these diseases; if so, what steps in each specified area?

Hansard 22/6/90

B1201E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) No.
- (2) Yes; notified deaths of malaria in the RSA, 1989. Data are still incomplete.

Health Region	Population Group		
	Indian	Black	White
Eastern Cape	0	0	0
Western Cape	0	0	0
Northern Cape	0	1	0
Natal	0	0	0
Orange Free State	0	0	0
Southern Transvaal	0	0	3
Northern Transvaal	0	1	1
Gazankulu	0	0	0
KwaZulu	0	0	0
Lebowa	0	3	0

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1969

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1990

1970

Owaqwa	0	0	0
KaNgywane	0	2	0
KwaNdebele	0	0	0

Notifications received by the Department of National Health and Population Development. Notified deaths of Typhoid Fever in the RSA, 1989. Data are still incomplete.

Health Region

Health Region	Population Group		
	Indian	Black	White
Eastern Cape	0	0	0
Western Cape	0	0	0
Northern Cape	0	0	0
Natal	0	5	0
Orange Free State	0	1	0
Southern Transvaal	1	2	0
Northern Transvaal	0	1	0
Gazankulu	0	4	0
KwaZulu	0	5	0
Lebowa	0	5	0
Owaqwa	0	0	0
KaNgywane	0	4	0
KwaNdebele	0	1	0

Notifications received by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

No deaths due to Cholera were notified to the Department of National Health and Population Development.

(3) Malaria:

- yes,
- surveillance,
  - active case finding,
  - vector control,
  - education: usage of prophylactic drugs and personal preventive measures,
  - treatment of cases,
  - notifiable disease;
- and to prevent and reduce the spreading of the diseases,
- health education,
  - advice with regard to environmental factors,
  - participation in interdepartmental committee providing advice to authorities responsible for the service,
  - notifiable diseases.

Typhoid and Cholera:

Cholera

512. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from cholera were reported in respect of each race group in each province in 1989?

Hansard 22/6/90

B1202E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) Notified cases of cholera in the Republic of South Africa by population group, 1989 (as on 30 May 1990):\*

Province	Population Group		
	Indian	Black	White
Cape	0	0	0
Natal	0	2	0

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



# Storm hits

# Turfloop

Sex for  
degrees  
claims  
student  
group

Sowetan  
22/6/90

54

**ALLEGATIONS of nepotism, tribalism, degrees for sex and a Supreme Court action threat could upset plans for the graduation**

By MATHATHA TSEDU

ceremony at the University of the North next weekend.

Six students, some of whom are to graduate on the day, peti-

tioned the Minister of Education and Development Aid and the State President early this month to appoint a commission of inquiry to look into maladministration at the university.

The university has denied the al-

legations but said all issues raised in the petition were being investigated.

The administration said in a statement that the allegations of sexual abuse of students were a "blatant lie" and threatened disciplinary action against those responsible for them.

It said its staffing policy had no room for nepotism, tribalism and ethnicity. All new staff were appointed through selection interviews.

"The university will not countenance any irregularities by any of its officers. In the same breadth it will pursue any person who publishes malicious and unfounded reports calculated to defame it," the statement said.

## Legal action

The six students, Mr Victor Mojalefa, the Rev FC Motubatse, Ms Maureen Sebesho, Ms Bertha Moloto, Mr Samuel Selokane and Mr Edward Sebesho, have now informed their lawyer, Mr TP Moloto, that if the graduation ceremony was not stopped legal action would be taken to prevent it from taking place.

In their petition to the Minister and State Presi-

TO Page 2

## Turf's graduation ceremony crisis

Sowetan 22/6/90

From Page 1

dent they alleged that underqualified lecturers were being appointed without prior interviews while better qualified applicants were ignored. (54)

"What has started as a good move for the Africanisation of the University of the North has deteriorated into nepotism and tribalisation because most of the senior posts are being filled by people from the same villages or tribes," the petition said.

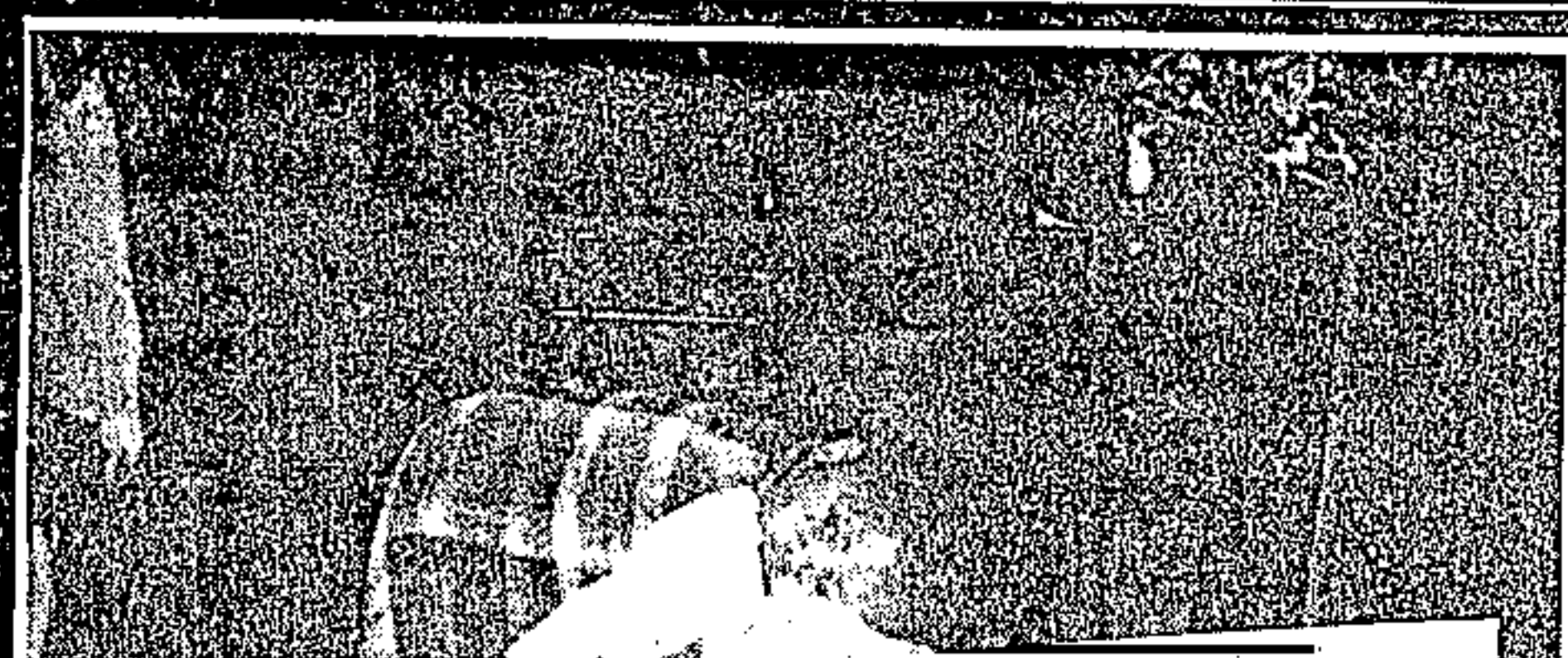
They also alleged women students were forced to have sex with

lecturers for fear of losing courses or being failed deliberately.

"A lecturer at the university was involved in the same activities to an extent that he was excommunicated from his church while the woman with whom he was involved divorced her husband for the same lecturer.

"Ultimately the same woman was supervised by the same lecturer for an honours degree and graduated in record time."

Sowetan editor Mr Aggrey Klaaste is one of three guest speakers at the graduation.



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HOUSEWARE



Hiemstra told of Jo'burg council's 'strategy of concealment'

# Webster 'cover-up' slated

54  
23/6/90

Spy ring officials 'subverted democratic process'

STEVE MCGUILLAN and KITT KATZIN

OFFICIALS of the Johannesburg security department demonstrated a "complete lack" of political and administrative accountability to the elected representatives of the city council, the Hiemstra Commission was told yesterday.

The allegation was levelled in the concluding legal argument of Wim Trengove SC, John Campbell and Gilbert Marcus, who acted, individually, for various parties including the Five Freedoms Forum, End Conscription Campaign and the David Webster Trust.

They said the evidence suggested a deliberate attempt had been made by senior administrative officials to conceal the true workings of the security department.

"The chain of accountability from the information section to the city council was broken at every link," they said.

"The combination of secrecy and lack of accountability inevitably produced irregularities, excesses and illegalities.

"The ordinary democratic process was bypassed and indeed subverted. In the result, not surprisingly, there has been a complete breakdown of trust, not only



STEVE MCGUILLAN and KITT KATZIN

JOHANNESBURG City Council has been accused of weaving a web of intrigue and deception to cover up its sinister surveillance of murdered academic Dr David Webster.

The council's claim of innocence in the assassination has been questioned by the legal team representing the David Webster Trust at the Hiemstra spy commission.

The advocates, Wim Trengove SC and John Campbell, said the council's failure to report to police their spying on Dr Webster after his death "suggests a state of mind not concomitant with innocence".

Dr Webster (44) was gunned down outside his home in Troyeville, Johannesburg, on May 1 last year. His murder remains unsolved. In the concluding arguments to the commission yesterday, two legal teams suggested that:

- Evidence that a member of a combined city council/SA Defence Force team was responsible for Dr Webster's murder could not be excluded.

### WEBSTER WATCH

It has been 418 days since the assassination of University lecturer and human rights activist, Dr David Webster, outside his Troyeville home and so far no progress has been made in determining precisely who killed the 41-year-old academic. Addressing a Pretoria press conference this week, Free State Attorney-General, Mr Tim McEnally, said he felt that the Harms Commission had "not moved forward" in investigating the Webster murder. A reward of R20,000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of Dr Webster's killers.

● Allegations that a former SADF officer was involved in Dr Webster's killing should be fully investigated.

The legal teams were referring to claims by Hannes Gouws, a former section head in the council's security department. Mr Gouws said in evidence that a Mr Dick Greyling had told him that Dr Webster had been shot by Paul de Swardt.

Mr Trengove and Mr Campbell said there was no doubt that a personality profile on Dr Webster had been compiled by the security department. Dr Webster's name appeared regularly in the spy reports which were sent on to the SADF.

Mr Trengove and Mr Campbell said council employees had adopted a "strategy of concealment" over the whereabouts or knowledge of the security department's Webster file.

"It is inconceivable that a profile of this sensitivity, coincidentally about the victim of a hitherto unsolved murder, could simply have disappeared without

**Rightwing 'plot': informant goes into hiding**

THE man who infiltrated ultra-rightwing groups and exposed the alleged assassination plans to the Afrikaans Weekly newspaper, Vrye Weekblad, Mr Jan Smith, has gone to ground and is under police guard.

PAT DEVEREAUX

This was one of the latest developments yesterday, including the release from police custody of 11 rightwingers arrested on Thursday evening.

Vrye Weekblad broke a sensational story in yesterday's edition in which it published information received from former National Intelligence Service and Security police agent, Mr Smith.

He claimed he was approached by top-ranking AWB commanders and a former Nazi captain to assassinate Mr Mandela at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from his world tour on July 18.

Police General Herman Stadler said last night the police took the newspaper's allegations about the rightwing groups' intended actions very seriously and were conducting intensive investigations.

● TO PAGE 2.

**SALE NOW ON SALE NOW ON**

**AMMUNITION**

**WANTED**



# ter cover-up

STEVE McQUILLAN and KITT KATZIN

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Mr Trengove and Mr Campbell said council employees had adopted a "strategy of concealment" over the whereabouts or knowledge of the security department's Webster file.

"It is inconceivable that a profile of this sensitivity, coincidentally about the victim of a hitherto unsolved murder, could simply have disappeared without trace. and it is submitted that the inability of any member of the department to assist the commission in this regard is sinister in the extreme."

Mr Lawley Shein, for Mr Gouws, said there was evidence regarding the involvement of Mr Greyling and Mr de Swardt in the Webster murder. "While the evidence regarding the killing of Dr Webster may not fall within the ambit of this commission, it is submitted that Mr Gouws's allegations ... should be fully investigated."

Mr Trengove and Mr Campbell commented on

● TO PAGE 2.

**Webster** **FROM PAGE 1.**  
a report drawn up by council spy Toni Naude, in which he suggested that Dr Webster had been involved in the covert and illegal channelling of money to the African National Congress.  
They noted that Mr Naude later conceded, in evidence, that the report was possibly false.  
"This helps not one whit ... the reader in 1988 (when the report was filed) ... would have believed it to be true."  
Mr Naude, the commission was told, had cultivated a superficial friendship with Dr Webster and went running with him in Crown Mines.

He had supplied Dr Webster's home address to the security department in an official report.  
At the time, Mr Naude had infiltrated the Five Freedoms Forum, of which Dr Webster was vice-president.  
"It is difficult to extrapolate from this web of intrigue and deception the role of the department, if any, in Dr Webster's murder."  
Mr Gouws's evidence relating to the alleged role of the military in Dr Webster's murder was rejected by A P Roux, counsel for the SADF, and by the legal teams representing senior city council officials.  
Advocates representing the commission, Denis Fine and Lötter We-pener, described Mr Naude's association with Dr Webster as sinister.

● See Page 4.

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2  
Saturday Star June 23 1990



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h his equally pu  
of "Spellbound"



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# University helps students to select right career paths

B/Dam 25/6/90- (54) (B)

WITS University offers students advice on a range of careers in commerce, from accountants to actuaries to statisticians or economists.

Faculty of commerce assistant registrar Sandra Benn says most of the students in the faculty intend becoming chartered accountants.

The faculty offers two undergraduate degrees in accountancy, a Bachelor of Economic Science and a BCom with three branches.

A student can read a general Bachelor of Commerce degree (BCom) on a full or part-time basis. Full-time study takes a minimum of three years, although Benn says most students take four years. Part-time study takes a minimum of four years.

Of the 14 courses prescribed for the degree, 11 are compulsory. The minimum matriculation requirement for a BCom is 40% in English higher grade, first or second language, and 40% in maths higher grade or 60% at standard grade.

The second option is the BCom legal group. This takes a minimum of three years to complete and the entrance requirements are the same as for a BCom general. Some of the courses are compulsory.

Students who take this course usually go on to an LLB afterwards, which takes a further two years full-time postgraduate study.

It appeals to those who wish to study corporate or company law.

## Consulting

Benn says a few of these students go on after the LLB to study the second part of the Bachelor of Accountancy degree, which makes them highly qualified since they are then qualified in both law and accounting fields.

"They do well in companies where there is a consulting division, such as Arthur Andersen or Price Waterhouse," she says.

The third option is the BCom Accounting degree at undergraduate level. This is also a three-year minimum degree but all

the courses are prescribed and the entrance requirements are stricter than for the other two degrees. A student must have a D symbol for matric maths higher grade in order to qualify.

"That tends to put students off a bit," Benn says.

The BComAcc was designed in conjunction with the Public Accountants and Auditors Board education committee to satisfy their requirements.

The BComAcc at undergraduate level is also called Part I of the degree of Bachelor of Accounting.

Part II of this degree can be taken by BCom graduates who satisfy the requirements of Part I. Part II takes two years of part-time or one year full-time study.

Benn says some of the BCom general students use this as a way into the BComAcc.

If a student performs well in the first year and achieves at least 55% in Accounting I he can be considered for admission to the accounting branch of the BCom.

The faculty requires its

commerce students to take one humanities course as part of the degree so that students can demonstrate their ability to express themselves and write a reasonable essay.

The faculty also offers the degree of Bachelor of Economic Science, which studies economics and its related subjects in more depth than at BCom level. After graduation the student can qualify for further study in economics or actuarial science.

## Limit

"We admit 1 000 first-year students every year, most of whom do a general BCom. There is a limit of about 300 students for BComAcc and 150 for BCom Legal.

"There is a very high failure rate, especially at first year. There are several reasons. At first-year level, students are often overwhelmed by the large numbers in the class and even the tutorials are quite big, which intimidates them from asking questions or saying they don't understand."



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B/Days 25/6/90

# Commerce degree provides a broad range of versatility

FACULTIES of commerce at universities around the country have the largest number of students.

Every year, hundreds of commerce graduates are thrown on the job market and sucked up by the accountancy firms, who look for more the following year.

The demand for commerce graduates rests on one main factor — the enormous versatility of the Bachelor of Commerce degree for a career in business.

As business grows, the demand for people with a business background and aptitude also grows.

The accountancy firms train large numbers of accountants and lose them to commerce and industry because of the rewards the private sector has to offer.

Another reason for the demand for graduates is the constant trickle overseas. Accountants are in demand internationally and SA has a good name in the profession.

The two most common career paths for a qualified accountant are to stay in public practice, aspiring to a partnership in a firm, or



CHRIS AITKEN

to move into commerce and industry, either as a financial manager or in general management.

Accountancy firms have been changing in recent years. They are determined to shake off the "little grey man" image.

Eden Trust executive director Chris Aitken says TV is full of glamorous doctors and lawyers, but accountants don't feature.

The stereotype of an auditor, in particular, is a man who checks the books of a company. The reality is that, firstly, it is as likely to be a woman as a man and, secondly, far from just checking the books, the

auditor offers advice on how the client can run his business profitably.

Accountants use the concept of "added value" to describe the services they offer their clients. They bring expertise in a range of fields as well as a specific knowledge of the client's business to help him solve his financial problems.

A qualified accountant can specialise in any field he prefers.

Recruitment partners say they do not necessarily hunt for the students at the top of the class — although these are, naturally, much sought after.

But academic ability has to be supplemented by a strong personality and the ability to get along in business.

## Integrity

The qualities demanded of an accountant are not only technical expertise, but integrity and the ability to communicate with clients.

After achieving a BCom degree, the trainee accountant works for about three years before writing the qualifying examination (QE) set by the Public Accountants and Auditors Board.

Alternatively, the graduate with a Bachelor of Accountancy degree writes the QE in the year after he graduates and can then begin his career as a chartered accountant.

An accountant who stays in public practice progresses from manager to partner in a firm, while the accountant who opts for a career in commerce and industry can do anything from starting his own business to joining management in a large corporation.

## Rewards

Either way, the financial rewards are great. A qualified accountant in his or her mid-twenties can earn around R80 000 a year.

Other options are part-time study towards the national diploma in accounting or membership in the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

A third choice at university level is to take a degree in actuarial science, which has a greater mathematical component than other commerce degrees, followed by an average of seven years part-time study towards an actuarial qualification.

Star 25/6/90

(54) (256)

## FFF hosts meeting on spies, CCB

By Kaizer Nyatumba

The Five Freedoms Forum will host a public meeting in Johannesburg this week to register its rejection of the Civil Co-operation Bureau and the Johannesburg City Council's spy ring.

The meeting, to take place at St Luke's Church Hall in Orchards at 8 pm on Wednesday, will be addressed by, among others, Democratic Party MP for Houghton Tony Leon and Lawyers for Human Rights national director Brian Currin.

Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) spokesman Gael Neke told The Star the meeting provided an opportunity for the public to register its abhorrence of the CCB and the council spy ring.

The FFF believed, Ms Neke said, that "the death of (University of the Witwatersrand academic) David Webster and numerous others could be linked directly to the CCB and the spying activities of the JCC".

"Members of the public feel very strongly that Government at both national and local level has acted in a highly secretive and unaccountable way ..."

She said the Harms and Hiemstra commissions had shown that some documents had been hidden or destroyed, CCB members had been allowed "to appear in ridiculous disguise", answers had been refused and lies were the order of the day. This all made a mockery of the process of law.

What South Africa needed, Ms Neke said, were built-in guarantees to ensure that such organisations did not exist again in future.

The meeting — to be addressed by CCB target Gavin Evans, JCC spy ring target Jane Barrett and lawyer David Dison — has been jointly organised by the FFF, the Black Sash, the David Webster Trust, the DP, the End Conscription Campaign, the Human Rights Commission, the National Union of South African Students and the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference.



# Transition crucial for SA

Star 28/6/90 (54)

It was one of those memorable moments, making the audience want to chuckle with glee while holding its breath at the same time.

It came just after panelists on the platform were introduced to delegates.

Sitting next to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leon Wessels, was Jeffrey Radebe, listed on the programme merely as "MDM spokesperson".

Mr Wessels was introduced as a National Party MP and as the former Deputy Minister of Law and Order.

Mr Radebe was introduced as one of the political prisoners released from Robben Island a week ago, having been sentenced in 1986 to 10 years' jail.

## Symbolic

As happens at conferences, the sound system was playing up. So Mr Wessels, to the delight of the crowd, took the portable microphone and held it for Mr Radebe.

It was a symbolic gesture of the new South Africa about which everybody talks, yet Idasa's conference was not about symbolic gestures. It was a tentative look at what is likely to happen as South Africa moves through the extremely dangerous waters of transition from autocracy to democracy.

Much of the conference was an attempt to get two sides to listen and understand each other: those who can roughly be collected under the label of liberal social democrats and those who are either African National Congress members or supporters.

But the keynote speech was something different.

Delivered by an overseas academic, who said he was no expert on South Africa, it was an analytic look at how similar transitions fared in other countries.

Professor Phillippe Schmitter of Stanford University's Political Science Department listed countries which have been through this transition since 1974.

He said: "Perhaps an embarrass-

"The most dangerous time for a bad government is when it starts to reform itself" — Alexis de Tocqueville.

PETER SULLIVAN

reports on the "Conference on Transition" held by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

ment at my own inability to foresee a change of such magnitude led me to devote a lot of subsequent attention to the transition problem.

"I have become a sort of 'junkie' hooked on transitions, fascinated by that intoxicating mixture of personal liberation in the present, and collective uncertainty about the future."

His paper was complex and academic.

He has studied 29 cases of transition from Brazil and Argentina to Spain and Greece. Yet all followed similar patterns. And each preceding one influenced the next.

There is a wide variety of ways to get from autocracy to democracy, some are preferable to others in that some are more likely to lead to stable, viable democratic outcomes.

Transitions usually start with pacts at the top which are undemocratic and conservative (like between the ANC and NP) and go on to imposition of reform, a founding election, and a revolution — bloodless or otherwise.

## Complex

His paper is too complex to analyse here (there is a four-volume tome being published on his work), but two points were interesting.

- The reasons for launching a transition can be found predominantly in domestic, internal factors.

- Once the transition is over and the political actors begin to settle into their respective trenches, the consolidation process is generally strongly influenced by external actors and processes.

Professor Andre du Toit, who has worked with Professor Schmitter, tried to put the research into a South African context.

He noted that South Africa is in

the phase of pact-forming, with pacts between the right-wing parties, between the ANC and NP, and even between the SADF and Umkhonto we Sizwe.

These pacts were undemocratic, conservative and unilaterally elite — we were moving, he said, to the brink of the next phase, a founding election.

## Zimbabwe

For the rest, the conference looked at lessons to be learnt from Zimbabwe and Namibia, transition in education, civil liberties, economic justice, the judicial system, local government, and the media.

On the lessons from Zimbabwe, that government sent a most impressive speaker, the Permanent Secretary in the Department of Political Affairs, Dr Stan Mudengo.

He made some interesting points, some of which, I suspect, need further checking.

A personable man, with a slightly off-beat sense of humour, he took pains to detail all the liberal and free enterprise goals achieved in Zimbabwe in the 10 years since independence.

At independence, he said whites were concerned about physical security, living standards, job security, health and education standards.

Now whites worry about the price of homes, travel overseas and the rising cost of living. This was a success, he suggested.

Over dinner, he said when South Africa achieved full democracy he expected house prices to rocket alarmingly as no settlers would be leaving.

At that same late dinner, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert made an interesting observation. He said township youth in South Africa appeared to have

only four role models: crime, sport, entertainment and political resistance.

Unless business, writing, professional and teaching models were created, the youth would go downhill.

Listening to the rest of the conference...

Ken Owen of Business Day presiding over a workshop on civil liberties in which debate went on interminably about the right to work without debaters realising one lot was talking about the right to seek work and the other about the right to have work.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert listing the reasons for change, external, internal, planned and unplanned.

ANC national executive committee member Thozamile Botha, who fled Port Elizabeth 10 years ago and only returned last week, talking on local government and mistaking proportional representation for race-based elections which he railed against.

Listening to all these little problems in getting two sides to listen to each other, one thing struck me.

## Minorities

The ANC is looking for a constitution that will benefit them when they get into power; social democrats are seeking a constitution that will protect liberal ideals; the National Party is seeking mechanisms to protect minorities.

If we really want to design a constitution and a Bill of Rights which will last, we should do it this way:

Think of the worst government of your nightmares, be it ANC, AWP or Ayatollah Khomeini. Assume it will take power in South Africa at the first.

Then design a constitution which you believe will keep those very people in check.

If we can all agree on that kind of constitution, it may last, it may provide real democracy, and, most important of all, it may just protect all people against awful abuse of power by any future government.



# Academics elected to Fort Hare Council

Sowetan 28/6/90

TWO academics from the University of Cape Town have been elected to the Council of the University of Fort Hare.

Professor Francis Wilson has been elected chairman of the council while Dr Mzobz Mboya was elected a member.

Mboya was also elected president of convocation.

Wilson is the director of the South African Labour Research Development Unit (Saldru), and Mboya senior lecturer at the School of Education.

Wilson said the appointment of the new council marked the end of Bantu education as far as the university was concerned.

He said the appointments were a highly significant development in this time of momentous change for South Africa.

"In drawing strength from the great history of Fort Hare, the Council is looking forward to an exciting period of transformation, growth and working together with all members of the Fort Hare family," he said.

Mboya said his position would enable him to help formulate policies regarding the progress of the university.

"Fort Hare is not a homeland institution. It is an institution of higher learning for all people of South Africa."

"One only has to look at the graduates of Fort Hare to verify that the university has transcended the limitations of the homeland system. Nelson Mandela, Kenneth Kaunda and Robert Mugabe were all graduates of the university."

# Put corruption inquiry on hold, says Turfloop

w/ Mail 29/6/90

By WALLY MBHELE

THE University of the North has reacted to students' allegations of corruption by asking the lawyers representing them to shelve the matter until graduation celebrations are over.

The Pietersburg students have instructed the lawyers, TP Moloto and Company, to petition the government to appoint a commission of inquiry into alleged academic and administrative ir-

regularities at the university.

The allegations include sexual exploitation for degrees, nepotism, poor administration, tribalism and ethnicity.

In a statement to students this week, the university said it "doubts the factuality of the claims made in the memorandum and would urge the six students to withdraw their libellous and unfounded allegations".

"The university's staffing policy does

not provide for nepotism, tribalism or ethnicity. The 'sex for examination passes' is a blatant lie. Staff who make themselves guilty of such behaviour would be disciplined upon receipt of complaints," the statement added.

The university said it would not "countenance any irregularities by any of its officers while in the same breath it will pursue any person who publishes malicious and unfounded reports".

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Spec  
29/6/90



# Wits warns on collapse of black teaching

By Janet Heard,  
Education Reporter

The number of blacks admitted to the University of the Witwatersrand next year may be reduced due to the breakdown of teaching in black schools, says the vice-chancellor, Professor Robert Charlton.

Speaking at the university's main graduation ceremony last night, he said there were 19 341 students enrolled this year, nearly 600 more than last year.

This was largely due to an increase in black matriculants, but the collapse of the school system had weakened prospects for improvement.

The growth in the number of black students at Wits had been accompanied by allegations that

the university had allowed its standards to drop.

"It is our policy to maintain and, if possible, enhance the quality of our product."

Professor Charlton said that in the light of recent accusations that the university discriminated against blacks, the senate had decided to investigate the university's exclusion and selection criteria.

Two members of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee and two members of the ANC would be invited to take part in the investigation.

Professor Charlton said it was the duty of the university to try to meet the legitimate needs of the society it served and to resist any improper pressures of interest groups.



# The way to fairer spending

An amount of R6,6 billion was spent in 1987 on schooling 6,7 million pupils.

The money was distributed very unequally — R2,6 billion on fewer than a million white pupils, R1,3 billion on 4,7 million black pupils.

The amounts spent by the homelands and by the Department of Education and Training (DET) were also very unequal. The DET spent R1,2 billion on 1,9 million pupils. The homelands spent R1,1 billion on 2,7 million pupils.

(I have used the 1987 statistics because they are the latest audited statistics from the Department of National Education. Although the detail may have changed, the unequal ratios and trends still exist.)

## Answers

These inequalities fuel "the education crisis".

But what can be done? How can the money that is available for education be distributed fairly? These questions have utopian, naive and pragmatic answers.

Utopians insist that the Government should spend as much on every child's education as it spends on a white child's.

It isn't possible to calculate accurately how much it will cost to implement this demand. The Department of National Education (DNE) statistics don't tell us how much is spent at the different levels of schooling.

In 1987, 45 percent of black pupils were in junior primary school but only 35 percent of white pupils were at that level. That's why it isn't totally accurate to use per capita statistics to calculate the cost of equalising expenditure on education.

On the other hand, a call for equal expenditure is a call for funds to eliminate shortages and backlogs. If per capita statistics were used to calculate the cost of equalising expenditure on education, there would be money to wipe out the mischief

**JAMES MOULDER**, professor of philosophy at the University of Natal, Maritzburg, a research fellow at the Education Foundation and a member of the Private Sector Education Council, suggests how spending on education could be distributed more fairly.

of the past. But the money that is required isn't there.

In 1987, the total per capita expenditure on pupils in white schools was R2 717. If the same amount had been spent on every child, the education budget would have been R18,3 billion, or 39 percent of the national budget. It isn't possible to spend that much on education.

Utopians maintain that the money can be found. They argue that what is spent on defence and on the administration of apartheid could be spent on education.

Nobody doubts that an enormous amount of money has been wasted on defence and the administration of apartheid. Some of this money could and should have been spent on education. But some of it should have been spent on health care, housing and rural development.

Therefore, even if 20 percent of the 1987 budget of R46,3 billion hadn't been wasted on defence and the administration of apartheid, only about R2,3 billion could have been added to the education budget.

## Only half

If that had happened, then per capita expenditure would have risen from R985 to R1 329. That is only about half of the per capita figure (R2 717) for white pupils.

Utopian demands for equalising expenditure on education can't be met. We can't have what we can't pay for.

The call for vouchers instead of subsidies is a popular, but naive proposal for equalising expenditure on education.

Leon Louw and Frances Kendall advocated the idea in "South Africa: The Solution". More recently, Bobby

available for education. They should be removed from the debate.

Finally, for decades white pupils got a much bigger slice of the education budget than they were entitled to. This must stop.

Until the inequalities in the provision of teachers and classrooms have been eliminated, it isn't fair to spend as much on them as on black pupils. The same can be said about Indian pupils. They too have had much more than a fair share of the education budget.

A modest but substantial strategy to equalise expenditure on education is to stop capital investments, in equipment, buildings and land in schools that are run by the House of Assembly and the House of Delegates.

If that had happened in 1987, an additional R293 million could have been allocated to the schools that are run by the DET and by the homelands. If it had happened in 1986, an additional R284 million could have been spent on these schools.

## Modest

This isn't as much money as it seems. It would not have eliminated all the shortages and backlogs that exist. But it would have built about 30 000 classrooms.

This is an extremely modest proposal. It doesn't ask for more money to be spent on education.

But it cannot work unless parents and teachers who are classified as white, or as Indian, accept that the Government should spend only salaries and operating costs on their children's education.

If they are prepared to accept this modest reduction in what is spent on their children's education, they can help to solve "the education crisis".

They can tell blacks that they are prepared to carry their share of the hardship and inconvenience that is required to create "a new South Africa".

Godsell and his constitution-making colleagues from the Anglo American Corporation have supported it.

Vouchers can be of equal value, or they can be graded according to the ability of parents to contribute something towards their children's schooling.

## Cannot work

Apart from the fact that it cannot work, there is nothing wrong with the idea.

In 1987, vouchers of equal value would have been worth R985 each. Therefore, R0,9 billion would've been paid out in vouchers to white parents with children at school.

But in 1987, the total salary bill for white schools was R2,1 billion.

To meet this shortfall, white parents would have had to pay about R100 a month for every child they had at school. To meet the shortfall between what the voucher was worth (R985) and the per capita amount that was spent on every white child (R2 717), would have cost another R45.

There are many white parents who can afford to spend about R150 a month on schooling each of their children. But the majority cannot.

A more pragmatic approach to equalising expenditure on education is driven by three ideas.

First, the backlogs and shortages that exist in black schools have accumulated over many decades. It needn't take as long to eliminate them, but they cannot be wiped out in less than a decade.

Second, unequal salaries are due to unequal qualifications. They aren't caused by an unfair formula for distributing the money that is

54 Star 29/6/90

## Campuses to be linked

# Major plans for UCT's expansion

Cape Town 29/6/90 (54)

### Municipal Reporter

UCT has plans to acquire more land to link the main and medical campuses and to build a new bridge over Settlers' Way.

This emerged from documents before the Cape Town City Council's monthly meeting yesterday.

The council agreed to a suggestion from UCT deputy vice-chancellor Professor J V O Reid that a liaison committee between the university and the council be set up.

According to the report, the proposed expansion of the university should be completed within 15 years.

Another of the aims of the university officials was to deviate Rhodes Drive underneath the rugby fields "to allow the upper and lower campuses to be joined".

There were also plans to build an underground parking garage and to provide "a dedicated transport system

between the suburban railway line and the university".

More land was also needed for the construction of university buildings.

University officials made a presentation of these plans to councillors last year.

Many of the university's needs related to facilities and services for which the council was responsible, the report said, and the university could not proceed with its plan without closer co-operation with the council.

Yesterday the council nominated the chairman of the town planning committee, Mr Clive Keegan, and the two ward councillors for Rondebosch, Mr Arthur Wienburg and Mr Rupert Hurly, to serve on the liaison committee.

Its first task will be to consider the transportation and parking problems common to the university and the city.

Mr Ian Iversen said Mowbray's structure plan would also be affected by the proposals. Mr Keegan assured him this would be taken into account.



300 strike  
as UCT pay  
talks stall

APT. TIMES  
27/6/90  
54

ABOUT 300 UCT employees belonging to the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) downed tools yesterday to protest against the slow progress in wage negotiations.

Talks between UCT management and the TGWU began on February 28 and after 11 meetings no agreement has been reached.

In an attempt to speed things up, the two sides engaged a mediator who held talks with both parties on June 21. The talks were then adjourned until yesterday.

The union has rejected the management offer of an 18% increase. Management is now offering a minimum basic salary of R13 000 a year.

EDUCATION — UNIVERSITY

1890

JULY — OCT.

IN THE BOX — FILE



# War on strong-arm tactics

By VIVIEN HORLER  
Weekend Argus Reporter

MR Nelson Mandela has denounced ANC supporters who use intolerance and "strong-arm tactics" to bully rivals into silence.

These tactics were completely contrary to ANC policy, he said. "The handful of misguided individuals who engage in such actions, claiming to be acting in the name of the ANC, should take this as a clear warning that we shall vigorously pursue the objective of ending all acts of violence that are perpetrated against the people."

Mr Mandela was speaking at a special graduation ceremony at the University of Cape Town last night, at which an honorary doctor of laws degree was conferred on him by the chancellor, Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

Mr Mandela said the ANC was determined that talks with the government succeed so that remaining obstacles to negotiations for a new South Africa would be removed.

"We even took the bold step of unilaterally denying ourselves a key weapon in

## Mandela warns ANC 'misguided' supporters

the struggle against apartheid — use of arms.

"The question we wish to pose is: Can it in all honesty be said that ours has been matched by an equal commitment, at all levels, on the side of the government?"

"Peace, we believe, can be secured only when there is justice."

Reiterating a call for an interim government and a constituent assembly elected on the basis of one person, one vote, he said such an assembly would give every party the opportunity to canvas

support for its view of the future constitution.

"An assembly elected in this manner will have the virtue of representativity and the added bonus of conferring legitimacy on its final product."

Mr Mandela said an elected constituent assembly able to negotiate and draft a new constitution would be the best means of achieving a speedy transition in South Africa.

Referring to the University of Cape Town, he said the composition of the university council should more faithfully reflect the community in which the university operates.

"The challenge that faces our universities today and for the foreseeable future is that of transforming these great centres of learning into institutions that will have relevance for the lives of the dispossessed and disinherited."

He said the university's admission policies needed "recasting to increase access to this institution by those who are deprived" and called for the faculty and student body ultimately to reflect the demographic make-up of South Africa.



Figure: BRENTON GEACH, Weekend Argus.  
Dr Nelson Mandela ... it was a moment that even the visionary Cecil John Rhodes could not have foreseen ... an opponent of colonialism and deputy leader of a movement committed to democracy awarded an honorary doctorate of laws by the university he helped to found.

## Knee-bending? Unnecessary, sir!

By VIVIEN HORLER  
Weekend Argus Reporter

MR Nelson Mandela did not kneel before Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chancellor of the university of Cape Town and former Anglo American chairman, during a controversial graduation ceremony yesterday.

Mr Mandela said afterwards: "I was prepared to kneel, but the chancellor was kind enough not to make it necessary for me to do so."

Controversy had preceded the ceremony, at which Mr Mandela was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree, after student and worker bodies claimed that UCT graduation ceremonies were exclusive and unavailable to the community.

They also said that Mr Mandela could not bend his knee to Mr Oppenheimer, who they described as the "arch-capitalist".

There were several meetings between the students, the workers and the university authorities before it was agreed that the ceremony would take place on the

university's rugby field instead of the usual venue, Jameson Hall, which seats just 1 250.

But the issue of who was to confer the degree was always non-negotiable, Dr Saunders later told the university staff. And the question was never raised by Mr Mandela himself, "one of the most courteous people I have ever met".

### Not customary

After yesterday's ceremony Dr Saunders said it was not customary for UCT graduates to kneel while being capped.

"Mr Oppenheimer did not kneel when I conferred an honorary degree on him, and I didn't kneel when he conferred one on me."

Mr Oppenheimer declined to comment. One of the most vociferous of the student bodies, the South African National Students Congress (Sansco), issued a statement "enthusiastically" welcoming Mr Mandela to the campus, adding that it

regarded "this landmark occasion as an acknowledgement by UCT of the inevitable process of democratic transformation of all facets of the university".

More than 4 000 people attended yesterday's ceremony, although some seats remained empty. The weather was still and fine, and the sunset behind the university buildings and Devil's Peak made an impressive backdrop to the proceedings.

Security, provided by the university and ANC cadres, was tight and everyone arriving at the rugby field had to pass through a metal detector.

The decision to confer the degree was taken by the university council almost exactly a year ago, while Mr Mandela was still in prison. Welcoming him yesterday Dr Saunders said: "We hoped we would not have to confer the degree in prison and so it is with particular joy that we can be here today to honour a man whose life and whose very freedom symbolise so much."

# Key student and youth bodies unite

Political Correspondent *W. C. S. 4/12/90*

A NEW political forum, uniting a wide spectrum of key youth and student bodies, has been formed.

The Youth Education Forum (YEF) arises out of the campaign for a single, nonracial education department.

Its formation is being hailed as a "major achievement in interaction and co-operation".

The YEF includes the Democratic Party Youth, South African Youth Congress (Sayco), the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the South African Students Congress (Sansco), the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), Pupils United for Peace and Awareness (Pupa) and the Cape Town Junior Town Council.

The organisations have united behind the call for creating a single, nonracial department. The forum is to hold its first public meeting in Mowbray tomorrow.

The meeting, which will be addressed by a representative of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC), will be chaired by the Western Cape organiser of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative, Mr Mark Behr.



# Students may be homeless over holiday

Staff Reporter

A HANDFUL of UCT students are resisting having to move out of university-owned accommodation for the summer vacation.

UCT administrators want to rent out the flats to visitors from up-country and use the money to upgrade student residences.

Students living in the Liesbeeck Gardens flats in Mowbray told the Cape Times yesterday that they had not been offered alternative accommodation and would be "out on the street" if they could not stay in the flats

Cape Times 4/12/90 (54)  
until the university opened again next year.

However, the block appeared deserted yesterday and prominent notices reminding students that they had to move out were pinned on notice boards at the entrances.

The memorandum, issued by the residents' committee in October, said residence fees were calculated to cover the period until November 30, and all students had agreed to this condition when they registered for the year.

Individuals with "academic or pressing personal reasons" to stay

in Cape Town could apply for alternative accommodation, which would be provided for an additional fee, it added.

UCT public relations director Mr Kendal Jarvis said "four or five" out of more than 300 students in the block had not yet moved out, but were expected to do so soon.

The university needed the building to be vacated to carry out repairs and bring in income from holidaymakers who paid to stay there during the season, he added.

# Single student union planned

(54)

forwards  
4/12/90



A SINGLE, national, non-racial student organisation is on the cards, senior ANC national executive committee member, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, said on Sunday night.

He was delivering the keynote address at the ninth annual congress of the SA National Students Congress at the University of Natal in Durban.

Kathrada said there was a strong probability that the two largest student organisations - Sansco and the National Union of South African Students - would merge.

At present, Nusas' membership is exclusively white, while Sansco draws its membership from black students.

"The ANC has ex-

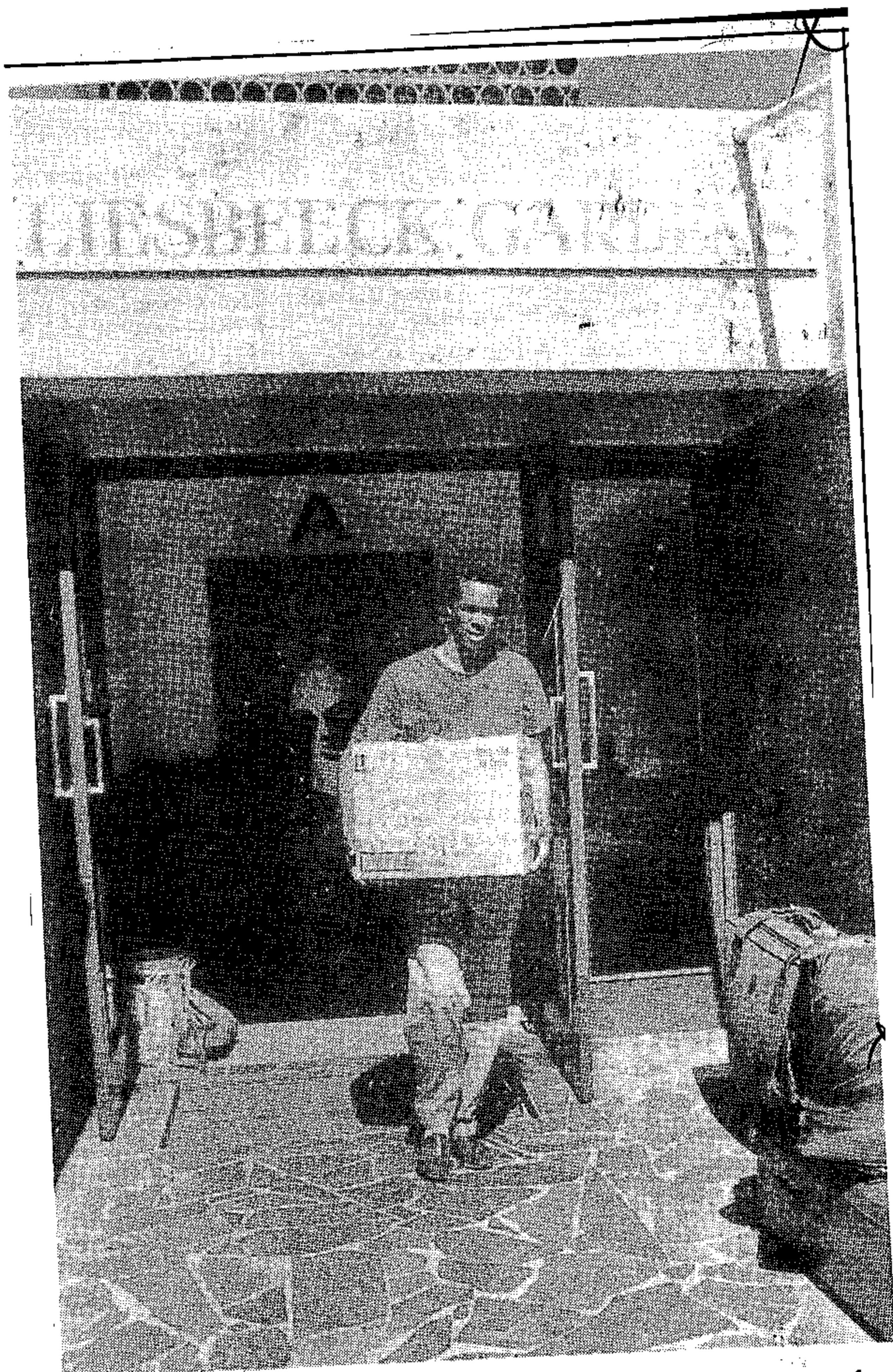
ploded on to the scene and is occupying the centre stage of South African politics," Kathrada said.

He warned that the ANC would seek to intensify its campaign of "mass action" saying that in neither the Groote Schuur nor the Pretoria minutes had the ANC agreed to suspend "mass mobilisation".

Until the government agreed to all demands made by the ANC, the process of "mass action" would continue, Kathrada said.

He said there was a campaign to weaken the ANC through the use of a "hidden hand", and that the organisation would do everything in its power to defend itself. *Sapa.*





**ON THE STREET...** A student carries some of his belongings out of a UCT-owned block of flats after being evicted yesterday. Picture: OBED ZILWA

# UCT begins with evictions

54

Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town began evicting students and staff members from its Liesbeeck Gardens residence in Mowbray yesterday, after reminding them that they had paid for accommodation only for the period up to the end of November.

Some 30 black students, staff members and their families have resisted having to leave, saying it was the only way they would be able to attend graduation ceremonies next week.

The university told the students in October that individuals with "academic or pressing personal reasons" for staying in Cape Town during the

holiday could apply for alternative accommodation, costing R20 a day.

Some students said they could not afford to pay for accommodation and questioned the university's commitment to its stated non-racial ideal.

Mrs Ivy Rabaji, who works for the Southern Africa Labour Development Research Unit (Saldru) at UCT, said she returned last week from a working visit to Canada and the US, and was told by UCT that she had to move out by the end of November.

According to Mrs Rabaji and another Saldru employee evicted yesterday, Mr Duke Ngcokoto, UCT did not set a limit on their accommodation.

CAPE TOWN 5/12/90



CMT-TM 45 5/12/90

# UCT boffins offer to clean dirty False Bay

By PETER DENNEHY AND DAVE MARRS

SCIENTISTS at UCT believe they can help reduce the level of pollution in False Bay.

Their plan was offered yesterday after a government report pin-pointed eight areas in False Bay where pollution made bathing dangerous.

The Environmental Evaluation Unit at UCT suggested a three-phase approach to the problem of pollution flowing into False Bay from contaminated streams.

The general manager of the unit, Dr John Raimondo, said the specific sources of pollution in each stream should be determined, those responsible told, and practical means of reducing the discharge worked out with their co-operation.

Dr Raimondo added that although the discharge of individual factories could be below the legal limit, the accumulative effect of several industries releasing waste into the same stream often resulted in unacceptable pollution levels.

Cape Town's city engineer, Mr Arthur Clayton, in his reaction to the report, said it was totally impractical to collect all the polluted stormwater that ran into False Bay and treat it before it was released.

A council statement on False Bay coastal policy released yesterday said the problem needed "vigilant attention" as it could influence the recreation and tourism potential of beaches in the area.

Mr Clayton said the main areas of concern were the stormwater outlets. One thing that could be done was to build reten-

A R479 000 contract for research on the effect of water quality variables on plant and animal life in rivers has been awarded to the University of Cape Town's Zoology Department, Water Affairs Minister Mr Gert Kotze announced yesterday.

The results of this research were expected to lay the foundation for new techniques and methodologies for any investigations into the water quality required to conserve natural aquatic ecosystems.

The new policy of his department was to manage the water quality of receiving waters rather than that of effluents, he said in a statement.

Specification of water quality guidelines was therefore needed.

tion ponds in which the water would remain for a while before being released into the sea.

"We have an experimental one at Strandfontein," he said. "We are trying to grow reeds there, as this helps to remove nutrients (nitrates, phosphates and salts), and it also helps at the micro-biological level, with bacteria."

There were problems with detention ponds, however. They took up a lot of space; mosquitoes might breed there; and the reeds had to be harvested lest they die and return to the water everything they had filtered out of it.

It was true that not every virus was eliminated from treated water from the Cape Flats and Mit-

chells Plain sewage treatment plants, he said, but their die-off rate was very rapid in the sea.

"We could reduce the virus count before then by chlorinating the water, but there is an environmental problem with discharging chlorine into the marine environment," he said.

The council had 20 stations in the municipal area on the False Bay coast where water quality was monitored. Health officials also watched carefully for outbreaks of disease, but there had been none despite the discharges into the sea over many years.

Dr Stewart Fisher, MOH of the RSC, said the Disa River was a problem only in winter, as a result of rainwater run-off. The septic tanks at Badlamboer, Hout Bay, did not leak into a swimming area. The tank leakage problem would soon be overcome when a new pipeline was commissioned.

Mr Anton Moldan, chief pollution officer of the Department of Sea Fisheries, said the shellfish and mussel industry was not located in False Bay, as these creatures were not found in large quantities there.

This was not a result of the pollution, however. "We have not noticed any effect of pollution on marine organisms," he said.

Water quality around the Gant's outfall in Strand municipality was "the worst" in False Bay, according to the study. No official spokesman was available for comment yesterday, but an unofficial one said the situation was expected to improve when the Gant factory closed down next year.



# Azapo man gets the boot

A SUB-WARDEN at the Liesbeeck Gardens block of flats owned by UCT and national vice-president of Azapo is among dozens of students kicked out from their flats by the administration this week.

Mr Monde Ntwasa is a Masters of Sciences student and is due to write his thesis in Clinical Psychology in January.

The high-rise residence in Mowbray resembled a township eviction scene as campus security personnel forced out students still occupying their flats.

Student belongings were hurriedly packed into black garbage bags and thrown outside as impatient campus security personnel moved on to the next "illegal occupant" on their list. South 6/12/90 - 12/12/90.

Ntwasa explained: "I can't go to the junior res where they say I should go, as conditions there are just not suitable for my studies."

A visibly angry Ntwasa showed how his frozen foods were dumped in a rubbish bin as campus control officers carried his fridge away.

"I was ordered to leave the flat last Friday, despite the fact that my duties as sub-warden ended on Monday", he said.

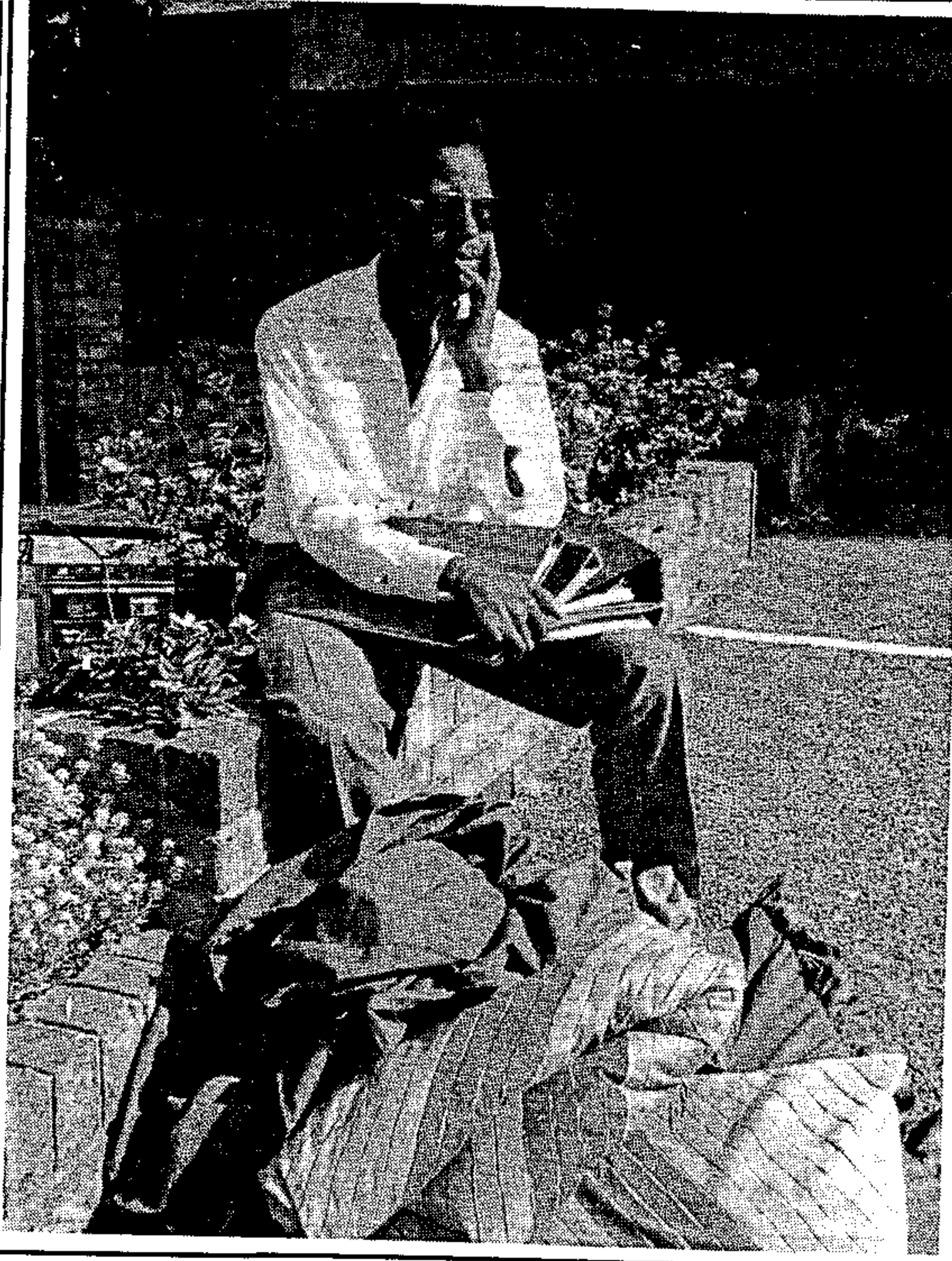
A few students remain on the premises for various reasons. Some are awaiting graduation ceremonies scheduled to start on December 11. Others have either deferred their examinations and are due to write at the beginning of January or have to submit their thesis.

Students have accused the university of "pursuing their business interest to our detriment".

Liesbeeck Gardens is a predominantly black residence which during the festive season is rented out to holiday-makers who visit the Cape Peninsula.

"Before they are admitted to campus residences, students sign a 10-months contract from the beginning of February to the end of November," said Mr Brendan Roberts of the students affairs department. He said that students were being offered accommodation at other residences.

"It is crucial for the university to rent out the flats during the holiday season as this contributes largely towards the funding of residences," said Roberts.



**EVICTED:** Azapo's vice-president Monde Ntwasa was among dozens of students evicted from residence by the University of Cape Town

C





**DEADLY MARAUDERS:** This man was found shot and hacked to death in the violence-racked East Rand township of Thokoza this week. He was one of the 70 people killed since Sunday night. Behind the East Rand war — Page 7

PIC: AFRAPIX

# Bursary shock

**STUDENTS** intending to register at tertiary institutions next year could have their hopes of further education dashed by a bursary cash crunch.

Several administrators of bursary funds have reported a serious shortage of money, saying available financial resources amount to "a drop in the ocean".

## Increase

Definite cuts in government subsidies have already resulted in a sharp increase in university fees next year.

According to educationists, recent political developments in the country have resulted in greater emphasis falling on developmental education such as pre-schools, adult classes and literacy programmes at the expense of tertiary

By MUSA NDWANDWE

ary education budgets.

The South African Students Education Trust (Saset), a major bursary organisation, confirmed funds were "drying up" for university and Technikon students next year.

"The number of applications for assistance we have received has risen from 8 000 this year to 15 000 for next year," said Ms Laura Schultz, a Saset worker.

She said 12 bursary organisations, including four universities in the country, had been able to administer only 10 000 bursaries for this year.

"As you can see, this is just a drop in the ocean," she said.

"Students must expect real pressure in terms of a lack of financial aid," said Mr Brendan Roberts of the University of Cape Town Student Affairs Department.

UCT will decide on next year's fees when the university council meets next

South 6/12/90 - 12/12/90

Wednesday, according to the registrar, Mr Hugh Amoore.

"We will be making a proposal to the Council for additional bursaries. We need a much more substantial amount," he said.

## Disadvantaged

UCT would have to adapt to a 20 per cent government subsidy cut in January next year, resulting in a greater financial burden on financially disadvantaged students.

"One in every eight undergraduates at UCT cannot afford to pay his or her fees," said Roberts.

University of the Western Cape spokesperson Mr Nazeem Howa said the university had R1-million to distribute among 3 618 students next year. The amount allocated to each student ranged from R1 000 to R5 000.

In a bid to relieve the situation, UWC has started a "work-study" programme with students employed as tutorial and administrative assistants on campus.

(54) The shortage in bursary funds has led to accusations that African students are given preferential treatment to equally disadvantaged students of other races.

Disatisfied UWC students cited cases of African students driving the latest model cars funded by bursary payouts.

UWC, however, disputed these claims.

"The criteria we use is academic ability. We also look at each student's needs," said Howa.

Saset also denied there was a bias towards Africans in bursary allocation.

"I dont think there's any deliberate attempt to give Africans special treatment," said Mr Elroy Africa, another Saset worker.

"The reality dictates that most people who need assistance are black and are Africans in particular," he said.

Africa emphasised education problems were tied to political problems — which made Africans the hardest-hit victims.

"We are dealing with the symptoms of the bigger problem," Africa said.



# Health care should be for all, says human rights

activist <sup>South</sup> 6/12/12/1990

By CHIARA CARTER  
 PRIMARY health care should be made available to a much greater range of people in South Africa.

This view was expressed by Ms Mary Burton, the newly-appointed commissioner for Human Rights in the Western Cape, at a graduation ceremony for the Medical and Music schools at the UCT campus this week.

Burton said it gave her "special satisfaction" to be part of the ceremony at which UCT's first black women doctors graduated and at which the first Master of Science Nursing degree was conferred.

## Disadvantaged

"I hope the time will come when there will be no reason for special comment on the achievements of people who are female or black," Burton said.

"For the present, however, their success offers encouragement to the many others, also disadvantaged by gender or racial classification, who will follow them."

Burton said the provision of health care was becoming prohibitively expensive and this was aggravated by the trend towards privatisation.

# Fund may provide loan relief for needy students

CASH-STRAPPED black students may receive relief from the high cost of tertiary education if plans to implement a national loan scheme are successful next year. (54)

The Independent Development Trust (IDT), administered by Mr Jan Steyn to allocate R2bn set aside for urban development, has approved several innovative projects in education, health and housing that will cost more than R160m.

The IDT is examining the possibility of a national loan scheme for funding tertiary education, specially for the most disadvantaged students who are unable to find support for their studies.

Leading educators from all over South Africa assisted in determining the IDT's priorities during September and October this year.

<sup>South</sup> 13/12 - 17/12/90  
 Specific areas in which the trust could perform a catalytic function and develop role models for broader replications were then canvassed and investigated in the field, throughout South Africa.

They want to give greater access through investment to educational opportunities for disadvantaged students.

## Technikons

The IDT has allocated R495 000 to the Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa) for an academic development programme in natural sciences and R500 000 to UWC to support their academic development programme.

Technikons admitting black students, like the Mangosuthu Technikon and Wits Technikon, have received R2m.

The IDT has allocated R600 000 to the Education Foundation for the establishment of a national clearing house for educational data in the country.



JAN STEYN  
 Fund administrator

# ANC provides homes for backyard

<sup>South</sup> 6/12 - 12/12/90

THE Mossel Bay branch of the African National Congress and the local civic organisation have decided to provide shelter for the thousands of homeless in the South Cape town.

Since November 28, more than 300 shacks have been erected in the Kwanonqaba township under the supervision of the two organisations.

"We drew up a list of all the homeless people, which totalled 3 800," said Mossel

A second meeting will take place on January 30 next year.

"The police have visited the shack area to ask who was responsible for building them," said Yantolo.

"The residents told them they had decided they could no longer wait for the CPA to implement its promise to provide land.

"Since then, police have been tried a few times to find out who is responsible, but no

them fodder.

*CAT Times 7/12/90*  
**New boss for Rhodes**

(54)

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Professor Michael Smout has been appointed vice-principal of Rhodes University.

*CAT Times 7/12/90*  
**PAC founder's memorial**

THE memorial service for Mr Guma Mugxali, 59, a founder member of the PAC, will be held at No 10 Uluntu Drive, Malunga Park, Guguletu, at noon tomorrow.

*CAT Times 7/12/90*  
**3 Reef miners missing**

JOHANNESBURG. — Three miners have been reported missing after ground falls at the Vaal Reef East Mine.



CAPE TOWN 7/12/90 (54) (220)

## Ndebele gets SA work permit

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, has granted Lesotho-based writer and poet Professor Njabulo Ndebele a temporary work permit to enable him to accept a teaching post at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Prof Ndebele, who is presently vice-chancellor of the National University of Lesotho and the national president of the Congress of South African Writers, has been offered a post by the department of African studies at Wits.

The granting of the temporary residence and work permit has ended a year-long wrangle over the issue.

— Sapa

FIM 712190 (54) (P)

## WITS BUSINESS SCHOOL LINKING WITH THE ANC

The deep-pocketed Swedish government is considering funding a programme to train government workers at the Wits Business School. But since Sweden never funds universities or other government institutions in SA, it's the school's ANC links that may bring in the money. FIM 712190

The school has applied to Sweden to fund the establishment of a new Public Policy and Development Administration Programme, which is scheduled to begin in 1992. One of the developers of the programme is Patrick FitzGerald, a recently returned ANC exile.

And though there is a loud "no comment"

from the school on any suggestion that there may be a connection with the ANC, there are signs that the programme will adopt a pro-ANC model.

FitzGerald, a Wits graduate who was previously based at the Liverpool Institute of Public Administration & Management, writes in the recent issue of the school's *Business Alert* publication: "The ANC, as a likely future government, must be given access to the senior civil service and must be able even at this stage to comment on appointments and structures."

In an interview, FitzGerald reiterated his views on the predominance of the ANC. He says that using the concept of official opposition, "the ANC is the alternative government." The PAC, Azapo, DP and other opposition groups also should have some access, but "they are not quite as important."

He believes access to the top ranks of government employment should come about right away through one-off affirmative action. As for the people already holding those jobs: "They will not necessarily be replaced; some will retire and others may go into the private sector. They may have to add a few people." All this seems to reinforce fears that SA will have a hugely swollen bureaucracy under any future ANC-aligned government.

Christina Hoffman, of the Swedish legation, says ANC involvement in the proposal is a factor in relaying applications to officials in Stockholm. "Yes, it does matter. It's one of the factors that make it interesting. It adds to the confidence."

FitzGerald says the programme is not funded by the ANC. He says it is getting outside "bridging" funding, but referred questions on the source of the financing to the school's dean, Keith Yeomans.

Yeomans referred requests for an interview to Nick Binedell, a senior lecturer in corporate strategy who is helping to establish the programme. Binedell refused to comment on ANC participation, but said his group was "consulting a wide range of organisations, institutions, universities and the State to think through the nature of the programme." He adds that funding was being provided by overseas supporters and foundations as well as the university.

But the question arises: should a business school be in the business of training bureaucrats?

No, say critics. A business school should not muddy its waters by delving into the training of government workers. The top MBA programmes in the US keep a strict line between the two disciplines. Yale University's School of Organisation & Management was panned by its alumni in a recent study by *Business Week*. "Yale still grants a master's degree in public and private management rather than in business, but (the dean) is trying to bring the programme closer to the mainstream," *Business Week* concludes.

In August, Yeomans said the Wits Business School was considering changing its name and some of the possibilities included

FIM 712190 (54) (P)

the Faculty of Management & Public Administration and the Faculty of Business & Public Administration. He also said he would like to see a parallel to the school, perhaps called the Wits Public Sector School (*Business* August 17).

At the University of Pretoria, the business school focuses on the private sector and leaves public sector training up to the Department of Public Administration.

"There's quite a different environment between the public and private sector," says Petrus Brynard, a senior lecturer in public administration at Tukkies. "There's a different value system. (Separating the two programmes) may lead to a lot of duplication, but there are a lot of differences, mainly stemming from goals and missions."

Brynard says his department would welcome the competition that Wits could provide. "There is a lot of need for public management, especially on the local government level. There is a lot of room for everyone."

Maureen Sullivan





ARGUS 8/12/90

# UCT: <sup>54</sup> 3 000 have reason to smile

By VIVIEN HORLER  
Education Reporter

ALMOST 3 000 people will receive degrees, diplomas and certificates from the University of Cape Town at six graduation ceremonies next week.

Among them will be 39 doctorates, including a doctor of law degree conferred on top Cape Town advocate Mr David Meyerowitz, SC — who was 74 earlier this year — for his published work. He is the third most senior silk practising at the Cape Bar.

Mr Meyerowitz, who has written standard reference works on the administration of estates and on income tax, is cited by the courts and in academic literature as an authority on tax law.

The citation accompanying the degree says: "His contribution to the jurisprudence of revenue law has been and remains profound."

A PhD degree is being conferred on

Andrew Kaplan who had registered for a master's degree but whose work was upgraded to doctoral level because of "its outstanding quality and its contribution to knowledge in the field of occupational psychology".

The university will also confer three doctorates in medicine to medical doctors for current research projects, and 35 PhD degrees, of which 16 are in the science faculty.

Master's degrees will be conferred on 151 students. The university will also confer 337 honours degrees, 1 849 bachelors degrees, 447 diplomas and a certificate.

Among the masters' degrees is UCT's first master of science (nursing) degree, which is to be awarded to Ms S Clow in the medical school's department of nursing.

■ The Argus offers a phone-in service on the UCT results — ☎ 239316 from 9am to 6pm today.

# Fund ensures that talent is not lost

COMPANIES and business people should be doing whatever they can to ensure that the country's vast pool of talent is not lost forever.

This was said by Ms Denise Stamm, deputy managing director of Grey Advertising and chairman of Darryl Phillips Bursary Fund.

She was speaking at a function in Sandton to

award bursaries to three 1991 students, who successfully completed their first-year of study at Wits University.

They are Welhemina Mogomotsi (18), Mxolisi Vincent Norman (27) and Nonhlanhla Gumbi.

Welhemina is a dramatic arts student. Her ambition is to act, direct films and theatre.

Mxolisi, a husband

and father, is also in dramatic arts. He is also an outstanding trumpet player in addition to his interest in screenplays and commercials. (54)

Nonhlanhla is a commerce student with excellent business acumen. In 1987 she was awarded a silver medal by the Black Management Forum for her efforts in the Junior Achievement Programme and sees herself as an entrepreneur.

The bursary covers their tuition fees, residence fees, books and

a personal cash allowance. They will work for one of the Grey group agencies during their holidays and will be offered full-time positions on completion of their degrees.

The fund provides bursaries in the faculties of arts and commerce, with the intention of developing black talent in the advertising industry.

Stamm said black consumers account for more than 50 percent of total retail market sales, yet the black advertising copy-

writer or account executive is a rare breed. (45)

She said the days were gone when whites alone could decide what is good for blacks, particularly in terms of buying. She said in an attempt to address this, four years ago, the Grey group chairman, Darryl Phillips, started the bursary fund.

"It is particularly important at this time that every effort is made to ensure that talent is nurtured wherever found," she said



## Student organisations will merge next year

Bl...  
12/12/90 MATTHEW CURTIN (54)

THE National Union of SA Students (Nusas) and the SA Students National Congress (Sansco) would merge in July to form a single nonracial students' organisation, Nusas president Steven Silver said yesterday.

He said the 1990 Nusas annual national congress, which ended on Monday, could prove to be the "most significant" in Nusas's history as the launch of the new organisation would unite more than 135 campuses nationwide, making it the largest body of its kind in the country.

Two working groups were set up to investigate the mechanics of uniting the organisations and their relationships with student representative councils (SRCs). They would meet in April as a prelude to the merger.

Silver said the new organisation would have to reconcile the different needs of its student constituencies, but 1990 had seen the development of common student issues.

The imminent merger of the organisations had spurred Afrikaans university affiliation to Nusas this year, including RAU, Stellenbosch and Pretoria.

Witswatersrand University Vice-Chancellor Robert Charlton yesterday welcomed the news of the merger which would facilitate administration-student relations.



# 'National bursary fund needed'

By VIVIEN HORLER  
Education Reporter

THE vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town has called for the urgent launch of a national bursary fund to help deserving students achieve a university education.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony at the university yesterday, Dr Stuart Saunders said UCT would go bankrupt if it maintained its present level of financial support for students.

"We will very soon be facing a debt of the order of R6-million to R7-million and if we continue funding at the present level without any additional donations.

"Lack of money will prevent black South Africans from going to university long before educational disadvantage or other factors do."

A national bursary scheme should be supported by the government, trusts, foundations and by other donors. Without such a scheme "thousands and thousands" of young South Africans would be unable to afford tertiary education.

## Access

The lack of such a scheme would mean the perpetuation of discrimination, he said, because many of these people would be black. It would also mean a failure to produce the qualified personnel South Africa needed.

Dr Saunders said the graduates could pay their bursaries back after they started working, and could even pay additional taxes.

In a major speech discussing the problems of access for disadvantaged students, and shortage of funds, Dr Saunders it was essential that the government improve university funding.

He said UCT should receive, in terms of the subsidy formula, R154.6-million next



year. But the university had been informed it was to get only R107-million, which represented 31 percent cut. It was to receive less in rands in 1991 than it had this year.

"This is a very serious matter because it means that if this trend persists, more and more South Africans are not going to be able to go to university simply because they will not be able to afford it.

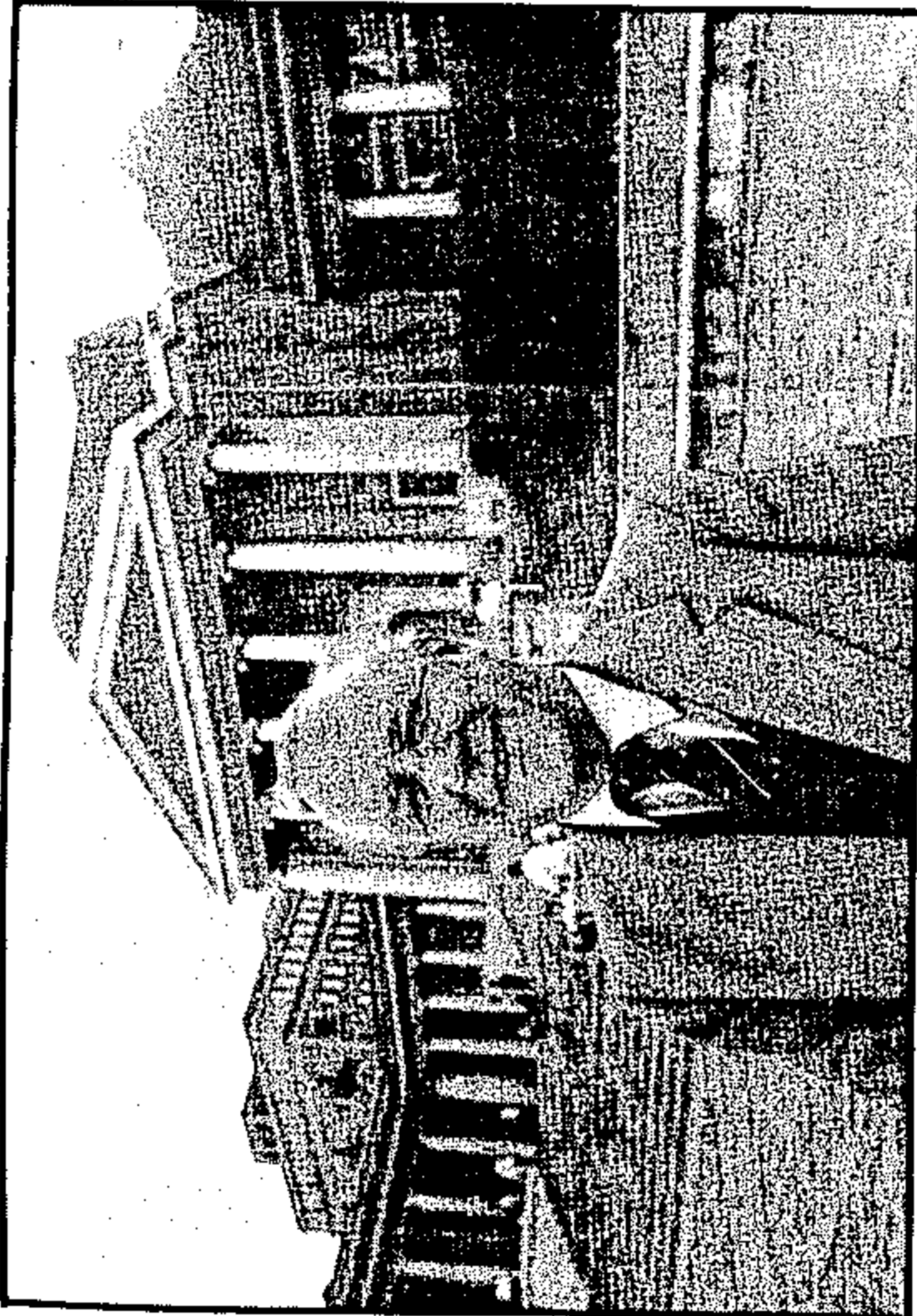
"We estimate that in 1991 a student who is in a university residence and has to travel to and from home from outside Cape Town will need R15 000 to meet all costs including academic fees.

## Support

"Most African students require substantial financial support and many other students are also very needy. In 1990 UCT had to find more than R6-million from its own budget and from external funds for bursaries. In 1989 loans valued at R1.8-million were given to students, while R3.6-million was offered in 1990."

Dr Saunders said it was not right that there were many universities in South Africa which, despite using considerable quantities of taxpayers' money, were not educating blacks in significant numbers. Because of the way the subsidy formula worked, the universities which were educating blacks were being penalised financially.

"Those universities which are seriously trying to grapple with the educational needs of disadvantaged South Africans face additional costs. This is partly because the academic support programme receives no subsidy



Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town.

at all, but also because many of the disadvantaged students need financial support and have to be housed in residences.

"It is not possible to ask students to study in Khayelitsha and expect them to do as well as they would if they were living in a university residence, and so not only do the students require their residence fees, but the university also has to provide as many additional residence places as it can. These additional costs run into millions of rands.

"They are costs which universities not educating significant numbers of black South Africans do not face. They may not even know the problem exists, and yet all universities are funded with the same subsidy formula, so that those who are grappling with the needs of the future are being penalised financially."

Turning to the problem of how to select students for university, Dr Saunders said it was clear that mass access could not be sustained by the economy of any country that was not very wealthy.

"Unlimited access either results in diploma mills or the revolving door syndrome, where large numbers of students fail if standards are to be maintained... mass access is incompatible with the preservation of universities with a significant research base."

## Criteria

The other approach was to admit students who had demonstrated they could succeed at university, and to admit them on merit using objective and defensible criteria.

But allowances had to be made for the inequalities in South African society. "At South African universities there are more than 30 white

students per thousand of the population, and fewer than three African students per thousand of the population. This is untenable."

It was vital that universities become truly open, and that they had programmes to identify students who had potential but lacked skills.

In 1979, when the permit system existed, only 9.4 percent of UCT students were black. This year 27 percent were black. More than a third of 1990's first-year students were black, and black students accounted for 47 percent of first-year students in the science faculty.

The university had introduced a two-pronged approach: developing methods of identifying black pupils with potential, because the "very inadequate (black) school system" meant that matric results did not necessarily reflect ability, and de-

By VIVIEN HORLER  
Education Reporter

THE Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev Colin Jones, has launched a stinging attack on South Africans who do little to help create a new society except talk and criticise.

Addressing a graduation ceremony for students in the University of Cape Town's faculty of social science today, Dean Jones accused people who "wilyly and persistently seek to retard or avoid change by the weight of their opinions" of "a kind of treason."

"I address myself to all of us who, while opposing apartheid, support apathy, the most immoral of all political and human persuasions and

veloping ways of making sure that the students who were admitted, succeeded.

Although academic support programmes were expensive and totally unsubsidised, "we believe it is irresponsible to admit students who are bright but who, through no fault of their own, have not had good schooling, unless there is an academic support programme.

He quoted the results of 55 former Department of Education and Training (African) pupils enrolled in the Engineering faculty this year who were given academic support. Seven transferred to the Peninsula Technikon at mid-year, and of the remaining 48, 10 achieved first class passes in maths and only one failed outright.

"Incredibly it has been suggested that academic support is aimed at protecting mainstream teaching and at protecting so-called colonial traditions. Nothing could be further from the truth."

## 'Paralysis by analysis'

the true enemy of change," he said.

Including South Africans of all colours and languages, the group's clarion call was "paralysis by analysis".

These South Africans "are painfully fair-minded, are self-professed reconcilers in bringing opposing viewpoints together by providing neutrality and objectivity, are vociferously non-violent but do not think school cadets cause any harm..."

"This party pulls together all those who want Change without too much of a difference, who long for the New South Africa which isn't too unlike pre-1976 South Africa..."

"Here are gathered those who decry squatting and its accompaniment of squalor from their incomparable comfort."

He went on: "Our primary responsibilities are to increase access and to maintain quality, but I think it is clear there is a tension between them and that one has to control what is happening very carefully if one wants to maintain quality."

He said: "I am sometimes asked whether admitting increasing numbers of black South Africans has resulted in a lowering of standards... there is nothing wrong with the standards of this university. Standards certainly have not changed in the past five years and they certainly will not change in the next 10 or 20 unless they improve. They will certainly not be lowered."

"It is the exit standard that counts. It may well take a student slightly longer to get his or her degree if he or she comes from a disadvantaged background, but it would be in nobody's interests to give to some students degrees which are any less than the degrees we have always awarded."



CAF  
Timp  
12/12  
(54)

## Nusas to unite with Sansco

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Union of SA Students (Nusas) and the SA Students National Congress (Sansco) will merge in July next year to form a single non-racial students' organisation.

Nusas president Mr Steven Silver said yesterday that the launch of the new organisation would unite more than 135 campuses nationwide, making it the largest body of its kind in the country.

54

# Mass entry to UCT 'out' — Saunders

By PETER DENNEHY

MASS access to university education could not be sustained by the economy of any country which was not very wealthy, Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of UCT, said at the Arts and Architecture graduation ceremony yesterday.

He was tackling the vexed question of who should go to university.

UCT would receive a subsidy of only R107m in 1991, a cut of R47m — or 31% below what it should receive according to the subsidy formula. This was less in rand terms than what was received in 1990, Dr Saunders said.

It would cost R15 000 to cover all costs of an average student staying in a residence next year, he estimated.

One approach was that all school-leavers with the minimum qualification should go to university, he said.

The University of Buenos Aires had been instructed to admit 30 000 new students at the start of the next academic year, instead of the usual 2 500. Academics there had told Dr Saunders they anticipated failing about 28 000 of the students.

Mexican universities had undergone similarly rapid expansion which the country's economy could not sus-

tain. University budgets in Mexico were eventually slashed, and a huge brain-drain was the result.

"Unlimited access either results in diploma mills, or the revolving door syndrome where large numbers of students fail if standards are to be maintained," Dr Saunders said.

Those who dropped out became disillusioned, alienated and angry.

UCT had followed a policy of limited undergraduate growth since 1979. Criticism had been levelled against it for "creaming off" the best achievers, and shifting "the majority problem" to other universities.

Yet the students voted with their feet, and came to the institution they felt gave them the best education, Dr Saunders said.

● The Very Reverend Colin Jones, Dean of St George's Cathedral, told an assembly of social science students at their UCT graduation ceremony yesterday that being a "couch potato" in this changing country now was akin to treason.

Apathy was "the most immoral of all political and indeed human persuasions", he said. It could be argued that it was better to hate than to feel nothing at all.

● Results — Page 4



# Job creation for needy students <sup>South 13/12/90 - 17/12/90</sup> (54)

THE growing number of students needing financial assistance has motivated universities in Cape Town to set up internal job-creation schemes.

Rising tuition fees and the high cost of living mean many students need financial assistance.

The University of Cape Town plans to start a work-study scheme next year.

Student Affairs spokesperson Mr Brendan Roberts said UCT's employment

By CHIARA  
CARTER

scheme would have a two-pronged approach.

He said UCT intended providing employment on campus by ensuring as many jobs as possible went to students.

The university also intended to find jobs for students off campus rather than wait for employers to telephone the university.

Roberts said the university hoped to launch the pro-

gramme at the beginning of the academic year but was still looking for funding to employ students to administer the scheme.

The University of the Western Cape (UWC) has begun a similar programme in terms of which the university employs as many students as possible in academic and non-academic posts on campus.

UWC is also pro-actively seeking work for students off campus.

# UCT fees set to rise by an average 21,5%

54  
UCT fees 13/12/90

**Staff Reporter**

TUITION and residence fees at the University of Cape Town would increase "by an average of 21,5%" in 1991 as a result of "rising costs and reduced state subsidy", registrar Mr Hugh Amoore announced yesterday.

However, the university council has increased its contribution to financial aid from R1,7 million this year to R4 million for next year and was grateful to those organisations and private sector bodies that provided bursaries and loans to UCT students.

"The need for a national bursary and loan scheme for tertiary education is critical if the problem of access to tertiary education by any but the well-off is to be addressed," Mr Amoore said.

Another UCT spokesman said bachelor of arts, fine arts and social science degrees now rise to R4 600 from R3 800 (21,05%); bachelor degrees in science, engineering, music and architecture to R5 600 from R4 600 (21,74%) and bachelor degrees in commerce to R5 200 from R4 300 (20,93%).

The University of Stellenbosch has announced an average 25% increase in 1991 tuition for courses in science and commerce. "All other courses have been increased by an average of 22%," rector and vice-chancellor Professor Mike de Vries has said.



# Nusas plans *Star 13/12/98* bigger union

Education Reporter

54

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) will commit itself to forming a single non-racial student organisation by merging with the South African National National Students' Congress (Sansco) in July next year.

In a statement issued after its 68th annual congress this week, Nusas said the merger would unite students on more than 135 campuses, making the new organisation the largest student union in the country.

The statement said Nusas had grown in the past year and all student representative councils had recorded higher polls.

The congress also saw the affiliation of two new branches at Pretoria University and the Randse Afrikaans University.

## EDUCATION

# Universities scramble to cut costs

W/May 14/21 - 19/12/90

Cuts in government subsidies could make tertiary education even more inaccessible to most South Africans, writes **SAMANTHA WEINBERG** 54

**F**ACED with huge cuts in government subsidies for 1991 — in real terms — universities across the country are desperately scrambling for ways to cut costs without too seriously affecting the quality of education they provide.

The Department of National Education is due to release the detailed education budget for 1991 within the next two weeks, but a department representative said it was highly unlikely that universities would receive more than the R1 463 254-million allocated to them in 1990.

Preliminary indications of next year's budget suggest the government plans to cut subsidies by around three percent in rand terms, although the details are still to be thrashed out.

When inflation — well into double figures — is taken into account, this means drastically reduced state funding for all universities.

"The situation is very serious indeed," said Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, which is receiving only R7-million from the government for next year — R47 648-million or 31 percent less than it should have received according to the subsidy formula for universities and less in rand terms than in 1990.

"We have spent a lot of time in the last months looking at the budget very carefully, virtually line item by line item, cutting everything to the absolute bone, threatening the proper growth and strength of the library, threatening the health and maintenance of our buildings and increasing academic fees.

R.I.P  
TERTIARY  
EDUCATION  
1991

"If this trend persists, more and more South Africans are not going to be able to go to university simply because they will not be able to afford it," he said.

According to the subsidy formula for universities devised by the government in the early 1980s, the state should provide 80 percent of running fees, but in recent years the actual amount has turned out to be far lower — at Wits in 1991 it will amount to only 66,4 percent — forcing universities to fund the difference in a number of ways.

All the universities are set to increase fees to students — most of them by more than 20 percent.

The University of the Witwatersrand has eliminated every cent of "non-

essential" expenditure for next year and will be spending nothing on replacement of equipment, said deputy vice-chancellor Professor John Steele.

"It is just a holding budget. We cannot live like this," he said.

The university has launched a group of committees to investigate how to reshape in the future. The committees will look at, among other things, the rationalisation of departments and academic and support services.

The ethnically-based universities — which will receive the same percentage cuts as white universities — are in special need of a large injection of funds from both the government and the private sector, said rector-elect of the University of the North-Turloop, Professor Chabani Manganyi.

"Our universities are disadvantaged on more accounts than just subsidy cuts. We face rising student numbers and need enough money not only to accommodate them, but for additional staff and to strengthen departments which have been weakened by the legacy of the apartheid approach to education," he said.

At Rhodes University, which has announced increases of 20 percent in tuition fees and 15 percent in residence fees, there will be "drastic cuts in discretionary spending" on items such as library books and scientific equipment, according to vice-chancellor

Professor Derek Henderson. If subsidies are not increased in future years, alternative cost-cutting measures, such as an increase in pupil:staff ratios and rationalisation of less popular departments, would have to be considered.

Saunders estimates that the cost UCT students living in university residences will total around R15 000 for the 1991 year, including academic fees.

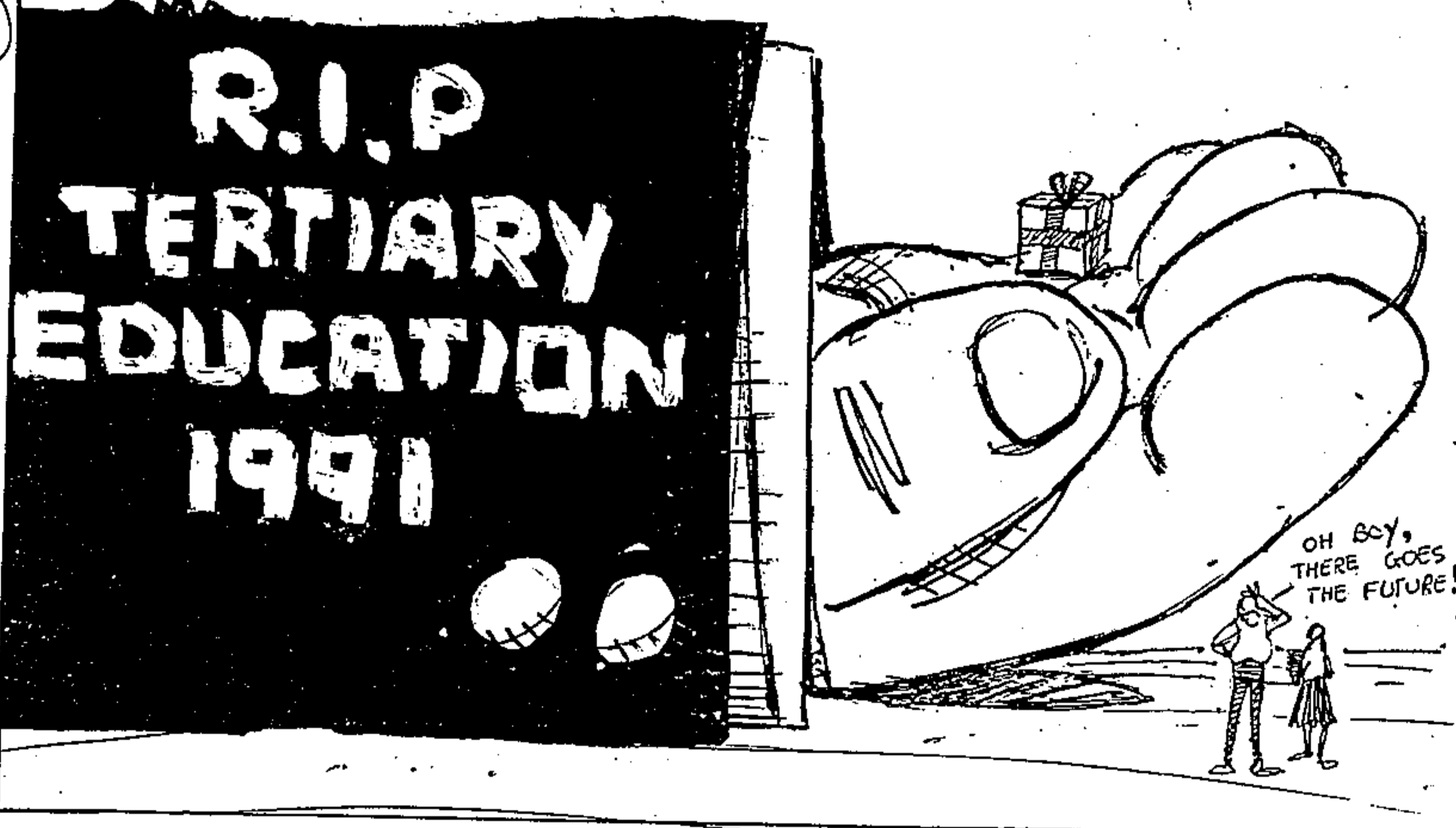
"Most African students require substantial financial support and many other students are also very needy. 1990 UCT had to find just over R1 million from its own budget and from external funds for bursaries. Loans valued at R1,8-million were given in 1989, while R3,6-million were offered in 1990."

He suggested that a national bursary or loan fund, supported by the government, foundations, trusts and other donors, should be established. Students could be loaned money to cover their university education and then it back when they start earning.

If, however, tertiary education institutions — and universities in particular — have to operate on an ever shortening shoestring, the whole country will suffer.

"The universities have a vital role to play in ensuring our future prospects in ensuring that we do not remain an impoverished nation," said Saun-

© COSTAS '90





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# Sansco, Nusas agree to form a single body

*with Mat 14/12 - 19/12/90*

THE black South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) and the white, predominantly English-speaking National Union of South African Students (Nusas) announced their intention to merge by July 1991 after their separate national congresses last weekend.

"Sansco and Nusas have spent the year discussing a merger which is likely to change the face of student politics for years to come," said the new president of Nusas, Steven Silver, in a statement earlier this week.

Committees have been set up to work on the constitution of the new organisation and its relationship to Student Representative Councils on the different campuses. Their work should be completed by the middle of next year — in time for the proposed July launch of the integrated student organisation. *with Mat 14/12 - 19/12/90*

At the Nusas congress, a programme was developed to democratise tertiary institutions through increased student participation in lecture evaluation, admission policies, university decision-making and research policy.

The congress also committed itself to fighting the recent fee hikes and discussed campaigns against continuing state repression and political violence in the country.

Nelson Mandela, Harry Gwala and Joel Netshitenzhe from the African National Congress were among the speakers to address the Sansco congress in Durban.

Among the campaigns adopted by the congress were: against subsidy cuts announced by the government, an anti-exclusion campaign and a strategy to transform tertiary institutions "from ivory towers to people's institutions".

### Samantha Weinberg

#### Major office bearers for 1991:

##### ● Sansco:

President: Mike Koyana, University of the Western Cape.

Vice-president: Kavin Naidoo, University of Durban-Westville.

General secretary: Moses Sekhu, Medunsa.

Publicity secretary: Thami Makhubalo, Vista (OFS).

##### ● Nusas:

President: Steven Silver, Wits.

General secretary: Beth Goldblatt, Wits.

Publicity officer: Penny Mckenzie, University of Natal-Durban.

# Tears of joy,

# Sorrow as

*Sowetan*  
14112190

# results are

(54)

TEARS of joy and sorrow were the order of the day when thousands of University of South Africa students received their examination results this week.

A total of 76 000 out of 83 823 students admitted completed the exams at 405 centres worldwide. The results have been posted at the Theo van Wijk Building at the Pretoria campus, as well as the regional offices in Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria and the Tony Factor in Town Centre in Johannesburg.

A spokesman at the university, Ms Doreen Gough, said results were pleasing and students must have their student numbers to obtain them.

## released

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

candidates was Education 1 (7 073), followed by

Business Econ 1 (5 689),  
Economics 1 (4 805) Accounting 1 (4 623),  
Psychology 1 (4 165) and  
Sociology 1 (2 979).



Students crowd around the notice board at the Unisa centre in the city centre to check their results

### Register

She also said next year's first-time students had to register before tomorrow.

The Transvaal had the greatest number of candidates, 46 469, Natal (485), Cape (12 283) and OFS (2 577).

There were also candidates in Namibia (780), Transkei (1 537), Venda (1 696), Ciskei (156), Lesotho (26), Swaziland (63), Botswana (73), Zimbabwe (1 198) Bophuthatswana (2 685), Malawi (33), Zaire (1) and Zambia (12).

In addition, there were 749 candidates writing in overseas countries of Europe, South and North America and the Far and Middle East.

### Centre

Pretoria was the centre with the most students, 11 076, followed by Johannesburg with 9 743, Durban 8 128, Cape Town 6 110, Pietersburg 1 853, Mabopane 1 827, Randburg 1 762, Germiston 1 739, Pietermaritzburg 1 627, Kempston Park 1 535, Sibasa 1 321, Port Elizabeth 1 153, Roodepoort 1 112, Benoni 1 090, Bryanston 1 087 and Vaal 1 054.

At the end of the exams on November 19, candidates had written a total of 1 181 papers in 405 centres.

The course with most



# Campus

# Crush

By MUSA NDWANDWE

THOUSANDS of school leavers who applied for entrance to universities and technikons in 1991 have been turned away due to a lack of space.

Various tertiary education institutions have been inundated with applications for first-year registration but only a fraction of these will be accepted.

"At the end of last week we had just under 16 000 applications, including students transferring from other institutions and post-graduate applicants," said Mr Jon File, University of Cape Town's acting registrar.

"Of these we can only take about 2 500 into the first year and about 1 000 transferring students," he said.

## Business

The Peninsula Technikon reported a similar situation. "Out of the 12 000 applications, mostly from high schools, we have selected only 2 800," said Ms Melane Kohler, public relations officer at the technikon.

According to Kohler, there was a large number of applications for the technikon's business school, the biggest on campus.

There was also a demand for places in the engineering field.

According to educationists, the total number of applications has been rising over the past five years.

"There is a general trend whereby we receive an increase of applications each year," said UCT's Jon File.

While admitting that tertiary education institutions had to increase the capacity to accommodate more applications, File pointed out that the number of applications received could be misleading.

"It must be borne in mind that people applying for entrance at UCT might be the same people who applied at UWC or Stellenbosch or wherever," he said.

The cost of increasing the capacity of institutions to take more students would be huge, say educationists.

South

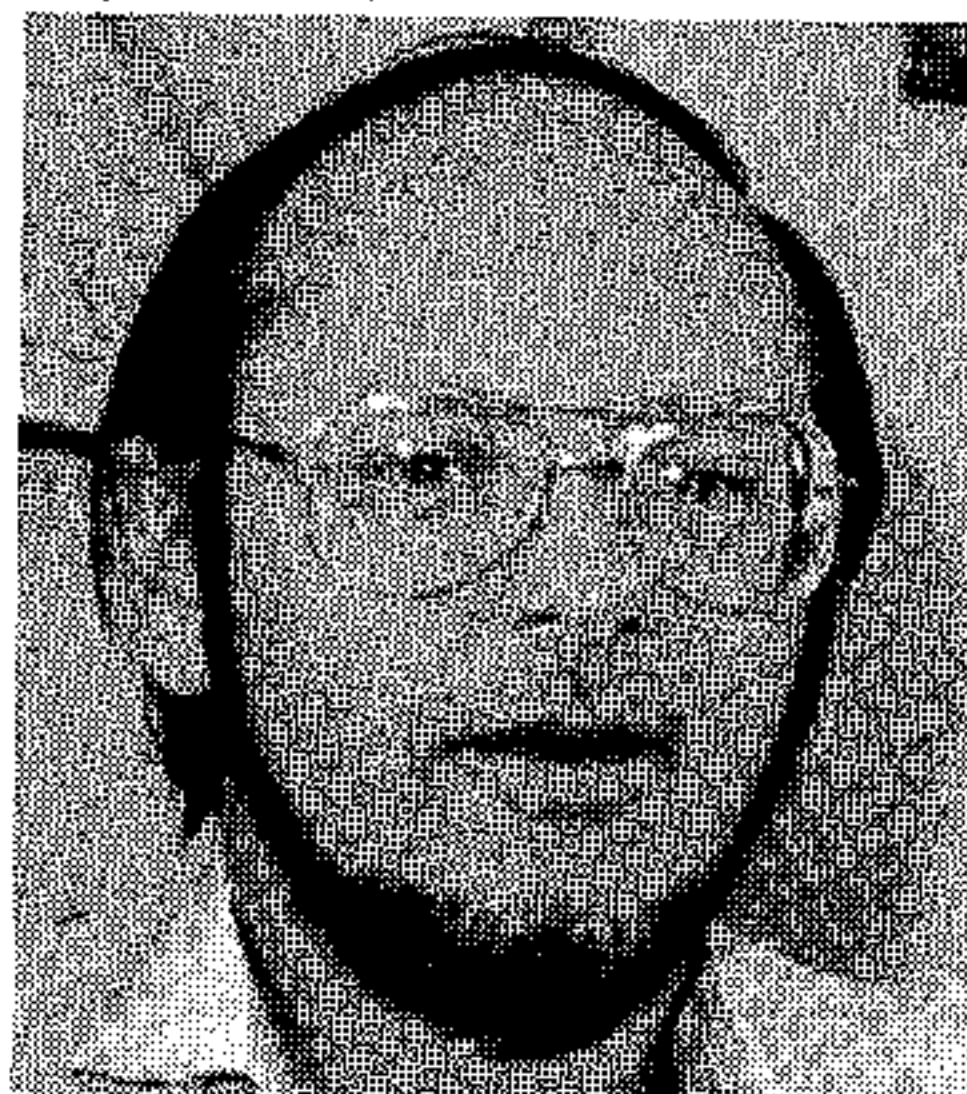
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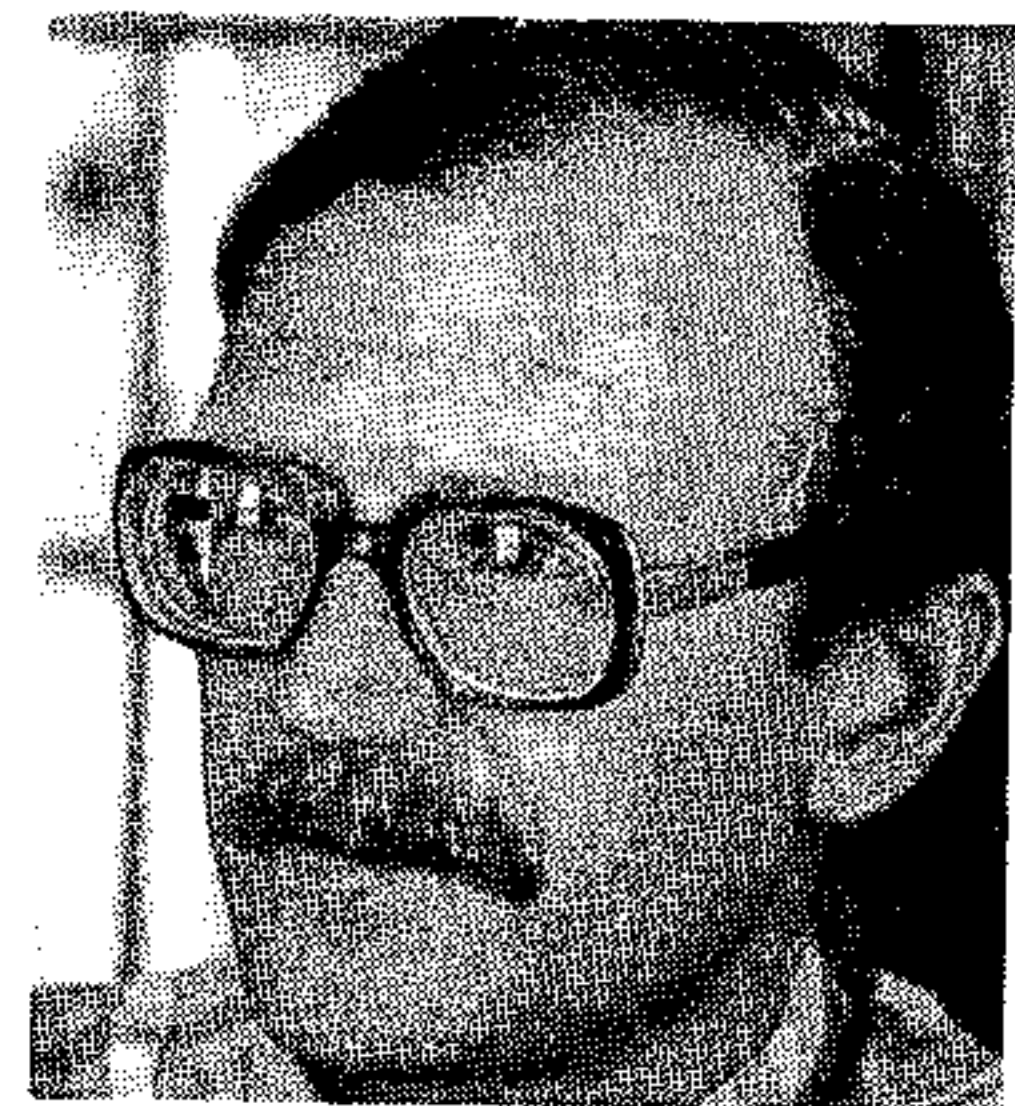
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Dr Mamphela Ramphele



Professor Martin West



Professor Wieland Gevers

## Dr Ramphele joins UCT executive

### Staff Reporter

A BLACK woman has been appointed a deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, the first time a black person has held the post.

She is Dr Mamphela Ramphele, one of three newly appointed deputy vice-chancellors announced by the UCT council yesterday.

The others are Professor Wieland Gevers and Professor Martin West.

Dr Ramphele was once a close associate of the late black consciousness leader Steve Biko. Dr Ramphele is renowned for her research and has published books

on urban socio-political problems.

A medical doctor, she is the co-author of the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty, and is currently senior research officer in UCT's department of social anthropology.

Dr Ramphele, who has elected to occupy in the post in a part-time capacity, will commence her duties on July 1, 1991.

Professor Gevers, professor and head of the Department of Medical Biochemistry at UCT, has been acting as a deputy vice-chancellor since the beginning of 1990.

Professor West, Professor in Social Anthropology and deputy

dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, takes up his post on May 1, 1991.

Professor D R Woods will continue in his post of deputy vice-chancellor, while Professor James Leatt will leave UCT during 1991 to take up the post of vice-chancellor of the University of Natal.

Professor J V O Reid retires as deputy vice-chancellor at the end of 1991.

From January 1992, the executive team of UCT will consist of Dr S J Saunders (vice-chancellor), Professor D R Woods, Professor W Gevers, Dr M Ramphele and Professor M West (deputy vice-chancellors).



# Minimum fees laid down for Venda students

THE University of Venda has announced that the University Council has

stipulated that minimum amounts will be required as payment by students on the day of registration for the 1991 academic year.

A spokesman, Mr R N Kharidzha, said bursars must submit an official letter of undertaking to pay relevant fees. In addition, he said, all outstand-

ing amounts owed for previous academic years must be paid. *Student, 21/12/90*

"In effect, these amounts represent 40 percent of the fees payable on registration, 20 percent to be paid by the end of April, 20 percent at the end of June and the complete balance at the end of

August. *(54)*

"This method of payment will be implemented without exceptions," he said.

The following are the amounts: registration fee (R120), SRC levy (R40), tuition fees (R850) and hostel fees (R900).

# Rhodes projects will help community

*Sowetan 21/12/90*



**THE Rhodes University Institute for Social and Individual Development in Africa has established a broad range of community projects to help meet the urgent need for the development of people within non-racial social structures in the East London area.**

Established at the East London Division of Rhodes two years ago, Isida has moved from strength to strength under the direction of Mr Ken Dovey, an accomplished sportsman who is highly qualified in the fields of education and psychology with vast university, business and community project experience.

According to Dovey, the institute aims to develop people in a broad way including the acquisition of interpersonal and technical skills, constructive values, awareness of socio-political contexts, the ability to work well within a team, competence in communication and strategic thinking skills.

He says that individual and social development can only be attained across a wide range of contexts.

Isida has initiated projects at schools, workplaces, outdoor education centres, tertiary education centres, sportsgrounds and centres for the visual and performing arts.

The institute operates on the principles that all the projects it supports are non-racial in principle and practice, projects must span a minimum of three years and must

**By NKOPANE MAKOBANE**

strive for excellence in the achievement of their goals.

The institute's leadership programme, LEAD, functions across a wide spectrum of age groups, and focuses on communal leadership where each participant takes an equal responsibility for the performance and welfare of the group.

The programme includes a number of com-

ponents, including a tough three-day outdoor component which aims at developing team-building skills, values and attitudes.

This takes place at the Hobbiton-on-Hogsback outdoor education centre in the Hogsback in the Hogsback mountains.

Another component of the Lead programme involves a one-day political forum workshop, where participants develop an informed awareness of one another's socio-

political contexts, beliefs and convictions.

Power management, creative thinking, confidence building, and strategic planning and organisation are also components of the Lead programme.

Further detailed information on the projects which Isida has initiated can be found in a recently-released book co-written by Ken Dovey and Terry de Jong, entitled *Developing People*.





EDUCATION — UNIVERSITY

1990

JULY — ~~SEPT~~ OCT.

### 3 Venda academics resign

Star 2/7/90  
Own Correspondent

THOHOYANDO — Three Venda University lecturers have resigned.

They are Professor A L P Cairns, head of the department of crop science; Mr P N Ndou, head of the department of mercantile law; and Professor T J van Heerden, the registrar, who is head of the department of criminal law.

Professor Cairns told The Star he believed in evolution, not revolution, as far as the fu-

ture was concerned. He said he had gained a great deal of experience from working in Venda.

He felt the new government of Colonel Gabriel Ramushwana would not succeed, as long as it retained its directors-general.

Mr Ndou indicated that he would be joining a private practice.

Professor van Heerden donated 150 criminal justice books to the university library, as a gesture of goodwill.



criminal cases, and who are constantly on duty at the courts, can represent accused in criminal trials," he said. "I also look forward with much interest

increase in the jurisdiction of the small claims courts and in the civil jurisdiction of magistrate's courts." Coetsee said the board would submit a report and recommendations to him.

# Govt considers tightening education entrance levels

SA STUDENTS could face stiffer university and technikon entrance requirements if proposals in a new government investigation into education are implemented.

Details of the investigation are contained in a Ministry of National Education document — A Strategy and Programme For Education Renewal.

The document says the ministry has appointed 20 working groups, made up of members from government departments and institutions, to investigate a more cost-effective education for SA.

The Ministry of Education has instructed the groups to complete their investigations within a year "with one or two exceptions".

The report says the present education model enjoys little support among the majority of South Africans who find "its purported racial base as expressed in ethnically separate education departments unacceptable".

A working group has been set up to investigate entrance requirements for university and technikon study.

It says that given the cost of education and subsidies for such study which were paid from public money, students needed to be selected more carefully.

Another working group, which will look

into the full subsidy formula for universities, will investigate the gradual phasing out of so-called risk students.

A working group has been set up "to investigate the feasibility of a loan scheme as a means of at least partially solving the problem students experience in financing their tertiary studies".

Difficulties in this regard can be expected to increase as the demand for tertiary education grows during the next two decades, according to the ministry.

A working group will also look at the "overlapping of university and technikon study programmes".

It would look at what university courses would be better suited to technikons.

The report says: "Education has not produced a strategy by which it seeks to solve the problem of accommodating ever increasing numbers of pupils and students during the next two or three decades.

"The present patterns of financing education are not equitable, and insufficient progress is being made towards creating equal educational opportunities for all learners.

"The utilisation of fixed assets in some cases is far beyond acceptable norms and in other cases dramatically lower than these norms." — Sapa.

Stiffer 'varsity tech  
entrance on cards

JOHANNESBURG. — South African students will in the future face stiffer university and technikon entrance requirements — if proposals in a new government investigation into education are implemented.

Details of the recently begun investigation are contained in a Ministry of National Education document: "A Strategy and Programme For Education Renewal".

One of the 20 working groups involved in the programme is to investigate entrance requirements for university and technikon study.

"University and technikon study is expensive and makes increasing demands on the taxpayer by way of subsidies paid to these institutions from public money," the document states.

Most of the groups will complete their investigations within a year. — Sapa



## Turfloop wants Act repealed

3/7/90 Own Correspondent (SU) (S)

PIETERSBURG — The Council of the University of the North (Turfloop) unanimously decided last week that the University of the North Act (Act No 47 of 1969) should be repealed and substituted by one more appropriate.

In an announcement, council chairman Professor J Moolman said the Act empowered the State President to decide the composition of the council, and decided on the appointment of the rector.

He said the council would have talks with the Minister of Education and Training soon.

Professor Moolman also announced that the council had appointed Professor Noel Manganyi as rector for three years with effect from January 1 1991.

# Students urged to assist the NECC

Sowetan 3/7/90

54  
P

**THE democratic movement needed to urgently address the lack of workable policies for achieving objectives like a just South Africa and democratic education, students at the University of the Western Cape were told at the**

**weekend.**  
Mr Eric Molobi said at the UWC's graduation ceremony that it was to institutions like the UWC and progressive academics and researchers in general that the NECC and the Mass Democratic Movement looked for a constructive and rewarding partnership in finding

workable policies for the objectives aimed for a new South Africa.  
Molobi, national convenor of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee, said an existing initiative for the creation of such a partnership was being discussed by the NECC and the university.

This involved the proposal to establish an Education Policy Unit at UWC to investigate and research education policy issues.  
Students had the choice to use their knowledge and skills for their own gains or the pursuits of the cause of justice, he said. - Sapa.



## Festival begins

About 700 people are expected to attend the annual July festival of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) at the University of the Witwatersrand this week.

The line up of the six-day festival, which started last night, includes speeches from prominent political activists including South African Community Party leader Joe Slovo, ANC political education officer Raymond Suttner and ANC Border convenor the Rev Arnold Stofile.

The festival is closed to the general public.

SA 4/7/90

(54)

# Black accountants want more university teaching facilities

Star 5/7/90 (54)

By Jabulani Sikhakhane

The Association of Black Accountants of South Africa (Abasa) has called on the Public Auditors and Accounting Board (PAAB) to accredit more black universities to provide the Certificate for the Theory in Accounting (CTA).

Abasa says only two black universities — the University of Durban-Westville and the University of the Western Cape — are accredited.

It estimates there are 13 000 accountants in South Africa, but only 29 are black (of whom only one is a woman).

But the PAAB says the 14 accredited universities — because of poor salaries — are having a problem in attracting good teachers.

Instead of accrediting more universities, the numbers should be cut down to meet the available teaching resources.

The University of South Africa (Unisa), regarded as the bastion of black education in South Africa, is accredited.

ABASA executive director Mashudu Ramono says: "ABASA is looking for funds to research the whole system of accreditation in South Africa so that it can make

recommendations to the PAAB to right the situation.

"We know that there is a system called subvention whereby the PAAB provides a certain sum of money to pay lecturers teaching accountancy in accredited universities.

## Cream of crop

"There is little or no subvention in black universities — we suspect none. This means there is the added problem that the cream of the teaching crop is not found at black universities.

"There are no CTA courses at black universities, only B Comm (three years). This degree is not recognised at white universities.

"So if a student wants to do a CTA at an accredited university, he must repeat at least two years' study before he can study for a CTA or equivalent.

"For a black to enter a B Comm degree at a white university, he must meet the stringent selection entry criteria. His bantu education places him at a severe disadvantage in this selection process."

Accountants are at the nerve centre of the economy and if black

accountants are to play a role their numbers must be increased.

"The problems in attaining a CTA — financial disadvantage, a poor educational background and adjustment problems in the university — are factors which discourage this increase in numbers."

PAAB director Lucas van Vuuren says: "The PAAB's criteria for accreditation is concerned with the quality of teaching staff, training facilities, infrastructure and availability of computers.

"There are also five core courses — financial accounting, management accounting, income tax, auditing and computers (business information systems). Before accreditation the universities must have sufficient staff in all the five core courses.

"The 14 accredited universities are already faced with staff shortages. We should be cutting down on the numbers of already accredited universities and concentrate the available manpower at accounting centres."

The PAAB is negotiating with the Human Sciences Research Council (HRSC) to investigate what the country's needs are for accountants.

# Winter School features top speakers

54

Sowetan 5/7/90

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

PROMINENT personalities in various fields such as labour, politics, education, journalism and business have been lined up to address the 13th Aiesec Winter School to be held at Wits University from Monday, July 9-13. Aiesec (International Association of Students Interested in Economics and Management) is a student-run organisation operating in 70 countries and on 25 university and technikon campuses in South Africa.

## Awareness

A spokesman said its main objective is to create a more socio-economically aware corps of managers for the future.

To achieve this, Aiesec organises various programmes and projects, either educating through seminars/workshops or providing hands-on experience through its Vacation Employment Scheme and International Traineeship Exchange Programme.

The Winter School is a week-long seminar aimed at both students and business, he said.

## Speakers

Speakers will include:

- Sowetan editor Aggrey Klaaste, Minister of Education and Training Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, National Education Coordinating Committee member Bron Rensburg, General Secretary of the South African Bantu Holomisa of Transvaal, Mr Justice Steyn, head of Government Urban Fund, Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo of the Soweto Civic Association, Jay Naidoo of Cosatu, Bobby Godsell, director of Anglo-American, Mr Curtis Lekota, executive director of Nafcoc, Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of National Education Union of South Africa, Mr Siphon Maseko, Azapo constitutional representative, Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party MP, Dr Beyers Naude of the SACC and Dr F van zyl Slabbert, director of Idasa.



# Big rationalisation of SA universities on the cards

SWEEPING changes to SA universities are in the pipeline following the decision of the Committee of University Principals (CUP) to investigate the rationalisation of six as yet unnamed departments.

Two pilot studies conducted on the departments of surveying and librarianship have already been completed and await the decision of the councils of the universities concerned.

The academic planning committee of the CUP has recommended that the Universities of Natal and Cape Town should continue their training of surveyors, while the Universities of Pretoria and Wits should consider discontinuing their training, according to the latest CUP newsletter.

It is also recommended that Pretoria, Unisa and Natal should continue offering librarianship, while the others should continue offering the course, either in a different format or for a trial period, the newsletter reports.

## Centres

The committee also recommended that Wits, UOFS and "other" western Cape universities should consider closing their departments, while it noted that Durban-Westville and Rhodes had already done so.

According to CUP director Johan Brink, it will be recommended at a CUP meeting later this month that a further six unnamed departments should be investigated.

In a separate report, the University and Technikon Advisory Council has also recommended that the existing 11 university centres for pharmacy training be reduced to six.

A CUP document, which lays down the principles for its rationalisation investigations, notes that "state funding has become inadequate to fund the SA university system."

"The state was, and is, prepared to take measures if necessary to implement steps in this direction," the document says, adding the CUP had undertaken to investigate the issue instead.

Brink says the main advantage of the CUP investigating the issue is that it can be done in a mutually acceptable and academically sound way.

The disadvantage is that any final decision rests with the councils of the universities themselves and hence the recommendations of the CUP could be derailed by any of the universities.

The rationalisation of universities is taking place on three levels; on a national level by the CUP, on a local level by universities geographically close to one another, and by universities internally.

The CUP had undertaken a survey of all universities and found that the extent to which universities had done away with degrees, diplomas, subjects and options within subjects not in demand "came as a surprise", according

TIM COHEN

to a CUP newsletter.

"It is difficult to quantify this due to the variety of categories, but if all are added up, a total of more than 300 is obtained.

"Similarly, it was found that nearly 200 departments or institutes were either closed or amalgamated with other departments or institutes," the newsletter records.

According to Natal University deputy vice-chancellor Prof Chris Cresswell, the issue of rationalisation is fraught with difficulties — a view shared by other university administrators.

The difficulties include cultural differences, including language; the necessity for adequate regional distribution of departments; that younger and smaller universities are especially vulnerable to rationalisation and encroachment on university autonomy by government.

Cresswell adds to this list universities' desire to include "prestige courses" like medicine and engineering.



● JOUBERT

He makes a plea for a "value for money" approach, and points out that rationalising departments, in the sense of dropping courses, causes a high level of staff despondency.

SA universities are no longer "carrying fat", he says. The staff to student ratios in most European universities are about 14:1 000, while in SA the ratio is about 11:1 000. Recent cutbacks at European universities were caused by low population growth, while cutbacks in an expanding situation like SA's are illogical, he says.

But in order to avoid duplication, the

Eastern Seaboard Committee, including the universities of Zululand, Natal and Durban Westville, meet regularly, he says.

As a consequence of these meetings, his university decided against forming a business school, despite the high quality of the university's commerce and accounting departments.

Pretoria University rector Prof Danie Joubert says the perception that the universities are carrying fat is simply not true. He points out that the universities have never received their full subsidies in terms of the subsidy formula implemented about five years ago — Pretoria University has received only about 78% of what was due because of the shortage of funds.

Nevertheless, the university has rationalised extensively, both in the sense of operating more efficiently and cutting down on departments, without retrenching staff.

Co-operation does take place, including the sharing of resources and staff, with universities geographically close, he says.

In the future, it may only be possible for a student to do post-graduate work at one university in the country, but it will be possible for the student to study at the university of his or her choice at an under-graduate level.

One department that illustrates the difficulties of rationalising departments across universities is found in the veterinary faculties at Pretoria University and at the Medical University of SA (Medunsa).

Pretoria has just built a veterinary hospital at the cost of about R45m which caters for the university's veterinary students' clinical study needs. The universities are geographically close, and the Medunsa faculty only graduates about 10 vets a year.

## Negotiations

Prof Joubert says there is a tremendous need for black vets but speaks of "political overtones" as one of the problems facing the merging of the departments.

He says negotiations are under way to share the resources at the hospital, "especially in the critical clinical years".

Citing financial considerations, he says "we will be forced into (merging the departments) in the end".

However, Medunsa rector Prof Leon Taljaard disagrees and says if that happens "the whole object (of Medunsa) will fall flat".

"Surely the African community would have to have a say in that decision," he says.

Few, if any, veterinary students registered at Medunsa would satisfy the entrance requirements at Pretoria University, and there would also be cultural reasons why they would not wish to, he says.

# Charges laid by students withdrawn against Turfloop

By WALLY MBHELE

FRAUD charges laid by six students against the University of the North have been withdrawn for lack of evidence.

However, the lawyer representing the six, TP Moloto, said yesterday that he was accumulating more evidence so that prosecution could go ahead.

The students — V Mojalefa, FC Mombatse, BM Moloto, S Seloane, E Sebesho and M Sebesho — alleged that a Bachelor of Arts student, WM Masanabo, "wrote examinations in Economics under mysterious circumstances", while a Peter Mashikinya was alleged to possess a diploma which ceased to exist at the university in 1974.

They have also petitioned the Minister

of Education to institute a commission of inquiry into claims of academic and administrative irregularities at the university.

The petition also alleges sexual harassment of female students by male staff; that exam papers were not sent to external moderators; an abnormal failure rate in certain courses and nepotism or tribalism in the allocation of bursaries.

Rector PC Mokgokong said, in a statement to Mankweng police in Pietersburg, that Masanabo could not attend a supplementary exam as he received his 1989 examination results too late. "He was granted a special examination, which he wrote on April 26 and May 3 1990, and passed," he said.

Mokgokong said the other student, Mashikinya, only had one course outstanding towards completion of a B.Com degree, but was allowed to write the University Education Diploma — which he passed — because of his mature age. "He will, however, not be issued with full exemption until he has completed the B.Com," he said.

Turfloop's chancellor, J Poolman, said the allegations were "absolutely without justification" and unfounded.

Lieutenant Solomon Make of the Lebowa police yesterday said the charges were withdrawn after Mokgokong's statement was received.

Moloto said the students would opt for a private prosecution if necessary.

## WEBSTER WATCH

IT has been 432 days since the assassination of university lecturer and human rights activist Dr David Webster outside his Troyeville home. (S) (54) (P)

The Harms Commission is scheduled to reconvene on August 1 to hear argument on the CCB by counsel representing the David Webster Trust and other interested parties. This follows the disclosure before the Hiemstra Commission that Dr Webster was monitored by the council's security department before his death.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of Dr Webster's killers. Sta- 7/7/90



# Universities consider sweeping changes <sup>54</sup>

Own Correspondent

Cape Times 7/7/70

JOHANNESBURG. — Sweeping changes to South African universities are in the pipeline following the decision of the Committee of University Principals (CUP) to investigate the rationalisation of six as yet unnamed departments.

Two pilot studies conducted on the departments of surveying and librarianship have already been completed and await the decision of the councils of the universities concerned.

The academic planning committee of CUP has recommended that the universities of Natal and Cape Town should continue their training of surveyors while the universities of Pretoria and Wits should consider discontinuing their training, according to the latest CUP newsletter.

It is also recommended that Pretoria, Unisa and Natal should continue offering librarianship, while the others should also continue offering the course, but in a different format or for a trial period.

The committee also recommended that Wits, UOFS and "other" Western Cape universities should consider closing their librarianship departments, while it noted that Durban-Westville and Rhodes had already done so.



NATIONAL

# Brain drain reaches crisis point

## Loss of graduates is twice as high as reflected in official statistics

ARCS 10/17/90 54

**The Argus Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG.** — Research into the causes of the dramatic brain drain that has hit business and most professions has revealed that one in every four university students packs and quits South Africa on graduation.

The average rate of emigration among graduates has been 4 500 a year since 1980 — 25 percent of the entire outflow of graduates from SA universities.

The main reason, according to the researchers, has been to evade national service.

### Crisis proportions

The scale of the exodus has been measured in special surveys by the Centre for Policy Studies at the Wits Graduate School of Business Administration.

Researchers quote academics as saying the emigration of graduates has been running at "crisis proportions".

The researchers found the loss of graduates to be twice as high as shown in official statistics of emigration, which had already caused grave concern.

More than half of them slipped out of the country unnoticed — often classed as tourists because they travelled on return air tickets — rather than go through any formal migration channels.

The toll was also pushed higher by parents who moved their families overseas to evade the pending conscription of their sons into military service.

The disproportionate number of graduates in the exodus shows in estimates that they accounted for as many as 33 000 of an overall total of 100 000 people who quit South Africa between 1980 and 1985 when the political storm clouds started to darken.

The researchers found a variety of factors were behind the decision to head overseas, such as the general state of political instability and individual career ambitions.

But opposition to conscription into the SADF was by far the major cause, particularly among English-speaking graduates.

At the University of Cape Town 63,6 percent of all students

said they were considering emigration — most of them citing the prospect of military service as a main cause.

### Surge in salaries

Among final-year students in 1989, only 48 percent of Afrikaans speakers and 29 percent of English speakers planned to go into the army when they became liable for conscription.

Still, the researchers note, that does not necessarily reflect how many in fact report for service when it comes to the crunch.

The researchers also delved into the repercussions of the brain drain on a worsening shortage of skilled workers, stated, as an example, to be the basic reason behind a 66 percent surge in starting salaries for chartered accountants from R36 000 to R60 000 a year between 1986 and 1988.

The average cost to the national economy of every emigration worked out at R240 000 a year in lost productivity and lost tax revenue.

The losses involved in the exodus of each graduate was far higher.



# Help black business, urges academic

By Michael Chester

The white business sector has been urged to build new bridges with black communities by the launch of a series of loan-based joint ventures to bring black business more into the economic mainstream.

The advice comes from Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, in the latest issue of the South Africa Foundation Review.

Professor Schlemmer reminds business leaders that redistribution of economic empowerment would take time as well as massive resources. More immediate

strategies were needed to provide short-term results.

One aim could be the creation of loan-based trusts to launch and help manage new business ventures in which black directors and managers had co-ownership.

Business also needed to consider such strategies as black share-ownership schemes on an expanded scale.

Black community leaders as well as black businessmen should be encouraged to become partners in new initiatives — with white companies sending in management teams on contract, if necessary, under the authority of community boards, to provide experience and guidance.

Business also had to become engaged in negotiations about a new constitution. This required prior negotiation with both government and the opposition.

"It will be a delicate task and any attempt to play the major political actors off against one another should be avoided," he said.

"It might be best for business to restrict its participation to its own sphere of expertise — economic and related issues."

Business could also consider working towards the establishment of a specialised statutory council with powers of review and re-formulation of economic and labour policy.



# UCT to probe 'rapes'

By MONICA GRAAFF  
Crime Reporter

"DATE RAPES" and six serious sexual assaults on women students have been reported to the University of Cape Town so far this year, the deputy vice-chancellor, Professor John Reid, said yesterday.

Three of these had occurred on campus, including one alleged attempted rape, and the university was taking the problem "extremely seriously" in conjunction with the police, he said.

Police were also investigating the other three incidents in which students were either raped or sexually assaulted in their flats in Tamboers Kloof, Rosebank and Mowbray.

The university's Panel on Sexual Harassment had further uncovered "date rapes", "a form of sexual harassment" where women had been forced against their will to have sex with a date but were unwilling, for various reasons, to report the culprits.

The panel revealed in a recent interim report that alcohol abuse, peer pressure and long-entrenched sexist attitudes were major causes of the "date rape" problem. Prof Reid blamed society's tolerance of harmful traditions for the "background out of which these incidents emerge" and said that such tolerance was no longer being practised on campus.

"We are trying to provide an example to society by bringing the problem out into the open, investigating it and dealing with it," he said.

University rules disallowed any form of sexual discrimination or harassment and there was a well-established procedure with trained counsellors to deal with complaints.

Residence discussion forums and pamphlets had already been instituted and the university was currently questioning whether its sex education programmes were comprehensive enough.

Empowering women to "say no" and report "date rapes" was a key to the problem, Prof Reid said.

Police were investigating allegations of the alleged attempted rape last month of a woman student in the men's Drie Koppen Residence.

They were also handling a case in which a member of the public had allegedly sexually assaulted a woman student in a campus car park in March.

Earlier this year, the university's highest court had acquitted a Leo Marquard student of a charge of assault with sexual implications on the grounds of a technicality in the university's rules. These rules had since been amended.

Prof Reid declined to disclose details of a member of the university who had been convicted in a university court of a verbal sexual abuse charge, as the case is currently up for appeal.

He added that he did not believe the current incidence of sexual assaults on campus were any worse than the "last couple of years", but expressed "concern" that society had become more violent over the past 10 years.

At last Mandela City winner Suicide pact inspired

18/7/90

# Mandela took US by storm

## Robert I Rotberg:

Nelson Mandela enhanced his already significant credibility during his virtually unprecedented sweep through urban America.

He advanced the cause of the ANC immeasurably in appearance after appearance, particularly as a result of his address to the US Congress. No foreigner since Winston Churchill has seized the imagination of Americans so boldly.

The one sour stop in Mandela's triumphal tour was Miami. He had earlier praised Fidel Castro, and the exiled Cubans of south Florida hardly welcomed such blasphemy.

Nor did most Jews warm to his praise of Muammar Gaddafi or Yasser Arafat. Editorial criticism of Mandela was caustic.

But that aside, Mandela won the hearts and minds of the American press and its readers.

● *Professor Robert I Rotberg has recently become president of Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, after a career at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Tufts University.*

## Michael Clough:

Nelson Mandela's visit to the United States was a resounding success.

In coming to the United States, he appeared to have five goals in mind: preventing moves to lift sanctions; enhancing the credibility of the ANC; raising funds for ANC efforts to organise inside South Africa; strengthening his own position vis-a-vis President de Klerk; and reassuring Western investors that post-apartheid South Africa will be a good place to invest and do business. He achieved all five goals.

The ANC gained a lot of credibility from this trip. Despite the tiff over his refusal to denounce Arafat, Gaddafi and Castro, Mandela succeeded in dispelling the lingering perception that the ANC is a Marxist/terrorist organisation.

Beyond these accomplishments, Mandela established himself as an international figure on the level of

What was the impact of Nelson Mandela's tour of the United States? Some groups focused on his utterances about Muammar Gaddafi, Yasser Arafat and Fidel Castro, and the negative effect these could have. But at the request of the South African Institute of International Affairs four American analysts, well informed on the subject of US-SA relations, produced more significant assessments. Extracts of what they said follows.

Havel, Walesa and Gorbachev. In fact, he probably has a higher name recognition rating than any of these.

● *Michael Clough is Senior Fellow for Africa at the Council on Foreign Relations, New York.*

## Cedric L. Suzman:

From the moment Nelson Mandela arrived in New York it was clear that he was more than just a South African freedom fighter, political prisoner, or even future president of his country.

He was a symbol of hope and pride for black Americans, a reminder of what forceful and articulate leadership could achieve, and they came together in their tens of thousands to greet him at every stop of his tour.

Uniquely, 38 predominantly black American colleges and universities joined in presenting Mr Mandela with joint honorary Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Humane Letters degrees at an emotion-laden ceremony at Morehouse College — the alma mater of Martin Luther King, Andrew Young and many other civil rights leaders.

Mandela was, for all Americans, an embodiment of the fight against oppression and racial injustice everywhere. South Africa and the overthrow of apartheid were only the vehicle for the larger message.

But perhaps because of this, Mandela, the man not the symbol, was not without controversy. His acknowledgment of Yasser Arafat, Fidel Castro and Muammar Gaddafi as champions of human rights, because they have supported the ANC in its struggle, alienated and even outraged many conservative and

middle-of-the-road Americans.

● *Dr Cedric Suzman is vice-president and Educational Programme Director of the Southern Centre for International Studies in Atlanta, Georgia.*

## Robert M Price

The overwhelming reception that Nelson Mandela received from the American people exceeded the expectations of even the visit's US organisers.

Who could have imagined that here, in probably the most conservative and actively counter-revolutionary of the industrialised nations, in the heartland of "monopoly capitalism", the leader of the ANC would be received with the respect accorded an international dignitary, with a level of enthusiasm never before seen for a foreign political figure and beyond living memory for any domestic one?

From the moment of his arrival in New York, with the Empire State building lighted in the ANC colours, to the rally at the Oakland Coliseum just before his departure, it was clear that not just Mandela the man, but his organisation as well, had come to be viewed very broadly in the American body-politic as the embodiment of the struggle for freedom, democracy and human rights in South Africa and, by example, beyond.

When one recalls that until very recently the organisation's presence in the US was confined to a tiny office in Manhattan, and that in 1988 it was branded a terrorist organisation by the Defence Department, it simply boggles the mind.

The way in which the US respond-

ed to Mandela is, of course, much more a reflection of the nature and problems of American society than the result of a deep understanding of the South African situation.

The vast majority of the tens of thousands who so enthusiastically greeted him in each city he visited know little about South Africa and even less about the ANC.

But in terms of the significance of the visit for South Africa, and especially for the ANC, that is of little consequence. That significance would seem to be in at least three areas:

● The primary objective of the ANC for the Mandela visit was to prevent a lifting of US sanctions in the near-term.

● The Mandela visit dealt the coup de grace to Mangosuthu Buthezi's campaign to become Washington's "great hope" for South Africa. For a time in the mid-1980s the US policy elite appeared ready to embrace Buthezi as a South African version of the "Savimbi-Muzorewa option". After the Mandela visit that notion seems completely dead and incapable of resuscitation.

● A foundation has been laid for a special relationship between the US and SA in a post-apartheid future.

In the weeks ahead we can expect the ANC's critics to become more vocal. Mandela's support for Palestinian rights and his association with Arafat, Gaddafi and Castro, forthrightly stated by him during his visit, are not helpful to him in the American political environment, and they will surely be focused upon by his critics.

But already it is clear that the negative reaction to these affiliations has been far more muted and less consequential than would have been predicted before his visit.

The remarkable thing is how little these associations have cut into Mandela's stature in the US.

● *Professor Robert Price is Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley.*



JACK SIEBERT

# No cutting corners

Jack Siebert took early retirement from the SABC in 1985, for a low-profile position as executive director of the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) — or so he thought.

For nearly five years, that's exactly what it was. The ASA rules on more than 1 000 ads a year, but its decisions are rarely debated in the media.

That publicity drought ended dramatically last month when the ASA was pilloried for its decision to ban BMW advertisements which parodied an award-winning campaign for rival Mercedes-Benz.

The ASA was portrayed as an old boys' club determined to stifle the creativity of younger admen.

The retiring Siebert is certainly a contrast to adland's flashy Lamborghini driving extroverts. He's lived in Mondeor for 30 years and plays golf with a 20 handicap.

However, he has a clear conscience. "The ASA is a fully democratic body and the advertising code which we enforce is drawn up by our membership, which consists of advertising agencies, marketers and the media. How can we be an old boys' club if our committee members can be voted out of office?"

Siebert says his job is to enforce the advertising code. He won't make any exceptions.

An advertising man almost all his life, Siebert was born in Duiwelskloof in the northern Transvaal in 1928. His father was the district surgeon and the railways doctor for a huge chunk of the northern and eastern Transvaal.

"My father worked himself to death at the age of 36; he would have disapproved of any of his sons becoming doctors."

Siebert worked for a year with a bank and another year as a statistician in a gold mine before he joined the SABC in 1951. He has no intention of working himself to death and had found his niche.

He joined the newly-created SABC advertising department which, at that time, only took advertisements for Springbok Radio. He was involved in the launch of numerous stations as both advertising manager and programme manager.

"I was fortunate to have a dual career in both advertising and entertainment."

Siebert helped create Radio Bantu, the regional stations, and bought LM Radio to turn it into Radio Five. Later he launched the television advertising department.

He ended his SABC career as deputy director-general for commercial services. In his time at the SABC he gained experience vetting advertisements — all ads are vetted by the corporation before they are aired. When Gerrie Uys left the ASA in 1985, Siebert opted for a retirement job as ASA executive director.

He would have kept his low profile if this



Siebert ... banning selective truths

comparative advertising dispute hadn't taken place. "In every country where they've introduced comparative advertising, they've regretted it. They've opened a can of worms which they can't control. The comparisons don't represent the whole truth, just selective truths."

One measure of the ASA's success is that advertising disputes almost never reach the courts.

Meanwhile, Siebert is puzzled that he is treated like an autocrat when he is simply a servant of the advertising code. "In good Greek tradition, the messenger has been shot for delivering the message," he says.

JUNE SINCLAIR FIM 20/7/90

# Looking inward

Students are beginning to take a much closer look at their universities. Professor June Sinclair (43), deputy vice-chancellor elect (student affairs) of the University of the Witwatersrand, says this is because apartheid is being dismantled and students are correspondingly less preoccupied with external political issues.

It's necessary to treat student problems and grievances "seriously and with great sensitivity." Sinclair believes the university has to do all it can to alleviate the poverty

FIM 20/7/90

54

and educational deprivation of many of its students. As dean of the law faculty, she took particular interest in practical training and the placement of black law graduates.

"Some people say it is not the function of a university to redress what apartheid has done, but I disagree. A university is a place where leaders must be nurtured. We have far too few blacks in top positions and that is related to political and educational policies."

Her appointment was not devoid of internal controversy at Wits. Though hailed as a brilliant legal academic, there are some who consider her too acerbic for a student affairs post. Sinclair says she is enthusiastic about her new job — but adds that she remains deeply attached to the school of law which has occupied her entire working career — 20 years. She has been dean of the law faculty since 1986.

Her teaching and research has focused on family law and taxation, but she also has an interest in the law of negotiable instruments and property law. In 1985, she worked for the Margo Commission investigating tax.

A strong advocate of separate taxation for husband and wife, she says that: "For too long, a woman's earnings have been seen as supplementary to her husband's earnings." The family's total income was consequently lower than if the couple had lived together unmarried.

Sinclair is a firm believer in equality of the sexes. Joint taxation, she says, was a disincentive to women to practise their professions. Over the last 10 years, women have taken the lion's share of prizes in the law faculty, she notes. "I think women realise that to enter male-dominated professions

# Sinclair ... rectifying apartheid imbalance





# The party is almost the Soviet Union

C/Res 22/7/90

(54)

By JEFFREY LEVER, head of the department of sociology at the University of the Western Cape

**F**OR what is probably the last time in its history, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union last week re-elected as its leader the man who is also head of state – Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

In five years' time, when the Soviet presidency is up for re-election, it is almost a foregone conclusion that the winner will not be a member of the CP, and the Soviet Union – whatever remains of it after possible secessions by some of its 15 constituent republics – will no longer be a communist state.

Last week the 28th Congress of the CPSU in Moscow elected Gorbachev and one of his supporters by overwhelming majorities to two key leadership positions. But his election was full of ironies.

In the first place, the 10-day congress made it clear that the majority of the 4 000 delegates were far from enthusiastic about the path Gorbachev is taking. They would have preferred the status quo and were unhappy about the result of Gorbachev's programme of perestroika (restructuring) and his foreign policy.

Gorbachev fought back and told delegates to face up to new realities. "There is no way to bring back yesterday. No dictatorship, if someone has this crazy idea in his head, can resolve anything."

His re-election, Gorbachev warned, would mean the continuation of the process of change. "I think we need very serious changes in the party," he said. "You should be aware of that before you vote."

Gorbachev was in effect telling the elite of Soviet society that their positions were no longer secure and they had to support his policies or face removal. Yet they voted for him, acutely aware that no real alternative existed. As Gorbachev has told his critics time and again: "There is no turning back; there is no place to retreat to."

Gorbachev is thus left in charge of a party of nearly 20 million, half of whom deeply distrust him for his destruction of the old order.

On the other hand, observers say the other half of the Party no longer backs Gorbachev since he is seen as moving too cautiously and is too prone to placate the conservatives who still dominate the top jobs in the country.

These "radicals", who are pushing for a much more rapid transition to a fully democratic society and an economy based more closely on Western lines, have formed themselves into a separate faction called the Democratic Platform.

One of the major questions prior to the party congress was the support which the Democratic Platform, including sympathisers such as Boris Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Republic, could gain among delegates. Their gains proved to be very little.

The result was the dramatic walkout from the party by Yeltsin, who had earlier told the congress: "Events are developing very quickly. Any attempt

## COMMUNISM UNDER THE SPOTLIGHT ... ABROAD AND AT HOME

to delay them, which some people are dreaming about, will inevitably lead the party to full historical defeat."

Yeltsin proposed that the party change its name and take the initiative in gathering all the pro-democratic forces in the Soviet Union around itself. The congress applauded politely and rejected Yeltsin's ideas, leading to his walkout.

Yeltsin has thus positioned himself favourably to assume the leadership of much of the most energetic and progressive forces in the country who view the party as one of the major obstacles to reforms.

By remaining within the party and accepting the role of its leading spokesman, Gorbachev runs the risk of steadily alienating democrats. Opinion polls now suggest that public support for the CP is declining rapidly and is already a minority.

That the CPSU could go the way of its East European counterparts in free universal elections no longer seems unlikely, unless Gorbachev can make perestroika a reality and improve the daily lives of Soviet citizens.

Two and half years ago it still seemed possible that perestroika could be made into something concrete. But by 1990 a profound feeling of disillusion and distrust pervaded Soviet society.

One peasant farmer, thwarted in his attempts to run his own farm under the agricultural "reforms", summed up the mood of the country when he said: "I used to believe in Gorbachev. Now I have understood all he does is talk."

Can Gorbachev change this situation and make a dent on the harrowing economic position of Soviet citizens? In his first five years matters have got worse, not better.

Figures for the first part of 1990 show that production actually declined. Soviet citizens are putting up with longer queues and low-quality products. Official statistics suggest that 80 million of the Soviet Union's 280 million population fall under the official poverty line. There is a shortage of 17 million dwellings in the country.

Perestroika was supposed to redress this situation, but now the Soviet population is worse off than five years ago.

Why has the man who has changed the face of world politics been unable to bring real improvements to his compatriots?

Critics of Gorbachev's economic policies argue that the reforms were not radical enough.

By tampering with some elements of the centrally planned economy, without changing its fundamental nature, Gorbachev was left with the worst of both worlds – an economy in limbo between central plan-



Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev turning back; there

ning and market rela.

It is impossible to guess Gorbachev. Cent argue, is bound to enormous complexity

Gorbachev's "radical" argue the Soviet Union's leadership and private enterprise must be dropped.

Until recently Gorbachev to go that far.

But events are now months ago it was decided to move to a market economy and much more competition.

Critics of the status quo argue that one indubitable success



# is almost over as

C/hrs 22/7/90

(54)

# Union crumbles

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**Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ... 'There is no turning back; there is no place to retreat to.'**

ning and market relationships.

It is impossible to go back to the old system, argues Gorbachev. Central planning, many economists argue, is bound to end up in failure because of the enormous complexity of the system.

Gorbachev's "radical" critics agree with him and argue the Soviet Union must press on to private ownership and private enterprise. In short, socialism must be dropped.

Until recently Gorbachev was clearly unwilling to go that far.

But events are now forcing his hand. Three months ago it was decided to press ahead with a market economy and much more private enterprise.

Critics of the status quo were able to point to the one indubitable success of Gorbachev's economic poli-

cies: the cooperative sector.

Under Gorbachev a law on cooperative labour was passed which legalised cooperative ventures between private individuals. The cooperative sector boomed, and now accommodates nearly five million workers.

Despite the success of cooperatives the move to a market economy will not be easy. Gorbachev stressed that a "regulated market" was planned - where the state would regulate the switch to market relationships and minimise hardships.

Perhaps the most difficult aspect of the transition to a market economy concerns prices.

Under the old system many goods and services, particularly basic necessities such as bread and meat, together with housing and transport, were priced below cost. This meant that the state in effect was paying massive subsidies on these items. Bread is so cheap that farmers use it to feed their livestock.

It is estimated that these subsidies cost the government R300 billion a year. The economy simply cannot afford to keep paying out these sums.

But reforming the price system - which is necessary if the proposed market system has any chance of working - is politically explosive. Last month already, Moscow was on the verge of food riots when news of the likely tripling in the bread price was announced. The price rise was hastily shelved.

As if these economic problems were not enough, Gorbachev faces even more pressing political dilemmas in trying to keep the Soviet Union intact, or at least in making any break-up of the Union an orderly process.

Several of the Soviet Union's 15 republics have now declared that their constitutions take precedence over the Soviet constitution while Lithuania has declared itself independent.

Gorbachev has managed the crisis with some aplomb - even Lithuania has agreed to negotiate.

But the fact remains that the Soviet Union is crumbling. To critics at the congress who attacked Gorbachev's softness on this issue, the Soviet leader responded emotionally with: "Well, do you want tanks again?"

The break-up of the Soviet Union, provided it occurs in reasonable order, is not necessarily a total disaster.

The Union might cease to exist, but its core, the Russian Federated Republic, would remain the largest country in the world, with more than half the population and three quarters of the land. It is possible that some of the biggest non-Russian republics could remain within the Union.

Nevertheless, perestroika, far from transforming the Soviet Union into a dynamic modern economy, has brought it to the brink of several crises.

Gorbachev still has four-and-a-half years in office as Soviet President, but is witnessing his support slip away as other reformers push his programme further than he wishes. Gorbachev's political survival is now a very real issue.

As Gorbachev himself is fond of saying: "History punishes those who arrive late."



# From Sebe fiefdom to people's university

(54)

South 26/7-1/8/90

THE appointment of a new convocation at the University of Fort Hare recently was seen as an end to Bantu education at the institution and the first step towards transforming it into a people's university.

Since its inception in 1916, Fort Hare was controlled by principals and rectors who supported the Nationalist government.

The administrative staff and lecturers were employed from other "African" institutions; students were not consulted about the direction and running of the university.

For decades the administration did not allow a democratic Student Representative Council to be established. The Black Staff Association was also not recognised as the organ of the aspirations of black academics.

"Until this year, the authorities of the university were National Party and Sebe supportive," Mboya said.

"Fort Hare students and graduates did not have an opportunity to show their talents in the academic concerns of their alma mater.

"The alumni were not consulted about the election of the university's convocation.

## Mandela

"Had Fort Hare's past students been consulted about the affairs of the university, it might have become a 'people's university' decades ago, Mboya said.

Counted among past students are Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, ZK Matthews (previous ANC president), Robert Mugabe, Kenneth Kaunda, Govan Mbeki, Steve Biko, Barney Pitso, Robert Sobukwe and Gatscha Buthelezi.

Fort Hare has a proud political history despite its authoritarian nature and unwillingness to allow student participation.

The idea of the ANC Youth League was born there, and the Black Consciousness Movement had its roots at the university.

"Despite the repressive environment at the university, these people were able to show their talents," said Mboya.

"Decisions concerning the university were made mainly by the council under the influence of the chairman and rector.

## Reign

"Their word was law, there was no participation from the students and the community."

Fort Hare maintained outstanding academic standards during its early years. However, after state interference during Sebe's reign, the standards lowered.

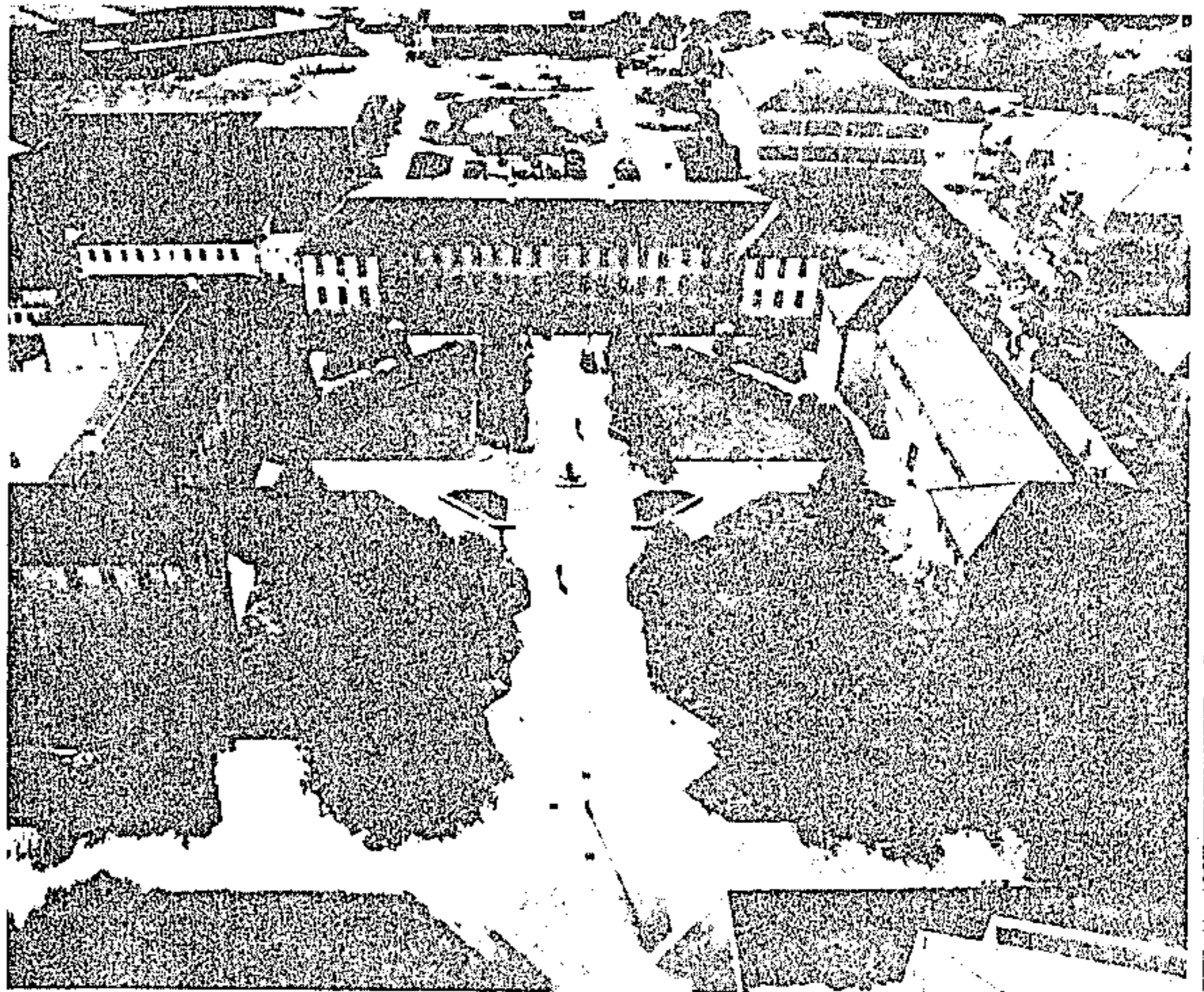
When Sebe took power in the Ciskei, he attempted to bring the university directly under his control.

"He succeeded and was given an honorary doctorate in law," Mboya said.

"Through the principal, he was able to make decisions affecting the university. Sebe succeeded in making Fort Hare the University of Ciskei — if not in



Dr Mzobz Mboya and, right, campus of the University of Fort Hare



**The university of Fort Hare will be reborn — as a "people's university" — during its 75th anniversary celebrations next year. Pressure from students, staff and the community has transformed the institution from a university controlled by the Sebe government to one where Nelson Mandela may be elected chancellor. REHANA ROSSOUW spoke to the president of the Fort Hare convocation, Dr Mzobz Mboya on the future of the university:**

name, then in deed.

"This distanced the ex-students and those parents concerned with education. People did not want to become involved in Sebe's university."

Mboya said after years of resistance to Sebe's rule and the intervention by Ciskei's new head of state, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, Fort Hare was on the way to becoming a people's university.

"No, we are beginning to redefine Fort Hare as an institution for all in South Africa," Mboya said.

"We can start to relive the aspirations on which the university was founded.

Nominees to the new council from students and staff at Fort Hare include Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop

David Russell of Grahamstown, Reverend Bongani Finca and Professor Francis Wilson.

Nominees for the convocation include Jay Naidoo of Cosatu, Govan Mbeki and the Rev Arnold Stofile.

In an address to the convocation last month, Mbeki said the University of Fort Hare should not be a black, white or liberal university.

## Transcend

"It should be a university designed to serve the interests of the people of this country, be they black or white," Mbeki said.

"It must be transformed into a centre of learning for the people of this country. In its outlook, it must transcend all barriers of colour, race or even class.

"It must be a university that serves the people of this country. It must be a people's university."

Mboya said the council and convocation were committed to restructuring the university to allow it to serve the needs of a new South Africa.

They hoped the administrative staff, too, would commit themselves to the ideals of the convocation.

Two weeks after the Sebe regime was toppled, seven senior officials at the university who had been seconded from South Africa, including the vice-chancellor and rector, Professor John Lamprecht, asked to be withdrawn.

The university is presently being run by an acting rector and a search committee has been appointed to find a new rector. Staff, students and the convocation will be consulted for the new appointment.

At the convocation's next meeting, nominations will be forwarded for a new chancellor. Nelson Mandela is one of the nominees.

"The transformation of Fort Hare is not going to happen overnight, but a process has been set in motion," Mboya said.

## UWC

"While there will definitely not be dismissals of staff, perhaps some of them will leave on their own accord, unable to stand the pressures of a new order."

Mboya said the University of Fort Hare could learn from the experiences of the University of the Western Cape — the first "people's university" in South Africa.

"UWC has set the pace; other universities need to follow the trend," he said.

"We have already begun following their lead. At the June graduation ceremony, a student leader was given the opportunity of addressing the gathering

for the first time in the university's history."

## Alumni

The university's new council also sees the trend of the institution shifting from teaching to research. They also hope the university will be able to extend its services to the community.

They are appealing to alumni to assist in the growth and development of Fort Hare.

"We are hoping the alumni will contribute. For instance, a lot of alumni are exiles who have studied abroad," Mboya said.

"They could talk to our students, deliver papers on their vision for the future Fort Hare.

## Talents

"Some of the returning exiles like Thozamile Botha could put their talents to work at the university where there will be excellent opportunities for research."

Mboya said a fundraising campaign was needed to finance the changes to Fort Hare.

"The idea of it being a people's university came out of the people's aspirations.

"We need to fulfil those aspirations," Mboya said.



**ADMINISTRASIE:  
VOLKSRAAD**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR**

No. 1710

27 Julie 1990

WET OP UNIVERSITEITE, 1955

UNIVERSITEIT VAN STELLENBOSCH.—  
WYSIGING VAN STATUUT

Die Raad van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch het kragtens artikel 17 (1) van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955 (Wet No. 61 van 1955), met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur, die statute in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgestel.

**BYLAE**

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken die uitdrukking "die Statuut" die statuut afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 387 van 11 Augustus 1961, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 748 van 28 Mei 1962, R. 1597 van 28 September 1962, R. 1896 van 6 Desember 1963, R. 1440 van 18 September 1964, R. 719 van 3 Mei 1968, R. 900 van 12 Junie 1970, R. 1987 van 5 November 1971, R. 1958 van 26 Oktober 1973, R. 387 van 12 Maart 1976, R. 2512 van 9 Desember 1977, R. 2232 van 10 November 1978, R. 1924 van 19 September 1980, R. 1034 van 28 Mei 1982, R. 920 van 6 Mei 1983, R. 984 van 3 Mei 1985, R. 193 van 7 Februarie 1986, R. 11 van 2 Januarie 1987, R. 2465 van 6 November 1987, R. 204 van 12 Februarie 1988 en R. 237 van 17 Februarie 1989.

2. Paragraaf 23 van die Statuut word hierby deur onderstaande paragraaf vervang:

*"Gewone vergaderings"*

23. Daar word, op datums deur die raad bepaal, minstens twee gewone vergaderings van die raad in elke semester gehou."

3. Paragraaf 51D (ii) (a) van die Statuut word hierby deur onderstaande paragraaf vervang:

"(ii) in die geval van dié graad M. in Publieke Administrasie—

(a) minstens een jaar nadat hy toegelaat is tot die graad *Honneurs-Baccalaureus* in Publieke Administrasie van die Universiteit of nadat hy 'n ander honneursgraad verwerf het wat na die oordeel van die senaat vir dié doel toereikend is, as student aan die Universiteit ingeskryf was;"

4. Paragraaf 66 van die Statuut word hierby deur onderstaande paragraaf vervang:

**"TUG**

66. Die raad kan 'n student wat hom binne of buite die geboue of op of buite die terrein van die Universiteit gedra op 'n wyse wat die goeie naam van die Universiteit of die handhawing van orde en dissipline aan die Universiteit of die behoorlike voortsetting van die werk van die Universiteit benadeel of kan benadeel, die regte en voorregte wat hy as student van die Universiteit geniet, ontnem of hom tydelik of permanent verdere toelating as student van die Universiteit ontse of sy verdere toelating afhanklik maak van die betaling van 'n geldboete van hoogstens R4 000 (vierduisend rand) of sodanige hoër maksimum bedrag as wat die raad van tyd tot tyd, na oorlegpleging met die senaat, bepaal: Met dien verstande dat geen sodanige tugmaatreëls teen 'n student in werking gestel word aler hy die geleentheid gehad het om redes aan te voer waarom sodanige tugmaatreëls nie teen hom in werking gestel behoort te word nie."

**ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF  
ASSEMBLY**

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**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

No. 1710

27 July 1990

UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1955

UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH.—  
AMENDMENT OF STATUTE

The Council of the University of Stellenbosch has, with the approval of the Minister of Education and Culture, under section 17 (1) of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act No. 61 of 1955), framed the statutes set out in the Schedule hereto.

**SCHEDULE**

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "the Statute" means the Statute published under Government Notice No. R. 387 of 11 August 1961, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 748 of 28 May 1962, R. 1597 of 28 September 1962, R. 1896 of 6 December 1963, R. 1440 of 18 September 1964, R. 719 of 3 May 1968, R. 900 of 12 June 1970, R. 1987 of 5 November 1971, R. 1958 of 26 October 1973, R. 387 of 12 March 1976, R. 2512 of 9 December 1977, R. 2232 of 10 November 1978, R. 1924 of 19 September 1980, R. 1034 of 28 May 1982, R. 920 of 6 May 1983, R. 984 of 3 May 1985, R. 193 of 7 February 1986, R. 11 of 2 January 1987, R. 2465 of 6 November 1987, R. 204 of 12 February 1988 and R. 237 of 17 February 1989.

2. The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph 23 of the Statute:

*"Ordinary meetings"*

23. At least two ordinary meetings of the council shall be held in each semester on such dates as the council shall determine."

3. The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph 51D (ii) (a) of the Statute:

"(ii) in the case of the degree M. in Public Administration—

(a) unless he has been registered as a student of the University for at least one year after having been admitted to the degree of Honours Bachelor of Public Administration of the University or after having attained any other degree of honours bachelor deemed by the senate to be adequate for this purpose;"

4. The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph 66 of the Statute:

**"DISCIPLINE**

66. It shall be competent for the council to deprive a student of the rights and privileges he enjoys as a student of the University, or to refuse him further admission as a student of the University temporarily or permanently, or to make his further admission dependent upon payment of a pecuniary fine not exceeding R4 000 (four thousand rand) or any such higher maximum amount as the council may from time to time determine in consultation with the senate, if the conduct of such student in or outside the buildings, or on or off the premises of the University, is detrimental to or could be detrimental to the good name of the University, or to the maintenance of order and discipline at the University, or to the proper prosecution of the work of the University: Provided that no such disciplinary action shall be taken against a student until he has had an opportunity to advance reasons why such disciplinary action should not be taken against him."

# Slabbert reviews a decade of SA change

By Darryl Accone

GRAHAMSTOWN — The South African political agenda for the '90s was open-ended, but internal dynamics would be the major determining factor in a constitutional settlement, said Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert in his Winter School address, "A decade of South African politics" at the Standard Bank National Arts Festival.

Mr Van Zyl Slabbert's paper dealt with white minority domination — the "central issue of conflict" between the Government and its opponents.

The lecture traced the political developments that Mr Van Zyl Slabbert saw leading to President de Klerk's acceptance of the "mantra" of "unban, release, dismantle, negotiate".

Mr de Klerk's serious adoption of the mantra had opened political space and presented challenges to his opponents.

## Negotiations

On its part, the ANC had shifted from a conventional revolutionary paradigm to one of negotiation.

The ANC's Harare Declaration was a detailed spelling out of the mantra with various additional conditions, including the return of exiles and the release of political prisoners.

The mantra had been steadily gaining international acceptance since 1985, and the need for Mr de Klerk to break the cycle of reform, revolt and reaction that had characterised the security-conscious Government policies of the Eighties led to his post-election reforms.

Mr Van Zyl Slabbert cited some external factors that had influenced the current climate for negotiations.

The rapprochement between the US and the Soviet Union had led to fundamental changes in their approach to solving problems of regional conflict.



tem was severely shaken in the Russian city of Perm this

bility, they demanded the abolition of Communist Party or-

position on women's rights is far advanced compared with

Africa now. Unless we understand that gender repression is

have had the vote for long and are "free of domestic labour".

Star 3/17/90

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## BACKGROUND

# New SA 'to be even more violent'

A post-apartheid South Africa will inherit the country's dramatic spiral of violent crime unless immediate steps are taken.

This is the view of Lloyd Vogelman, a clinical psychologist and director of the Project of the Study of Violence based at Wits University.

In an interview with The Star Mr Vogelman said all major political players needed to develop comprehensive anti-crime policies.

"The problem of violent crime is not going to disappear, if anything it will increase.

"The situation in Natal has already taken on Beirut-type proportions and there is the potential for it to spread throughout South Africa."

Violent crime in South Africa will increase unless co-ordinated attempts are made to bridle the problem, says Lloyd Vogelman of the Project for the Study of Violence based at the University of the Witwatersrand. He spoke to **DAWN BARKHUIZEN**

Existing social service programmes were hopelessly inadequate. Statistics showed that 72 percent of convicted criminals went back to prison, compared with 11 percent in the Netherlands.

"We are locked into old methods and have no culture of debate and dialogue. There is no co-ordination of existing social service organisations and projects, and information is not shared," he said.

The expense of improving and co-ordinating these efforts might be great, but this should be weighed up against the enormous costs already incurred by violent crime.

While extreme violence was not peculiar to South Africa, there was no doubt that South Africa was one of the most violent countries in the world.

Murder and rape were rampant: 11 murders took place daily on the Witwatersrand compared to five in New York.

Violent crime had increased by 18 percent since 1984.

In the USSR, with its population of 300 million people, 10 298 incidents of rape and attempted rape were reported in 1988. In South Africa, with a population of 30 million, 19 368 incidents were reported.

Factors that made the South Africa particularly dangerous were:

● The large number of people who were well-armed, and the easy access to weapons.

● A disparity of wealth which increased hostility.

● Factionalism.

● Diminishing trust in the courts and the police. (Only 57 percent of serious crimes were solved. Violence became more extreme when individuals took the law into their own hands.)

● A growing population aged between 16 and 25 with diminishing prospects for the future. (A large percentage of violence is perpetrated by this age

group.)  
● The legacy of apartheid was violent.

Mr Vogelman's project, initiated two years ago, is unique in that it deals with victims and perpetrators.

It aims to:

● Link individuals working in and around violence and create a forum for free discussion.

● Publicise research and thereby increase public understanding of violence, undermining myths about it.

● Expand once-a-week trauma counselling into a trauma centre that will operate also in rural areas.

● Link counselling centres and social programmes offering specialised knowledge about violence.



were freed yesterday on his orders.

*Call 7/28 3/7/90*  
**Rhodes workers demo** *SV*

GRAHAMSTOWN. — About 400 Rhodes University workers staged a demonstration on the campus here yesterday afternoon in protest against a wage offer.

# Moves to cut intervarsity thuggishness

CAT Times 31/7/90 (54)

By DAVE MARRS

THE 1990 UCT Intervarsity Committee announced several moves yesterday to eliminate thuggish behaviour at Newlands Stadium on August 11.

Intervarsity chairman Mr Joey Burke said there would be renewed support for the successful "buddy campaign" of last year, which was aimed at reducing drunkenness and preventing drunken driving by providing alternative transport.

In addition, Mr Burke said, two objectionable songs had been excluded from the sing-song book and some words had been changed in other songs.

He added that a workshop would be held after this year's intervarsity to allow organisations such as the Women's Movement and the Black Students' Society to work with the committee and re-think next year's event.

Past accusations of drunken abuse, vandalism, racism, sexism and dirty songs, as well as political confrontation between the two campuses, have come close to causing the cancellation of the traditional match.

Students are being pressured to clean up their act on all fronts — and there is a threat of an alternative "non-racial" intervarsity organised by the South African Tertiary Institution Sports Council (Satisco).

The SRC president, Ms Caroline Greene, said the aim of the intervarsity match was supposed to be unity among students. However, it had be-

come increasingly obvious that some black students felt alienated from the white-oriented rugby and beerfest atmosphere.

A Satisco statement published in the SRC's intervarsity update claimed that the tradition of playing rugby against Stellenbosch, as opposed to UWC or Peninsula Technikon, was due to apartheid.

"The intervarsity culture of sing-songs, beerfests and down-downs is drawn from an essentially white South African tradition of the 'braai vleis, sunny skies and Chevrolet' variety.

"The composition of UCT and Stellenbosch has changed considerably and this tradition is no longer an inclusive one that builds non-racial student unity," said Satisco.

A "Message from the Women's Movement" in the same publication said shouts of "On your back" directed at women during the game and some "pretty gross" song lyrics "reinforce the beer-swilling macho culture that surrounds intervarsity and projects women as objects available to satisfy men's lust".

The message went on: "We would like to see an intervarsity which promotes a culture that doesn't degrade women, and in which women and men feel equally comfortable to participate."

The intervarsity build-up programme includes sing-song practices, "boat race" beer drinking, a beer fest, the "Groot Brag" introduction of the teams and the traditional blue and white party.

*CMT Tink 1/8/90*  
**Priest  
to appeal  
'objector'  
sentence**

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Conscientious objector the Rev Douglas Torr is to appeal against his sentence of 12 months' imprisonment passed yesterday.

Mr Paul Gollar, of the Douglas Torr Support Group, told a press conference yesterday afternoon that Mr Torr's lawyer was putting in an urgent application for bail for him.

Meanwhile, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), the Douglas Torr Support Group and the Anglican Church have all expressed shock at the length of the sentence imposed on Mr Torr.

Anglican priest the Rev David Armstrong, speaking on behalf of the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev Duncan Buchanan, said he was "shocked and utterly sickened" by the severity of the sentence.

Mr David Bruce, who served a jail sentence for refusing to do military service in 1988 but was recently released on appeal, said there was nothing constructive or positive in imprisonment for people like Mr Torr who had "made a fundamental commitment on the basis of moral values". — Sapa

*CMT Tink 1/8/90*  
**Mixed sport 'a  
leveller', says  
WP hooker**

*CMT Tink 1/8/90*  
Staff Reporter

MIXED sport could make a positive impact on this country's race relations, according to research by Western Province hooker Andrew Paterson.

As part of his thesis for a Master's Degree in Human Movement Science at Stellenbosch University, Paterson studied the teams in the 1990 Project Week for High Schools in East London.

"Just from observations, I think that this type of mixed sport is a fantastic leveller," he said. "It brings people together, with the sport being used to bring about a normal situation."

Psychology lecturer Dr J C Meyer said: "We chose the 1990 rugby Project Week for High Schools as a special research environment."

"The study begins with the hypothesis that mixed participation in sport could make a hugely positive contribution to race relations."

Paterson said: "When you see these chaps at the start of the week, they don't even talk to each other. But as the week progresses they become friends — just playing together and having fun."

*CMT Tink 1/8/90*  
**Alternative intervarsity  
sports day planned**

*(54)*  
Staff Reporter

AN "alternative" intervarsity sports day is being planned by the SA Tertiary Institution Sports Council (Satisco) to compete with the traditional intervarsity match between Stellenbosch and UCT on August 11.

The same day that the annual rivalry kicks off between Stellenbosch and UCT at Newlands Stadium, an all-day multi-sports event is being planned to include Stellenbosch University, UCT, UWC and Good Hope College in Khayelitsha.

"It will be the first time that all universities will compete in a non-racial way," a spokesman for Satisco claimed.

Sports featured will be netball, volleyball, table tennis, squash, tennis, softball, soccer and rugby. The event is likely to take place in Stellenbosch.



# UCT wage deal agreed for non- academic staff

54  
1/8/90

By JILYAN PITMAN

UCT's staff in pay classes 1-3 (non-academic staff) have received net salary increases of between 15% and 21,2%, backdated to April in the new pay package negotiated between the university and the Transport and General Workers Union.

Pay classes 1-3 represent cleaners, gardeners, residence workers (cooks, catering hands), stage hands, laboratory assistants and other non-academic staff working at the medical school campus at Groote Schuur, the Baxter Theatre in Rosebank and the main campus of the university in Rondebosch. The agreement, which concerns 900 staff members, represents higher wages and more perks.

Chars, who are part-time employees and part of class 1, had their salaries increased from R581 per month to R704 per month. They work five hours a day or 120 hours per month. This represents an increase of 21,2%. They are now eligible for medical aid.

The minimum salary for full-time employees (pay classes 1-3) increased from R800 per month to R1 004 per month with a 5% increase in subsidised medical aid subscriptions to 80%, paid by the university. The 13th cheque remains intact.

## Housing subsidy

Henceforth every month classes 1-3 workers will receive:

- A rise in the minimum wage of between 15% and 21,2%.
- A 5% increase in the medical aid subsidy.
- Group life insurance cover is free up to one year's salary. UCT pays the premium.
- 30 workers on 3x10 month contracts are now permanent employees.

Other items agreed included:

- Maternity:** Pregnant women on staff have the right to ante-natal checks once a month during working hours.
- Adoption:** When a baby is adopted or is still-born, the mother should come back to work four weeks after the adoption or after the still-birth. No deduction in salary.
- Housing subsidy:** To be extended to workers affected by the 1913 Land Act.
- Literacy:** Workers will be able to attend literacy classes for 2½ hours per week during work time. These classes will be organised by the union and the university's training officer.
- Study assistance:** A study assistance loan scheme at an interest rate of 8% is available to workers whose children are studying at other universities and technikons. The full-loan and interest will be repaid to the university once the child stops study.
- A 'performance barrier' notch will be available (on recommendation) for staff who are at the top of their salary scale.

## Money re-allocated

Ms Wilhelmina Trout, a member of the negotiating team and full-time shop steward at UCT, said: "We will continue to demand that there be no discrimination between non-academic and academic staff on medical aid benefits and continue fighting for parental and maternity rights."

Professor James Leatt, chairman of the Industrial Relations management committee at UCT, said: "Negotiations were protracted. Options were put to the union, one of which included non-contributory medical aid. But they preferred an increase to the basic salary so the money was re-allocated."

sta 2/8/90

(S)

# Harms interviews murder witness

Pretoria Bureau

The mystery of who killed left-wing activist David Webster took a dramatic turn yesterday when the Harms Commission into unsolved political murders was told that the chairman, Mr Justice Louis Harms, had himself interviewed a new witness to the killing.

It was the first positive move in a bid to unravel the mystery since evidence was led earlier this year by Brigadier Floris Mostert, Commander, Special Investigations, Witwatersrand SAP, that no major new information had been obtained about the May 1 1989 killing in Troyeville, Johannesburg.

Mr Justice Harms, who was yesterday hearing final legal argument on evidence submitted to him regarding the activities of the now-disbanded Civil Cooperation Bureau said the commission had not concluded its investigation.

He also said that last week he had sent a diary used by the CCB to police forensic laboratories for analysis.

The diary is alleged to have contained entries which could have a bearing on whether or not unnamed persons had been "diarised" for various "assignments". The diary was said to have had several pages removed in earlier evidence.

## Reconvene

"Officers of the commission are, and have been, busy with certain other issues and I will deal with those in due course," he added.

Mr Justice Harms said that he had had consultations with a possible witness on Tuesday.

"This indicates we are still seeing what we can do about the Webster matter."

He said that, if it were necessary, he would reconvene the commission specifically to look into the Webster murder.

Eberhard Bertelsmann, SC, who presented legal argument on behalf of the David Webster Trust and other parties, told the judge that he and members of

the legal team involved "really want you to succeed" and promised to co-operate wherever possible.

In written argument with Mr Bertelsmann's general line of contention on the CCB's role in alleged left-wing harassment — including attempted assassinations and bombings — PA "Flip" Hattingh, SC, for the CCB, said the unit could not be accountable for the murder of Dr Webster.

This had been alleged in testimony by some witnesses during the 50-day hearings of the commission and also during hearings of the Hiemstra Commission into alleged irregularities within the security department of the City Council.



CAPE TOWN 2/8/90

## OFS varsity shuns ANC

Political Staff

THE University of the Free State has again refused to allow the ANC to use its campus facilities for its December 16 congress — although the National Party has regularly used a large hall on the campus for years.

The rector, Professor Francois Retief, said yesterday that the university could not change its policy of not allowing party-political congresses on the campus.

A change to the policy could lead to unnecessary polarisation on the campus, although any approved staff or student society was welcome to invite any political speaker, he said.

However, the Kalie Human Hall, which is mainly used for sports events, was used for opening of annual congress of the NP in the Free State and was the venue for the federal congress of the NP which paved the way for the adoption of the tricameral constitution.

# Bursaries for black students will help fill the skills gap

SAPIENT Systems has given R150 000 worth of bursaries over five years to two black computer science students at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town.

The bursaries cover tuition fees, accommodation and books.

Sapient MD Bob Batchelor says the bursaries go to black students because "there's a need for black people to be given the opportunity to contribute to SA's computer industry, which is desperately short of skilled people."

He says there's no obligation for the students to work for Sapient Systems when they graduate. "We'd be delighted to have them join us, but it's important for the students to use their skills wherever they will most benefit the industry."

The Sapient bursary student at UCT is Henry Mashilo (20), who is doing his first year BSc courses over two years. Last year he earned three first and two second-class passes.

The Wits student is Dzedzi Ramulondi (22), who is doing his first year BSc.

WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY



# Students teargassed

CAP Tm '15 3/5/76  
By DAVE MARRS

54

PROTESTERS and pedestrians scattered in rush-hour traffic on Main Road, Rondebosch yesterday when police fired teargas canisters to break up an illegal march.

About 400 UCT students bearing ANC and SACP banners took part in the march to Rondebosch police station to hand in a list of demands addressed to President F.W. de Klerk.

About 1 000 people gathered on the main campus were dispersed earlier in the day when they tried to cross De Waal Drive with the same objective.

Some 40 policemen confronted the singing group and used a water cannon before firing teargas canisters.

In the later incident on Main Road, cars swerved to avoid the crowd, which left

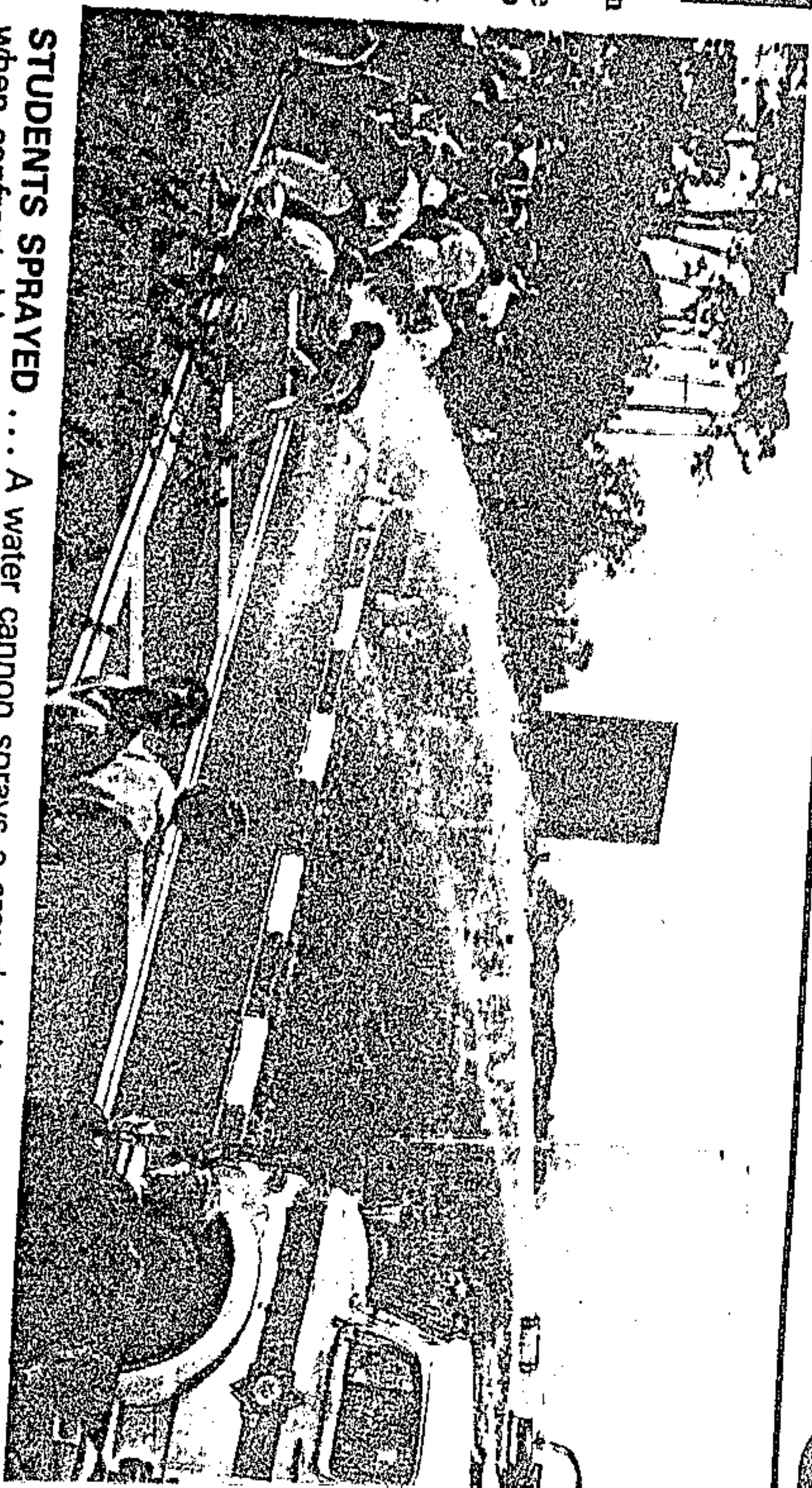
books, shoes and articles of clothing strewn in the road.

UCT SRC president Ms Caroline Greene claimed police at Rondebosch had refused to accept a list of demands.

She added that the organisers — the project committees of Nusas and the Black Students Society — had not been able to get magisterial permission for the march.

After a lunch-time campus meeting, as students chanted "Freedom or death, victory is certain", Mr Trevor Manuel of the United Democratic Front said the ANC was "confident" that Mr De Klerk would accede to its demands during next week's negotiations, enabling the ANC to suspend the armed struggle.

Police confirmed that action was taken and no arrests had been made.



**STUDENTS SPRAYED** ... A water cannon sprays a crowd which defied orders to disperse when confronted by police on De Waal Drive yesterday.

# New college programme at Wits

THE University of the Witwatersrand's Faculty of Science is to introduce a two-year tertiary-level college programme from next year.

The new college is designed to attract talented students whose schooling in science has been inadequate due to circumstances beyond their control, said a statement from the university. *New Nation, Learning Nation*

To qualify for admission to the college, students must have passed mathematics and a science subject in standard grade at standard 10 level. *10/8 - 16/8/90*

Students who take this route will need four years after matric to complete a BSc, as a student who has successfully completed two years of a course in this college will

immediately qualify for a second-year BSc course.

The college will offer, among other studies, mathematical science, physical science, biological sciences and earth sciences. In this way it will enable students to move to other faculties after two years at the college.

Those who wish to apply for admission to this college should complete the university's application form to the Science Faculty (College). Those who qualify for admission will be required to come to the university to write selection tests. The final selection will be based on the outcome of these tests.

Further information can be obtained from the university's admissions office.



# Six varsity departments facing rationalisation

TIM COHEN

THE Committee of University Principals (CUP) yesterday named six departments earmarked for rationalisation studies.

They are music, accountancy, geology and geochemistry, speech and drama, fine art and European languages Spanish, Portuguese, modern Greek and modern Hebrew, CUP director Johan Brink said yesterday.

The CUP investigations study the cost-effectiveness, on a national level, of having the courses offered at different universities.

Once the investigations are complete, the CUP's recommendations will be forwarded to the universities concerned, which will decide independently whether or not to follow the recommendations.

Dropped

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The CUP has completed studies on the departments of surveying and librarianship.

A decision on whether or not to continue offering these courses rests with the councils of the universities concerned.

The CUP suggested that two universities, Wits and Pretoria, drop their surveying courses, and that only the universities of Pretoria, Unisa and Natal continue to offer librarianship.

Brink said the two completed studies had encouraged the universities to look at themselves more critically.

# Lawyers stand in forefront to liberate law – Mandela

By Cathy Stagg

The law needs to be democratised and who better equipped than the legal profession to lead the struggle for the liberation of the law, Nelson Mandela told a packed Great Hall at the University of the Witwatersrand last night.

He was given a standing ovation at his alma mater. He prepared for his career as an attorney at Wits.

Mr Mandela said law had been both an oppressor and a liberator in South Africa.

He paid tribute to lawyers and judges who had helped black people within the confines of laws made by a white legislature. He mentioned the Legal Resources Centres which, with-

out charge, had taken cases of significance.

Mr Mandela said he hoped the lawyers who had already done important work would be joined by others to take part in a new South Africa.

"Our perspective, as the ANC, is that before we attempt to draw up a blueprint, we would consult widely with the profession and other interested parties.

"The Freedom Charter gives our constitutional guidelines.

"We bind ourselves to a new social and legal order through democratic means.

"The law must be transformed from division and oppression to one used for the creation of the democratic state."

Problems within the law which Mr Mandela highlighted were:

- Formal court procedures – very little effort had been made to adapt them to the indigenous situation.

- Language – extensive reliance on interpreters, for whose skills he had the greatest respect, "but our jails are populated with people who never had the chance to express themselves as their English or Afrikaans counterparts".

- The perception that there is one law for whites and another for blacks, which is strengthened by a predominately white judiciary when the majority passing through the courts are black.



Wits tuition  
for weak students

Education Reporter

Wits University's faculty of science is to introduce a two-year tertiary college programme for students whose school background in science has been inadequate.

The programme will be open to those who wish to pursue a tertiary education in science, but who have come from schools with inadequate resources and poorly qualified teachers.

The course is designed to enable students to enter the second year of a BSc after completing the two-year college course.

● The SA Association of Art Historians (Transvaal) and Wits University's art history department are to host three lectures on "Art and political commitment".

For further details telephone 011-7163595.

# RAU student leaders under fire

8/8/90  
By Karen Stander,  
Education Reporter

54  
The attitude of student leaders at Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) towards freedom of the press came under fire this week during a debate on the campus.

The lively debate between RAU Student Representative Council (SRC) chairman Andre de Villiers and his counterpart at Wits University, Anton Roskam, on the challenges presented to SRCs by a new South Africa, was organised by the local branch of the Black Students' Society (BSS) and the Students' Forum for Democracy.

Mr de Villiers was challenged by Mr Roskam and members of the audience about a decision by

his SRC earlier this year to ban an article on the working conditions of black staff at RAU, which was to have been published in a student publication.

Defending the decision, Mr de Villiers said the SRC believed students did not have a right to interfere in employment contracts between the university administration and its staff.

He said many students had grown up in a political vacuum and it was important for them to be exposed to a wide range of political opinions.

However, SRCs on Afrikaans campuses did not have a broad mandate to become involved in political matters or to force a

particular political standpoint on the students.

Answering a challenge by Mr de Villiers and a member of the audience on the attitude of English campuses to freedom of speech, Mr Roskam said freedom of speech was not an absolute.

"If Adolf Hitler had to come to demand the right to speak, should we grant it to him? No, we should not."

He said SRCs were political bodies and took political decisions. Those who stood for election should be open about their political views and should be elected on that basis so that students knew exactly who and what they were voting for.



## Pukke boycott white show

Potchefstroom University has refused to support the town's whites-only Spring Show "in any way" following a decision by the Potchefstroom Town Council allowing only white exhibitors and visitors.

APR 8/8/90 (2) (54)  
Professor C Reinecke, the university's rector and vice-chancellor, said: "The town council's decision affects certain staff members and students ... Consequently, the university has no choice but to dissociate itself."

# Campus strike threat

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Workers at Rhodes University have reached a deadlock over wages and will consider embarking on a legal strike if mediation fails. (52)

Last week the workers held lunchtime demonstrations on the university campus after declaring a dispute with the administration. (54)

The workers are demanding a 45 per cent wage increase while the university administration is offering 26,85 percent.

Workers will hold meetings this week to organise and strategise on further action to pressure the university administration, according to the union.

## South Concern 9/8 - 15/8/70

The action will be planned to coincide with a meeting between the union and the administration next week.

In a press statement released by the university, vice-principal Dr Roux van der Merwe expressed his concern over the "outside protest" while negotiations and dispute procedures were under way.

He said both parties were bound by their procedural agreement.

As the union declared a formal dispute, the prescribed procedure in terms of the agreement would be followed to settle the dispute as soon as possible.

"Outside protest cannot accelerate this procedure."

Dr Van der Merwe said the university's offer of 26,85 percent increase would remain open. — ANA



# FW gives green light to get tough on unrest

Political Staff

THE government could now act strongly to maintain law and order in South Africa without being accused of oppression, President De Klerk said at the University of Pretoria.

"The violence, excessive protest and disruption must now end and I believe that the agreement of August 6 will contribute to this," he told about 3 000 students at a lunchtime meeting yesterday.

While violence had previously been attributed to and aimed at the government and its policy, now the spotlight was increasingly, and justly, on those acting violently. The government was no longer getting all the blame, Mr De Klerk said.

For this reason the government could act strongly and was doing so.

## "ARROGANT REMARKS"

He said there were still many events and actions which bothered, irritated and gave rise for concern. There was still too much unnecessary protest, stayaway action, demonstration, violence and intimidation.

"Wild and arrogant remarks cause concern. The new-found freedom to participate by previously banned organisations is often misused," he said.

He also hinted that the state of emergency in Natal could be lifted: "There are indications that new developments could also lead to a review of the state of emergency in Natal."

● University of Pretoria rector Professor Danie Joubert intervened to subdue a rowdy rightwing group heckling President De Klerk, warning one student about his behaviour.

And the chairman of the Students' Representative Council, Mr Charles Vorster, said after a group of at least 50 students had tried to disrupt Mr De Klerk's speech in the packed campus amphitheatre that the council would have to act against them "in a fitting way".

Their behaviour had contravened Tukkies tradition, he said.

This was Mr De Klerk's most testing public appearance since he took office last September.

The disruption attempts were in line with a Conservative Party decision recently to do so at as many National Party public meetings as it could.

# Matching the ceasefire card

The ANC's unilateral suspension of armed actions removes a major stumbling block to negotiations and an ultimate settlement. It will do much to erase the mistrust and suspicion about an ANC-SACP double agenda which has assumed serious proportions in Government circles over the past few months.

At the same time it puts pressure on President de Klerk to take an equally important symbolic step in bringing the police under much firmer control.

There exists a tendency among whites to scoff at the ANC's armed struggle as an amateurish guerilla operation which did virtually no harm to the mighty South African State. One can therefore expect that in many quarters there will be the temptation to dismiss the significance of this step by the ANC.

In fact, suspending the armed struggle is just about the gravest risk any liberation organisation can take.

To give one example: the Provisional Irish Republican Army nearly disintegrated as a result of internal feuding in the 1970s after it had agreed to cease hostilities.

## Wheel's hub

For me the the Dakar conference of 1987 was particularly revealing for showing how seriously the ANC took the armed struggle. As one of the internal South Africans at the meeting, Riaan de Villiers, expressed in a report, the armed campaign was the hub of the entire struggle of the ANC. Without it, the other spokes of the wheel such as township mobilisation and isolating South Africa internationally, would not come off.

Indeed, without the ANC the armed struggle would never have attracted to its ranks the thousands of black students who fled the country after the Soweto rebellion of 1976. Without it, too, the ANC could never have capitalised so well on

**HERMANN GILJOMEE, head of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town, looks at the significance of the African National Congress's bold decision to halt the armed struggle as well as other important consequences that could flow from the Pretoria Minute.**

the township revolt of 1984-86. Nevertheless most of the ANC leadership remained ambivalent about the armed struggle, particularly the terrorist part of it. Bombings were morale boosters to many blacks and attracted them to the ANC, however, it repelled in equal measure whites whose support the ANC needed. Hence the leadership's awkward silence when out of control operatives launched attacks at soft targets, such as restaurants.

In the words of the authoritative study by Steven Davies, "Apartheid's Rebels", the ANC feared that outright condemnation would risk repelling new enlistees.

But as a legalised political movement the ANC would have experienced unbearable tension if it continued to mix war talk with peace talk. As a political party the ANC proper — as distinct from the ANC-SACP alliance — cannot rely purely on the immense personal appeal of Mr Mandela.

To compensate for the defections of those who feel the ANC has gone soft, the movement needs to project its commitment to peaceful, manageable reconstruction. It must not only become the majority party, but also secure the confidence of bankers and investors after the election.

The ANC's commitment to a multiparty democracy was given substance by the Pretoria Minute which declares that there are also other parties that need to be drawn into the negotiation process.

Also important is the undertaking given by Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, ANC southern Natal convenor, not to attack Inkatha and to defend its right to open offices in Durban — since it is for the masses to decide on a party of their choice. Yet the

junior officer rapidly revitalises all the old mistrust and hatred.

Still, President de Klerk needs to do something much bolder than issue the now standard invitation to those who feel wronged by the police to bring their complaints to the police which then proceeds to investigate itself. Something that can be looked at are the monitor centres which were established in Northern Ireland during the 1970s when the IRA observed a ceasefire.

These centres managed to acquire a non-partisan image and Catholics who felt themselves wronged at the hands of the police availed themselves of this facility in considerable numbers. Ultimately, however, measures such as these never go far enough.

The only real alternative is for the politically excluded to be drawn into government — and into the senior ranks of the police force.

The Pretoria Minute brings the NP and the ANC one step forward to the unstated goal of forming the new governing coalition. There can hardly be any doubt that in such a coalition, the ministry of the police will go to the ANC and that of defence to the NP.

## Key question

The key question is a simple one: Would enough political trust develop in the process of negotiating and subsequently governing the country together that a black-led police force and white-led army can co-exist?

If not, there is a dire danger that they could turn into well-armed antagonistic forces which could trigger a real civil war in South Africa.

This gloomy thought notwithstanding, the fact remains that with the Pretoria Minute South Africa has come much nearer to peace than anyone could dare hope for at the beginning of this year.

For once, the major political leaders on both sides of the divide are taking political risks in order to make peace.

That in itself is a singular occurrence in the last hundred years of our country's history.

**Without the ANC the armed struggle would never have attracted to its ranks the thousands of black students who fled the country after the Soweto rebellion of 1976. Without it, too, the ANC could never have capitalised so well on the township revolt of 1984-86.**

pro quo for his movement's suspension of armed actions.

A look at other divided societies such as Northern Ireland and Israel show that the professionalisation of the police ethos is a slow and laborious process. And even if a police force succeeds in transforming itself — as many argue the Royal Ulster Constabulary has done in recent times in Northern Ireland — the oppressed continue to feel alienated from it.

Only a minor transgression by a



# FW welcomed then heckled

CHC 71473 10/8/90  
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PRETORIA. — More than 5 000 students gave President F W de Klerk a rousing welcome at an open-air meeting on the University of Pretoria campus yesterday.

While some hoisted a banner reading "Knock 'em dead FW" in big red letters, a strong right-wing element heckled Mr De Klerk throughout his speech, chanting "Treurnicht vir President".

The right-wing students sang and waved flags, including the Transvaal Republic vierkleur.

The president told the students that violence, excessive protest and disruption in the country had to end and "I believe that the agreement of August 6 will contribute towards this".

"The government has not suddenly embraced the philosophy of the ANC or any other party or movement. We are still as anti-communistic as ever," he said to cheers.

The government was also not selling out to the detriment of whites and the Christian faith.

"The government is prepared to share the power in South Africa reasonably, but not to hand it over and then disappear," he said.

Mr De Klerk said the government was in favour of negotiations, but would not agree to any new constitution that would disregard the rights of whites or any other group.

It was the least of government's plans to abandon minorities to oppression and suppression and any new constitution had to be approved by the current Parliament and the white voters.

The disregard of the permanence and citizenship of black South Africans, who were born here and did not want to be anything less than South African, was an invitation for conflict, Mr De Klerk said.

The negotiation process would not be easy but "because we know there is no alternative, we have to keep on working". — Sapa

CAPL 712 ES 11/8/90  
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## Nusas merger moves

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.** Moves are afoot to merge Sansco, the largest black student movement in South Africa, with Nusas, a long-standing, mostly white student body.

Organisers yesterday said a joint rally would be held tomorrow at Ciskei's Fort Hare University to discuss the South African National Students Congress' amalgamation with the National Union of South African Students.

Sansco national publicity secretary Mr Mxolisi Faku, explaining the planned merger, said Sansco and Nusas had for years shared the same non-racial ideologies.

Organisers expect guest speakers from the United Democratic Front and the ANC to address the rally.

— Sapa



WHO'S

# no's to rule during talks?

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chris  
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12/8/90

## White control not elegant, but practical - academic

By Professor ALBERT VENTER of Rand Afrikaans University's Department of Political Studies

**T**HE Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes - as part of a historic process of political accommodation between the NP government and the ANC - are behind us.

Speculation about the next phase of negotiations about South Africa's political future is rife.

The question is, what should the bargaining forum look like? The ANC's position is that serious negotiations should only be held after a constituent assembly is elected.

In their view a new constitution cannot be negotiated between the contending parties if the present government enjoys all the privileges of an incumbent power; political and financial patronage, the armed forces, the police, the information systems of the bureaucracy and so on. It would give the government unfair advantage of being "referee as well as player".

The government's position is that it is the legally elected government until September 1994 with a mandate to negotiate a new constitution on behalf of its electorate. It also argues an experienced administration is needed to govern during negotiations.

The point of view of the ANC is understandable, but not practical. South Africa is in a precarious political position. The present white political order needs some stability and assurances that, while negotiations are going on, a technically competent and experienced government should rule. In the unlikely event of negotiations failing, the one security whites would have is that "their" government is still in control. This is not elegant, but practical. Something similar to the process in Namibia a year ago.

The government's view of an all-party constitutional convention of "proven party leaders" is not without some objections. It would be a formidable task to determine who should be excluded and who included. The ANC could argue the government is trying to "pack" the conference with "homeland stooges" and other system players, thereby creating an artificial conservative majority.

In this way the outcome can be manipulated by government. Should the AWB be excluded? Should the PAC be included? Azapo? What do we do with the UDF and MDM? Do they come as separate entities or do they come with the ANC? The debates on these issues could be endless. We cannot afford to lose valuable time on such matters.

One way out is compromise. Call an all-party conference on an inclusive-as-possible basis. The ANC, UDF and MDM comes as one alliance. Homeland leaders and their oppositions are

invited. No votes are taken, but maximum agreement is sought. This conference appoints a commission of recognised experts in the constitutional field under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice.

People - including the all-party conference - are invited to make recommendations to the constitutional commission. The all-party conference can then deliberate without taking the final responsibility for their decisions. But their decisions should have a big influence on the constitutional commission.

This would de-politicise the proceedings and take away some of the ANC's objections that the government is referee and player. The constitutional commission would have the practical advantage and its members would feel a tremendous sense of responsibility to make a success of the negotiations and the constitution. Its members can either go down in history as the ones who facilitated a peaceful accommodation in South Africa, or they can be branded failures. One takes it for granted the latter option would not be seriously contemplated.

Once a final constitution has been drawn up, the present Parliament would enact it into law. To give the constitution popular legitimacy, a referendum should be held. This vote should still be on a separate voters' roll, for the simple reason the government would have to demonstrate to the CP and the AWB a majority of white people accept the new constitution.

Regarding the ANC's feeling that the government has an unfair advantage with the security forces and police, a monitoring commission could be set up. Members of the government and other parties, under chairmanship of an Appeal judge, would hear complaints regarding the behaviour of the police and army. The Attorney-General could then be instructed to prosecute members who willfully break the law. It is not perfect, but would assure the transition period is as fair as is practicable.

There is another possibility to create a new constitution, but this would not be entirely democratic. The NP government and the ANC can form a government of National Unity as a transitional government to draw up a new constitution. The problem is it would deligitimise the new constitution from the start, since it would exclude too many players. The interim government would probably be unstable, creating difficult conditions in which to write a new constitution.

My vote is for a constitutional commission of experts, like the Nigerian example, rather than an interim government or an elected constituent assembly.

Next week: A different view by ANC constitutional expert Albie Sachs.

PRETORIA. — Mr Christiaan van der Merwe, Tukkies Conservative Party member who apparently led unruly students in a noisy campaign against President F W de Klerk when he addressed students at the University of Pretoria on Thursday, has been suspended from the university's Sonop Residence.

Mr Van der Merwe and his fellow right-wing students interrupted and heckled Mr De Klerk throughout his speech on the campus, waving the Vierkleur flag,

## Tukkies heckler suspended

shouting slogans and singing.

Mr van der Merwe said in a statement he stood firmly behind the principles and ideals of the "voortrekker university".

It was the government which was "destroying the freedom ideals of the voortrekkers". — Sapa

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# Mandela at his alma mater

SOME impressions of Nelson Mandela at Wits this week, his first visit to the alma mater where he began his LLB studies over 40 years ago.

The occasion is organised by Lawyers for Human Rights. The Great Hall is filled to overflowing with human rights lawyers, non-human-rights lawyers, human rights non-lawyers, assorted dignitaries including an Appeal Court judge, academics, students, media.

Many have been queueing for an hour outside locked doors to get a seat. Someone mutters: "It's not security, it's a test to see if they can turn 1 000 lawyers into a riotous assembly."

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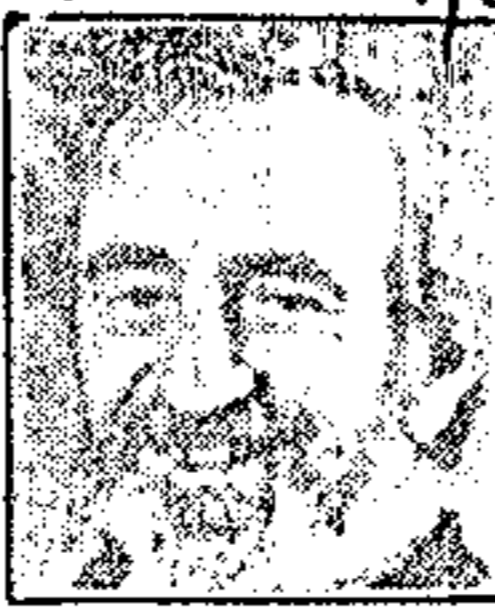
There are a few minor surprises. Some were half expecting Mandela to send a deputy to read his speech, since he'd just spent a hard 14-hour day negotiating in Pretoria and only finished up in the small hours of that same day.

But show up he eventually does, albeit some 40 minutes late. As the tall, lean figure strides briskly on to the stage and raises his arms to the crowd with that familiar infectious grin, he brings the audience to its feet.

The young acting head of the Law Faculty, Etienne Mureinik, quotes a description by Oliver Tambo from the days of Mandela and Tambo, attorneys.

Queues of deprived blacks often spilled over from their waiting-room down the corridor.

He also recounts the hassles both men had with magistrates, the Law Society and higher courts when they



SO IT  
GOES

Arnold  
Benjamin

defied the rules on separate seating in court.

Mandela turns to give a special greeting to an elderly man, Lazar Sidelsky, the attorney who articulated him when virtually no other Johannesburg lawyer would take on a black clerk. They embrace.

A further surprise is Mandela's speech. It might have been expected he'd repeat what he said to the Democratic Lawyers in Durban a few days earlier; but this talk covers new legal ground, including the ANC's commitment to human rights and its constitutional thinking.

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Yet another surprise is that after the speech he is ready to take some questions from the audience. And during this stage comes the unheralded appearance on the platform of Winnie Mandela, along with the newly returned Mrs Adelaide Tambo and a Mrs Lindiwe Mabuza.

The two are resplendent in ethnic outfits and headgear; all three are the essence of Afro chic, creating a startling splash of colour amid the legal grey.

Final surprise is the sharp tone Mandela takes with some of the questioners.

To a visiting black Kenyan professor who asked about leaders' accountability to the people he launches off:

"It is quite clear you did not listen to my address..."

To someone who asks about "murders" in Natal he recounts his own peace overtures to Chief Buthelezi and says the real responsibility for the violence lies with the government; but he then goes on to suggest the questioner is a believer in white supremacy "who lives in the past".

There is similar treatment for the young man who asks about Mandela's gestures to Gaddafi, Arafat and Castro. The first part of his answer is familiar and makes sense enough. They are comrades in arms; Cuba helped the ANC with its armed struggle when nobody else would; "your enemies are not my enemies", and so on.

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But then he goes on to question the questioner's motives: "Apparently you want the status quo to remain."

Why such overkill, one was left wondering.

Maybe he felt he was being got at: he's been asked those same questions over and over in recent months. Or maybe it was just tetchiness from fatigue.

Because of a microphone problem he had to trudge across the platform to give each answer, complaining good-naturedly: "I'm an old man of 72."

More worrying, if one wanted to worry, was the chairperson of the Law Structure of the Black Students' Society, who also made a short speech of welcome and talked of problems in black education.

The problem with Wits, said this young man, was that it was still a liberal institution. It would only become a true university once it became a "people's university".



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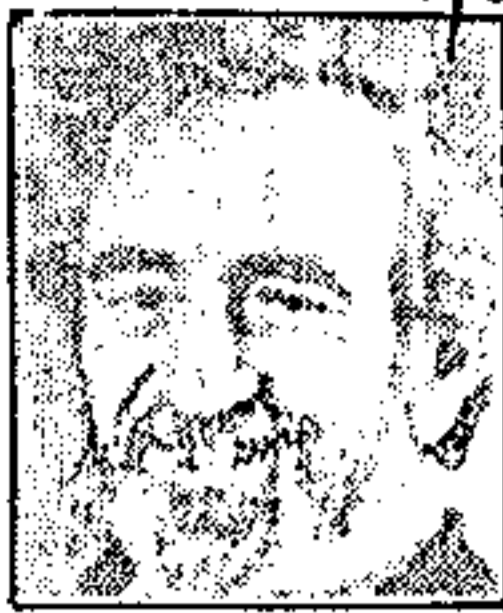
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# Bursaries can ease problem

*Sowetan 14/8/90*  
OWING to financial problems, only 0,03 percent of the black population in South Africa receive an university education.

According to the latest publication of the Convocation of the University of the North, 29 percent of the white population receive a university education.

The publication stated that bursaries could be one solution.

Financial grants to students would not, however, reverse the situation unless a healthy and competitive academic spirit was promoted at the university by assisting staff members to undertake research programmes to improve and enrich the quality of education. - Sapa.



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### CP students' projects suspended

PRETORIA. — All projects of the Conservative Party's Student Association at the University of Pretoria were suspended for a month from yesterday, SABC radio news reported.

The suspension follows the acceptance of responsibility by the association's executive committee for the conduct of students who disrupted a speech by President F W de Klerk last week. — Sapa

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Editorial

# Policemen spoke of 'deep trouble' - detainee's wife

Star 16/8/90

(54)

Staff Reporter

The wife of a University of the Witwatersrand student detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act last Friday claimed yesterday that security police had said her husband was in "deep trouble".

Janet Seeber said her husband Jeremy was detained at their home in Verwoerdburg. He had not been charged and had been denied access to his lawyers.

Security police

searched the home for several hours before the arrest, Mrs Seeber said.

"They told me that my husband was in deep trouble when I inquired about the arrest. They refused to give any details."

Mr Seeber, a student of African literature, was detained several days before his daughter Angie's first birthday, Mrs Seeber said.

His detention has been condemned by the Teaching Staff Association and the Detainees'

Aid Centre (DAC).

The DAC said yesterday it hoped that, in the spirit of the Pretoria Minute, the Government would have begun releasing Section 29 detainees. Instead, repression was continuing.

The organisation called for the immediate release of all Internal Security Act detainees and for the scrapping of the Act.

Mr Seeber's detention has been confirmed by the Ministry of Law and Order.

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17/8/90

## Rally fear: Classes suspended

DURBAN. — Fears that a planned Inkatha rally on campus would degenerate into violence has led to suspension of classes at the University of Zululand.

The university said in a statement that the weekend rally "inspires fear, tension and unrest among students".

The students, apparently fearing a repeat of the incident in 1983, when five of them died after a clash with Inkatha, left the campus on Wednesday.

A spokesman for the university said students had asked the rector of the university, Prof A C Nkabinde, to cancel the Inkatha rally because they feared an outbreak of violence.

The spokesman said classes were expected to resume on Tuesday next week. — Sapa



# UCT<sup>SL</sup> marchers scatter as police fire teargas

By ESANN van RENSBURG  
Staff Reporter

MORE than 1 000 University of Cape Town student marchers were stopped at the De Waal Drive entrance to the university by police firing teargas after a defective water cannon failed and showered police instead.

The students wanted to deliver a memorandum to the Rondebosch police station to be handed to President De Klerk.

The march followed a lunch-hour meeting in Jameson Hall yesterday when the ANC's deputy convener in the Western Cape, Mr Trevor Manuel, spoke on the theme: *Who is blocking the path to peace?*

The memorandum said that although the State claimed to be committed to negotiating the end of apartheid it continued to enforce its will through traditionally repressive measures.

It demanded the release of political prisoners, in particular, ANC National Executive Committee member Mr Mac Maharaj.

## Warning to disperse

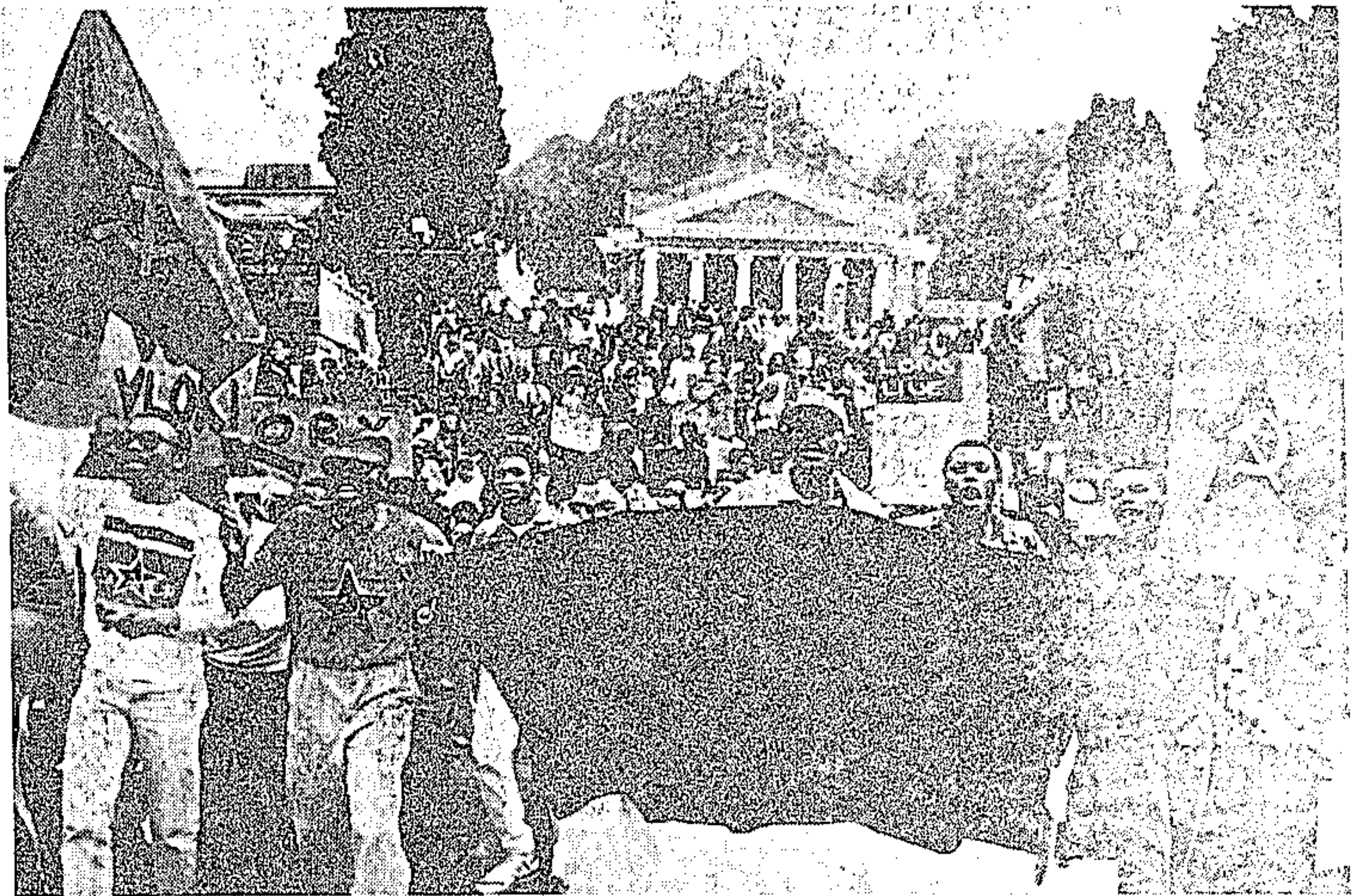
It also demanded that the State desist from repressing legitimate political activity, scrap security legislation, guarantee the safe return of political exiles, refrain from forcibly removing squatters, respond to the ANC's call to end the violence in Natal and defuse the potential for racial chaos by disarming the rightwing.

Student leaders and deputy vice chancellor Professor Michael Savage met police at the university's entrance and tried to avoid confrontation, saying the students were applying for permission to march.

Students were given a warning to disperse within a minute. Initial attempts to disperse them backfired when a water cannon apparently blocked up and showered the police. Teargas was used instead.

As the students fled the teargas, stones were thrown at police from the sports centre parking area.

Soon after police told chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders they would withdraw to defuse the situation.



Pictures: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus.

**MARCH:** About 1 000 University of Cape Town students march behind an ANC flag to deliver a memorandum to the State President at the Rondebosch police station. They were stopped at De Waal Drive by riot police. Below: Riot police prepare to fire teargas at the marchers.





# US study programme available

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By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

THE Harvard/South Africa Fellowship Programme is to offer advanced mid-career training for eight black South Africans to study in the United States next year.

The programme is administered by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

According to the deputy director of the institute, Mr Theo Coggin, the programme provides educational enrichment for men and women in mid-career.

These people must have shown considerable skills in their chosen fields and are expected to benefit from advanced training.

The programme provides for a year of study at one of the most prestigious universities in the world, Harvard University.

The fellowship includes all tuition and fees for the period of enrolment at the university and a monthly stipend to cover basic living expenses.

Candidates need not have received a first degree to be eligible for a fellowship.

Sowetan 6/8/90

Applicants who have just completed, or are in the process of completing, their first degree are not normally selected.

The fellowship was initiated in 1979 and about 150 applications are received annually.

This is narrowed down to between 12 and 15 candidates who are interviewed by the selection committee in late January.

A fellow is expected to attend one full academic year at the university.

The American academic year begins in September and most fellows begin their studies in September following their selection.

However, arrangements can be made for study to begin in the spring term and to continue through the following summer and autumn, or for a combination of either the autumn or spring term with Harvard's summer session from mid-June to late August.

The programme has so far provided mid-career training for 49 black South Africans.

## WEBSTER WATCH

IT has been 460 days since the assassination of university lecturer and human rights activist Dr David Webster outside his Troyeville home. Sta 4/8/90 (54) (57) (20)

This week in legal argument, the Harms Commission was given guidelines on the winding down of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, allegedly responsible for Dr Webster's assassination. The David Webster Trust and other interested parties recommended that the CCB should be publicly disbanded and that the CCB list all personnel. It also recommended that all its assets be liquidated.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of Dr Webster's killers.



# Teamwork can beat violence

Star 4/8/90



THE wave of violence can be contained if police worked hand-in-hand with the community to eliminate crime, says Lloyd Vogelman, director of Wits University's Project for the Study of Violence.

Nearly every major city in South Africa has experienced turmoil since the beginning of the month. Victims included everyone from township councillors and policemen to trade unionists and ordinary residents.

A police spokesman said they were perturbed by the escalating violence and were doing everything in their power to stop it.

## Retribution

Mr Vogelman said if South Africans were to contain the violence police had to show that they are unbiased, not only in statements but in practice.

"People are reluctant to report crime to the police and this leads to informal retribution, an extreme type of violence."

Mr Vogelman said to overcome this problem, police needed to work with community structures. "You cannot have an effective police force unless the community is involved."

"What we definitely need is a long term anti-crime programme through which police, welfare and community organisations can attempt to control crime."

Anti-crime programmes required not only long-term planning but also short-term solutions such as policing, therapeutic and legal assistance for the victims and prison rehabilitation for the offenders.

The level of violence could also be reduced if a negotiated settlement was introduced sooner.

A lot of violence in South Africa is perpetrated by the youth who have

## JOVIAL RANTAO

found themselves out of school or have been part of school boycotts, according to Mr Vogelman.

He said the youth had very little education and therefore nothing to offer for the country's growing economy. "They're facing the prospect of long periods of unemployment. They've little purpose and are not planning their future as they have no real investment in the future."

"We're living in a society that is less tolerant, a society where people feel deprived. This violence was also built on a legacy of apartheid and long-term unemployment."

These are some of the recent violent incidents that come to mind:

● Last weekend two cousins, Prudence Mashigo and Thabo Mashigo were shot dead while sitting in a car outside their home in Mofolo.

● On Tuesday three people died when gunmen opened fire at a party in Mamelodi, outside Pretoria.

● In Soweto, on the same day, two youths — Phillip Tshabalala and Wiseman Tenza — were shot dead in cold blood in a suspected gang war.

● On Wednesday Clement Msomi, a National Union of Mineworkers (Num) organiser was shot dead in an apparently well-planned and politically-motivated assassination.

## Women wounded

Two women, Susan Masuku (47) and Meta Mvubelo (40) were also shot and wounded during the same incident in Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

● In Sebokeng 22 died in an alleged feud between township comrades and members of the Natal-based Inkatha.

● Two weeks ago at the Inhlanzane Railway Station one woman died and three other people were injured in an alleged attack by Inkatha members.

## Assault, torture of blacks rising

### JOVIAL RANTAO

LAWYERS for Human Rights have expressed concern about the increase in alleged assault and torture by police officers, or people claiming to be policemen, on black people.

The latest incident took place (they said) when Penuel Maduna, a senior African National Congress member, narrowly escaped death when six shots were fired at him at a filling station in Soweto. After the shooting a blue Sierra, with two young white men they suspected to be policemen, was seen driving away from the scene.

Also last week, a Soweto couple went through a night of terror when three men claiming to be policemen assaulted them for more than six hours. Sibongile Nkosi and her friend, Nana Nkabinde, had gone to a Sandton motel to fetch a friend who had been arrested.

When they arrived they were confronted by three men who, without a word, started assaulting them, they said.

Billy Motlbe, of Lawyers for Human Rights, said his organisation was arranging a conference which would focus on these kind of attacks.

"We've noticed these right-wing attacks are increasing, and not only in the rural areas."

On July 22 Andries Mataboge, a self-employed father of two, died after he was allegedly assaulted by a person alleged to be a policeman for urinating.

## Watched helplessly

In an interview with Saturday Star, Mr Mataboge's fiancée, Irene Dintwe claimed she watched helplessly as he was punched and bundled into a police van.

"We were on our way back from church when Andries stopped to relieve himself. A car stopped and a white man called Andries over to the car."

"The white man then used a car phone to call the police. A police van arrived and uniformed policemen held him while punching him in the stomach."

She said after the police took Mr Mataboge away, she followed them on foot to the Ventersdorp police station. She claimed that on arrival she found Mr Mataboge lying on his side, bleeding from his mouth.

"A white, uniformed policeman was spraying Andries with water from a hose pipe. After that two black prisoners brought a wheelbarrow and took his body to the cells," Irene alleged.

When she left her fiancée appeared to be alive although very weak. "He said: 'Irene, I'm dying'."

The next day Irene traced Mr Mataboge from a hospital to the Klerksdorp mortuary.

A spokesman for the Western Transvaal division of the SAP confirmed Mr Mataboge's death. He said a police officer has been suspended from duty, and a murder case was being pursued.

Sources said it was significant that, while Mr P A "Flip" Hattingh SC, for the CCB, said during argument to the commission this week that there was no evidence that implicated the CCB

British television company. At the time, he claimed the CCB was also involved in the training of 200 Inkatha warriors on the SA Defence Force payroll. Later, however, Mr van De-

## WEBSTER WATCH

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Prof Gerwel

# SA 'must learn from Africa's <sup>Cape Times</sup> <sub>5/18/90</sub> mistakes'

Political Correspondent

**THE** most urgent task on the agenda of democrats was the task of nation-building, Professor Jakes Gerwel, the Rector of the University of the Western Cape, said last night.

Opening a symposium at the university entitled "The Teaching of Afrikaans in a Democratic SA", Professor Gerwel said the major challenge ahead was the creation of the foundation on which a non-racial unity could be built.

Professor Gerwel said it was "wonderfully paradoxical" that in a country that had been systematically torn and divided for so long, national unity could be established only by acknowledging the country's diversity, understanding it and trying to harness it.



## Prof's murder: new arrest

St. 17/8/90 (54) (55) (56)  
Pretoria Correspondent

A second suspect has been arrested in connection with the gruesome murder of Professor Johan Kritzinger and his wife, Elizabeth.

Pretoria Murder and Robbery detectives arrested the man in Mamelodi late yesterday.

Police liaison official Sergeant Jan van Heerden said a sewing ma-

chine and a wrist watch stolen from the couple's house in Kritzinger Street, Meyerspark, was found in the man's possession.

The two men would appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court soon.

The latest arrest follows the questioning of a man who was held near KwaNdebele on Wednesday.

# Division on Natal campus 'potentially explosive'

The Argus Correspondent

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DURBAN. — Divisions between contending groups at the University of Durban-Westville are deepening into a "potentially very explosive" situation, according to the university's monthly magazine Varsity Voice.

Writing in the latest edition of Voice, editor Mr Graeme Addison cites the differences between Pan Africanists and the majority of students who are aligned with the mass democratic movement as the cause of conflict on the campus.

This week a student was assaulted and a brick was hurled at the SRC's offices after a mass meeting at which the SRC was called upon to disband.

According to Voice reporters, the trouble started when the SRC arranged bus transport for about 100 students to attend the funeral of a dead "comrade" in Newcastle.

When the buses failed to arrive, the SRC vice-president, Mr Dennis Nkosi, appealed to the administration for

help and was lent a kombi which took a few students to Newcastle.

"On Monday, posters appeared demanding that the SRC disband and on Tuesday at lunchtime there was a mass meeting in the Joosub Hall called by a group of 'concerned students', understood to belong to Azasm (Azanian Students' Movement)," the report said.

After the meeting a student was assaulted and a window at the SRC offices was smashed. No charges were laid.

## UNITY ON CAMPUS

Meanwhile, Professor Jairam Reddy, vice-chancellor and rector condemned the incident and said such behaviour would not be tolerated.

In a statement circulated to staff, Professor Reddy said this kind of violence was condemned in the strongest terms and had no place on a campus of a university. He said disciplinary measures were being processed against the culprits concerned.

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## US academic to talk on SA future

### Political Staff

A leading US academic will speak at a conference organised by the Five Freedoms Forum in Johannesburg this month.

It is to be attended by about 800 people from all political parties and organisations and will focus on the need for wide discussion on the problems facing South Africa.



# A bad business

54

Somebody once said that the advantage of higher education was that it enabled one to despise the wealth it prevented one from acquiring. That used to be a *bon mot* worth a chuckle up on the Parktown ridge among the more sober members of the faculty at Wits University.

Unhappily, it is no longer so. Indeed, like jokes about earthquakes in California, to the natives it has about it too much of the ring of truth. For there are faculty members at that university who wish it to deny its roots, which go deep into the business and commerce of mining.

Elsewhere in this edition, we explain how some faculty members have begun what is at best an agitation to have the names "commerce" and "business" removed from the departments that teach those subjects and replaced by some economics derivatives more in keeping with a Marxist state of mind.

This, apparently, is because, in the new SA, "business" has a capitalist connotation which, in turn, has connotations of oppression.

And they see Wits in the new world producing not businessmen but *apparachiks* to run an increased number of

public enterprises. That is in addition, of course, to the 70 000-odd comrades returning from exile in expectation of using their decorative Belgrade University degrees with collectivist authority to set this country to rights.

It would be interesting to know how many faculty members of Belgrade University nowadays would support the initiative that has taken root at Wits. For George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four*— where the cunning use of language misleads the innocent and dupes the gullible — has been seen to be a reality in their country. It has undermined basic production of the necessities of life as well as academic and every other sort of freedom.

But why should these red dons stop with business and commerce? If they really want to be "relevant" and "Africanise," why not change Wits's philosophy back into metaphysics, chemistry into sorcery, surgery into hairdressing, economics into moral philosophy and religious studies into Marxism?

Somewhere there will still be those who admire Wits's high academic standards — but they are more likely to be in the jungles of Africa than in any civilised Western capital. ■

## Going with the flow

The words "commerce" and "business" pack a little too much meaning at Wits. Some at the university believe it's time to eliminate them in order to broaden the university's appeal in the "new SA." (S4)

Others say the university has already decided to buckle to the leftwing by focusing on training bureaucrats for the next, even bigger government at the expense of producing executives for the private sector.

"The words are a little emotive," says Keith Yeomans, dean of the graduate business school. "Unfortunately, there's a linkage with the capitalist system and unfortu-

nately that has a linkage with oppression. That's where the worries come from. That's what people perceive and we have to deal with those perceptions."

It's been proposed that the undergraduate Faculty of Commerce should become the Faculty of Economic Studies and one of the faculty's departments, Business Economics, become the Department of Applied Economics & Management, according to an internal commerce document titled "Academic Strategy for Wits." The graduate business school is also considering changes.

"Why not call it the Faculty of Bureaucracy and the Graduate School of Socialist Administration?" asks one disgruntled lecturer, angered at what he sees as pandering to the Left. At a business economics department meeting last week, the 12 members present (there are 20 in all) voted unanimously to veto the name change, according to department head Russell Abratt.

Abratt, who was not at the meeting, says he is "pretty neutral" about the proposal, which he says originated in the executive committee of the commerce faculty. Duncan Reekie, dean of commerce (the largest faculty at Wits), refused to comment on the name change or even on the possibility that such a discussion is under way in his committee. "This is confidential university business, if it's taking place."

Merton Dagut, the Nedbank executive GM seconded to Wits to head the Department of Economics, says the idea of changing names originated last year and should be seen as an "absolutely routine" review. "Commerce is too narrow a description. It's an out-of-date name. To me, commerce dates back to the Thirties. These words slowly shift meaning."

Yeomans acknowledges that his graduate business faculty is debating name changes, a move he says has been encouraged by the university. Under consideration are the Faculty of Management, the Faculty of Management and Public Administration, and the Faculty of Business and Public Administration. He also would like to see a parallel to the Wits Business School, perhaps called the Wits Public Sector School.

Those who don't object to the changes say they will broaden Wits' appeal. "We must look at the total constituency," Abratt says. But is it pandering? "Not at all. We've got to do what's good for the university."



Those against the changes fear that it is an attempt to please a leftwing government itching to take power. Inviting two members of the ANC and two from the National Education Co-ordinating Committee to sit on an 18-member ad-hoc committee on university admissions and exclusions only enraged some faculty members.

"The university thinks that's the way to survive," the disgruntled lecturer says. "The University of the Western Cape has always been the University of the Left. Now Wits is playing catch-up."

Vice-chancellor Bob Charlton doesn't deny that Wits is a leftwing university be-

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cause "in SA terms, that means we don't support apartheid." He says opponents are "a little hysterical" in speaking out against the name-change initiative, but adds that he has no knowledge of it and that it did not originate from the university's central administration.

Yeomans, however, says "there have been exhortations from the university to remain relevant."

The new mission statement for the commerce faculty says: "As a 'new SA' emerges, our graduates — who previously have almost exclusively been recruited by the private sector — should become attractive to the public sector."

Those against the name change believe that Wits wants to be in a position to replace Afrikaans-speaking universities as the main supplier of government bureaucrats. Churning out public administrators, they say, should not be the role of a business school nor a commerce faculty.

That, no doubt, will be a view echoed by some of the university's business benefactors.

Maureen Sullivan



# Classes at varsity disrupted over Inkatha meeting

CLASSES were disrupted at the University of Zululand this week following a decision by students to go home before a planned Inkatha rally at the campus tomorrow.

The students, apparently fearing a repeat of October 1983 when five of them died after a clash with Inkatha, packed their bags and left the campus on Wednesday.

## Rector

A spokesman for the university said students had met the rector of the university, Professor AC Nkabinde, on Tuesday, asking him to cancel the Inkatha rally because they feared an outbreak of violence.

However, Nkabinde had told the students that it would be undemocratic to refuse Inkatha permission to hold the rally at the campus since the same facility had been accorded the African National Congress three weeks ago.

Five students were killed when Inkatha and non-Inkatha supporters met in a bloody clash in the campus on October 29, 1983.

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Sowetan  
Correspondent

Three years later a one-man commission chaired by the head of criminal law at the University of South Africa, Professor AJ Middleton, later found that the main cause of the 1983 tragedy

at the campus appeared to be the failure of the university authorities to confine the crowd to the immediate vicinity of the Bhekuzulu Hall where the Inkatha rally was held.

The spokesman said classes were expected to resume next Tuesday.

Several attempts to reach members of the Students Representative Council failed.

## WEBSTER WATCH

It has been 474 days since the assassination of human rights activist Dr. David Webster. No one has been arrested in connection with the killing.

The Civil Co-operation Bureau, allegedly responsible for Dr. Webster's assassination, has been disbanded officially, but its members have not been publicly listed, despite a request from the David Webster Trust and other interested parties.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of Dr. Webster's killers.

# Ugly scenes at big soccer clash

Cap Times 20/8/90

By DALE GRANGER

INCIDENTS of bottle-throwing, crowd scuffles, theft and a stabbing marred yesterday's big National Soccer League clash between Hellenic and Kaizer Chiefs at the Hartleyvale soccer stadium.

Spectators at the match said that whenever "coloured" and white fans came into contact with "tsotsis", they were chased and some were beaten up and robbed.

Fans witnessed the Hellenic goalkeeper, Patrick Wasmuth, dodging empty beer and spirit bottles periodically thrown at him from the mountain-end stand.

"They got upset in the second half when they (Kaizer Chiefs) were losing and the crowd mainly threw beer and spirit bottles at me from behind," Wasmuth said last night.

"One or two came quite close. It was quite worrying trying to keep goal and

always looking about for flying bottles, wondering if one would hit me," he added.

He said he saw a man selling chocolates in the stand, but that spectators were grabbing at the chocolates. "Finally he just threw the chocolates away and ran."

The SAP, 200 NSL security men and 35 dog-handlers were present at the stadium.

After the match a man was stabbed in the back in an incident outside the ground.

A police spokesman said he was taken to hospital but was "too drunk to give his name or a statement".

On Friday, Hellenic chairman Mr George Hadjidakis said there would be no problems during the match and that fans would be well-behaved. He declined to comment on the incidents last night.

● Wasmuth hero in Hellenic victory —  
Back Page

# ANC exile is stabbed to death in Gugs

Cap Times 20/8/90

Staff Reporter

A RECENTLY returned ANC exile, Mr Trevor Sandile Vilakazi, 42, was stabbed to death in Guguletu at the weekend when he tried to break up a fight between two youths.

Mr Vilakazi died of stab wounds in the back and stomach. His body was found at a block of flats in NY1.

His distraught sister, Miss Nomzamo Vilakazi, said her brother was on his way home from a performance of "My Children! My Africa!" at the Baxter Theatre on Friday night when the attack occurred. He had been trying to break up a fight between two youths when they turned on him.

An ANC member said Mr Vilakazi was killed as he fled up the stairs of flats occupied by UCT students.

Mr Vilakazi went into exile in 1976.

Major Jan Calitz said the body of an NY1 stabbing victim was at the Salt River Mortuary. It had not been positively identified as that of Mr Vilakazi.

# Gugs tests SA's top gby players



# 3 convicted of raping park jogger

NEW YORK. — Three teenagers have been convicted



yesterday.

Craft-Tim 20/8/90 (54)

## 2 former exiles join UWC

THE Centre for Development Studies (CDS) at the University of the Western Cape has gained two exiled researchers. According to the UWC Campus Bulletin they are medical Dr Manto Tshabalala and agronomist Dr Barnie Mackay. Both were previously based in Lusaka and have been in exile for 29 years. Both completed their studies in the Soviet Union.

# Students back at university after Inkatha rally protest

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(54)

*Sowetan 21/8/90*

STUDENTS at the University of Zululand filtered back yesterday following their mass exodus last week because of a planned Inkatha Freedom Party rally on the campus on Saturday.

Mr Vic Handley, director of development and public relations, said the remainder were expected back today.

Almost every one of the 3 400 students abandoned the campus, fearing a repeat of 1983 when five students died after a clash with Inkatha.

Mr TJ Sibande, president of the SRC, said the student body was not opposed to the holding of rallies on campus.

"The major problem with Inkatha is that they go to these rallies armed to the teeth," he said. "Even students who are politically neutral knew it was in their interests to flee from campus."

# UCT seeks 14 liquor licences

Cape Times 21/8/90

By PETER DENNEHY *54*

THE University of Cape Town has alarmed Rondebosch residents by applying for 14 new liquor licences all at once — virtually one for each university residence — to legalise the operations of existing "beer clubs".

UCT has given notice in the August 3 Government Gazette of its intention to apply for wine and beer liquor licences for: Rosebank Hall, Woofsack, Groote Schuur Residence, University House, Med Res, Wolmunster, Glen Res, Driekoppen, Leo Marquard, Tugwell, College House, Smuts Hall, Fuller Hall and Kilindini.

Mr Kendal Jarvis, public relations officer for UCT, confirmed yesterday that the university had "decided on advice taken from several quarters" that it would "regularise the operation of its res pubs".

An alarmed Rondebosch resident who tipped off the Cape Times about the licence applications noted that not all the residences were on the university campus itself.

This meant there would be a proliferation of pubs in Rondebosch and Rosebank residential areas, she said.

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# Tukkies witch-hunt as 'Kosie' tells all about initiations

From NORMAN CHANDLER  
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Bizarre initiation ceremonies at the University of Pretoria have been revealed by the student newspaper, provoking angry repercussions on the campus.

It has resulted in a raid on a printing press by students in a bid to prevent publication of stories about initiation at the Sonop hostel of the university.

Large batches of copies of the newspaper, *Perdeby*, were "confiscated" on Friday by students posing as members of the publication's editorial committee.

## Out of step

It has resulted in only a limited edition of *Perdeby* being available on campus today.

The article which has upset the hostel, which has for years traditionally supplied most of the university's Student Representative Council leaders, quotes a person, "Kosie", saying that the initiation ceremony was out of step with the new South Africa.

University sources said yesterday there was a witch-hunt to uncover the identity of "Kosie."

According to the story, initiation procedures include newcomers being awakened at 2am or 3am each day, forced to do

tiring exercises and then undertaking a procedure known as "Ysbeerjag" (polar bear chase).

They are forced to run a gauntlet of senior students, during which they are expected to know the names of their tormentors.

"And if you don't do it, you are hit on the chest. You are awakened at 2am or 3am each morning and ordered to wear PT clothing. You are allowed to return to the hostel only at 6am. This is designed to keep people permanently tired."

On "huisdag" (house day), first-year students take part in the so-called "polar bear chase". This involves students putting on their warmest clothing, doing strenuous exercises, and then leaping blindfolded over a barrier of broken glass and rusted objects.

They then crawl through a mud bath. This is followed by a dousing of cold water and the eating of two raw onions.

Students are then bundled into a small room, the floor of which has been smeared with mentholated substances that "burn" the skin.

They are then ordered to sing a song from first verse to last and then from last to first.

They are taken before the hostel committee, made to stand on a chair and beaten with rolled up newspapers

while being asked why they preferred being at Sonop.

"A wet pillowcase is then pulled over your head, you are placed on the shoulders of another student and told to again leap over the glass. A bucket of cold water is thrown over you and then you discover that you did leap over the glass after all.

"The final initiation is eating a mixture of tobacco, maize, shaving cream and 'duiwels-drek' (dung) and drinking a mixture of tomato sauce, tea, chutney, soap and other ingredients."

The writer of the article, Hannelie Booyens, and *Perdeby* editor Werner Viljoen were not available for comment.

## Bogus cops nab car, gun and card

The Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Three men dressed in police uniforms flagged down an Umlaas Road man driving on the N3, took his pistol and cash card, then forced him into the boot of his car before dumping him in a Verulam sugar plantation and driving off with his vehicle.

Police liaison officer Major Pieter Kitching said yesterday Mr José Davalle, 34, was on his way to work in Maritzburg on Friday before 5am when he was stopped.

# Lesson for SA, from Singapore

54 Star 21/8/90

On August 9 1965, the present Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, led his country to independence from Britain and Malaysia.

After 25 years, its independence is genuine. It is not, as in so many other former colonies, the same dismal performance under new political leaders.

Singapore has lowered its population growth from about 3 percent in 1965 to about 1 percent. Although it is not committed to egalitarianism, almost everyone is wealthier than they were in 1965.

It does not get, or wish to have, foreign aid. Its politicians are in trouble when economic growth slips, as it did in 1989, to 9 percent a year. Its people are educated; only a small number of older people cannot read, write or count.

How did all this happen? What kind of education system contributed to these developments? What can South Africa learn from Singapore?

These were the questions I took to Singapore. I returned with six answers.

## Universal

First, when they took their independence 25 years ago, Singaporeans decided "to ride the capitalist tiger" and to shoulder responsibility for their well-being instead of asking the state to provide everything they want.

In education they have made primary schooling universal and free; but only pupils who get good results in the National Primary School Examination go to high school.

After four years in high school, where English, mathematics and science are compulsory, students take the O (for ordinary) level examinations in nine subjects. If they pass with distinction, they enter a pre-university college to study for the A (for advanced) level examinations.

If their results are good enough, they are admitted to the NUS, the National University of Singapore, or

**JAMES MOULDER**, professor of philosophy at the University of Natal, a research fellow at the Education Foundation and a member of the Private Sector Education Council, reports on the success of Singapore's education system.

to the IE, the Institute of Education, which educates the country's teachers.

Only extreme conservatives believe that we do not have to change our education system. But what kind of system will we try to create?

Will it continue to strive for universal and free secondary education? Will it continue to be so mediocre that mathematics and science are not compulsory subjects for matriculation? Or, like the Singaporeans, are we going to give everyone the best possible primary schooling and then require them to prove that they have the ability to study further?

Second, Singapore coupled its drive towards universal primary education to an equally vigorous drive to reduce the rate at which its population was growing.

The idea of a family with only two children was promoted and "abortion on demand" was legalised.

Third, Singapore transformed its education system, as well as its economy, because its first aim was always to give everyone primary schooling that makes them fully numerate and literate.

In the '60s, Singapore concentrated on producing the large number of primary school teachers it required to teach the massive increase in the number of children who went to school.

It was only in the '70s, when there were enough teachers, that the IE raised the standard of its training and improved the quality of teaching through in-service programmes.

Fourth, Singapore put mathemat-



Independence leader ... Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

ics and science at the centre of its education system.

The primary schools are proud of their ability to teach the basic mathematical skills and how to use them to solve everyday problems. They are also good at teaching scientific ways of thinking.

They explain why a modern economy requires technical skills and thrives on technological innovation.

This emphasis on mathematics and science continues through high school and into the university. Unlike our universities, in 1989 the NUS had slightly more students in the Faculty of Science (3 641) than in the Faculty of Arts and Social Science (3 563).

Fifth, Singapore's "policy oriented pragmatism" has enabled it to find a neat compromise between enforced segregation and enforced integration.

Singapore's population is as diverse as South Africa's: 76 percent of the people are Chinese and they speak many different dialects; 15 percent are Malaysians; 7 percent

are Tamil-speaking Indians; and the rest are mainly English-speaking Americans and Europeans.

Whatever their ethnic background, pupils are admitted to the school that their parents choose, provided they can prove that they have mastered the language that the school uses.

In most of the new schools, Chinese, English, Malaysian and Tamil streams use one building. This makes it easy to build cross-cultural understanding, while respecting some pupils' need to preserve their cultural identity.

Sixth, Singaporeans do not flirt with the silly idea of privatising their education system. But, as part of their decision "to ride the capitalist tiger", they encourage and reward private initiatives to expand and improve educational opportunities.

## Competency

Although graduates from the NUS are highly regarded, Singaporeans attach more value to how competent people are than to the certificates they may have. This means that there are many full-time and part-time alternatives to studying for a degree.

The Ministry of Education monitors and evaluates what is available, but students and employers decide which courses and qualifications are worthwhile.

After all my conversations with educators, taxi drivers and waiters, I came to believe that Singaporeans are "policy oriented pragmatists".

This makes it difficult for us to follow their act. Far too many of us are still locked into tribal symbols, ethnic allegiances and sentimental utopias.

But we have done some astonishing things since President de Klerk challenged us to create "a new and just South Africa".

Cowabunga! If we are luckier than we deserve to be, the dudes who govern us, as well as those who wish to do so, will mutate us into following the example of nations who, like Singapore, have made it.



Star 22/8/90 (54)

# Destabilisation: a new view

So deep-rooted has become the belief that South Africa's neighbouring states have all suffered grievously from deliberately being destabilised by South Africa that any suggestion to the contrary has become virtually heretical.

Two British academics have taken a fresh look at the subject and have come to a conclusion that might be regarded as outright heresy by the most bitter critics of destabilisation.

"Destabilisation is simply unsustainable as a general characterisation either of South Africa's intentions or effects in the region," they say. They suggest the use of the term destabilisation in the southern African context has been "almost entirely polemical and propagandist".

Taking Botswana as a case example, they conclude that it adds some weight to the view that other states in the region cannot be seen as the helpless victims of Pretoria.

The academics are John Imrie, a PhD student at the London School of Economics and former Rotary research fellow at the SA Institute of International Affairs, and Dr Thomas Young, a lecturer in politics at the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London. Their views are expressed in an article in the latest International Affairs Bulletin, which is published by the SAIIA.

They point out that while South Africa has undoubtedly become "aggressively interventionist" in the affairs of its neighbours, often jeopardising the authority and stability of their governments, there has been no clear definition of either the term destabilisation or the objectives of the policy.

Imrie and Young note that destabilisation has variously been interpreted as "the creation (by South Africa) of a shield of instability" in

A new academic study has shone a fresh, cold light on the hotly emotive subject of South Africa's alleged destabilisation of neighbouring countries. It is summarised in this article by GERALD L'ANGE of The Star's Africa News Service.

the region; reducing the neighbouring countries to "broken-backed states" that can be forced into a Pretoria-dominated constellation; and the use by South Africa of its military and economic power to counter efforts by the ANC to use neighbouring states to destabilise South Africa.

Rather than accurately portraying Pretoria's goals, however, these definitions reflect the emotionally charged nature of research in the area, which frequently leads to sharply polarised positions, they say. They believe much of the literature on the subject is characterised

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**'Taking Botswana as a case example, they conclude that it adds some weight to the view that other states in the region cannot be seen as the helpless victims of Pretoria.'**

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by "unexamined and problematical assumptions". Some of these are:

- That destabilisation in southern Africa is unique.
- That without it the region would be tranquil and stable.
- That destabilisation continues to be South African policy, despite recent changes in policies and relationships.

● That behind South Africa's activities is a co-ordinated plan reflecting complete consensus among the ruling elite.

Imrie and Young argue that while the guiding principles of apartheid that governed the minds of South Africa's rulers are dissolving, "the processes that explain it are ill-understood or under-researched".

The Botswana government's responses to South African pressure in the areas of security, refugees and the domestic economy illustrate its rising concern with national security issues and other potential threats, they say.

"Clearly, they are not indicative of either a 'broken-backed' state or one where the government's stability and hold on power is in jeopardy. Rather the measures are cautiously pragmatic, well-conceived, tested in experience and implemented by the Botswana authorities, not dictated either from outside forces or by crippling levels of internal dissent.

"It would appear then that Botswana has not been destabilised in any obvious sense by South Africa's activities, but explaining why this is so requires consideration of several factors frequently overlooked in the contemporary literature."

One is the relative strength of the Botswana state, whose institutions are respected even by opponents of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party and whose sovereignty is respected by the outside world (even by Pretoria despite its occasional violations of it).

Another is Botswana's economy, "generally among the healthiest in Africa and in better shape than South Africa's". The country had enough foreign reserves in 1988 to

pay for two years of imports, "clearly insulating the economy, to some degree, from the adverse effects of sanctions or South African economic manipulations".

In addition, Botswana's "ability to pay" appeals strongly to South African investors and manufacturers, Imrie and Young argue.

They say relations between South Africa and Botswana "demonstrate beyond dispute that there is no substitute for detailed analysis of the bilateral relations between South Africa and each country in the region".

"Destabilisation is simply unsustainable as a general characterisation either of South Africa's intentions or effects in the region. We are not seeking to prejudge here whether destabilisation is not a useful category in a taxonomy of state-to-state relations, but rather to suggest that its use in the southern African context has been (for understandable reasons) almost entirely polemical and propagandist.

"Secondly, the Botswana case adds some weight to the view that other states in the region cannot be seen as the helpless victims of the South African leviathan. South Africa has been successful in curbing the overt activities of the ANC in Botswana and in securing tighter restrictions on the activities of refugees just as other states in similar circumstances seek to do.

"But Pretoria has not been able to require Botswana to sign a formal non-aggression treaty. It has not been able to force Botswana to concede any legitimacy to the Bantustans. It has not been able to unravel the Botswana polity in the way it has been able to do in, say, Mozambique.

"It is our view that much of the responsibility for this state of affairs goes to the Botswana government, which has played a weak hand with considerable skill."



# Safety in campus pubs UCT leaders

17.6.90  
22/8/90

By JOHN VILJOEN  
Staff Reporter

RESIDENCE pubs provided safe social recreation venues, said University of Cape Town student leaders.

They were commenting on a UCT application for liquor licences for pubs in 14 residences — a move which has provoked protest from some Rondebosch and Rosebank residents.

But, said the students, the pubs were meeting places with a long history and where behaviour was strictly controlled.

"They are good places to socialise, especially as they bring first-year students into contact with seniors," said Smuts Hall

head student Brad Rutherford.

Students who used the pub in his residence were well behaved, he added.

If the new regulations were properly enforced, the public would have no problems.

Driekoppen head student Roger Vineall said it was safer for students to drink in a residence.

"If a guy drinks too much he can crawl up to his room, rather than perhaps getting killed on Main Road," he said.

These pubs were social gathering points and played an important role in residence life, he added.

Glen head student Kaiser Netshitomboni commented: "They are a place for students

to get together and an important form of recreation."

Residents of Rondebosch and Rosebank had little cause for concern as student behaviour at his residence's pub was generally acceptable, he said.

Another head student said there had been no alcohol abuse by students at his residence.

Students should have a pub in their residence as he had found that not all bars near UCT welcomed blacks.

"It's a bit problematic for students to go to the townships and there have been incidents of students being attacked in Rondebosch, so I think it is better to have a pub here," he said.

# UWC assembly on admissions

South 23/8 - 29/8/90  
54

THE University of the Western Cape has called an assembly of the campus community to discuss broadening access to university education.

It will be co-hosted by the rectorate, Student Representative Council, South African national Students Congress, the UWC Association of Democratic Educators, the Senate and the UWC Workers' Union.

Several progressive organisations, including the ANC and National Education Coordinating Committee, have been invited to participate in the discussion.

Most South African universities have opted for a policy of limited growth of about one to two per-

cent a year, according to a report in the campus newsletter "Bulletin".

Black students are disadvantaged when competing for the few places at universities as their schooling does not prepare them for tertiary education.

UWC has tried to broaden access to tertiary education, accepting students who are disadvantaged through apartheid education but addressing the problem through methods of academic development.

"We cannot wait until the pre-tertiary education system is corrected or corrects itself before we intervene in the gross social inequality expressed in the composition of the South African

university population," said UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel.

"UWC has committed itself to ensuring that access to university education is given the attention it deserves.

"The burden of larger numbers of black matriculants seeking university places should be more equally shouldered by all universities committed to the creation of a nonracial democracy in South Africa.

"The announcement by the Minister of National Education of a commission which would, among others, investigate statutory minimum requirements for admission to universities and technikons

has made the issue all the more urgent."

UWC has the fastest growth rate in the southern hemisphere with its student population growing from just over 6 000 in 1986 to 12 000 in 1989.

The assembly will be held next Wednesday at 12.30pm in the sports stadium.

An assembly was last held to discuss the issue of re-admission after 12 000 students boycotted classes demanding that the rules applying to promotion and re-admission to studies be scrapped.

After the issue was discussed at the gathering, students voted the next day to return to classes.



UWC rector  
Prof Jakes Gerwel



# Gerwel: UWC to redefine its role

CAH TruFS 24/8/90 (54)

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE University of the Western Cape had defended the ANC's cause during the national oppression of democratic forces over the past four years, but it now had to declare its autonomy from the state, both present and future, its principal, Professor Jakes Gerwel, said yesterday.

The university's rethink of its role was not a dramatic change, but "we will no longer be a kind of substitute standard bearer for the liberation and democratic movement", he said in an interview.

"We will certainly, I hope, remain a democratic and progressive institution, as we are composed in that way, but in a formal way that relationship will obviously have to change."

He had said at a University of Cape Town graduation ceremony back in 1984 that universities had to protect their autonomy from

## Taking a stand on autonomy

the state and from future states, but then a period of repression came and UWC felt it was necessary for a university to take a stand in the best ideals of the purveyors of freedom.

"Where freedom was so assailed, we felt universities should come out clearly in defence of that freedom even if it meant coming out side by side with the liberation movement," Professor Gerwel said.

UWC's political connectedness would have to be rethought as all progressive institutions of civil society would have to do "because we think in the building of a democratic society one of the prerequisites is the institutions

of civil society should have an autonomy from the state.

"If the ANC and other democratic movements represent the state, a future state or part of a future state, then now in the time they are being unbanned and they have greater freedom to operate and defend themselves is also the time for preparation for governing, and from our side we must define the relationship between a democratic state and our institution.

"In that sense we are redefining our position."

UWC took very seriously how the university was democratised and everyone in the university constituency was equal in it, whether they were academics, students, administrative officials or workers.

The institution was also bound to the service community, the organised formations of the community, and responded to the people.

"As an institution we have seriously taken the heavy burden of the title of the 'peoples' university'," Professor Gerwel said.



BY SAMANTHA WEINBERG

JUDGING by how much it costs to go to university these days, education is more of a privilege than a right.

The average student at Wits had to pay nearly R10 000 for tuition, residence fees and a book and stationery allowance in 1990. Even assuming the fees don't go up during the course of the student's degree — which is an unrealistic assumption considering the rocketing rate of inflation — that means a Bachelors degree adds up to R30 000, with an extra R10 000 for honours.

And that doesn't include a living allowance and the cost of sundries.

While bursaries of greater and lesser sums are available for about one third of students at Wits and the university offers

# Costs of education soar with inflation

W/M 24/8 - 26/8/90

part-time paid employment to some students in the different departments, it is still likely that the parents will have to pay close to the full fee.

Not that many parents have a spare R10 000 a year knocking around after all the other basic necessities of life have been paid for, so most have to plan early to make provision in the case of one or more of their children going into tertiary

(S4)

education.

According to a report by Southern Life, many people are putting an arbitrary amount aside to cover university fees and this amount often turns out to be hopelessly insufficient.

"Parents need to take a more practical approach to educational funding," the report said.

For example, if a couple with a two-

year-old child is considering funding for a university education, the first step would be to determine how much money is required and by when.

Using R4 200 as an estimate for the yearly amount required for tuition and books (but not residence fees, which account for another R5 000) and allowing for 15 percent inflation (which is conservative), in 16 years' time this will have risen to R39 302.

To fund a three-year degree, you would therefore require R117 906.

Using the same example, the couple would therefore have to invest approximately R90 per month to provide the R118 000 necessary for a three-year university course for their child.

## Pupils to present demands during week of action

w/ Mail 24/8 - 26/8/90

By SAMANTHA WEINBERG

STUDENT organisations have promised to resort to "desperate measures" to protect students against violence if the government does not heed a list of demands to be submitted during a week of mass action beginning on Monday.

The actions — which will include pickets, mass meetings and marches — have been planned to protest against the recent violence in the Transvaal which has disrupted lessons in the run-up to final year exams.

The South African National Students Congress (Sansco), the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) lay the blame for the violence at the feet of Inkatha and have drawn up a list of demands which they hope will be met as a result of the action.

"We, as Sansco, Nusas and Cosas can no longer tolerate these attacks. Unless the government takes serious action, the student movement of our country will seek desperate measures to protect students and end this violence against them," a statement said.

They have called on students across the country to join the action. According to the movement leaders, the action will include pickets on Monday and Tuesday and mass meetings and marches to police stations on Wednesday.

The demands the organisations are putting across are:

- The SAP must stop assisting Inkatha;
- Inkatha vigilantes must be disarmed;
- Inkatha must be prevented from using vigilantes for political gains;
- The homelands and the hostel system must be disbanded;
- The immediate opening of Esikhaweni College (closed by the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly three weeks ago);
- The resignation of Mangosuthu Buthelezi as Ngoye University chancellor;
- The disbanding of the kwaZulu Education Department and the establishment of one education department; and
- The postponement of exams.

# New SRC voted in on one of Wits' highest polls (54)

up from 24/8 - 26/8/90

By SAMANTHA WEINBERG

A RECORD number of students turned out during two days of polling to elect Wits University's new Student Representative Council (SRC).

Over 30 percent of the total student population at Wits cast votes which decided the 24 representatives for this year's council.

According to out-going president Anton Roskam, "it was one of the highest polls ever, which is fantastic".

"The candidates were serious about a number of important issues which are particularly relevant to the changes which are currently taking place in this country.

"Certain candidates who were elected

were committed to building proper and effective non-racialism on campus and they were given a thorough mandate to do this from all sectors.

"I think it will be a very effective SRC," said Roskam.

Twenty four students were elected to the council, which takes over officially on Tuesday.



# Assembly will thrash out issue of university access

(54)

w/m and 24/8 - 26/8/90

By GAYE DAVIS: CAPE TOWN

THE thorny issue of who should be granted access to university and who denied will come under scrutiny during a university assembly at the University of the Western Cape next week.

The assembly comes at a time when most South African universities have opted for limited growth of between one and two percent a year.

It represents an attempt by the UWC to lodge the issue firmly on the national agenda, according to representative Nazem Howa.

"It's an urgent issue and one that all universities — not just the UWC — should be looking at," he said.

UWC has one of the fastest growth rates of any university in the southern hemisphere. In four years its student numbers have doubled from 6 000 in 1986 to almost 12 000 last year.

The university has committed itself to broadening access to tertiary education, accepting that it will be admitting stu-

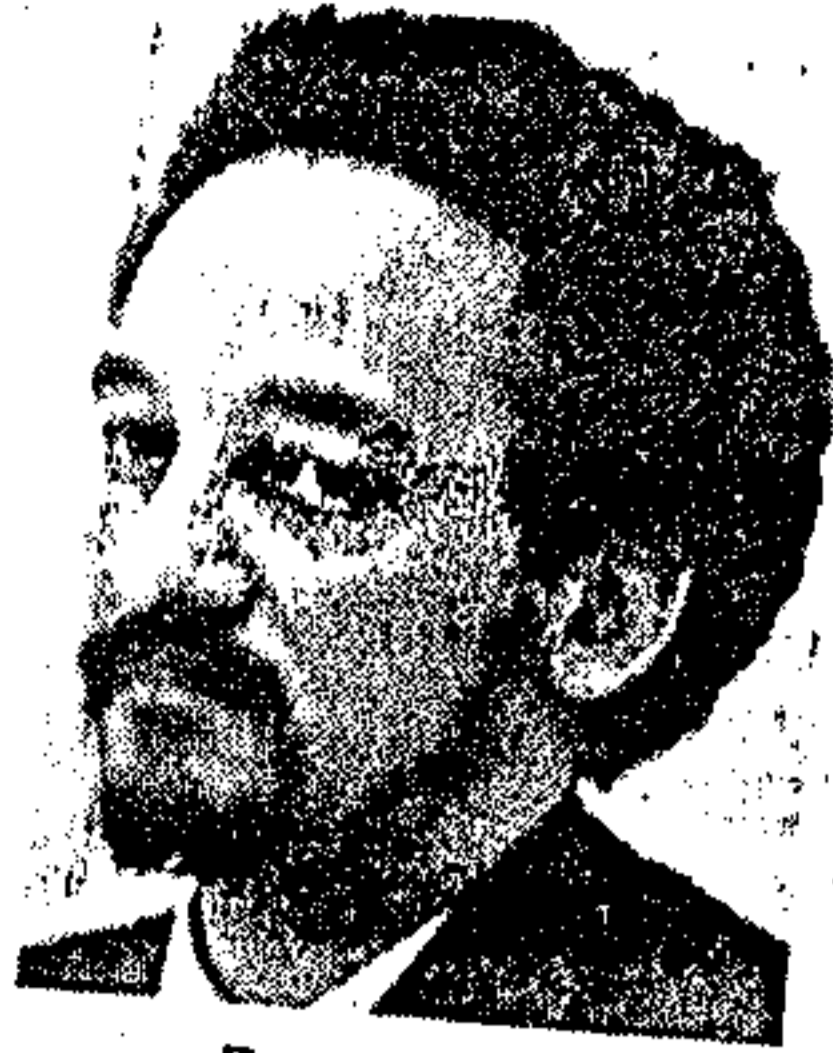
dents disadvantaged by years of inferior education.

However, UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel believes that the burden of accommodating larger numbers of black matriculants seeking university places should be "more equally shouldered" by all universities "committed to the creation of a non-racial democracy in South Africa".

Gerwel, whose comments were reported in the UWC's *Bulletin*, said the recent announcement by Minister of Education Gene Louw of a commission of inquiry which would, among other things, investigate statutory minimum admission requirements to universities and technikons, had made the issue "all the more urgent".

Next week's assembly will be attended by student, staff and worker groupings at the UWC as well as the African National Congress, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee and the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

-CAM-TEARS 25/8/90 (54)



Police  
disperse  
students  
with  
teargas

Prof Gerwel

Staff Reporter

UWC students who stoned cars near the university campus on Thursday were dispersed with teargas, police said.

They said seven cars were stoned shortly after 1pm.

A UWC spokesman said "isolated incidents" of stone-throwing took place in Modderdam Road.

The stone-throwing occurred after a mass meeting for the ANC's "day of action" at the Peninsula Technikon, he said. "It was reported to the university authorities that the stoning occurred after a strong police contingent forced students from the Peninsula Technikon and UWC to abandon a march to Bellville."

The Rector of UWC, Professor Jakes Gerwel, "intervened" by speaking to the police officer in charge and asking the police to withdraw and persuading students to disperse.

"Professor Gerwel and Peninsula Technikon rector Mr Franklin Sonn have asked to speak to reaction unit officers about their actions in such cases of potential confrontation," the spokesman said.

The students who were involved in the stone-throwing incidents would not be sought by the university authorities, he said.

# Some financial tips to remember

EARLIER this week I addressed a group of economic and commerce students at the University of the Witwatersrand. Initially the theme of my talk was going to be "The investment scenario in a post-apartheid South Africa".

But at the last moment I decided to change this; rather than indulge in a typical exercise of futures forecasting based on various assumptions and alternatives, I rather focussed on practical things that would affect those young men and women for the rest of their lives: help and guidance that, no matter what kind of economic system this country has, will help them plan and manage their financial affairs in a better way.

I told them that money is bound to play an important role in their lives; whether they like it or not. Some will soon start earning salaries, making their first investments and lay the foundations of their future spending and consumption behaviour.

Some will eventually become successful and rich; others will not be so successful while one or two might even experience the traumatic event of bankruptcy.

Here are some of the points I tried to get home; things I dearly would have liked to know when I was in my twenties.

● Retirement planning starts with the first salary cheque:

I realise, off course, that this was asking a little too much, but I tried anyway. Whoever thinks of retirement when their life is stretching out ahead of them? But the sooner one starts thinking about it, the less traumatic retirement experience it will be in the long run.

Investments made earlier on in life can, through the powerful mechanism of compound interest rates, make for a care-

## Money Matters

MAGNUS HEYSTEK



free-retirement.

I used the example of R10 000 invested in the Sage unit trusts 25 years ago and asked them to guess what that investment (with dividends reinvested) would be worth today. Nobody came even remotely close. The answer, off course is, R570 000. This example was just to illustrate the power of compound interest.

● Beware of the pensions poverty trap:

On average, these students, like most other South Africans, are likely to change jobs about six times during their lifetime. Unlike countries like Japan the South African labour forces tends to move around in order to get promotion and higher salaries. There is nothing wrong with that, but if the necessary precautions are not taken, one can end up with insufficient retirement benefits.

The key to preserving pension benefits is to either remain invested in the pension fund of the previous employer (if that is at all possible) or to transfer the benefits, however small, to a registered retirement annuity in order to escape an additional tax liability (the first R1 800 is tax-free). This will make future financial planning much easier.

The temptation is great to take the cash (after tax, that is) and spend it on consumer goods. But it starves the money tree from much-needed nourishment at an early age.

Why so many people fall into this trap and eventually end up not having sufficient pension benefits to ensure a carefree old-

age, is that they are simply not told. Nobody ever bothers to tell departing employees these things.

● Successful money management needs continuous updating:

We live in an extremely volatile financial environment. Gone are the days when one can formulate a financial strategy and forget about it. Markets change almost daily, political conditions affect markets and the world outside is also continually changing.

Financial planning is going to require an almost fanatical obsession with financial and political news. It might be simple but it's not going to be easy.

● Learn how to take calculated risks:

Risks are inherent in life. The younger one is when a risk backfires, the easier it will be to bounce back. This is particularly true in the case of young entrepreneurs. Do not be afraid to take risks, I told them. The older one gets, the harder and less-advisable it becomes.

● Get into the savings habit as early as possible:

I never advocate any form miserliness, but preach a simple conservative approach in life. Save something every month, before you start spending. This way you can have the best of both worlds. Always save with some goal in mind. When you do spend money or incur debt, do it with something that appreciates in value like a house.

Saving is like training for a marathon or going on a diet. You don't succeed overnight. It takes time, dedication and discipline. Nobody gets rich or loses weight overnight. At first there seems to be no progress at all, but eventually it starts adding up, growing faster and faster.

● Get as good an education as possible:

8/25/8/90  
In fact, I never got around to telling them this as my time ran out, but getting the best possible education is, apart from one's health, the best investment anyone can make. The world is crying out for specialised skills and is prepared to pay a lot of money for that. Not only here in South Africa but all over the world. Education is an investment that is totally transportable and can never be taken away.



# UCT man gets top Natal post

Cape Times 25/8/90

54



Leatt

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Professor James Vincent Leatt, deputy vice-chancellor of UCT, will be the new principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Natal next year.

He will succeed Professor Peter Booyesen, who retires in July. This was announced by the council of Natal University last night.

A former Methodist minister, Professor Leatt, 51, is a leading scholar in business ethics, and is a founder member of the Independent Mediation Service of South Africa.

In his seven years as principal, Professor Booyesen often captured newspaper headlines with his strong statements on academic freedom.

Natal University experienced mas-

sive development during Professor Booyesen's term of office and last year a new mission statement dealing with the university's role in a changing society was produced.

In 1965 Professor Leatt, while completing his religious ordination examinations, read for a BA degree in theology and social anthropology at Rhodes University.

After completing an honours degree and doctorate at UCT, he spent several years in the Methodist ministry. He returned to university in 1977 and took a full-time lecturing post in the department of religious studies.

In 1983 he was appointed professor in business administration and assumed the deputy vice-chancellorship in 1987.

## Dog fights robbers

## No cut in bank rate?

safety of these patients. It is in the public interest to know what is happening with the missing had been diagnosed as a manic depressive and had been in and will be tackling this subject in depth tomorrow night.

# Rightwingers, Wits student in court

FOUR rightwingers, who were allegedly responsible for five bomb blasts in Johannesburg recently, and a leftwinger, allegedly responsible for two bomb blasts, appeared in the same Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

The four rightwingers appeared on a charge of terrorism and six alternative charges. The men are the former AWB chief in Johannesburg, Leonard Veenendal (24), Darryl Stopforth (23), Craig Barker (21) and Arthur Archer (29). The case against a fifth man, Eugene Becker (28), was withdrawn.

The men are to stand trial on a charge of terrorism and alternative charges including the causing of explosions, attempted murder, causing malicious damage to property, intimidation and the possession of explosives and ammunition.

Their case was postponed to September 7, when

Stc 2/8/90  
**CELESTE LOUW** (54)

they will apply for bail.

Immediately after the rightwingers' appearance, Mr Jeremy Seebers, a student at Witwatersrand University, appeared in a separate case.

Mr Seebers, son of Unisa economics professor Anthony Seeber, was also detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

He is to stand trial on a charge of terrorism and four alternative charges, including attempted murder, the causing of explosions and causing malicious damage to property.

It is also alleged that Mr Seebers underwent military training with the ANC and that he had been involved in the importation of explosives.

His case was also postponed to September 7 when he will apply for bail.

## WEBSTER WATCH

IT has been 481 days since the assassination of human rights activist Dr David Webster outside his Troyeville home. No one has been arrested in connection with his death.

The Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), allegedly responsible for the death of Dr Webster and other activists, has been disbanded, but its personnel have not been publicly listed, despite a request from the David Webster Trust and other interested parties.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of Dr Webster's killers.

Star 25/8/90



# Unitra men suspended

By STAN MZIMBA

UP/PA 26/8/90

FIVE University of Transkei officials have been suspended because of their alleged involvement in the appointment of two former South African intelligence officials as heads of the university's security sections.

The officials at the centre of the row are former Johannesburg City Council intelligence chief PA Bezuidenhout and South African military intelligence official JM Gouws.

Unitra staff suspended this week are the vice-principal LM Mbabi; registrar SD Majokweni; vice-dean of the law faculty, Prof SM Miller; head of the personnel section, LD White; and director of technical services, D Cross.

The suspensions were instigated by the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu), Unitra branch. After a mass meeting in the auditorium on Monday, students, workers and some staff members marched to the office of the principal, Prof WL Nkuhlu, to present the petition, which was accepted by Senate chairman AT Sigcu.

Sigcu announced that all five had been suspended pending the outcome of a commission of inquiry, but that they would still receive their salaries.

In a 10-page letter to the principal, Bezuidenhout claimed he was approached by Mbadi to occupy a Unitra post in January last year.

"At first I declined and pointed out that the type

of security I was involved in was extremely aggressive.

"Mbadi said because of the violent nature of student demonstrations they needed my type of training, and that I had been highly recommended by the Transkei security police."

His duties had included suppressing student political activity, assisting security police to "abduct" SRC members from hostel rooms at midnight and producing intelligence profiles on suspected radicals to be verified with South African intelligence sources.

The letter revealed that both their posts, as well as that of the security administration officer, Gale Stayt, had never been advertised.

C/PRESS 26/8/90

# Racist practice alleged at Ngoye

(54)

By S'BU MNGADI

STAFF at the University of Zululand (Ngoye) are outraged over alleged discrimination in favour of whites.

The predominantly black university has been locked in a lengthy dispute since 1988 when the staff association (Uzusa) first submitted a memorandum to the university council containing allegations of discrimination in employment and promotion. The memo was again sent to the council last September.

An Uzusa spokesman this week claimed it had never received a direct reply from the council. Instead, he said, rector Abram Nkabinde wrote a circular in September dismissing the grievances as a "myth".

"One can only conclude that the allegations are malicious lies intended to sow division and discontent among the staff," wrote Nkabinde.

His words prompted the staff to stage a march through the university. They slammed Nkabinde's rejection of their grievances without investigation.

Director of the Bureau of Development and Public Relations at Ngoye Vic Handley said because of the seriousness of the allegations, the council had called upon Uzusa to submit proof of their accuracy.

"At a meeting held with staff on September 13, 1989, the allegations were repeated. The rector then called on anyone with information to support the allegations to submit complaints to him by the close of

ty's personnel department.

The staff association also alleges there is a tendency to appoint whites on a temporary basis and they are invariably selected for permanent appointment, but blacks were not afforded similar opportunities.

Uzusa has also received information that circuits are often issued to whites only.

The selection of blacks, the association claimed, subject to the provisions of a merit system, while whites were not subject to the same system.



Abram Nkabinde... no proper investigation.

business on that day. No such information was received.

"The university council remains ready to investigate any substantiated allegations of irregularities," said Handley.

According to the memorandum, released to *City Press* this week, preference was still being given to whites, and similar advantages were withheld from blacks.

It is alleged that in most cases, the spouses of whites appointed by the university are given jobs without going through the universi-

# Bursaries can solve problems



*Southern*  
27/8/90

ONLY 0,03 percent of the black population in South Africa receive university education owing to financial problems.

(54)

According to the latest publication of the Convocation of the University of the North (Turloop), 29 percent of the white population receive university education.

The publication stated bursaries could be one solution towards increasing the number of gifted - but disadvantaged - black undergraduate students and was directing financial help to students and staff members.

Financial grants to students would not, however, reverse the situation unless a healthy and competitive academic spirit was promoted at the university by assisting staff members to understand research programmes to improve and enrich the quality of education.





# Attacks on police increase

A total of 42 policemen have been murdered and 403 injured in unrest-related violence since the beginning of the year, an SA Police spokesman said last week.

Between January and August 15, there were 1 223 attacks on policemen and police patrols, 522 attacks on policemen's homes and families, and 1 805 police vehicles were damaged or destroyed.

The spokesman said the number of attacks against the SAP had increased in the past three months and black policemen had been the main targets.

One white policeman had been killed and "quite a number" injured.

"Policemen become targets because they are the first line of defence and stand in the way of revolutionaries," police public affairs chief Herman Stadler said.

He said it had been strategy for many years to terrorise SAP members. This was because the police stood between law and order on the one hand and anarchy on the other. The force was also regarded by

Policemen are increasingly becoming the targets of attack. The negative perception of the police held by black communities will take a long time to correct, according to Lloyd Vogelman, director of Wits University's Project for the Study of Violence. **MARGUERITE MOODY** reports.

"revolutionaries" as part of the "system", and to attack it meant an attack on the system they wanted to destroy.

The director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Project for the Study of Violence, Lloyd Vogelman, said the large number of attacks on police members resulted from a "legacy of a certain perception" of the police by black communities that would take a long time to correct.

"The police have been charged with enforcing apartheid legislation and they have been involved in detention without trial, through which many black people went to jail.

"In the past two weeks, there is the perception, whether correct or not, that the police are aiding Inkatha in the Transvaal, which also increases the number of attacks on police."

Black people often perceived that the police were antagonis-

tic towards them because they felt the ultra-right wing was not being disarmed and that white people were not being arrested, he said.

According to Democratic Party law and order spokesman Tian van der Merwe, the undisciplined behaviour of some policemen has contributed to the attacks.

"I am sure that the vast majority of members of the SAP are ordinary, decent human beings just trying to do a job in a very difficult situation. They unfortunately have to bear the brunt of the behaviour of the minority," he said.

General Stadler said there was "no proof whatsoever" that the police were biased in favour of a specific organisation or political party.

"Unfortunately the odd incident of policemen overstepping

their mark is portrayed as the rule and not the exception.

"Where individual members act illegally, whether because of political convictions or not, strict action is taken against them. Such actions against members have been made public in the past and we will continue to do so in the future."

Mr Vogelman said statements were not enough to correct the negative perception of the police by black communities. "The police must be shown to have a fair and unbiased policy. They must be answerable to civic authorities and there must be a free flow of information. In order to have an effective force, the police will have to work with the various community structures," he said.

Mr van der Merwe said that in order to improve the image of the SAP in the townships, policemen needed to be re-educated on human rights.

General Stadler said the morale of the force had not dropped as a result of the attacks. SAP members were "dedicated people" who were determined to do their job and maintain law and order.

# UCT scientists probing ways to knowledge

9/11  
29/8/90

AN INFORMAL group of about 10 scientists and social scientists at the University of Cape Town and the University of the Western Cape have begun to sketch out a research project that will examine factors associated with success and achievement in science, technology and engineering among black South Africans.

Dr Dunne envisages setting up a rigorous and theoretically informed study conducted with black achievers.

Dr Tim Dunne, senior lecturer in mathematical statistics at UCT, said: "Generally we have been influenced by meeting people who have been strikingly successful at overseas universities. Somehow they have managed to catch up and excel despite all the disadvantages of black education and apartheid.

"Their success overseas has prompted us to ask why we have not been able to generate similar levels of success in our own institutions. Perhaps we need to discover new ways of sharing scientific concepts, knowledge and experience.

"In the past a great deal of energy, time and money has been given over to investigating and understanding academic failure".

Dr Dunne added: "We would like to conduct interviews with black South African achievers — those who have succeeded in the face of almost impossible odds — to determine what factors came into play in their achievement.

"We need to find out what factors determine a foundation for successful learning in science, engineering and technology.

"As South Africa moves toward a democratic social structure it faces extraordinary scientific and technological challenges. No modern democracy can function adequately unless people have access to science and technology. We need to change our educational and social practices to make it possible to broaden the access of the black community to science and to the social benefits that flow from its application to the problems of ordinary people."

□ Contact Dr Dunne on (021) 650-3219

# Over R2-m embezzled from State in a year

Pretoria Correspondent

Between R2 million and R3 million was misappropriated from the State during the past financial year.

And although the Auditor-General, Peter Wronsley, says he is "not happy about it", this amount represented a very small percentage of the total State Budget and showed SA had "an honest administration".

Addressing the Unisa Department of Public Administration seminar on the financial responsibilities of the public ser-

vant yesterday, Mr Wronsley said the total extent of irregular spending — including valid excess expenditures — was R52 million.

Mr Wronsley pointed to the wastefulness of duplicated facilities, under-utilised in one place of the community while facilities nearby were overloaded because of a political ideology.

This situation, he said, placed the auditor in an invidious position.

Mr Wronsley told the seminar — attended by about 250 se-

nior public servants and academics — there was no statutory restriction to prevent public officials getting greater financial responsibility. Some departments already had a high degree of such autonomy.

However, he warned, in the public service, effectiveness was often difficult to quantify, and success could not always be measured by profits.

He also warned against a relaxation of strong centralised control by the Treasury, especially at a time of an "unknown" future.

In his address to the seminar, Dr Estian Calitz, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Finance, referred to the time of change and uncertainty facing South Africa.

Dr Calitz said available State finances could not meet all the demands of the "new" South Africa.

He said the first demand for successful financial management in the new public service was realistic expectations of economic growth and development.



# ANC activists take a break from politics for study overseas

By Esmaré van der Merwe,  
Political Reporter

Three leading ANC activists will soon take a break from politics and

travel abroad to study. Murphy Morobe, Krish Naidoo and Mkhuseleli Jack will leave their work with mixed feelings — sad to miss out on the unfolding political scenario, probably re-

lieved to be spared the hiccups.

It is believed other activists could follow suit in the quest to equip potential leaders with the necessary higher educational skills that will be

needed for the future.

Mr Morobe, UDF assistant publicity secretary will leave for Princeton University in New Jersey on Sunday to do a one-year non-degree course in public policy.

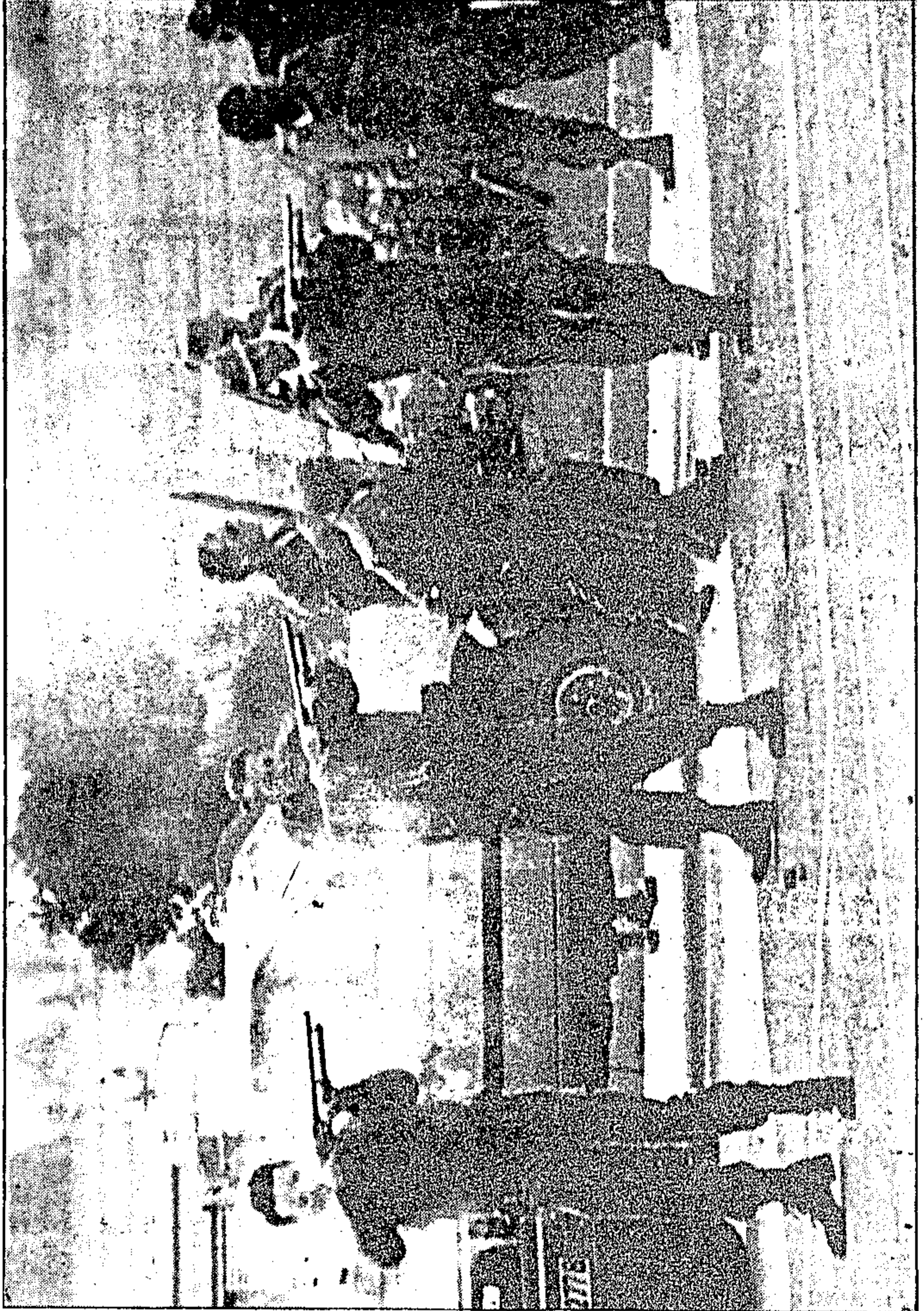
Mr Naidoo, a Johannesburg lawyer, ANC organiser and former chairman of the National Sports League, will travel to Aberdeen University in Scotland next month. He will do a

masters degree in strategic studies.

Mr Jack, the UDF's publicity secretary in the Eastern Cape, will do a four-year degree in economics at Sussex University in England.



NEWS



Police open fire on students at the University of the Western Cape, Bellville, yesterday during a protest against the violence in the townships. Several students were injured when police used birdshot, rubber bullets and teargas. Picture by Reuter.

# Police open fire on demo over violence

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Teargas and birdshot were used to disperse about 500 University of the Western Cape students after a picket by the students.

The picket took place outside the gates of the university as part of a campaign to demand an end to the violence.

After a university assembly, about 500 students moved to the campus gates in an "orderly and disciplined manner", SRC president Robert Mopp said.

SRC spokesman Isaac Felix said about five police vans arrived on the scene and the students were given five minutes to disperse.

"They fired teargas before the five minutes were over, and four students were injured, one seriously, when birdshot was fired," Mr Felix said.

A police spokesman confirmed that teargas and birdshot were used on students after they "attacked police with stones and bottles" during an illegal march off the campus.



ads which are now on their perches.

try to get the matter dropped. And last Thursday the bird was returned," Mr Verster said.

## Wits SRC president is elected

By Karen Stander,  
Education Reporter

Law student David Jammy was elected president of the Students' Representative Council (SRC) of the University of the Witwatersrand on Monday.

Mr Jammy (22) is first-year LLB student.

His election campaign included student benefits, educational issues and a merger of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) into a non-racial student organisation.

Vice-president of the SRC is second-year LLB student David Storey (22), son of Methodist minister the Rev Peter Storey.

Medical student Michael Goldblatt, who has taken time off from his medical studies to do a BA, was elected deputy vice-president and Robert Brooks, in his second year of a BSc, was chosen as a further dep-



David Jammy... building an SRC appropriate to a changing SA.

uty vice-president and projects officer.

Other members of the executive are second-year LLB students Robyn Farrell, honorary secretary, and Dalan Taitz, honorary treasurer.

Mr Jammy said he hopes he will be the last president of an all-white SRC at the university.

He added his fervent wish was that his 12-month term of office would see the ending of the historic strategy of non-participation in student government by the Sansco-affiliated Black

Students' Society (BSS).

Nusas and Sansco have already decided in principle to merge.

"We must involve all students in discussions and debate so that they can be active in determining the future of this country."

On the biggest challenges facing the new SRC, he said: "Wits SRC has always had a special, if controversial, role of opposing apartheid. I believe the vast majority of students are proud of the role it has played."

"But other areas have been compromised and the SRC has been criticised for this."

"At Wits it is difficult to represent the diverse population of more than 15 000 full-time students. The biggest day to day problem of a large proportion of the students is finding parking on campus. Others have to deal with finding food or accommodation because where they live is governed by legislation."



# Nkuhlu outlines plan for wealth redistribution

Star 30/8/90 (94)

By Roy Cokayne  
Wealth redistribution is considered necessary in South Africa, because whites used "unfair and immoral means to attain economic dominance over the indigenous Africans and later over all people of colour in the country", according to Transkei University principal Professor W L Nkuhlu.

"The economic imbalances that we see are not the result of market forces, but the result of the deliberate actions of whites acting through their representatives in Parliament over seven decades. The redistribution is not only a political or an economic issue, it is above all a moral issue," he said.

Prof Nkuhlu, who is also a member of Nafcoc's economic committee, was speaking at a seminar on Building a sustainable market-based economy. The seminar was organised by the Pretoria branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

He said the present high level of racial inequality in wealth and income would persist even in a post-apartheid South Africa, because those who benefited from apartheid would continue to be in a dominant economic position because of their control of economic resources, superior managerial and technological knowledge, contacts and connections in the business world.

## Entrenched

"It is the view of the victims of apartheid that the economic power of the white minority is so dominant and entrenched that market forces alone are either inadequate, or will take too long to bring about an economic environment in which blacks and whites can participate as equals," he said.

For this reason, he said, virtually all the liberation movements and many concerned South Africans supported State intervention in bringing about a situation of real economic equality.

The role of the government had

to be to remove factors which inhibited the individual from developing his or her potential.

Prof Nkuhlu said the redistribution programme envisaged a wide range of initiatives aimed at enabling the black people to participate in the economy on equal terms with whites. Included among such measures listed by him were:

- Addressing the high level of poverty in the country by introducing food stamps, school-feeding schemes and improving social welfare pensions;

- Redirection of State expenditure towards the disadvantaged groups to provide essential services;

- Increased expenditure on education and training directed at enhancing the managerial and technological capacity of blacks;

- A programme for purchasing land by the State for the purpose of making it available for black housing and farming;

- Special schemes to increase the availability of capital to blacks for housing, business development and farming;

- The formation of a new institution to specialise in providing support to emergent farmers and;

- The introduction of State-supported "affirmative action" in both the private and public sectors with government departments, State corporations and big private sector corporations being required by law to give a high priority to the training and promotion of blacks in the key areas of management and technology.

Prof Nkuhlu said the sources of funding for these redistribution and economic upliftment measures were the redirection of State expenditure from the Defence Budget; duplication of facilities necessitated by apartheid and subsidisation of social services to whites and general rationalisation within the state sector; increased taxation; and a national development fund established by the private sector corporations.

He said many Transvaal town councils were facing a ratepayers' boycott of rates. Howev  
kens said

# Gerwel steps in to stop UWC violence

*Cape Times 30/8/90 (54)*

PROFESSOR Jakes Gerwel, rector of the University of Western Cape, yesterday stepped in to stop a confrontation between police and students, who had staged a march off campus.

Between 200 and 300 students were marching in Modderdam Road and were warned to disperse, a police spokesman said. The students bore placards reading "Stop Apartheid's War! Defend Natal!"

Bottles and stones were thrown at police who fired teargas and later birdshot, Major Gys Boonzaaier, said.

Several students were injured.

A spokesman for the university, Mr Nazeem Howa, said Prof Gerwel had asked the police officer in charge to cease action while he spoke to the students, who then dispersed.

● Gerwel calls for new varsity plan — Page 5

## Big Ben rejuvenated

LONDON. — The familiar sound of Big Ben's hourly chimes have returned to Westminster after nearly five months of silence. The 1858 hammer which produced hourly chimes was found to be suffering from fatigue in March.

A replica of the old hammer began working on Tuesday evening. An Environmental Department spokesman said: "We are hoping this one will last for another 130 years." — Daily Telegraph

# Violent end to anti-violence picket

By ESANN van RENSBURG  
Staff Reporter

TEARGAS and birdshot were used to disperse 500 University of the Western Cape students after a picket to protest against the violence in Natal and the Transvaal.

The picket took place outside the university in Modderdam Road yesterday as part of a campaign to demand the end of the violence.

ARCS  
30/8/90  
The campaign was organised by the National Union of South African Students, the Congress of South African Students and the South African National Student Congress.

About 500 students moved to the front gates of the university in an "orderly and disciplined manner," said Student Representative Council president Mr Robert Mopp.

Mr Isaac Felix, a spokesman for the SRC, said police arrived

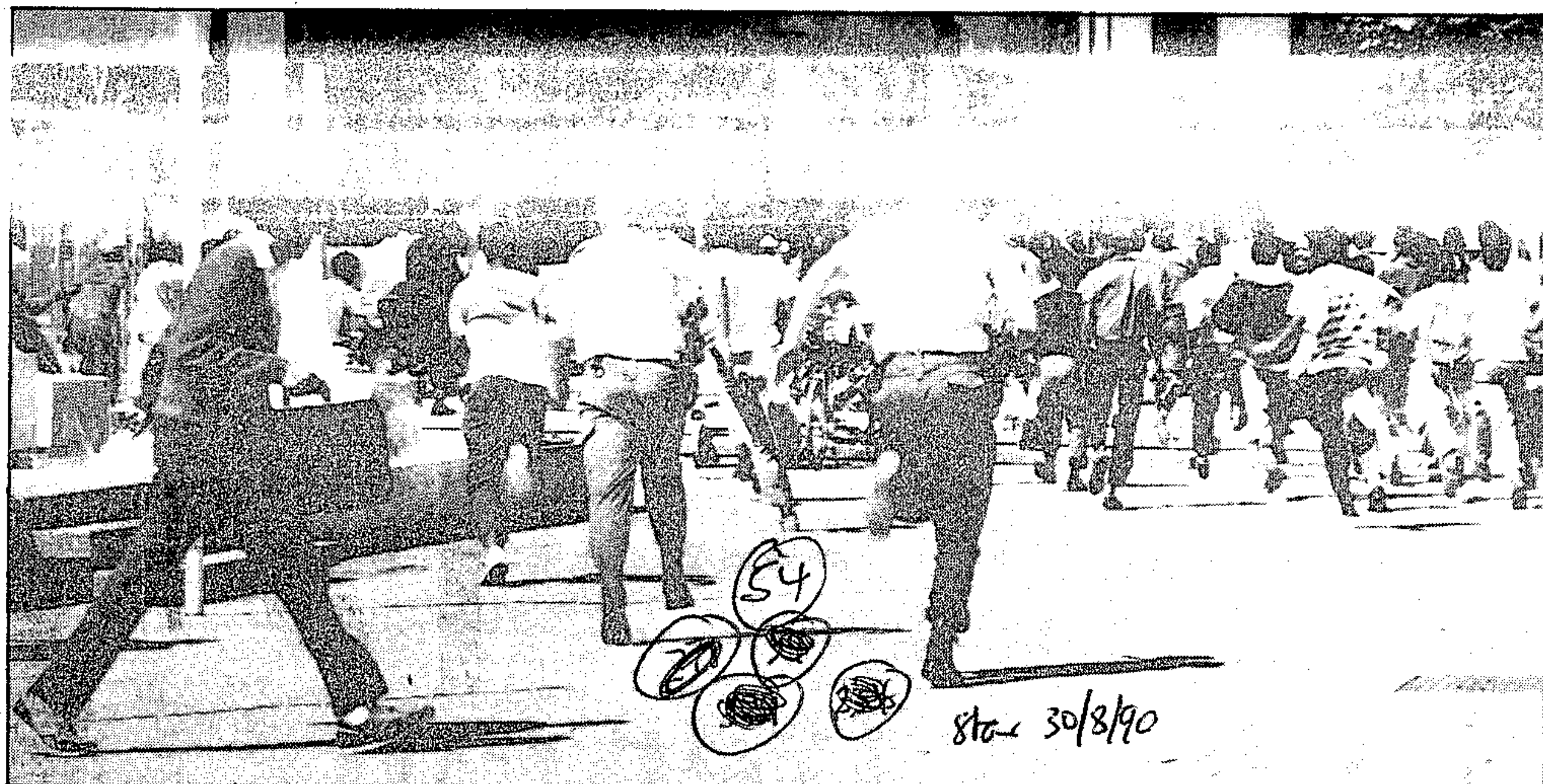
and gave the students five minutes to disperse.

"They fired teargas and four students were injured, one seriously, when birdshot was fired," he said.

"Stones were later thrown at police, but this was the result of police action."

The police said teargas and birdshot were used when students "attacked police with stones and bottles".





Police charge students who gathered outside the Johannesburg City Library Gardens to stage a march to John Vorster Square police station to protest against violence in black townships. © Picture by Karen Fletcher

## Students arrested after John Vorster Square sit-in

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia  
and Musa Mapisa

About 45 students who staged a sit-in at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg yesterday were detained by policemen armed with shotguns after defying an order to disperse.

The students were demonstrating outside the police station after the detention of SA National Students Congress (Sansco) leader James Maseko and five others during an abortive peace march at the Johannesburg City Library gardens a few hours earlier.

The group also handed a me-

morandum to Major B A Smith of the SAP to highlight the role of Inkatha and alleged police partiality in the Reef violence.

Late yesterday afternoon Major Smith confirmed 51 arrests.

The police declared the gardens an "unrest area" — the first area to be affected in central Johannesburg since new legislation was promulgated.

The march was to be part of a "national week of action" called by the National Union of SA Students, Sansco and the Congress of SA Students.



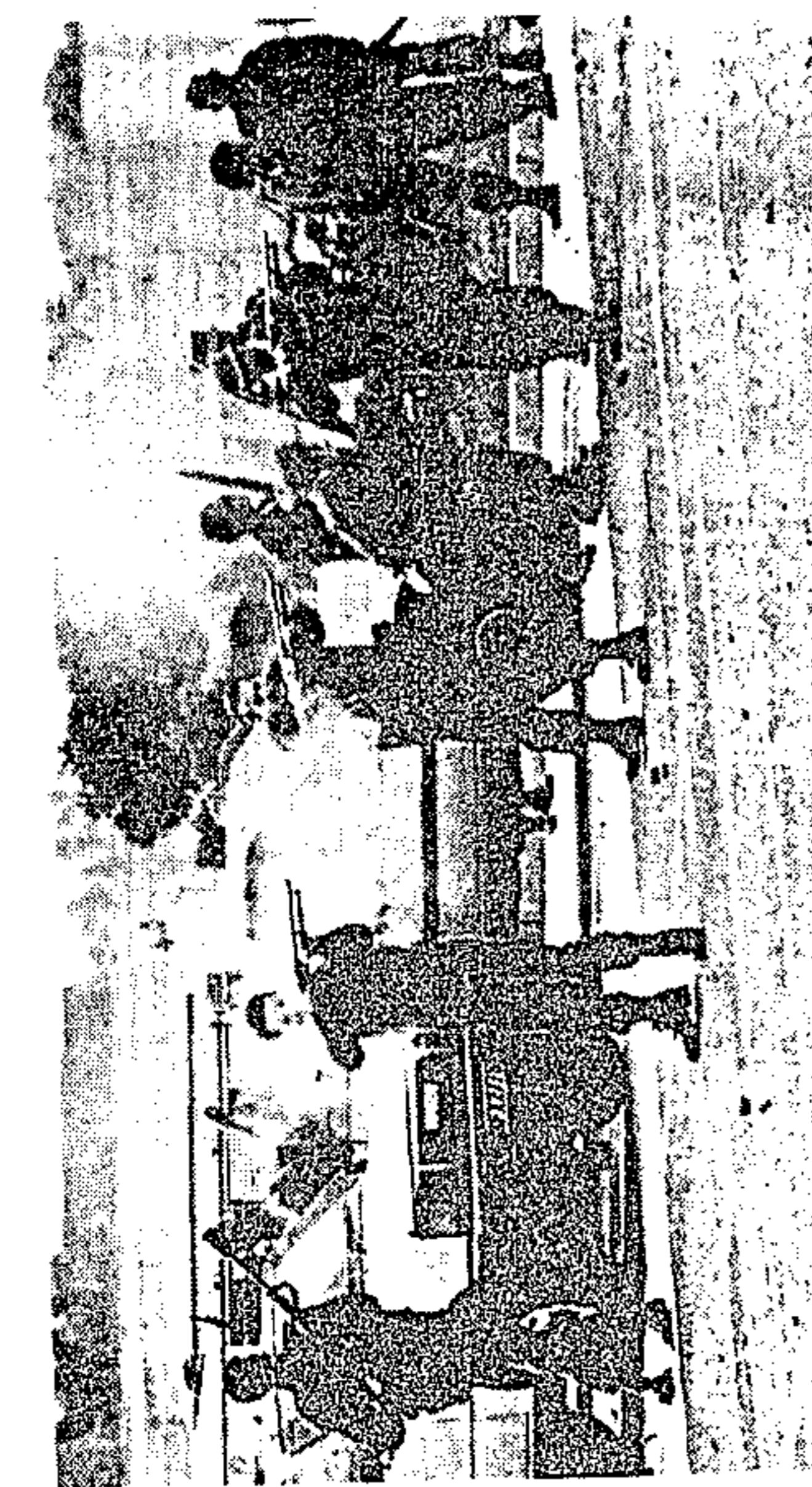
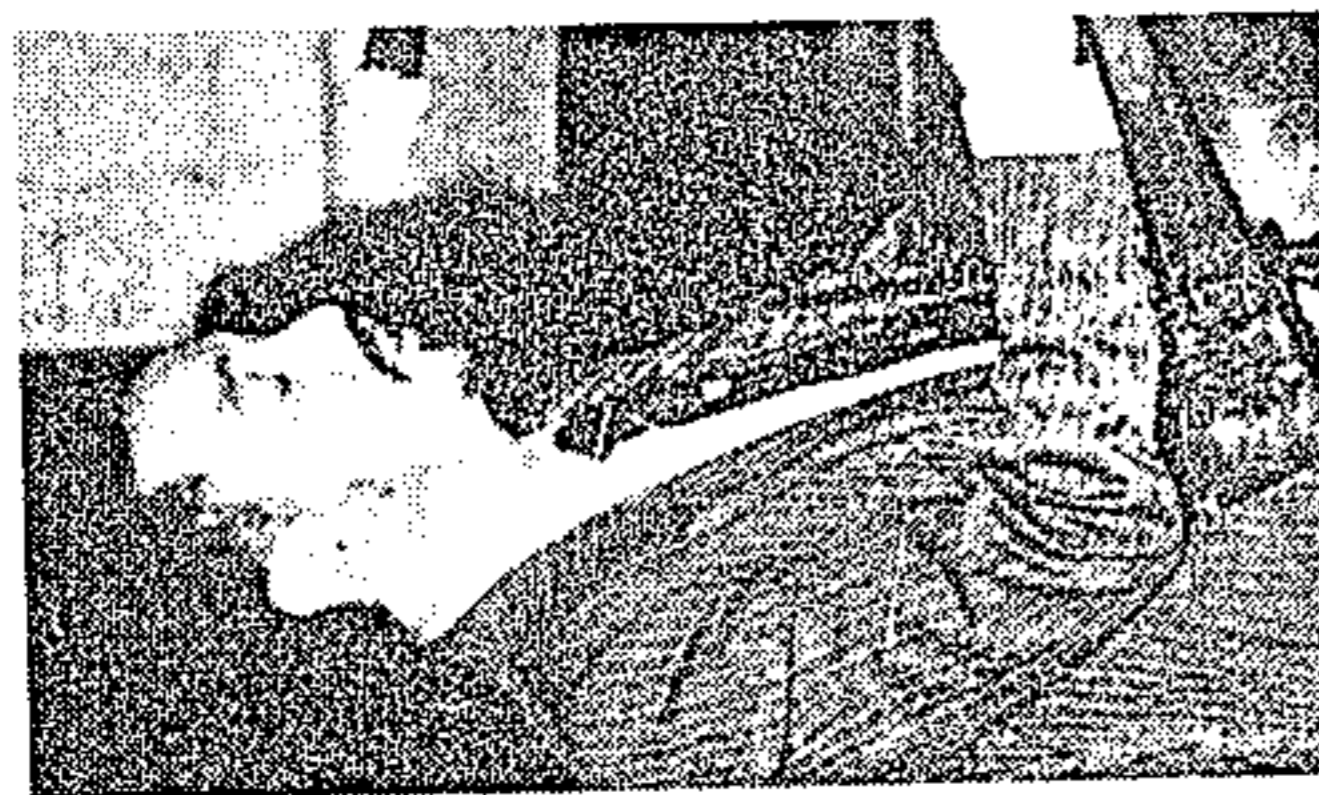
Students of the University of the Witwatersrand protest on the steps along Jan Smuts Avenue yesterday. © Picture by John Hogg.



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AT UWC ... From the left, police fire on stone-throwers at UWC yesterday; the principal, Dr Jakes Gerwel, addresses students; students at Dr Gerwel's speech.



## University bought R650 000 resort

Staff Reporter

THE University of the Western Cape has bought a farm-cum-holiday resort outside Stellenbosch for R650 000.

UWC spokesman Mr Nazeem Howa confirmed that the resort Retreat and The Willows — which is divided into two sections, Bergplaas and River and The Willows — was purchased on December 20 last year.

He said the R650 000 came from UWC reserve funds.

"The purpose of the purchase is twofold — for investment and as a venue for seminars and conferences," Mr Howa said. The resort was being leased out at present, he said.



# Gerwel calls for new varsity plan

OM-719 E 30/8/90  
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Staff Reporter

CURRENT university admissions policies should be reviewed as present requirements were not easily met by potential black students, according to UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel.

In a special assembly yesterday, Professor Gerwel called for national tertiary education bodies to discuss the issue.

He said UWC had always kept its admissions policy to the "legal minimum" while other universities had steadily raised their entrance requirements.

This development started at exactly the moment that "ever larger" numbers of black students were passing through the schooling system as potential place seekers at university, and when all universities were becoming free to admit students of all population groups.

"The objective effect of these measures was that significantly fewer black students were being admitted to university than would have been the case if the minimum requirements continued to apply."

To fully comprehend the magnitude of the inequalities, one had to compare the figures for students at uni-

versity which needed to be addressed through the admissions policies.

"About 30 out of every 1 000 of the white population are at university — a figure which is amongst the highest in the world. The comparable figure for the black population is two out of every 1 000 and for the coloured population four out of every 1 000.

"Of the 212 000 students at university in SA in 1985, 141 000 were white."

Professor Gerwel also said that most SA universities had opted for a policy of limited growth — which was usually in the order of 1% to 2%.

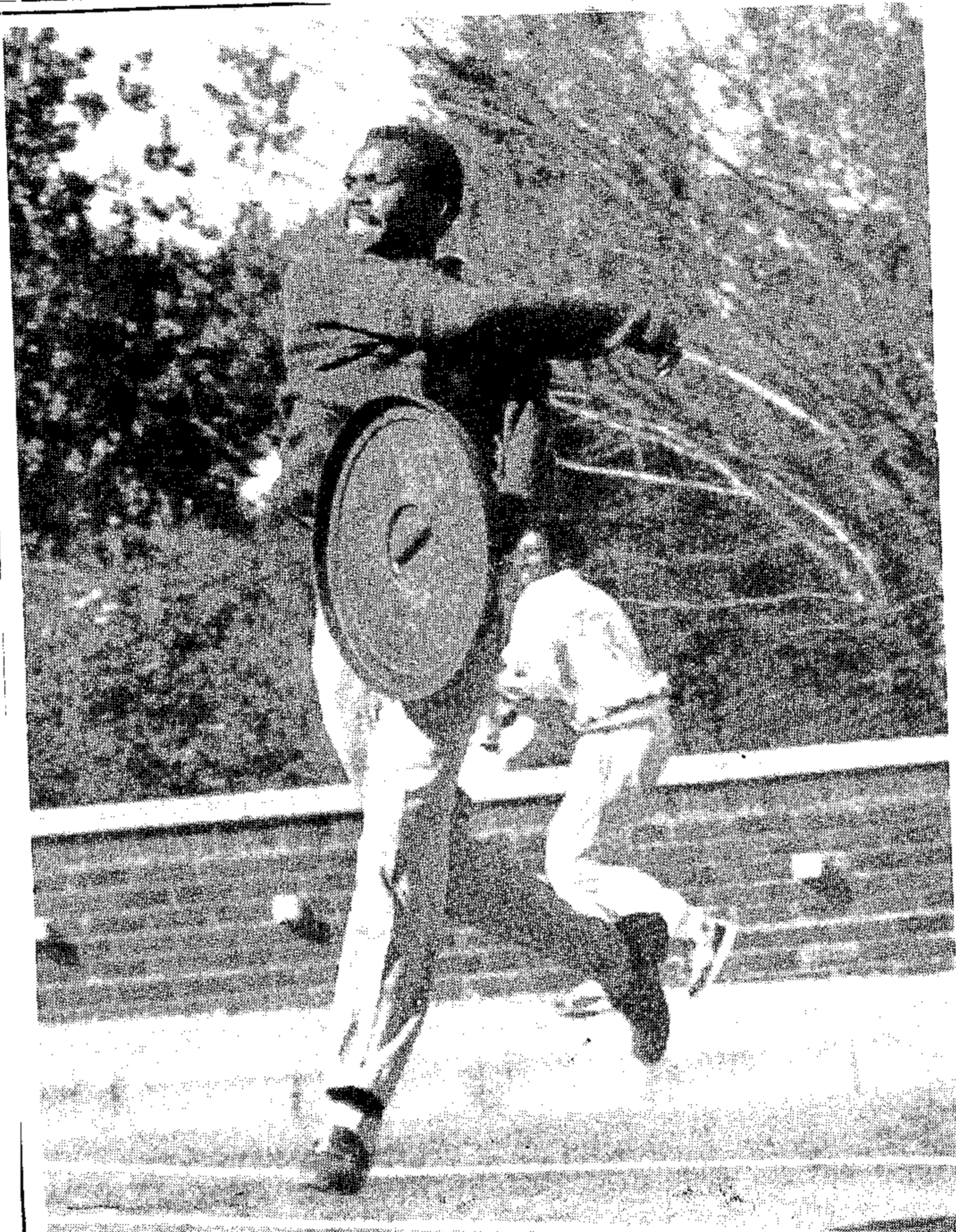
"Some even considered a 0% growth on undergraduate level. In competition for those limited places, black students generally have a disadvantage as the schooling system through which most come does not prepare them for such a competitive situation."

He said UWC based its admissions policy on this background.

He added that UWC had also decided to limit the growth of its annual intake as it was fast approaching the maximum number of students it could accommodate.

"Also, UWC is by far the fastest-growing university in the country and this was obviously placing heavy demands on infrastructure and academic and administrative personnel."





**UWC STONINGS** ... A student uses a rubbish bin lid as a shield while throwing stones at police in Modderdam Road outside the UWC campus yesterday. Police responded with teargas and birdshot, injuring four students. Picture: OBED ZILWA

CAPE TOWN 31/1/90 (54) 

## Cops teargas students

By DAVE MARRS

FOUR students were hit by police shotgun pellets yesterday during a two-hour spate of stone-throwing on Modderdam Road near the University of the Western Cape campus.

Policemen fired teargas canisters and birdshot to break up the crowd, which tried to march after a mass meeting to protest against violence in Natal and the Witwatersrand, and the resulting disruption of black education.

The students and school pupils eventually dispersed after intervention by UWC's rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, and

the rector of Peninsula Technikon, Mr Franklin Sonn.

Some 4 000 students and school pupils demanded earlier that Department of Education and Training exams — scheduled to start in four weeks time — be postponed until mid-November so that more pupils could "pass the rotten apartheid exams".

The meeting was organised by the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco), National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and Congress of South African Students (Cosas).





# Four wounded in UWC skirmishes with police

ARGUS 31/8/90 (SL) (S)

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN  
Political Staff

THE rectors of the University of Western Cape and Peninsula Technikon are to meet police to discuss their handling of student politics.

The agreement to meet was made yesterday afternoon after four youths were wounded by birdshot following several skirmishes between police and students at UWC.

Two of those wounded were identified as Gwayio Vuyile and Michael Ngamlana.

The meeting between UWC rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, his Technikon colleague, Mr Franklin Sonn, and Captain G A S Coetzee is likely to take place next week.

The week of action declared by the Congress of South African National Students' Congress, the Congress of South African Students and the National Union of South African Students which ends today, has ruled out an earlier meeting.

Yesterday police fired several rounds of birdshot and teargas at the UWC campus.

The police action came after a group of chanting youths, most of whom appeared to be high school pupils, had marched to the university entrance after a joint Sansco, Nusas and Cosas meeting on campus.

Police, who had closed Modderdam Road to traffic, were monitoring the situation, but fired teargas to disperse the group after a police vehicle had been stoned.

Later birdshot was used.

## Mediated

Professor Gerwel and Mr Sonn stepped in to mediate after police and youths on campus had fought running battles for at least 30 minutes.

A Warrant Officer Rossouw, who at that stage appeared to be in charge of police, spoke to the two rectors.

He said he was not going to allow the youths to stone the police.

On campus Professor Gerwel told the group the UWC had allowed the meeting to be held there "on the understanding that protests would be disciplined".

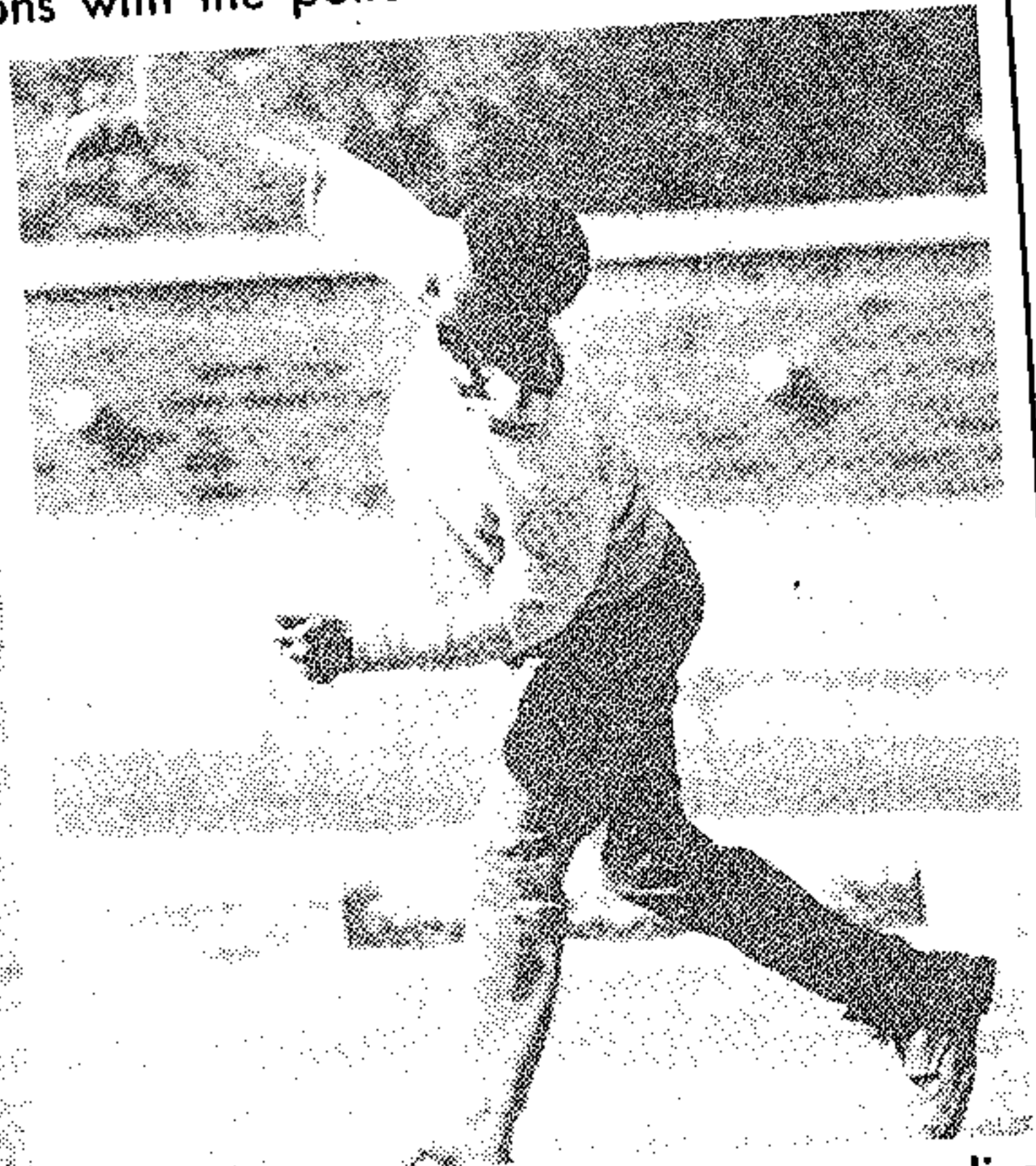
After an initial reluctance, the youths dispersed.

● A memorandum demanding that the United States government put pressure on the



Pictures: LEON MÜLLER, the Argus.

**BIG MARCH:** Youths, most of them high school students, set off on the march which ended in confrontations with the police.



**ACTION:** A policeman in Modderdam Road fires birdshot at youths stoning police from the campus of the University of the Western Cape.

South African government to end the violence was handed in at the American Consulate in Cape Town yesterday by UWC students.

It was part of a campaign by the National Union of South African Students, the South African National Students' Congress and the Congress of South African Students.

"Unless the government takes serious action the student movement of our country will seek desperate measures to protect students and end this violence against them," the memorandum read.



# University dilemma: too many students (54) and too little money

W/Mant 31/8 - 2/9/90

IT is inevitable that government funding of tertiary education will have to be severely reduced in relative terms in the future to allow for increased expenditure on black primary and high schools, according to a report by the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (Udusa).

The government allocates 20 percent of public expenditure to education — of which around 15 percent is given to universities. The per capita expenditure on students in higher education is thus about eight times that on primary and secondary school pupils, a high differential in international terms.

Jon File, writing in the Udusa report, ascribes this high differential to the "underfunding of black school education". He postulates that the proportions will have to change to accommodate the increased demand for black education — arising out of population growth — and the changing attitudes towards education policy, inevitable in the new South Africa.

The growth in demand for tertiary education will therefore almost certainly outstrip gross increases in funding — and will have to be met by leaner, more efficiently run universities.

That is what is meant by rationalisation — to make every cent stretch further and provide greater education services for more people, at lower cost.

Rationalisation will, however, present large administrative problems as, according to File, the higher education sector is as fractured as the school system — where white pupil-teacher ratios are two-and-a-half times more favourable than those in black schools, per capita expenditure six times greater and Standard 10 pass rates almost double.

"South Africa's 21 universities, which dominate the sector in terms of student enrolments and resources, are administered via five central government education departments and the education departments of four 'independent states'," File wrote.

"Co-ordination between universities...is limited...and despite the removal of legislative restrictions on access to universities and technikons based on colour, the university system and the technikons remain predominantly segregated."

Indeed, File's figures show that in 1989 only seven percent of South Africa's 300 000 university students would have needed a permit had the system not been abolished.

Similarly, the universities admit very different students in terms of educational background and attainment, have greatly varying mixes of undergraduate and postgraduate students and of students studying human and natural sciences, and have different relative emphases on teaching and research. For instance, black students are concentrated in the human sciences, while postgraduate study

*The proportion of government funding for tertiary education will have to change to accommodate the increased demand for black education, reports*  
**SAMANTHA WEINBERG**

system that tried to equalise the figures — by admitting 30 black students per thousand — would need to be three to four times the size of the present system and thereafter would have to double in size over the next 30 years.

The university system's slice of the education budget however, is expected to increase by no more than one to two percent in real terms.

Add into the equation the undoubted inferior ability of black families to pay the high university fees, and you get what seems to be an almost impossible task for the universities.

In basic economic terms, the supply of university places will not be able to cope with demand.

The problem in the long term does not look as if it will get any easier, especially if a new, democratic government is elected. The administration will face huge monetary demands from housing, social services, water and electrification sectors, which will have to be met out of a budget that is not necessarily likely to expand (although expenditure on defence and duplicated administrative systems should be reduced).

A post-apartheid South African government will have to decide what priority to give to education and what to give to the other urgent needs, and how to work out relative priorities within the education sector.

File suggests that "given the over-development compared with most other education sectors, and particularly the fact that there are already four university students for every technikon student, it is unlikely (even inconceivable) that the university system will receive preference".

So what are the options? Universities are already investigating alternative sources of funding. One is to raise fees.

The second option is to reduce the level at which the subsidy formula notionally funds a full-time equivalent student, so that the state pays less for each student's course. However, given the high proportion of university budgets allocated to staffing, this would inevitably lead to a worsening of staff-student ratios.

The third potential strategy suggested by File is the limiting of student numbers. Again though, this would be in conflict with the basic problem: how to address the increasing demand of black matriculants.

Thus rationalisation is probably the most realistic response. This process would trim the "fat" (accumulated by



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Similarly, the universities admit very different students in terms of educational background and attainment, have greatly varying mixes of undergraduate and postgraduate students and of students studying human and natural sciences, and have different relative emphases on teaching and research. For instance, black students are concentrated in the human sciences, while postgraduate study and research is largely based at white universities.

What this indicates, File wrote, is little common vision and the lack of a coherent mission throughout the university system.

“It faces critical challenges with 21 independent missions, which in aggregate cannot be an adequate response to the future.”

In rationalising, the fractured university system with its divergent missions will have to face up to two critical challenges: the number of school leavers qualified to enter university is increasing rapidly and the resources available to the university system are declining in real terms.

In 1966 there were 70 000 university students, in 1986 240 000 and by last year this figure had risen to 300 000, which represents an annual growth rate of nine percent. Studies project a three to fourfold increase in the number of black matriculants by the year 2000.

There are 30 white university students per thousand of the white population and around three black students per thousand of the black population. A university

seems to be an almost impossible task for the universities.

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Thus rationalisation is probably the most realistic response. This process would trim the “fat” (accumulated by universities in years of plenty through inefficient allocation of resources), and release resources to help redress the financial crisis.

Here is where the “fractured” nature of the university system acts as a major obstacle to rationalisation and offers a clear rationale for the integration of all higher education structures under one, central administrative umbrella.

Responsibility for the rationalisation process in South Africa has thus far been taken by the Committee of University Principals (CUP). They have completed two pilot studies in rationalisation of the Surveying and Library and Information Science, which may serve as models for future investigations. This year they are due to identify four further disciplines for possible rationalisation.

The final response, wrote File, is “to do nothing” and allow the 21 universities to do the best they can in meeting their individual constraints.

● *Restructuring South African tertiary education: Academic contributors to the debate on rationalisation* is published by Uduza, PO Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000.

# SA likely to remain giant of subcontinent

Star 3/9/90

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By **ROBIN DREW,**  
The Star's  
Africa News Service

**HARARE** — South Africa in the post-apartheid era: a giant dominating the region economically and militarily. The flow of migrants heading south growing enormously.

The dominance posing a real threat to the countries which struggled during the era when apartheid ruled to lessen their dependence on their powerful neighbour, only to find themselves even more under the influence of a free South Africa.

This is one scenario which academics from South Africa and Zimbabwe debated during the five-day conference in Harare last week to discuss lessons for South Africa and Namibia from Zimbabwe's first decade of independence.

The director of the Centre for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape, Professor Peter Vale, was a participant and spoke to the The Star's Africa News Service about such a threat.

He agreed there were strong fears about South Africa's future role. He saw South Africa as the giant in the region with no competing economic power.

The withdrawal of the British and Portuguese had reinforced South Africa's economic power. The neighbours were nervous of it.

In this situation, you could leave it like it is, Professor Vale said. Let the thing keep growing, with South Africa the central pole of growth.

There was an argument for this, but it would create huge security and social problems for South Africa.

The problems existing today with squatters and migrant workers would worsen. He saw it as a recipe for huge social dislocation.

It would also mean that neighbouring countries would become relatively impoverish-

ed. The way to deal with this, the professor said, was to look at structured decentralisation.

There could be incentives for people to stay in their countries, and for economic growth to take place on a more even keel with the outer rim of the region growing as South Africa grew.

For the sake of the argument, the clothing industry in Zimbabwe could be given special dispensation and access to the South African market.

There could be incentives for agricultural products — tea or citrus — to have special preferences for access to the South African market.

South Africa could also give direct aid to areas of the region which had made sacrifices, such as reservoirs of migrant labour, to relieve impoverishment in those areas.

## Uprising

There were fears that in South Africa there would be a strong military-industrial complex — whatever the complexion of the government — with the capacity to project power.

So what you had to do, Professor Vale said, was to spike the gun. One idea was to create a regional army under regional command to deal with regional conflicts — for example, the situation in Natal or an uprising in Matabeland.

His own preference was to tackle regional problems in the post-apartheid situation in much the way as Europe had begun in the early 1970s to tackle its security problem.

This was to set up a South African equivalent of the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

You would then have guarantees in a number of different baskets, economic co-operation, security co-operation, human rights co-operation and environmental co-operation.

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# SA universities should keep identities

# ANC

THE ANC believed that existing universities should retain their own particular cultural identities and that Afrikaans universities should continue to teach in that language, ANC legal expert Albie Sachs said at a meeting at RAU yesterday.

Sachs said the ANC wanted Afrikaans universities "just as we want Afrikaans medium schools — not as a concession, not as a compromise, but because it corresponds with our policy of the right of all South Africans to use their (own) languages".

He said universities such as Stellenbosch and Fort Hare had developed their own different identities and cultures and the ANC did not see why these should all be the same.

However, the ANC insisted that universities should be open, not only in terms of admissions, but also in relation to the open exchange of views and debate.

B/D 4/9/90

PETER DELMAR

Afrikaners, he said, had previously been discriminated against and RAU was a visible symbol of affirmative action by Afrikaners to improve their educational position *vis a vis* English-speakers.

Sachs said Afrikaans would enjoy equal recognition with other languages in an ANC-drafted constitution, but should not receive preferential treatment.

## Status

The language, he predicted, would not be kept alive through a "constitutional respirator", but because it was one of the languages of SA, spoken by millions.

In taking affirmative action, it was not necessary to deprive people, he said, adding that the status of Afrikaans did not have to be diminished.

He said members of the ANC spoke

many languages and for this reason the organisation was more sensitive to the Afrikaans issue than most English-speakers.

For whites to enjoy minority protection as whites and to have special white minority votes would not be in their own interests, but would expose them to attack.

Sachs equated the Boer War commandos to the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe and said the Boers had their own "detainees support committees" which highlighted the abuse of human rights in British concentration camps.

Afrikaner nationalism, he said, had been a force "of liberation and of freedom fighting", and added that "it would be a great disservice to this country if we were to turn our backs, let alone suppress, this great patrimony of culture, of ideas and struggle. The freedom struggle is one of the strands running through Afrikaner history."

# Boycott (54) by 1 600 students <sup>South Africa</sup> 19/90

By NKOPANE

MAKOBANE

A TOTAL of 1 600 students at the University of the North (Qwaqwa branch) are boycotting lectures in a bid to highlight their grievances.

A spokesman of the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) said the boycott started last Friday. The decision to boycott lectures was taken at a mass meeting attended by students the previous day.

The university's vice-rector, Professor W Modinger, yesterday confirmed that there was a lecture boycott on the campus.

The students' demands include: the installation of an emergency generator that will be on stand-by in case the current goes off; immediate representation of students to the general affairs committee; reviewal of high tuition fees; and the installation of more computers for students in the faculties of commerce and natural sciences.



# Azasm slams Sayco's links with whites

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

THE South African Youth Congress has come under fire from the Azanian Students' Movement in latest round of war of words between the two camps.

Last week, Sayco challenged the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) to say if it was still involved in the struggle against apartheid.

It said lately Azapo had not only watched political developments and popular mass actions with indifference, but had begun to actively campaign against them.

This attack followed Azapo's criticism of a "week of action" called by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) to protest against the wave of violence in the townships.

Mr Siphon Maseko, Azasm's publicity secretary, yesterday said the kind of questions raised by Sayco to the Black Consciousness Movement could, in turn, be directed to a movement that was, "in effect, in alliance with the white minority regime".

"Our history of mass action is there for all to glean wisdom from. Our own conception of struggle in Azasm is to empower our people through community projects like the Black Students Study Projects and the Black Community programmes.

"Sayco's conception of the struggle is heavily laden with theatrical gimmicks, which help them to perform for the gallery which cares less for black lives," he said.

# 'Only political change will end education crisis'

The "education crisis" will not be resolved until political realities outside schools are transformed, says Professor Owen van den Berg of the Department of Education at the University of the Western Cape.

In a paper called "Toward Educational Equality in South Africa", published by the Institute for the Study of Public Policy at the University of Cape Town, Professor van den Berg argues that educationists be held responsible for the achievement of something beyond their power to deliver.

AKS 5/9/90  
54  
The reduction of educational inequality will depend to a significant extent on changing society outside the schools, says a leading educationist. Education Reporter **KAREN STANDER** reports.

"Without the transformation of the political landscape, educational equality is but a pipedream.

"Anyone committed to reducing educational inequality must necessarily support policies and strategies aimed at taking power from the few and sharing it with the many."

One way was the gradual attrition of services for the best-endowed group, while increasing the resources of the disadvantaged groups towards a mean that is common, but less opulent than the previously-applying norm of the best-endowed group.

There could be little doubt that this was the policy currently being

followed by the Government.

"The danger of this approach is that the basic resources provided by the State are inadequate, so that the community concerned has to acquire additional resources to provide a quality of schooling it considers adequate.

"This might be a feasible option of the economically and educationally advantaged sectors; for others it merely perpetuates inequality in the name of the attainment of equal quality education for all population groups," he said.



# Defusing danger by debate

A leading academic has proposed a way to overcome the danger that impatient blacks will destroy the South African economy in a vain attempt to get social justice.

Dr Eric Leistner, director of the Africa Institute in Pretoria, suggests the holding of private discussion forums where businessmen and economists can meet in a calm and detached atmosphere with representatives of black political organisations to work out sound, practical ways to bring about social justice in a healthy economy.

Dr Leistner says South Africa is "one of the few countries where a high percentage of socialist believers is still to be found.

"Hopefully, most of them will sooner or later realise the economically damaging consequences of nationalisation," he says in an article in the latest issue of the institute's publication, *Africa Insight*.

"The real issue, however, is not nationalisation *per se* but the objective which its advocates hope to achieve, that is, a socially acceptable distribution of wealth."

Dr Leistner makes the point that South Africans cannot expect peace and stability unless whatever system is adopted is accepted by the majority of the people as fair and just.

"And to devise such a socio-economic order is at least as difficult as to achieve a lasting political accommodation between the country's diverse population groups. This is so because it involves all the stubborn developmental problems which the rest of Africa has been unable to overcome in three decades of independence."

Most South African socialists argue that socialist systems in Eastern Europe collapsed not because they were unworkable but because they were wrongly implemented, he says. And the collapse of similar systems in Africa is blamed on neo-colonial machinations and other factors.

## Scoring

"What is at stake here is not the scoring of debating points but the future prosperity or impoverishment of South Africa."

It is imperative that South Africans learn from the failure of efforts of newly-independent African countries to gain control of their economies through Africanisation of key posts and nationalisation of foreign assets.

Attempts at the instant redistribution of wealth in South Africa will only wreck the economy, says a top academic. He has proposed a way to lessen the risk, writes **GERALD L'ANGE** of the *Star's* Africa News Service.

"The driving force behind nationalisation... was much less the new leaders' predilection for socialist ideology than their wish to gain control over all aspects of national life to strengthen their own position," Dr Leistner says.

"Whereas the term 'nationalisation' suggests that the country (or rather the people) as a whole are being enriched by the take-over of foreign assets, it is effectively the leadership group only that benefits."

Dr Leistner quotes Canadian and British studies on Zambia and Tanzania in support of this argument.

He says that "the performance of state-run enterprises even in Western countries such as France and Britain, not to mention East Germany or other formerly Communist states, can leave no doubt that the failings of nationalised industries in Africa differ at most in degree, but not in essence, from those in technologically far more advanced countries."

It was the French socialist party's own disappointing experience with nationalisation that led its leader, President Mitterrand, to

say: "The French are beginning to understand that it is enterprise that creates wealth."

Even if these insights are accepted in South Africa, that will not change the uneven distribution of income between whites and blacks, Dr Leistner says.

The history of the developed countries shows that "change of this sort can come about only gradually, as a result of substantially improved education and training and from increased productivity."

"There is an acute danger that South Africa's blacks, impatient for immediate improvement, may use their growing political power to try to demolish the existing economic system.

"All possible opportunities should be used to establish non-public discussion forums where South African economist and businessmen can meet knowledgeable representatives of black political groupings to analyse the country's socio-economic needs and jointly identify a sound and practical policy approach by which they may be addressed.

"Such meetings of minds in a calm and detached atmosphere could contribute to a process of mutual education to lay the foundation for policies tailored to the actual potential and needs of South Africa rather than to ideological precepts and wishful thinking."



# Sayco setting up links with white youth groups

0109 5/9/90

(54) (2)

THEO RAWANA

THE SA Youth Congress (Sayco) is developing relations with white youth organisations, Jeugkrag, Nusas, youth organisations of the NP and the DP, Afrikaans culture organisations "and all those who are opposed to apartheid", says publicity secretary Phakamile "Parks" Mankahlana.

In an interview, Mankahlana said whites had suspicions and misconceptions about blacks.

"We can understand this as they come from different backgrounds. Our move to forge links has got to be taken seriously."

He said that until the youth asserted themselves and introduced a more ag-

gressive stance in 1944, the ANC was an organisation of conservative African nationalists, relying only on talks, deputations and peaceful appeals to government.

He added the importance of the youth could not be disputed as this segment of the population reflected a future SA.

Through the Youth League, the "struggle" became more militant, with mass movements and boycotts, culminating in the 1952 defiance campaign, Mankahlana said.

"So the importance of the youth cannot be underestimated — and organising the youth is very important in preparing for the future."

## Shape

The 26-year-old Mankahlana, a Port Elizabeth-born ex-Fort Hare law student, was deeply involved in student politics before joining Sayco in 1986.

He said Sayco was born out of a need to give shape to the youth movement, and to bring the youth under one wing.

"With a nationwide membership of about 1-million, Sayco has been part of the mass struggle, marshalling the thousands of youths who are articulating the demands of the people."

The age limit is 35, so membership included breadwinners, fathers and workers.

"You find Sayco involved in Cosatu's campaign against the Labour Relations Act, and in the rent and consumer boycotts."

Sayco was also involved in the campaign to stop the violence in Natal and, recently, to quell the violence on the Reef.

With the country in a period of transition, Sayco was concerned that the settlement effort initiated by government and the ANC



Sayco publicity secretary Phakamile "Parks" Mankahlana.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

should be seen through to its logical, amicable conclusion.

But Sayco was concerned that government was not abiding by agreements to create a climate conducive to negotiation.

He mentioned the activities of the police and "the soldiers".

"Coupled with this is government's arrest of ANC member Mac Maharaj, the withdrawal of indemnity to top ANC and SACP members and the attempt to divorce the ANC from the SACP.

"You can't exclude a man like Umkhonte we Sizwe leader Chris Hani and expect the youth to have confidence in those negotiations.

"We see this as government's attempt to neutralise the ANC — to get it to compromise on some issues and reduce its standing in the eyes of the people," Mankahlana said.

He rejected the notion that the violence in the townships was tribal, and said it was orchestrated by the state.

On a future constitution, Mankahlana said Sayco stood for one man, one vote, which was a universal concept.

A future constitution should include affirmative action to improve the lot of blacks, address the land question, redistribution of wealth and education. "It must represent a radical transformation of the present structure," he said.



# UWC honours



ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo and his deputy, Mr Nelson Mandela, above, have been awarded honorary doctorates in Law by the University of the Western Cape (UWC).

In a memorandum supporting the awards, the university explained its commitment to a "nonracial and post-apartheid South Africa" and how the two ANC leaders had been ignored by the country's educational and professional institutions.

"For much of this time they have been forcibly denied professional or political careers in South Africa." *South Africa*

Mandela was a "living symbol of the South African liberation struggle".

"In conferring an honorary doctorate upon Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, the University of the Western Cape will demonstrate its admiration and respect for a man whose name has become synonymous with a commitment to basic human liberties." *South*

*6/9 - 12/9/90*  
Tambo's honorary doctorate adds to the list of numerous awards and citations overseas "while he has been proscribed from the land of his birth and vilified by the defenders of minority rule".

"By awarding him an honorary doctorate, UWC can extend formal recognition, on South African soil, to a man compelled to spend more than half his adult life as an expatriate, and salute him as an unswerving advocate of nonracialism and democracy during a lifetime of leadership".

By MATTHIAS EICK: Cape Town

THE University of Stellenbosch is part of a five-wheel mechanism — along with the National Party, the Broederbond, Nasionale Pers, the NG Kerk and Stellenbosch University — which President FW de Klerk is trying to give a "new face".

This was said by Mark Behr, project co-ordinator of Idasa in the Western Cape at a lunch time meeting on the campus organised by the National Union of

# Students should be critical of any government

(54)

South African Students (Nusas). His address to more than 400 students was part of a series of programmes on the respective roles of the Afrikaner and Afrikaans universities in a democratic South Africa.

Behr, himself a former Stellenbosch student, pointed out that the university had welcomed the 1959 Extension of

University Education Act, designed to deny blacks access to higher education. It had never been a "Volks" university, said Behr. "The only way one got onto the University Council was to be a member of secret organisations, such as the Broederbond. The challenge to students was to change the system of subservience and

become very critical of any government, black or white", said Behr. Also speaking at the meeting was Beyers Naude, a former Broederbond member and an ANC delegate in the Groote Schuur talks who is presently honorary president of Nusas. Naude said South Africa was caught up in a process of socio-economic

change, and people had to ask very critical questions about the nature of this process and how it would affect social relations. Referring to the National Party's announcement that it had opened its doors to members of all races, Naude said it meant universities would have to open their doors to all races and also to reflect

more equal proportions of white, black and coloured students. If this did not happen, they would become home to "an increasingly irrelevant white elite".

Instead, he proposed an examination of the factors preventing students from studying at institutions like Stellenbosch.

One proposal which was enthusiastically greeted by the students, was the creation of a bursary fund for financially disadvantaged students.



# ould go to university?

## ADMISSIONS IN NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

respectively. These are among the worst rates in the world.

**I**F you are white you are 10 times more likely to go to university than your Black counterpart. You are also more likely to succeed, largely because of the better quality of school education you will have received.

If we consider that a university education is a route to positions of leadership, it is obvious that the present pattern of intake and output at universities can only serve to increase the proportion of whites qualifying for such positions — at the expense of blacks. Something so obviously unjust is politically unacceptable.

What, then, can be done? The problem is a complex one, and universities are working their way through the issues involved.

Their current responses, all of which have a certain validity, fall into three broad patterns, which must be assessed in a national perspective.

Some universities which had themselves imposed racial barriers have lifted these and now se-

lect all students on the "same" academic criteria.

This has been an important change for them. However, it is unlikely to make a significant contribution to solving the national problem of university access.

**W**HEN one points out that there was only one A-aggregate in the results of the DET Senior Certificate throughout the country last year, as against thousands in white schools (33 in one Boland town alone), the main reason for this is plain. We cannot consider universities apart from the whole education system which feeds them, and the inequities in that system are obvious.

Other universities have gone further.

Many of them have fought vigorously over the years against the racial barriers imposed on them by the central government. Now, with those barriers removed, they have actively sought to enrol some promising students from disadvantaged backgrounds. They have worked hard to attract such students who meet their normal entrance requirements, and have also admitted experimental groups of others whom they would normally have excluded.

In the case of those less well prepared for university, they have developed innovative foun-

dation courses and academic support programmes to attempt to overcome a heritage of inadequate education.

This approach is, in many ways, enlightened, but there are three reasons why it is seriously inadequate when seen from a national perspective.

**A**LL these reasons involve avoiding the implications of disadvantage as a majority phenomenon. By creaming off the best achievers from the disadvantaged communities, these universities shift the majority problem to other institutions.

If all universities "creamed," the number of Black graduates nationally would be very small.

A further problem is that this approach separates from the mainstream the relatively few lesser achievers admitted.

Finally, and decisively, the "academic support" approach would be prohibitively expensive if applied to most students coming up to university.

The University of the Western Cape has taken a third approach.

Out of a desire to help build up a corps of well-qualified people from the Black communities, it has for years admitted students who have the basic minimum qualifications required by law for entry into degree and diploma programmes.

With a few exceptions (such as Dentistry), it has not followed other universities in imposing further requirements. UWC was also able, until last year, to make room for all qualified people who applied.

**N**OW that resources shortages have forced it to limit student numbers, it operates a principled selection system, designed to keep access open and keyed to patterns of demand. It is perhaps important to add that students with really good school records are not turned away.

UWC's admissions policy has taxed the institution heavily. Resources have been stretched to the limit. The problems generated by systems of inferior school education have been all too evident and state subsidies have been cut.

However, UWC has learnt a great deal from thus deliberately exposing itself to the consequences of the South African education systems. Some of what it has learnt is pertinent here.

■ If we do not admit people with D- and E-aggregates we will exclude most Black candidates nationally.

■ Level of matriculation pass is of very limited use as a predictor of university success, particularly if the matriculants come from one of the education systems designated for Blacks. This applies most markedly to D-

and E-aggregates, really significant proportions of whom succeed given the right circumstances.

■ Admitting people from these categories to university is in itself no virtue, unless one creates circumstances conducive to success for a significant proportion of them. This means thorough and ongoing revision of the teaching programme. UWC has been addressing this issue for the past ten years, and has now formalised its efforts in an Academic Development (AD) system. As opposed to Academic Support, AD affects all students and is goal-directed rather than aimed at making up a backlog.

■ Goal-directedness implies a concern with quality. The intake may be of very varied academic profile, but graduates must be able to hold their own in a competitive and rapidly changing society. UWC's quality of output is attested in a variety of ways: its standards satisfy external examiners from the range of other South African universities; in studying for higher degrees at other universities in South Africa and abroad, its graduates have generally done well; and UWC alumni are increasingly being appointed to positions of senior leadership.

■ The admissions policy has implications well beyond the undergraduate programme. Research tools and emphases of a university tend to change as the university's perspective on the wider society changes. The effect of moving from being a fairly traditional South African university community to being one more widely representative of the nation has often been profoundly disorientating for academics (and students). However, the perspectives gained have opened up new opportunities, and a range of new research programmes is already delivering interesting results.

**C**LEARLY, addressing the majority problem does not mean the demise of the university. UWC's call to the rest of the university community is to address that problem directly, and to join it in exploring what a university can be in the new South Africa.

To the State it would say that the cost of putting right the wrongs of impoverished education is high, and that universities which attempt to shoulder their share of responsibility in this regard should not be penalised, as they are at present, but should rather be supported.

Finally, it is important to alert the private sector and the general public to the demands which will increasingly be made on the universities, and to ask for understanding and support.



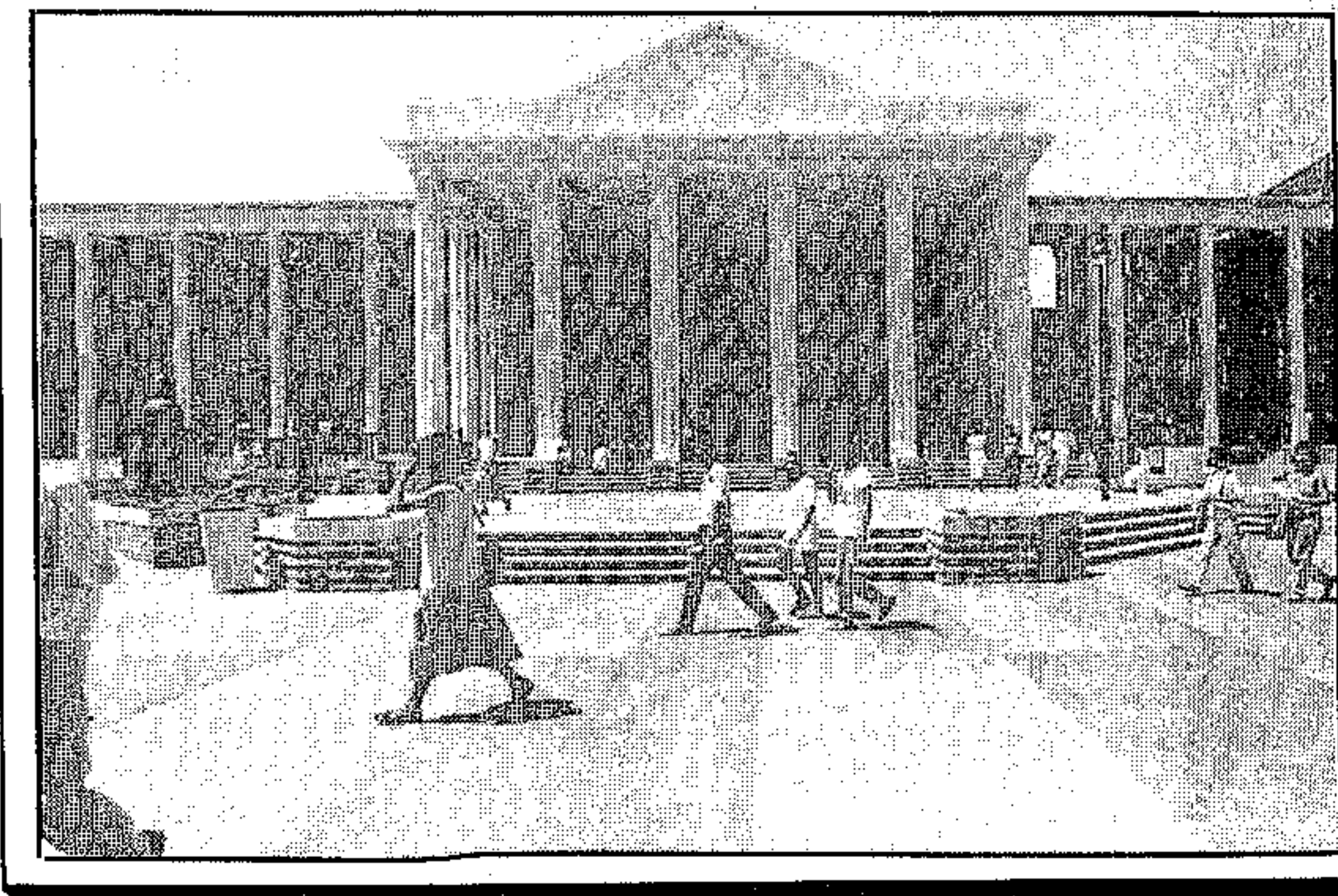
By  
G J GERWEL  
Rector and  
Vice-Chancellor  
of the University  
of the Western  
Cape

**S**OUTH African Universities face two major challenges as we move towards a new South Africa. They must become increasingly open so that students from the disadvantaged majority make up a much larger proportion of their intake. And they must ensure that they offer education of quality. How they meet these challenges will affect not only their own future but that of the country.

Enrolment figures sum up the glaring inequities caused by a history of discrimination.

About 30 in every thousand of the white population are studying at university. This is the second highest rate in the world.

The equivalent figures for Africans and Coloureds are about two and four out of a thousand





THE SA National Students' Congress (Sansco) and the National Union of SA Students (Nusas) will be hosting an Education Summit at the Peninsula Technikon, Cape Town, tomorrow.

Discussion at the conference will focus on the crisis faced by the country's tertiary educational institutions.

Issues to be focussed on include admissions and exclusions policies, the autonomy of institutions, their responsibilities and relationship to the community.

The admissions policy has been at the centre of chashes between the authorities at tertiary institutions and students. Many students who have failed have not been allowed to repeat their academic year on the grounds of their "poor academic performance".

The students have argued that the said "poor academic performance" was more prevalent among black students and was the result of the poor standard of education in black schools.

## RECTORS

About 150 principals and rectors from tertiary institutions throughout the country are expected to attend the summit, which is regarded as the first of its kind.

According to Nusas president Erica Elk, the education ministers from the homelands of KwaNdebele, Lebowa and KwaZulu have already confirmed they will attend the summit, while education and development aid minister Stoffel van der Merwe, invited to speak at the meeting, had not yet confirmed. Other speakers include ANC international affairs head Thabo Mbeki and National Education Coordinating Committee general secretary Ithron Rensburg.

The summit will also discuss representation on decision-making structures on the campuses. This has also been at the centre of clashes between students and rectors, mainly at colleges, where the authorities have refused to recognise student representative councils.

Sansco general secretary James Maseko said his organisation and Nusas have had

# Summit to focus on education crisis

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**Nusas president Erica Elk, Sansco general secretary James Maseko and the chairperson of Sansco's Transvaal region, Derek Masoek, at a press conference recently.**

many difficulties operating on some campuses as a result of repression from the government and the administrations of some tertiary institutions.

He said the student movement was still being denied the right to organise openly. Other continued problems were racist lecturers, a poor learning environment, inadequate living conditions and harassment by security forces.

He said the two organisations believed that tertiary educational institutions could

be transformed into democratic and non-racial places of learning.

"We need to critically evaluate the course content and curricula at these institutions which, up to now, have been geared at serving the needs and interests of apartheid South Africa," he said.

Maseko said the tertiary institutions also needed to look at how they could help alleviate the crisis in secondary education, which affected the tertiary institutions. Maseko and Elk are among 51 students

who will appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Wednesday next week. Their appearance will be a sequel to an attempted march to John Vorster Square Police Station to protest against the role of the police in recent Inkatha attacks on the Reef.

The 51 were charged with taking part in an illegal gathering and were released on R100 bail each. Their case will be heard in court 13 at 8.30 am.



## M A I L

# Tertiary groupings meet to thrash out their changing role

wlmal 319-1319190  
 THE National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) are jointly hosting an education summit at the Peninsula Technikon in Cape Town this weekend.

Speakers at the two-day conference — which starts after dinner today — include African National Congress director of internal affairs Thabo Mbeki, Ibron Rensburg from the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC), Franklin Sonn, rector of the Peninsula Technikon and representatives from Sansco, Nusas and university lecturers' associations.

Education Minister Stoffel van der Merwe was invited to speak, but couldn't take up the invitation because of National Party obligations.

Rectors and principals of over 150 universities, technikons and colleges in South Africa have been invited to take part in discussions focusing on the crisis in tertiary institutions.

Among the issues being covered are: admissions and exclusions policies; the autonomy of institutions; responsibilities towards and relationships with communities; academic freedom; and course content and representation on decision making structures.

The organisers of the conference describe it as "unique in that it is the first time such a broad spectrum of individuals and groupings will come together to have open discussions and exchange ideas about the role of tertiary education in a changing South Africa".

The continued repression of student organisation members by the government and the administrations of some academic institutions will also come under focus.

"In the rapidly changing political climate this state of affairs should no longer exist," said Sansco national chairman James Maseko.

"However, we are still being denied the right to organise students openly around day-to-day grievances. We still

*Two student organisations are hosting an education summit to discuss issues ranging from academic freedom to course content at tertiary institutions in Cape Town this weekend.*

**SAMANTHA WEINBERG reports**

encounter racist lecturers, poor learning environments and facilities, inadequate living conditions and harassment by the security forces."

Representatives from the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm), the Pan Africanist Students Organisation (Paso) and other student organisations not related to the NECC had not been invited, as the aim of the summit was not to argue political viewpoints, but rather to address current problems in tertiary institutions and to explore possible solutions to transform these institutions into "democratic and non-racial places of learning", Maseko said.

"We need to critically evaluate the course content and curriculum of these institutions, which up to now has been geared at serving the needs and interests of apartheid South Africa. We need also to look at how tertiary institutions can play a role in alleviating the crisis in secondary education and indeed what effect this has on our institutions.

"We believe that in bringing together students and administrations from these institutions, we can attempt to address these problems and explore possible solutions."

Sansco and Nusas are currently discussing plans to merge into one, non-racial student organisation and informal talks around the possibility would probably take place over the weekend, said another Sansco representative.

However, a final decision would not be taken until after their December congresses.

c/press 9/9/90

(ATP) (54) (SAP)

### **Mandela, Tambo to be honoured**

ANC president Oliver Tambo and his deputy, Nelson Mandela, are to be awarded honorary doctorates by the University of the Western Cape.

They are the second and third members of the ANC to be awarded honorary doctorates by the university, whose rector has defined as being the "intellectual home of the left".

Reports by CP correspondents, Sapa.



# Urbanisation seen as a contributor to job opportunities

Rec 11/9/93

Finance Staff

Urbanisation could make an important contribution to economic development and employment creation, Development Bank of South Africa policy analyst Stef Coetzee said yesterday.

He told the biennial conference of the DBSA at Wits University unemployment had reached alarming proportions, with

41,5 percent of the potential workforce without formal job opportunities.

A political settlement was needed to improve the economic growth, he said.

"However, a change in the pattern of economic growth is needed to promote the economic empowerment of the poor. This can, inter alia, be effected through policies

promoting a process of inward industrialisation and appropriate housing policies," he said.

Mr Coetzee said "emphasis will have to be placed on upgrading informal settlements and creation of a more intergrated city form, networking the developed and developing parts of our cities more closely than before".

# Students link under

## BC banner

A NEW student organisation catering for students adhering to the Black Consciousness philosophy at tertiary institutions has been formed.

The Azanian Students' Convention (Azasco) was formed at the two-day

seventh annual congress of the Azanian Students' Movement held at

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

Shareworld, Johannesburg, at the weekend.

It was attended by more than 1 000 delegates representing more than 80 branches countrywide.

Mr Xolani Kalaote, Azasco's president, told a Press conference in Johannesburg this week that Azasm will continue to function as another student wing of the BCM. It will mainly cater for primary and secondary pupils.

### Growing

"Congress resolved that two student structures of the BCM be formed because of the growing membership. We found that Azasm, as a single structure, can no longer adequately handle membership from secondary to tertiary level," he said.

Kalaote also said the congress discussed the education crisis at length. He said from investigations conducted, it was found that there had been no effective education. It was therefore resolved that the call for the postponement of examinations be supported.

### Decisive

"As a way forward, Azasco and Azasm will organise a national student consultative conference to devise a long-term programme to put a decisive stop to this crisis," he said.

The congress also noted that the additional factor which complicates the education crisis is the rising tide of violence and drug abuse within and without school premises.

Kalaote said to resolve this, Azasco will initiate an awareness campaign for health, and social groups to be involved in the identification of the related problems.

12/9/90  
Sowetan  
54  
He also said they believed that to normalise black education, teachers have every right to organise for the fair treatment of their labour from the Department of Education and Training.

### Failure

"The continued denial of this right by the DET and its failure to acknowledge and resolve the legitimate grievances of teachers, will worsen the education crisis as happened with the teachers' strikes," he said.



CAPL TIMES 14/9/90 (54)

# UWC accused of 'political bias'

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE University of the Western Cape (UWC) has been accused by a member of its education faculty, Dr Y da Costa, of officially aligning itself with "a single political discourse".

He also said the political bias of the official weekly publication UWC Bulletin was "so bad that for all intents and purposes it could be considered to be an official organ of a particular political organisation, and not of the university".

Dr Da Costa wrote in a letter to UWC Bulletin: "The fact that this university has opted to support and give prominence to a univocal political discourse is in itself a form of ideological sectarianism which must lead, out of necessity, to the exclusion and suppression of other discourses, and to behaviour which encourages

the removal of posters advertising meetings of those organisations which are not accepted or acceptable.

"Unfortunately, there is very little doubt that, for all intents and purposes, the university has officially come out in support of only one of the discourses in the broad democratic movement in this country.

"Surely part of the universality of a university, especially in this country at this time, is to allow as many discourses as possible on social change and progress to flower freely within all its structures, so that ideological battles and confrontation become part of the dialectic of social change.

"To give a certain discourse the status of 'gospel' is to work against all this and against all that a university should encourage.

"A university should be an ideological battleground where students of different political persuasions confront each other and do battle to test their ideas

against each other.

"This is growth, and it is only the element of opposition which allows for such growth," Dr Da Costa said.

In response, UWC's rectorate said the main thrust of Dr Da Costa's argument was "unreservedly supported".

"A university should allow, and in fact encourage, as many discourses as possible on social change and progress to flower freely within the institution."

The university's particular relationship with one component of the democratic and liberation movement was one which had developed historically out of joint struggles against apartheid.

Both the university and the democratic movement had "always understood that relationship to be one of a critical alignment from the side of the university".

UWC's media office said it was also "in favour of open, critical and constructive debate on campus".

**New BC movement  
for tertiary students**

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY

A NEW black consciousness student movement, the Azanian Student Convention, was conceived this week at the seventh annual congress of the Azanian Students Movement.

The decision on two student structures was taken to accommodate increasing membership and to have separate structures for tertiary and secondary students, Azasco president and former president of Azasm Xolani Kalaote said this week.

Azasco will serve tertiary institutions, while Azasm will be based at secondary and primary schools. Azasm has 39 branches in 18 regions when it was the sole BC student organisation.

While Azasm and Azasco would cooperate as sister organisations, they would operate autonomously, Azasm president Jonny Mngxisitane added.

Resolutions taken at the congress, which was attended by 1 000 delegates, touched on the education crisis, bursaries, violence, negotiations and graduation ceremonies.

A motion was passed to set up a consultative meeting of student organisations to tackle the education crisis.



# Education summit builds spirit of goodwill and reconstruction

W/Man 14/7-20/9/90

By MATHIAS EICK  
CHANGES taking place in the country posed a challenge for students — to lay a foundation for a future democratic South Africa.

This was the overwhelming feeling of delegates at last weekend's education summit, hosted by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco).

The two day summit, held at the Peninsula Technikon in Cape Town, provided a unique opportunity for students, administrators and representatives of education departments to meet and discuss the problems facing tertiary education in South Africa.

Despite past animosity between student organisations and administrative bodies, delegates from two Afrikaans universities, Pretoria and Bloemfontein, as well as representatives of homeland education departments, were given a warm welcome.

The tone for the conference was set by

the African National Congress' director of international affairs, Thabo Mbeki. Mbeki told the delegates that just as the ANC was negotiating with the government, progressive organisations would have to talk to the government about the problems facing education.

Main topics of discussion at the summit were admissions and exclusions, course content, representation, autonomous community involvement, academic freedom and the education crisis.

Despite the fact that there were huge discrepancies between the number of white and black graduates, efforts to address the problem were being thwarted by the financial crisis facing tertiary institutions due to the reduction of the state subsidy.

These institutions faced a three percent cut in state subsidies which, when added to the high rate of inflation, could result in an effective reduction of 20 percent.

The director of the Committee of University Principals (CUP), Professor Josh Grobelaar, pointed out that the

government was already spending 19 percent of the national budget or between three and six percent of the GNP on education. These figures compared favourably to those of Western countries.

The question that would have to be resolved was which sector of education would get the largest share of state expenditure. "For the money that you need to educate one person at tertiary level, you can educate eight people at primary level," he said. "So where should our priorities lie?"

The topic of admissions and expulsions at tertiary institutions aroused some of the most intense discussion. Delegates agreed that the bad matric results of DET-run schools would only get worse in following years and were denying the majority of black students access to institutions of higher education.

The vice-chancellor of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, pointed out that all universities would have to face the dual challenge of

addressing the discrepancy between the number of white and black students while offering "education of quality".

Academic Support Programmes presently offered at universities for disadvantaged students were still seriously inadequate on a national level.

Universities and teachers' colleges should move away from the DET results and point system as criteria for admission and should spend more time evaluating individual students' potential.

Special support programs would have to be offered beyond the first year of university while student organisations such as Nusas and Sansco could mobilise students to assist each other in self-help schemes.

On the issue of expulsions, the summit agreed that the University of Witwatersrand had already provided an acceptable model — that of a commission of enquiry consisting of delegates from the NECC, the ANC, and staff and student organisations which investigated individual cases.

Exclusions should not be based on year-end exams only but there should be a constant evaluation of a student's performance during the year.

Delegates felt that the democratisation of university structures would be the key to solving the education crisis. Education should be geared to the community and its needs.


Delegates hoped that a new and democratic government would have a more constructive relationship with educational institutions, which would provide a greater measure of student and community participation.

Delegates from the different sectors of education felt the summit had succeeded in creating a spirit of goodwill on which further progress could be built.

Student leaders said the summit "was not an end in itself" and planned to hold a series of conferences in the near future to encourage students to participate in reconstructing South African education and producing new and innovative solutions.

... affairs for Sanlam. ... R3 000, runner-up  
R3 500 and the entrepre-

# Biko services at Turfloop end today

(54) 

AZAPO president Professor Itumeleng Mosala will close the Biko Week services at the University of the North tonight, where he will share the platform with Peter Jones, the last civilian to see Steve Biko alive. Announcing this yesterday, Azapo regional chairman Mr Don Nkadimeng said Mosala would outline decisions taken at a central committee meeting last week regarding the possibilities of a peaceful transformation of the country. *Sowetan 14/9/90* Tonight's service will mark the end of a week-long programme at the university, which saw services and workshops on various aspects of the Black Consciousness ideology. The service starts at 7pm.



# It's time for the Broederbond to come clean

MORE than two decades ago Prime Minister and Chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch the late John Vorster called Nusas "the cancer in our society which should be eradicated".

Now Nusas has paraphrased the former Broederbond's words, calling "that Afrikaner gang" (the Afrikaner Broederbond) the new cancer which is planning the new South Africa behind closed doors.

This forms part of a Nusas campaign on the Matie (Stellenbosch) campus to expose the role the Broederbond is playing there.

Nusas has demanded a policy document from the university stating its commitment to adapting its policies to a changing South Africa — and that this must be reflected in the racial composition of the university.

Twelve years after the university was opened to all races only six percent of the students are black, Nusas says.

In a pamphlet widely distributed on the Matie campus Nusas calls on any Broederbond member to defend his membership of the secret organisation in public.

Nusas says its main grudge against the Broederbond is not that "a group of Afri-

kaans-speaking white men who as a self-appointed elite — in fact an Afrikaner Vanguard Party in the Leninist style — wangled to take control of the country". **WJMC-1 149 - 20 (9/90)**

Nor is it because of the detailed plan which the Broederbond worked out to exercise control over the Afrikaner universities.

No, say the Maties Nusas members, the Broederbond should be eradicated because in 1990, in the "current open political climate in South Africa, in times of negotiation about the future of the country, a secret organisation striving for the benefit of one group (the Afrikaner) only, cannot be tolerated".

Maties comprises more than 1 000 workers, 14 000 students and more than 700 academic staff members.

From this body of people the more or less 200 professors have an input in the decision-making processes in the university's senate, but the final decision-making forum and executive power lies with the university council.

The council is made up of 20 people — with the majority members of the Broederbond. With Stellenbosch reputedly the cita-

*Maties students have embarked on a campaign for Broederbond members at the university to reveal their faces. CHARLES*

*LEONARD reports on whether the face of the Broederbond itself has changed.*

(54)

del of Afrikaner leadership (all South African prime ministers and state presidents except PW Botha and FW De Klerk are former Maties) Nusas says that if the university still wants to play a role in a future South Africa, it could "no longer be left in the hands of an exclusive, sexist and racist organisation".

The university authorities have had a two-fold reaction to the Nusas campaign.

When Nusas member Leslee Durr handed out pamphlets in the university cafeteria last week a member of the university's security staff followed her and picked up all the pamphlets.

Durr confronted the security guard who told her he was carrying out orders from his superiors.

"We had permission from the students' representative council to distribute the pamphlets," she told *The Weekly Mail*. "Clearly somebody must have been upset by our campaign."

The official university reaction was very simple. All De Vries, himself a Broederbond member, had to say to was: "No comment."

Is this still the face of the Broederbond? Tight-lipped and anonymous, scheming behind the scenes to keep the Afrikaner in a superior political position?

Or, has the face changed? Yes, say certain verligte Broederbonders.

A member, who does not want to be identified, says the organisation has become a "discussion group", which no longer dictates to the government what its policies should be.

"Control, hushing up, repressive thinking and Stalinism in the Broederbond are something of the past," he told *The Weekly Mail*.

"We are a group of people interested in the Afrikaner and his culture," he says. "Even Democratic Party members feel at home in the Broederbond."

More than 75 percent of the cabinet and almost half of the white members of parliament are Broederbonders, he said. Even if the Broederbond dropped its code of secrecy it would stay a men's only club, he says. "Most of them do not even think it is sexist."

Fellow Broederbond member and prominent DP member Advocate David De Villiers SC agrees with him that the Broederbond has become non-party political. "It has become an organisation where new ideas can be forwarded."

But Broederbonders are still in the most powerful positions in the country. State President FW De Klerk is an active member. So are most of his cabinet and his whole negotiating team with the African National Congress.

The directors and senior management in Afrikaner-controlled capital are all Broederbonders. So are the executive council members at all the Afrikaner universities, newspaper groups and state departments.

The organisation still controls the country, believes Broederbond analyst Hans Strydom, who is working on a new book on the organisation.

# PAC leader spurns negotiation

Star 14/9/90  
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Pan Africanist Congress had turned down the Government's offer to it to enter the negotiating process, PAC general secretary Benny Alexander said yesterday.

Speaking at the University of Durban-Westville, he said the PAC believed it would be better to fight for a transfer of power than sell out the "exploited masses".

Flanked by two bodyguards, Mr Alexander smiled as the 500 students listening to his speech shouted repeatedly: "One settler, one bullet" and: "Serve, suffer, sacrifice".

He said the PAC wanted a socialist democracy in South Africa and believed in the creation of a single nation in South Africa.

Mr Alexander said the talk about power-shar-

ing was a farce, as power presupposed supremacy and one could not share supremacy.

Referring to a letter from the Government to the PAC inviting the organisation to discussions leading to negotiations, he accused the Government of "trying to co-opt the PAC into their system" and said the PAC would only consider joining in elections for a constituent assembly.



# Industrial unrest cripples economy

LABOUR unrest could surpass sanctions as the greatest destroyer of the South African economy, Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research has found.

Political uncertainty was another destabilising factor in South Africa's economic arena, the Bureau found.

Researcher Murray Pellissier said in a Press statement that "an undisciplined labour force could be the Achilles heel of future South African development and economic growth".

Labour unrest affected multinational companies whose perceptions of the host country's internal social, political and economic stability were of the utmost importance.

Foreign investors were in the country for financial gain, not to demonstrate social responsibility. Any disruptions on the labour front would have a negative impact on their perceptions of a profit-making environment.

"The number of hours worked in the manufacturing sector decreased during the survey quarter compared to the same quarter a year ago, with 25 percent of manufacturers experiencing lower levels and a high percentage of respondents expecting lower levels next

quarter.

"Although this decline in labour input could not in all cases be ascribed to work stoppages, with the present recession also taking its toll, sectors like the motor and transport industries were riddled with impromptu strikes and 58 percent of this sector reported a decline in labour input.

"Local sub-contracting manufacturers dependant on international business face the dilemma that foreign investors could disinvest for purely economic reasons and use labour unrest as a scapegoat with detrimental effects on investment opportunities in the country," Pellissier said.

His nationwide survey also found that business conditions in South Africa had been influenced since the worldwide shift to more open economic societies, as portrayed by developments in Eastern Bloc countries over the past year.

The Bureau added that not only was development capital being withheld for want of clarity on the post-apartheid economic system and political power structure, but the initiatives of local entrepreneurs were also being dampened by fears of possible future business restrictions. Labour on the

other hand was pursuing unrealistic remuneration goals, the Bureau added.

"Economic instability will prevail until consensus has been reached on a new economic and political system for South Africa."

Business confidence in the manufacturing sector had dropped during the survey quarter to the levels of early 1986 with 74 percent (gross) of respondents being dissatisfied with prevailing business conditions.

Magnitudes affecting business confidence like volume of sales, production, orders received and production capacity use were at lower levels, while stocks on hand had increased in the third quarter compared to the same period last year.

"Although the general business conditions, as interpreted by manufacturers, have been negative on index since the first quarter of 1989, expectations about conditions 12 months hence seem to be at slightly less pessimistic levels, with three percent of respondents planning to increase their real investment in machinery and equipment. Marginal increases in export volumes and decreases in import volumes are also foreseen for this period. - Sapa

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Vol. 303

PRETORIA, 14 SEPTEMBER 1990

No. 12742

## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

### ADMINISTRASIE: RAAD VAN AFGEVAARDIGDES

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR

No. R. 2192

14 September 1990

WET OP UNIVERSITEITE, 1955  
(WET No. 61 VAN 1955)

### REGULASIES VAN DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN DURBAN-WESTVILLE

Die Raad van die Universiteit van Durban-Westville het kragtens artikel 17 van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955 (Wet No. 61 van 1955), met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur in die Raad van Afgevaardigdes, die regulasies vervat in die Bylae opgestel.

#### BYLAE

*Minimum vereistes vir registrasie van kandidate vir kursusse in sekere vakke*

1. Niemand wat tot die Universiteit van Durban-Westville toegelaat is as kandidaat vir 'n baccalaureusgraad in enige fakulteit, word vir enige van die kursusse hieronder genoem, geregistreer nie, tensy hy in die matrikulasie-eksamen of in enige ander eksamen wat die Gemeenskaplike Matrikulasieraad vir dié doel erken—

(1) 'n slaagpunt in Wiskunde op Hoër Graad of minstens 60 persent in Wiskunde op Standaardgraad behaal het, wat die vereiste is vir registrasie vir die kursus—

- (a) Wiskunde IB; of
- (b) Rekenaarwetenskap I;

(2) 'n slaagpunt in Wiskunde op Hoër Graad behaal het, wat die vereiste is vir registrasie vir die kursus—

- (a) Wiskunde IA; of
- (b) Toegepaste Wiskunde I;

107—A

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

### ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(54)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

No. R. 2192

14 September 1990

UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1955  
(ACT No. 61 OF 1955)

### REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE

The Council of the University of Durban-Westville has, under section 17 of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act No. 61 of 1955), with the approval of the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates, framed the regulations contained in the Schedule.

#### SCHEDULE

*Minimum requirements for registration of candidates for courses in certain subjects*

1. No person who has been admitted to the University of Durban-Westville as a candidate for a bachelor's degree in any faculty shall be registered for any of the courses listed below unless he has obtained at the matriculation examination or at any other examination recognised for the purpose by the Joint Matriculation Board—

(1) a pass mark in Mathematics in the Higher Grade or at least 60 per cent in Mathematics in the Standard Grade, being the requirement for registration for the course—

- (a) Mathematics IB; or
- (b) Computer Science I;

(2) a pass mark in Mathematics in the Higher Grade, being the requirement for registration for the course—

- (a) Mathematics IA; or
- (b) Applied Mathematics I;

12742—1



- (5) 'n slaagpunt in Wiskunde op Hoër Graad of minstens 50 persent in Wiskunde op Standaardgraad asook 'n slaagpunt in Natuur- en Skeikunde of Biologie op Hoër Graad of minstens 50 persent in Natuur- en Skeikunde of Biologie op Standaardgraad behaal het, wat die vereistes is vir—
- die graad Baccalaureus in Aptekerswese;
  - die graad Baccalaureus in Fisioterapie;
  - die graad Baccalaureus in Optometrie;
  - die graad Baccalaureus in die Mediese Wetenskap;
  - die graad Baccalaureus in Tandterapie;
  - die graad Baccalaureus in Mondgesondheid; of
  - die graad Baccalaureus Chirurgiae Dentium;
- (6) 'n slaagpunt in Wiskunde op Hoër Graad of in 'n vak uit die Natuurwetenskappe op Hoër Graad of minstens 50 persent in Wiskunde op Standaardgraad of in 'n vak uit die Natuurwetenskappe op Standaardgraad behaal het, wat die vereiste is vir—
- die graad Baccalaureus in Arbeidsterapie; of
  - die graad Baccalaureus in Spraak- en Gehoorterapie;
- (7) 'n gemiddelde van minstens 45 persent asook minstens 40 persent in Latyn op Hoër Graad behaal het, wat die vereistes is vir die graad Baccalaureus Artium in die Regte: Met dien verstande dat iemand wat in sodanige eksamen nie minstens 40 persent in Latyn op Hoër Graad behaal het nie, die normale leergang vir die graad moet deurloop sowel as in Latyn IB aan die Universiteit van Durban-Westville moet slaag;
- (8) òf 'n gemiddelde van minstens 60 persent asook minstens 40 persent in Latyn op Hoër Graad, òf 'n slaagpunt in Wiskunde op Hoër Graad (of minstens 50 persent in Wiskunde op Standaardgraad) asook minstens 40 persent in Latyn op Hoër Graad, behaal het, wat die vereistes is vir die graad Baccalaureus Commercii (met Regte as keuse): Met dien verstande dat iemand wat in sodanige eksamen nie minstens 40 persent in Latyn op Hoër Graad behaal het nie, die normale leergang vir die graad moet deurloop sowel as in Latyn IB aan die Universiteit van Durban-Westville moet slaag.
- (5) a pass mark in Mathematics in the Higher Grade or at least 50 per cent in Mathematics in the Standard Grade as well as a pass mark in Physical Science or Biology in the Higher Grade or at least 50 per cent in Physical Science or Biology in the Standard Grade, being the requirements for—
- the degree Bachelor of Pharmacy;
  - the degree Bachelor of Physiotherapy;
  - the degree Bachelor of Optometry;
  - the degree Bachelor of Medical Science;
  - the degree Bachelor of Dental Therapy;
  - the degree Bachelor of Oral Health; or
  - the degree Baccalaureus Chirurgiae Dentium;
- (6) a pass mark in Mathematics in the Higher Grade or in a Science subject in the Higher Grade or at least 50 per cent in Mathematics in the Standard Grade or in a Science subject in the Standard Grade, being the requirement for—
- the degree Bachelor of Occupational Therapy; or
  - the degree Bachelor of Speech and Hearing Therapy;
- (7) an aggregate of at least 45 per cent as well as at least 40 per cent in Latin in the Higher Grade, being the requirements for the degree Baccalaureus Artium in Law: Provided that a person who has not obtained at such examination at least 40 per cent in Latin in the Higher Grade shall, in addition to successfully completing the normal curriculum for the degree, pass Latin IB at the University of Durban-Westville;
- (8) either an aggregate of at least 60 per cent as well as at least 40 per cent in Latin in the Higher Grade, or a pass mark in Mathematics in the Higher Grade (or at least 50 per cent in Mathematics in the Standard Grade) as well as at least 40 per cent in Latin in the Higher Grade, being the requirements for the degree Baccalaureus Commercii (with Law as an option): Provided that a person who has not obtained at such examination at least 40 per cent in Latin in the Higher Grade shall, in addition to successfully completing the normal curriculum for the degree, pass Latin IB at the University of Durban-Westville.

### *Herroeping van regulasies*

3. Die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1946 van 23 September 1988 word hierby herroep.

### *Withdrawal of regulations*

3. The regulations published by Government Notice No. R. 1946 of 23 September 1988 are hereby withdrawn.

(3) 'n slaagpunt in Wiskunde op Hoër Graad of minstens 50 persent in Wiskunde op Standaardgraad asook 'n slaagpunt in Natuur- en Skeikunde of Biologie of Fisiologie op Hoër Graad of minstens 50 persent in Natuur- en Skeikunde of Biologie of Fisiologie op Standaardgraad behaal het, wat die vereistes is vir registrasie vir die kursus—

- (a) Chemie IB;
- (b) Fisika IB;
- (c) Botanie I;
- (d) Soölogie I; of
- (e) Geologie I;

(4) 'n slaagpunt in Wiskunde op Hoër Graad of minstens 60 persent in Wiskunde op Standaardgraad asook 'n slaagpunt in Natuur- en Skeikunde of Biologie of Fisiologie op Hoër Graad of minstens 50 persent in Natuur- en Skeikunde of Biologie of Fisiologie op Standaardgraad behaal het, wat die vereistes is vir registrasie vir die kursus—

- (a) Chemie IA; of
- (b) Fisika IA.

**Minimum vereistes vir registrasie van kandidate vir sekere grade**

2. Niemand word tot die Universiteit van Durban-Westville as kandidaat vir enige van die grade hieronder genoem, toegelaat nie, tensy hy in die matrikulasie-eksamen of in enige ander eksamen wat die Gemeenskaplike Matrikulasieraad vir dié doel erken—

- (1) minstens 50 persent in Wiskunde op Hoër Graad of 'n kwalifikasie in Wiskunde wat deur die Senaat van die Universiteit van Durban-Westville as gelykstaande daarmee beskou word, behaal het, wat die vereiste is vir die graad Baccalaureus Scientiae in Ingenieurswese;
- (2) 'n gemiddelde van minstens 60 persent of 'n slaagpunt in Wiskunde op Hoër Graad of minstens 50 persent in Wiskunde op Standaardgraad behaal het, wat die vereiste is vir—
  - (a) die graad Baccalaureus Commercii;
  - (b) die graad Baccalaureus Administrationis (Publieke Finansies);
  - (c) die graad Baccalaureus in Rekeningkunde; of
  - (d) die graad Baccalaureus Paedagogiae Commercii;
- (3) 'n slaagpunt in Wiskunde op Hoër Graad of minstens 50 persent in Wiskunde op Standaardgraad asook 'n slaagpunt in Natuur- en Skeikunde of Biologie of Fisiologie op Hoër Graad of minstens 50 persent in Natuur- en Skeikunde of Biologie of Fisiologie op Standaardgraad behaal het, wat die vereistes is vir—
  - (a) die graad Baccalaureus Scientiae; of
  - (b) die graad Baccalaureus Paedagogiae Scientiae;
- (4) minstens 60 persent in Musiek behaal het of in 'n toelatingseksamen 'n teoretiese en praktiese bekwaamheid gelykstaande met onderskeidelik Graad V en Graad VII van die Musieksamens van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika bereik het, wat die vereiste is vir—
  - (a) die graad Baccalaureus Musicae (Algemeen); of
  - (b) die graad Baccalaureus Musicae (Opvoedkunde);

(3) a pass mark in Mathematics in the Higher Grade or at least 50 per cent in Mathematics in the Standard Grade as well as a pass mark in Physical Science or Biology or Physiology in the Higher Grade or at least 50 per cent in Physical Science or Biology or Physiology in the Standard Grade, being the requirements for registration for the course—

- (a) Chemistry IB;
- (b) Physics IB;
- (c) Botany I;
- (d) Zoology I; or
- (e) Geology I;

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(4) a pass mark in Mathematics in the Higher Grade or at least 60 per cent in Mathematics in the Standard Grade as well as a pass mark in Physical Science or Biology or Physiology in the Higher Grade or at least 50 per cent in Physical Science or Biology or Physiology in the Standard Grade, being the requirements for registration for the course—

- (a) Chemistry IA; or
- (b) Physics IA.

**Minimum requirements for registration of candidates for certain degrees**

2. No person shall be admitted to the University of Durban-Westville as a candidate for any of the degrees listed below unless he has obtained at the matriculation examination or at any other examination recognised for the purpose by the Joint Matriculation Board—

- (1) at least 50 per cent in Mathematics in the Higher Grade or a qualification in Mathematics considered by the Senate of the University of Durban-Westville to be equivalent, being the requirement for the degree Bachelor of Science in Engineering;
- (2) an aggregate of at least 60 per cent or a pass mark in Mathematics in the Higher Grade or at least 50 per cent in Mathematics in the Standard Grade, being the requirement for—
  - (a) the degree Baccalaureus Commercii;
  - (b) the degree Baccalaureus Administrationis (Public Finance);
  - (c) the degree Bachelor of Accountancy; or
  - (d) the degree Baccalaureus Paedagogiae Commercii;
- (3) a pass mark in Mathematics in the Higher Grade or at least 50 per cent in Mathematics in the Standard Grade as well as a pass mark in Physical Science or Biology or Physiology in the Higher Grade or at least 50 per cent in Physical Science or Biology or Physiology in the Standard Grade, being the requirements for—
  - (a) the degree Baccalaureus Scientiae; or
  - (b) the degree Baccalaureus Paedagogiae Scientiae;
- (4) at least 60 per cent in Music or has achieved, in an entrance examination, a theoretical and practical competence equivalent to Grades V and VII respectively of the Music examinations of the University of South Africa, being the requirement for—
  - (a) the degree Baccalaureus Musicae (General); or
  - (b) the degree Baccalaureus Musicae (Education);



Turfloop <sup>54</sup>  
*So whatan* <sup>7/7/90</sup>  
SRC talks  
*17/9/90*  
tomorrow

THE Student Representative Council of the University of the North (QwaQwa branch) is to hold a mass meeting tomorrow and requests students on the campus to attend at 5pm.

Mr Lawrence Pherudi, the SRC PRO, said the meeting will review a resolution on August 31 to boycott lectures.

The reason for the boycott is that students have presented a list of demands to the university management.

Pherudi said because there was nothing happening on the campus, students started going home on September 10. He appealed to all students to be present.

17/9/90

# Residents flock to pay service charges

By Therese Anders and Abel Mabelane

WITBANK — KwaGuqa residents yesterday streamed to municipal offices to make their first services payment in more than six months.

In terms of an agreement on Friday between the Transvaal Provincial Administration, the Witbank Civic Association and the KwaGuqa Town Council, residents are to pay a flat rate for this month only.

The rate for houses with electricity is R30; those without electricity R10; and squatters and hostel dwellers R5.

Witbank Civic Association publicity secretary Dominic Mdluli said the electricity payment would not be enough to meet the township's September account with the Witbank Town Council. The balance would be provided as bridging finance from the TPA.

Mr Mdluli hailed the agreement as a major victory.

"The people in the township are very happy," he said.

From next month the tariff for squatters will be between R15 and R20, down from the pre-boycott rate of R45.

Pensioners will now pay only for electricity, and will no longer pay rent or service charges.

Residents in permanent houses will, from October, pay R21 a month for township services and 8,66c a unit for electricity. A resident from each zone will accompany meter readers to check the readings.

## Economical

In another development, the Alberton Industrialists Association has paid the Alberton City Council R100 000 to keep the power supply in Tokoza going while an economical rental is being worked out, Tokoza administrator Gert Muller said at the weekend.

Power was cut by the Alber-

ton municipality on Thursday as a result of the rent boycott by the residents.

Mr Muller said the R100 000 was paid on Friday and the TPA had agreed to pay the difference if there was a shortfall.

He said it was agreed at a meeting held between the civic association, the council, the TPA and industrialists that residents had to start paying R70 a month to the Alberton council.

Mr Muller said the TPA had appointed Nigel Mandy to serve as mediator between the Tokoza council and the local civic association.

He said it was agreed that residents must start paying the R70 during September and October. Between now and the end of next month, the parties would negotiate an economical rent for the township.

Mr Muller said the civic association had been told to inform Tokoza residents to start paying the R70 before or by Friday this week.



court on September 27.

## 200 students dispersed

*By Day 2019/190*  
POLICE used rubber bullets and teargas to disperse about 200 singing and placard-wielding Wits University students on the campus steps along Jan Smuts Avenue yesterday. (54)

The students were about to march to Hillbrow police station to present a memorandum protesting against alleged police partiality in recent township violence.

About 50 riot policemen fired teargas and rubber bullets at students from across Jan Smuts Avenue.

As students scattered for safety, deputy vice-chancellor Prof Mervyn Shear was hit in the back by a rubber bullet.

Shear, who had approached police to negotiate, was hit as he headed away from police back to the students, who had started to move across the road as he spoke to officers. — Sapa.

AT ITT SHERATON LITTLE THINGS MEAN A LOT ■ AT ITT SHERA

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AT ITT SHERATON LITTLE THINGS MEAN A LOT ■ AT ITT SHERA





Wits University students escape into the campus after police fired at them yesterday. The students were trying to march to the Hillbrow Police Station, demanding the scrapping of all security legislation and the disarming of Inkatha, among other things. (54)

Sowetan 20/9/90

Pic: KEN OOSTERBROEK



# Blacks shift to socialism

Mar 20/9/90

54

Over the past few years, both the African National Congress and South African Communist Party have agreed that the black struggle should be conducted in two stages: first, national liberation, and second, for those who are disposed to pursue it, the socialist revolution.

This is the mainstream position of these organisations.

The implication of this two-stage approach has been that when negotiations on a post-apartheid constitution begin next year, the emphasis will be on political rather than economic structures, and the negotiations accordingly will be less obstacle-ridden.

Now academic, David Hirschmann has upset this reassuring view. Analysing in-depth interviews conducted with blacks, he concludes that resentment towards the capitalist system has been growing over the past 10 to 15 years, and that "positive interest" in socialism has shown a parallel increase.

Mr Hirschmann warns: "There are changes taking place among black South Africans which may already be altering the nature of the two-stage compromise and setting up demands on the leadership for accelerating the socialist agenda."

Mr Hirschmann, a South African currently teaching at The American

Dateline  
London  
Stanley  
Uys



University, Washington, records his findings in the latest issue of African Affairs, Journal of the Royal African Society, London.

One of the questions asked in the survey was: "Do you think anti-capitalist sentiment is gaining ground among black South Africans?" Of the 90 interviewees, 64 replied yes, 12 said no, and 14 gave conditional replies. To a question put to 74 interviewees, "In your opinion are black South Africans becoming more radical?", 64 said yes, one said no, eight gave conditional replies, and replied "Don't know".

In total, 110 in-depth interviews were conducted. About 70 of the interviewees supported the ANC/United Democratic Front (UDF)/Charterist group, 14 the Black Consciousness/National Forum/Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) group, and 10 Inkatha. About 84 percent were men.

Mr Hirschmann offers an answer to the question why the failures of socialism in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Africa have had so little effect on black thinking in

South Africa.

He quotes a middle-aged priest: "Africans are becoming more socialist. We hear more and more about socialism from young people. They have become strongly anti-capitalist. This is not because of what they know of the African (continent's) experience, but because of their own experience."

If I interpret this comment correctly, it means the failures of socialism elsewhere have little relevance for many South African blacks at leadership, organiser and activist level. Their experience of capitalism has led them to reject the system, therefore socialism is the alternative.

## Adapted

Socialism will be adapted to local conditions, and whether or not it works is a matter for future discovery.

The explanations Mr Hirschmann offers for the shift towards a more anti-capitalist and pro-socialist position among blacks are many and varied. There is anger and despair, leading to increased radicalism.

There is hostility to foreign capitalist powers, particularly the United States. There has been the sustained support by the Soviet bloc of would-be socialist countries like Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe.

que, Angola and Zimbabwe.

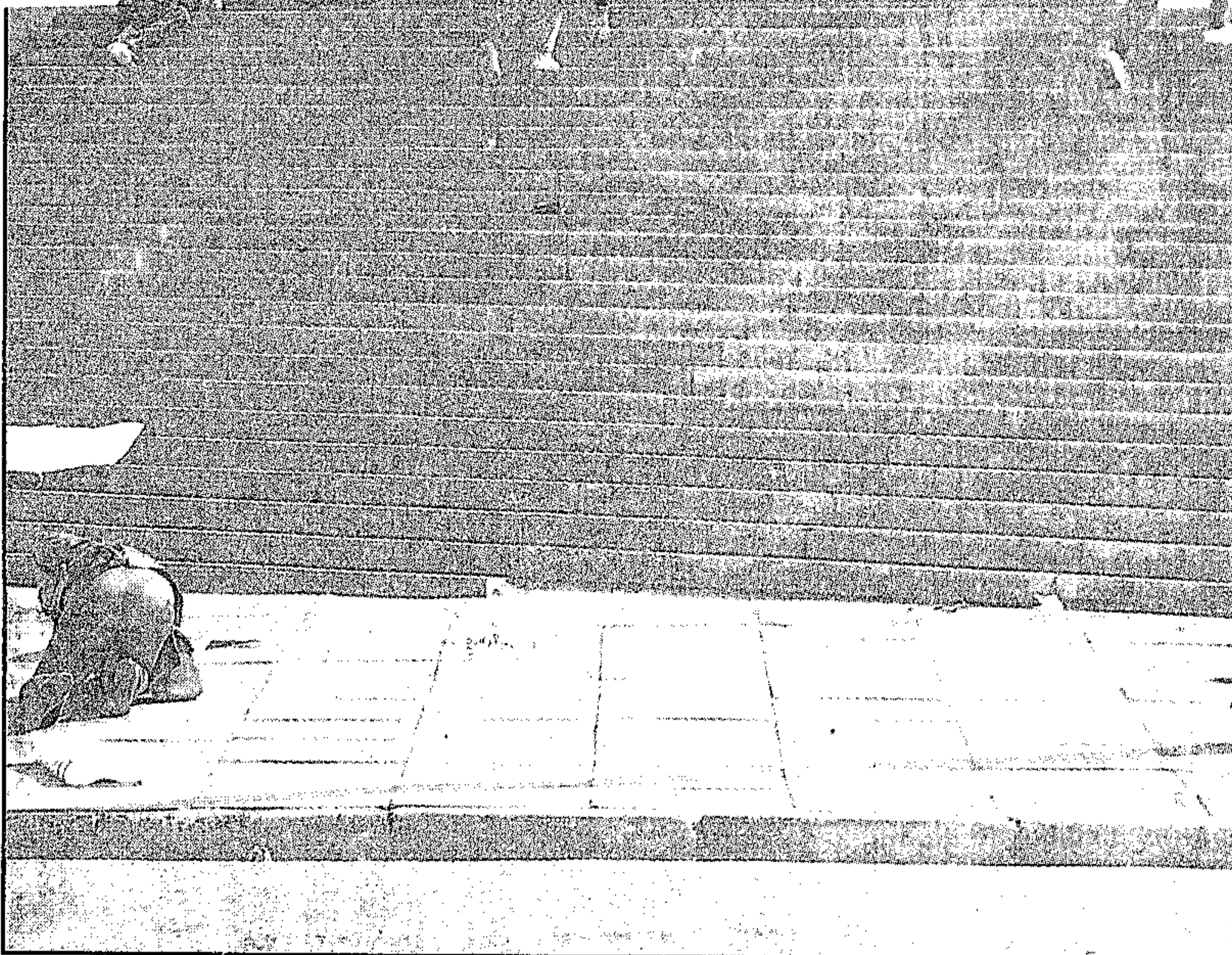
Also, says Mr Hirschmann, there is the "depth and breadth of poverty" among blacks, the increasing dramatisation of the connection between apartheid and economic exploitation, the emphasis by both the ANC and UDF on a non-racial analysis and strategy, the growing number of visible black beneficiaries of the apartheid system, demonstrating that race does not provide all the answers, and the influence of white intellectuals, particularly at universities, in trade unions and at education agencies, who have "rethought, re-analysed, rewritten and re-taught South African history and social sciences".

Finally, Mr Hirschmann notes the enhanced leadership role of the youth and the black unions — the latter have become "the most viable and influential factor in black politics inside the country".

He does not claim socialism is a very developed concept in opposition politics, or that it has a mass following, or that there is agreement even at the leadership level about its content, or that it is inevitable.

But he does claim that there has been a shift in opposition politics in South Africa towards socialism and "this shift has altered the debate about South Africa's future".





3 Professor Mervyn Shear lies on the ground writhing in pain after being shot in the back with a rubber bullet by police. Pictures by Ken Oosterbroek.

## Prof hit <sup>(S4)</sup> by rubber <sup>(S4)</sup> bullet

By Thabo Leshilo

The deputy vice-chancellor (Student Affairs) of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Mervyn Shear, was shot in the back with a rubber bullet when police fired on a march by about 200 students outside the university yesterday.

The impact tore his jacket and knocked him down.

Marchers planned to deliver a memorandum to the commander of the Hillbrow Police Station but permission for the march was denied.

At the university's Jan Smuts Avenue entrance, a delegation led by Professor Shear was asked to negotiate with police.

"The whole episode (the shooting) was unnecessary. The students were in no way endangering the public or the police."

"It came just seconds after the police had asked me to tell the students to go back and remain on the steps," he said.

Police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe, confirming the incident, said it was unfortunate the professor was hurt.





1 Police open fire on Wits University students trying to stage an illegal march yesterday.



2 The students flee up the university steps and escape into the campus.

'Dishonesty was rife'

# Charge DET officials, says Commission

See page 190  
30/11/90

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

Criminal charges could be instituted against several Department of Education and Training (DET) officials in the wake of the Van den Heever Commission report that irregularities and dishonesty were the "order of the day" in the running of the department's youth camps.

DET Director-General Dr



His place was being filled temporarily by Richard Motau, Deputy-Director of Education at Springs, Dr Louw said.

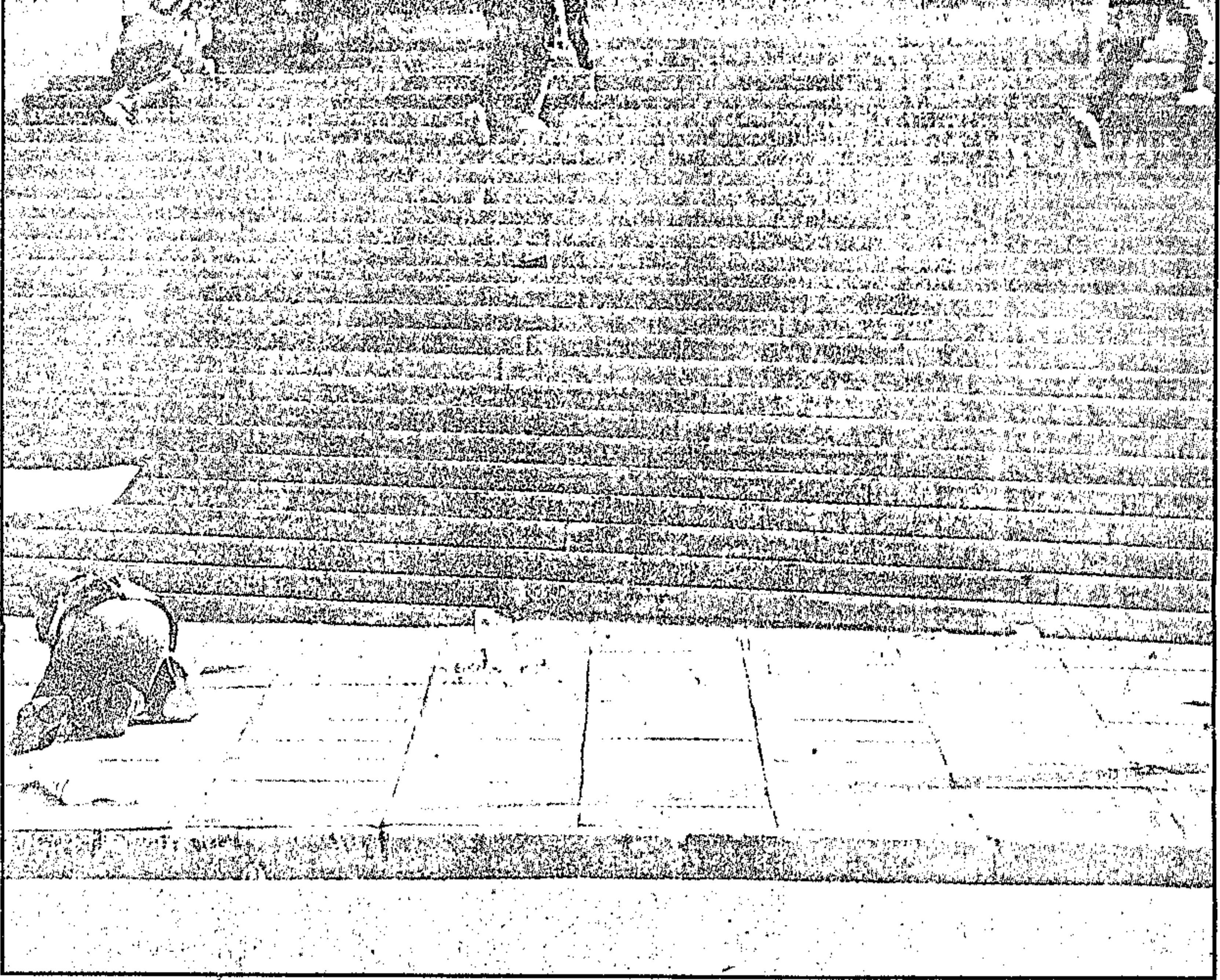
It was revealed yesterday that documents submitted to the commission indicated that irregularities with regard to money paid out had been a common occurrence.

The commission found that control in respect of financial matters had been particularly inept and documents were sometimes tampered with to create a semblance



See page 190





Professor Mervyn Shear lies on the ground writhing in pain after being shot in the back with a rubber bullet by police.

● Pictures by Ken Oosterbroek.

Prof hit <sup>(54)</sup>  
 by rubber <sup>(20/9/90)</sup>  
 bullet

By Thabo Leshilo

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Police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe, confirming the incident, said it was unfortunate the professor was hurt.

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UWC call  
on plans  
for varsity  
entrance

*Cmt Feb 21/90  
(54)*

**Political Correspondent**

THE University of the Western Cape yesterday urged the government not to raise the minimum requirements for university admission because of the "disastrous consequences" this would have for students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

A resolution adopted by the University Assembly also calls on all "progressive" educational organisations and institutions to put the issue of admission policy high on their agenda for prompt action.

An appeal is also made to university executive structures around the country "to give substance to their rhetorical commitments by admitting considerably larger numbers of black students".

The resolution, which comes at a time when the government has set up a commission to consider raising the statutory minimum requirements for university admission, also calls on the government to link the subsidy formula to the extent to which universities address the needs of disadvantaged students.

# Higher standards will widen the gap, warns union

By SAMANTHA WEINBERG

UNIVERSITY staff have warned that raising entrance requirements to universities would negatively affect black matriculants wanting to gain admission, and serve only to widen the educational gulf between whites and blacks.

At a meeting with the Committee of University Principals (CUP), which has been allotted the task of "rationalising" South Africa's universities, representatives of the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (Udusa) highlighted the possible effects of National Education Minister Eli Louw's intention to investigate raising university entrance requirements.

Udusa informed CUP that "such a move would exclude the vast majority of black matriculants, especially in the light of the current crisis in the black schools."

"Udusa supports a change in entrance requirements — where such a change gives greater access to students from traditionally disadvantaged communities," the union stated.

A further resolution was to call on the government to introduce a "National Bursary Loan Scheme" to help black students get sufficient finance to put themselves through an academic support course at university.

Udusa and CUP also agreed to pressurise the government to fund such programmes.



# Fort Hare looking for people's rector

54  
~~SECRET~~

New Nation 21/9 - 27/9/90

AS part of the process of transforming itself into a "people's university", Fort Hare University will soon appoint a new rector.

This follows the appointment of a new council at the university a few months ago.

The decision on the new rector will, for the first time, be reached after consultation with the entire university family of academics, workers and past and present students.

ly-elected council, University of Cape Town economics professor Francis Wilson, the new rector will be sought both inside and outside the country.

"Advertisements for the post will be made, locally and internationally, very shortly," he said.

Major changes have swept through the university since the Ciskei coup which toppled president Lennox Sebe early this year.

Sebe's ousting gave students and workers the opportunity to step up the pressure for

senior management officials to resign.

Among those who resigned is the former rector, John Lamprecht, who was reported to have been seconded by the South African government. According to the reports, Lamprecht and other top officials at the university had previously enjoyed Sebe's protection when pressurised to quit.

Reports from the university indicate that it is currently looking at engaging in research to identify areas that need improvement and ways of assisting the community.

# Books crisis at Zululand University

*Newspapers*  
UNIVERSITY of Zululand students have expressed concern over the lack of study facilities at the institution and say their academic progress is in jeopardy.

One student, who asked to be identified only as "Penn", told PUPILS FORUM that students queue for more than two hours to get access to the library, because it can only accommodate a few students at a time.

Other claims are that there is a massive shortage of books and that lecturers have

*21/9-24/9/90*  
advised students to use other libraries at the University of Natal and Durban-Westville campuses.

*SC*  
In addition, according to the reports, university authorities had deliberately ordered books written in Afrikaans. This had made it difficult for most students to use them.

Because of the shortage, many students had taken five or six years to complete four-year degrees.

Students also complained of unfair marking of examination scripts, which, they

claimed, had resulted in frustration and a high drop-out rate.

A costly gate built recently, made students believe that the university authorities were more concerned about security than students' academic performance.

At the same time, students expressed concern over the rector's alleged refusal to guarantee students' safety on campus.

The rector reportedly refused to guarantee students' security during an Inkatha rally and, fearing a repetition of the 1983 incident when some students were killed in clashes with Inkatha supporters after a rally, students fled the campus for about a week.

University spokesperson Carel de Villiers admitted that the library was poorly equipped and said the university was in the process of getting financial aid from overseas in order to acquire books.

He said that, as far as unfair marking was concerned, they had not received any complaints and were not aware of any.

De Villiers said more than a quarter of a million rand was spent on a gate for the engineering faculty.



# EDUCATION MAIL

## Nusas, Sansco merger on the cards

W. M. W.

21/9 - 27/9/80

(54)

By GLENDA DANIELS

FOR the first time in 20 years there will be a single non-racial student organisation in South Africa when the South African National Students' Congress and National Union of South African Students join forces shortly.

Unity is expected to be the major topic on the agenda when the organisations hold separate congresses in December.

The achievement will be the result of about three years of discussions and, according to student leaders, is a development which arises from changing conditions on campuses and in the country.

Joint working committees have been set up to look at the process of forming a single organisation.

Sansco national general secretary James Maseko said this week: "The situation in our country has affected the decision — unavoidably so. New challenges face all sectors of our society and we as students have to respond."

Nusas president Erica Elk said the move was significant in that "the universities are the only places, apart from the few open urban areas, where blacks and whites co-exist on a daily basis."

"Apart from the African National Congress and South African Communist Party, Nusas will be one of the few na-

tional organisations that is non-racial in form as well as content. We have a practical opportunity to prove the principle of non-racialism."

Elk said Nusas and Sansco intended gauging student opinion by distributing questionnaires and, "depending on the pace and success of this consultation process, we hope to take concrete resolutions on one organisation at our congresses".

Maseko said that separate organising had been a strategy and not a principle, but pointed out that black and white stu-

dents had traditionally fought separate issues — "black students had to fight issues like racist lecturers, the bad quality of food, the occupation of the SADF on black campuses and so forth, whereas white students fought a lack of adequate parking and representation of students at the different levels of the university".

Nusas, which was formed in 1934, had a few black members until they broke away to form the South African Students' Organisation in 1969.

Black members felt Nusas could not accommodate the specific problems

blacks were encountering; and that, because of external factors like the Group Areas Act, black students were prevented from participating at the same level as their white counterparts when it came to congresses and conferences.

Saso, whose leadership included Steve Biko, Barney Pitso and Patrick Lekota, was influenced by the United States' civil rights movement and adopted the black consciousness ideology.

After the banning of Saso in 1977, the Azanian People's Organisation formed a student-wing and the Azanian Students' Organisation was formed. In 1981 there was a break from black consciousness politics and formal links were established with Nusas.

# R25m plans for a bigger Wits Business School

WITS BUSINESS School is considering spending R25-million to double its size.

The first phase, costing R1,5-million for construction of 15 syndicate rooms and expanding the library, has started.

The second, if approved, will involve building six classrooms, two computer laboratories, a 400-seater auditorium, 30 syndicate rooms and 25 staff offices.

It is hoped that the extensions will obviate the need to use nearby houses for WBS programmes.

The second phase has yet to be approved by the university council. The school is confident it will be able to raise funds from the business community.

Initially, the university council wanted the WBS to move from Parktown to its

# Wits Business School

By DAVID CARTE

new west campus, former site of the Rand Show. But the WBS persuaded the council that graduate and executive students need to be on their own.

Keith Yeomans, dean of the school, says it is intended to nearly double the number of students and staff.

"SA is desperately short of management talent and we are turning away too many potentially good students. Demand for admission will double in the next five years."

The full-time academic staff of 24 is to be raised to 41. Full-timers are supported by

senior business people and at least 30 visiting lecturers, a third of whom come from foreign universities.

The university funds MBA, MM and PDM programmes. But the business school achieves surpluses on its executive and certificate activities to fund other developments.

## Boycott

Professor Yeomans says the cultural boycott is waning and many academics are interested in working in SA.

More than 100 MBAs, 20 MMs and 70 PDMs are awarded annually by the WBS. In addition, 1 600 students take courses lasting

from a few days to the six-week Executive Development Programme. Hundreds of others attend continuing education programmes.

The school is expanding its academic programmes. It now offers a Master of Management degree specialising in human-resource management.

The one-year post-graduate diploma, available only in human-resource management, will be expanded to business administration generally.

The broader programme will help those in medicine, engineering, the social sciences and other disciplines to obtain business insight.

With a view to developing higher quality public servants in "the new SA", the WBS is to offer public-sector management courses. It is consulting universities in India, Central America and the Kennedy Centre at Harvard.

There will be two admissions a year for the MBA. An executive MBA, aimed at senior managers in the 35 to 40 age bracket, is also planned.

The number of students in the eight-month Management Advancement Programme (MAP) is to be raised by 50% to 360.

Former dean Andy Andrews used to say: "This place is like a railway station."

The school uses assets better than most universities. Its facilities are in use from 8am to 10pm daily for about 11 months a year. There has been no new construction since the school opened 22 years ago.

# My child a CA is the call

HUMAN-RESOURCE partners in chartered accountancy firms report interest in the profession by pupils not yet in their final matriculation year.

Ernst & Young human resource partner Ian Catt says career-guidance talks at schools have fired ambitions.

Others say parents are raising their children's sights. Parents know that a career in accounting could mean a salary of R100 000 a year and job security anywhere at a time of political and economic instability in SA.

All big firms award bursaries. Most want the cream of the crop — pupils with top marks win the chance to study.

Price Waterhouse staff partner Chris Morris says his intake quota for January 1991 and 1992 is full.

"We have what we need for 1993. We take about 30 people a year — the bigger firms would take two to three

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

times that number. We are recruiting first-year matriculants."

A member of the Regional Association of Accountants, Mr Morris visits schools, guiding pupils about what courses they should follow and what kind of marks will earn them positions with top firms.

## Stock

"Parents realise it's a good profession and are pushing their kids to align themselves with a particular firm."

"I have Standard 8 and 9 pupils willing to tie themselves to one firm for 10 years."

Mr Morris has a stock reply. He tells them that mathematics, accounting and economics are essential.

"I put the kids under a lot of pressure

about the marks they have to get. I need an A for maths and accounts and at least two more As. Those who get top marks get first option."

For the 30 positions to be filled at Price Waterhouse, nearly 2 000 applications are received.

But Mr Morris believes it is a "sad state of affairs" for teenagers to make a career decision too early, saying: "They should be exploring the arts, learning to appreciate literature."

Mr Morris also believes the new trend is "bad for blacks wanting to enter this arena and who are not taught the needed subjects at school".

"Black pupils from private schools are wanted. I may get a black, train him and he becomes a CA. Nine times out of 10 I lose him because he receives offers from other accountancy firms, the mining houses and industry."

# BMW top of pile

BMW AG has been voted top company in Germany.

The research was conducted by Infratest and published in the Manager Magazine after more than 1 000 German executives and managers were interviewed.

BMW scored 647 points out of a possible 700. Last year's winner, Daimler-Benz came second, followed by Siemens, Lufthansa and Bosch.



# Wits course will teach how to make musical instruments

THE Centre for Continuing Education at the University of the Witwatersrand has organised a series of workshops at which participants will learn how to make musical instruments.

A spokesman said participants would learn to make a variety of percussion instruments. They would also be shown how to use instruments.

Instruments to be made will include claves, slither boxes, maracas, drums, rasps, bell sticks, jingles, simple castanets and tambourines.

## Teachers

"This course will be of particular interest to pre-primary and primary school teachers as well as teachers of arts and crafts and woodwork,

who are looking for new projects to introduce to their pupils.

"Those hoping to build a collection of musical implements for musical appreciation sessions will also benefit.

"It may be necessary to bring some additional tools to the workshops," she said.

The course will be presented by Joan Waters, who is a per-

*Some 24/9/90*

*SK*

**EDUCATION**

**FILE**

By **NKOPANE MAKOBANE**

ussionist and music teacher. It will be held at the CCE Building (West campus) on October 29 from

2.30pm to 5pm. The course fee is R95 and includes tea and material for making nine instruments.

# Degree in farming to be offered

*Sowetan 24/9/90 (54)*

**THE University of Venda is to introduce a Bachelor of Agriculture in Education as from next year, a spokesman announced this week.**

The degree is aimed at producing competent agriculture teachers at school and college level

and will be a four-year course.

The admission to this degree will require a matriculation exemption aggregate symbol D with matric mathematics E (HG/D(S9)) to accommodate students who are interested in the field of agriculture but did not attempt mathematics or do not have the aggregate symbol E (HG) or D (S9) in mathematics.

These students can still take agriculture as a teaching major in the BA or BA (Ed) curriculum packages.

The admission requirements are matriculation exemption aggregate symbol D plus D (S9) or E (HG) English.

For further information contact: Mr E A Nsamvuni, a lecturer in animal production (015581) 21071 Extension 2310

\* Meanwhile, the same university has announced that with effect from next year (1991) the duration of study for a Bachelor of Science degree will be shortened from four years to three years.

For further information contact Mr R N Kharidza at (015581) 21071 Ext 2442.



## Scholarship

24/9/90

in honour of

57  
Sam Mabe

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A R20 000 scholarship in honour of the late Sam Mabe, former assistant editor of the Sowetan, is being sponsored by Pick 'n Pay.

Mr Mabe was slain by two gunmen in Jabulani, Soweto, in July.

Details of the scholarship for study at the School of Journalism at Rhodes University in Grahamstown were announced recently by Raymond Ackerman.

It is to be named the Sam Mabe Memorial Scholarship and will cover all costs for the full four-year bachelor of journalism degree.

"We have requested that the scholarship be awarded to a student, like the late Sam Mabe, from a disadvantaged background," Mr Ackerman said.

"Sam Mabe had a clear vision of a new, better and rehabilitated South Africa and his memory, convictions and values need to be perpetuated," he added.

# Double vision over disorder

The horrific violence on the Witwatersrand has produced a deep gloom with respect to the prospects for a negotiated settlement in South Africa. Among whites there is clearly a sense of outrage that the ANC leadership refuses to help curb the violence and accept responsibility for restoring stability in the townships.

The question is increasingly being asked whether much purpose would be served in bringing such an organisation into government as a coalition partner.

Blacks within the ex-liberation movements see the violence quite differently. A long and sordid history of police and army dirty tricks both in South Africa and neighbouring countries has created a reflex reaction in which all unexplained political mayhem is attributed to security agents.

What is the purpose, these blacks ask, of entering into negotiations with a state whose police force is still so unprofessional and so openly biased in its conduct?

Apalling as they are, the recent events on the Witwatersrand serve a useful purpose in that they expose a major misconception about the current political scene. Much of the euphoria surrounding the February 2 speech and the meetings between the Government and the ANC was based on the mistaken assumption that politics is all about leaders who hammer out a deal between them on the national level and who then proceed to sell it to their followers on the local level (or stuff it down their throats).

It was this leaderist assumption which prompted the State in the 1980s to believe in a conspiracy theory which attributed the black protests and resistance to a few radical leaders both inside and outside the country.

Understandably enough, the ANC encouraged this perception by claiming to be the force behind mass demonstrations against the authorities. In actual fact much of the township protests between 1984



**HERMANN GILOMEÉ**, head of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town, discusses problems and new options to assist the reform process in South Africa.

Stac 25/9/90

(SF) (SP) (SPP) (SPP)

and 1989 were driven by their own dynamics without any co-ordination or manipulation by ANC leaders.

If the Government over-estimated the ANC capacity to control the masses, the ANC too had a quite unrealistic conception of what leaders in government could accomplish. They fully believed the police could be disciplined immediately and the white right wing would be routed by the powerful State.

By now the public should realise the folly of depending on leaders to shape orderly constituencies quickly out of South Africa's distorted political form. The daunting difficulties of bringing about some political coherence are compounded by the fun-

**There is wisdom in the saying of Disraeli that there is nothing as ridiculous as a statesman in a hurry.**

damental differences existing between the NP and ANC leaders and within the camps of the major movements.

While Government spokesmen now talk the language of liberal democracy, there is a bottom line. The NP wants at least power parity and with it the ability to check any major changes which go against its will. However, for the NP the priority at the moment is to draw the ANC into negotiations and forms of joint rule.

The ANC, on the other hand, will resist carrying the responsibility of government until it knows that the process of transferring power to the majority is irreversible.

In an important article in an American publication *Journal of Democracy*, Alfred Stepan argues that democratic opposition movements which are ranged against an authoritarian regime must perform the following tasks if they want to retain their coherence and achieve victory: Resist integration into the regime, guard zones of autonomy against it, dispute its legitimacy, raise the costs of authoritarian rule, create a credible democratic alternative.

This seems to be the agenda of important voices in the ANC. Their influence shows in the ANC's refusal to support steps to restore order, its blaming of faceless elements in the security forces and Inkatha, and its continued demands for a constituent assembly.

Can negotiations then ever be got back on track? Two things are necessary. First, the NP leadership and President De Klerk in particular will seriously have to reconsider their intention of pushing for a negotiated settlement as quickly as possible.

There is wisdom in the saying of Disraeli that there is nothing as ridiculous as a statesman in a hurry. From the Government point of view, it would be far better to negotiate ultimately with a movement which has organised itself properly, which has some consensus on the level of both leadership and followers about ways to restore peace in South Africa, and has the ability to make deals stick.

For the foreseeable future, the ANC will lack this.

In the second place both the Government and the major opposition movements should investigate the desirability of an informal negotiat-

ing forum which should precede the actual negotiations. Something along these lines has been proposed locally by Professor Nic Olivier of the Democratic Party and in the United States by Harvard's Roger Fisher in an article on how to reach a settlement with Saddam Hussein.

As Fisher describes it, the objective should be to establish a private dialogue to clarify mutual legitimate interests, to generate options and to explore possibilities. At the early stages of this activity, known

**The recent events on the Witwatersrand serve a useful purpose in that they expose a major misconception about the current political scene.**

as Track Two Diplomacy, the talking should be done by middle-level people, well informed of the positions of the movements to which they are aligned, but with no authority to make commitments. The experience is that because of their limited authority, they have an added incentive opportunity to be creative.

Only if such a committee establishes the existence of sufficient common ground — and a lot of people are beginning to doubt this — can there be talk of actual negotiations and a committee of wise men acting as chairmen. After the recent events on the Witwatersrand, we know it will take much longer than we had thought to find the road to peace in South Africa.

Widespread and recurrent violence are always a major setback for the prospects of democracy. All the major parties now need to concentrate their minds on the question of how much the disorder — and their failure to address it — will cost them in domestic and international support. Only once there is a perception of rising costs, will the major parties engage in serious talks.



ARTS DEPARTMENT

# Turfloop brings Arts degree into line with others

(54)

THE Arts Department at the University of Fort Hare is to replace the present three-year Bachelor of Fine Arts degree with a new four-year degree from the beginning of 1991 academic year.

A spokesman said this would bring the university's fine arts degree into line with other universities in South Africa. It would also enable students who obtain the degree to proceed directly to a masters degree in fine arts.

The university's department of fine arts also has a four-year Bachelor of Pedagogics (B.Ped) degree which enables students to do their fine arts

studies simultaneously with their teachers' qualification.

"This B. Ped degree will not only save aspiring art teachers the time they have to spend at the university, but also the money involved in doing a fifth year at university to qualify for the Higher Education Diploma (HED)," the spokesman said.

Applications for admissions for 19912 close on October 31, this year. However, late applications will be considered up to December 14 this year, subject to a late application.

02/12/90  
Spokesman 26/9/90

## Mbeki faces protesting students

# ANC flags set alight



Thabo Mbeki

PRETORIA. — About 30 conservative students at the University of Pretoria yesterday burnt two African National Congress flags outside the venue where the ANC's head of international affairs, Mr Thabo Mbeki, was due to speak.

Wielding tyres, described by one student as the "Toys of the ANC", the Vierkleur-waving students also sang "Die Lied van Jong Suid Afrika" (The Song of South African Youth).

Some of the demonstrators were wearing red headbands and one student waved a placard which read "I love Inkatha".

They said they were members of various right-wing organisations including the CP of Tuks, the Afrikaner Studente Front and Die Afrikaner Volkswag. Mr Mbeki was asked by the

Centre for Human Rights Studies at the university and the Pretoria branch of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) to speak on negotiating human rights for all in South Africa.

He was not fazed by his cool welcome and emphasised that everyone had the right to protest.

In his speech, Mr Mbeki said the process of change in South Africa was not yet irreversible and that sanctions should not be dropped as "they have been an important element in bringing us to where we are now".

"I won't contest that (President FW) De Klerk is irreversibly committed to change. This does not mean the process itself is irreversible," Mr Mbeki said.

Many things, including violence, could derail it. Violence was not erupting spontaneously, he said. "It is organised, orchestrated and inspired by people opposed to the reform process."

He said the Iron Fist measures were misdirected. "They are aimed at ordinary people. It is not ordinary people (who are) initiating the violence."

The ANC was committed to finding a negotiated settlement as soon as possible, Mr Mbeki said. "The first thing to decide is a set of principles which will provide the framework for a new constitution."

He said it was also essential to discuss the economy.

"There is an enormous amount of poverty in the country. It is useless to deliver one-man, one-vote if you can't deliver at least one meal per day per person.

"A political solution must include an economic one."

Afterwards, right-wing students presented Mr Mbeki with a petition. He shook hands with all of them except one who refused to do so. — Sapa



# Mbeki (54) protest

*Sowetan 27/9/70*  
TWO right wing student organisations have protested against the presence of Mr Thabo Mbeki of the African National Congress as guest speaker at the University of Pretoria's legal faculty yesterday.

Mr J B Vorster of the Afrikaner Studentefront and Mr T B de Beer of the Conservative Party's student representative body opposed Mbeki's presence on what they described as a "Christian-Nationalist" campus. -  
*Sapa.*

such as making verbal inquiries, was in total disregard of sound accounting.

the audit programme for checking. Failure to do so allowed the payments system to flourish unabated.

# The spy who had two masters

54  
22/1/90  
21/1/90

By **NORMAN CHANDLER**

Attorney Tony Naude — the man who jogged with slain left-wing activist David Webster — had spied on the Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) on behalf of both the Security Police and the Johannesburg City Council, the Hiemstra Commission has found.

In its report, released yesterday, the commission refers briefly to Dr Webster and says Mr Naude was paid about R4 200 by both organisations for obtaining information about the FFF.

No conclusion is drawn by the commission on Mr Naude's



Dr David Webster.

association with Dr Webster nor on Mr Naude's infiltration of the FFF while he was an articulated clerk.

Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, assisted by W van den Berg, said Mr Naude had not found anything horrific about the FFF's general attitude and objectives, although he believed he had not "got to know the real truth".



# Council to meet over boycott

54  
Somerset 27/9/90

THE COUNCIL of the University of Zululand, near Empangeni, meets on Friday this week with parties blaming each other for the two-week old boycott.

Although the issue of the boycott is not on the official agenda, it is expected to prominently feature on the meeting.

The meeting is being awaited with bated breath by the 4000 boycotting students, who expect a major decision on the fate of this year's academic year.

## Dismissed

The students are demanding the dismissal of the Head of Economics Department for alleged misconduct and incompetence.

University spokesman said today that the students were still out on boycott but lectures were available for those students who needed them.

He said the students' grievances had been looked into.

A member of the Students Representative Council, said that they were not happy about the decision of the university appointed preliminary committee.

## Found

After investigation, the committee found that the issue did not warrant the appointment of an official commission of inquiry regarding students allegations.

The SRC spokesman said students were holding demonstrations on the campus at 9am daily to express their dissatisfaction.

The university had to reschedule examinations to January following the boycott.

# Engineering crisis threatens progress

U/E Mail 28/9-4/10/90

ENGINEERS are an endangered species. A worldwide shortfall is predicted, with major industrial economies engaging in a fierce commercial battle to secure the services of trained engineers.

South Africa is already feeling the effects — the supply of immigrant engineers dried up in 1984 and the country has had a net loss of engineers since.

Wits University engineering dean Alan Kemp says: "It's a crisis which no political party is addressing and the public is largely unaware of."

"A shortage of qualified engineers could undermine the future of technology and lead to economic stagnation."

The Australian government, reacting to the fact that engineers make up only one percent of its workforce compared to two percent in competing Pacific-rim countries and the United States, has initiated a strategy to encourage more people to join the profession.

According to a study by the Engineering Education Committee, South Africa has a quarter as many engineers as Australia and double the workforce.

Both countries, with economies founded on mining rather than manufacturing, face a tough task in persuad-

The shortage of qualified engineers, and the low numbers of students taking engineering courses at universities and technikons, threatens South Africa's development programme. As the country attempts to move from mining and agriculture-based primary industry to manufacturing industries the lack of skilled engineers could put the brakes on progress, reports **ROBERT LAING**

ing young people of the relevance of engineering. While the countries survive simply on the export of raw materials there is no need for a large bank of engineers to devise competitive processing and manufacturing systems.

But as they try to establish an industry that can add value to the goods for export and reduce the demand for imports, the lack of qualified engineers becomes critical.

The profession is trying to improve its image by addressing problems caused by mismanaged education, lack of career structure, low salaries and poor status.

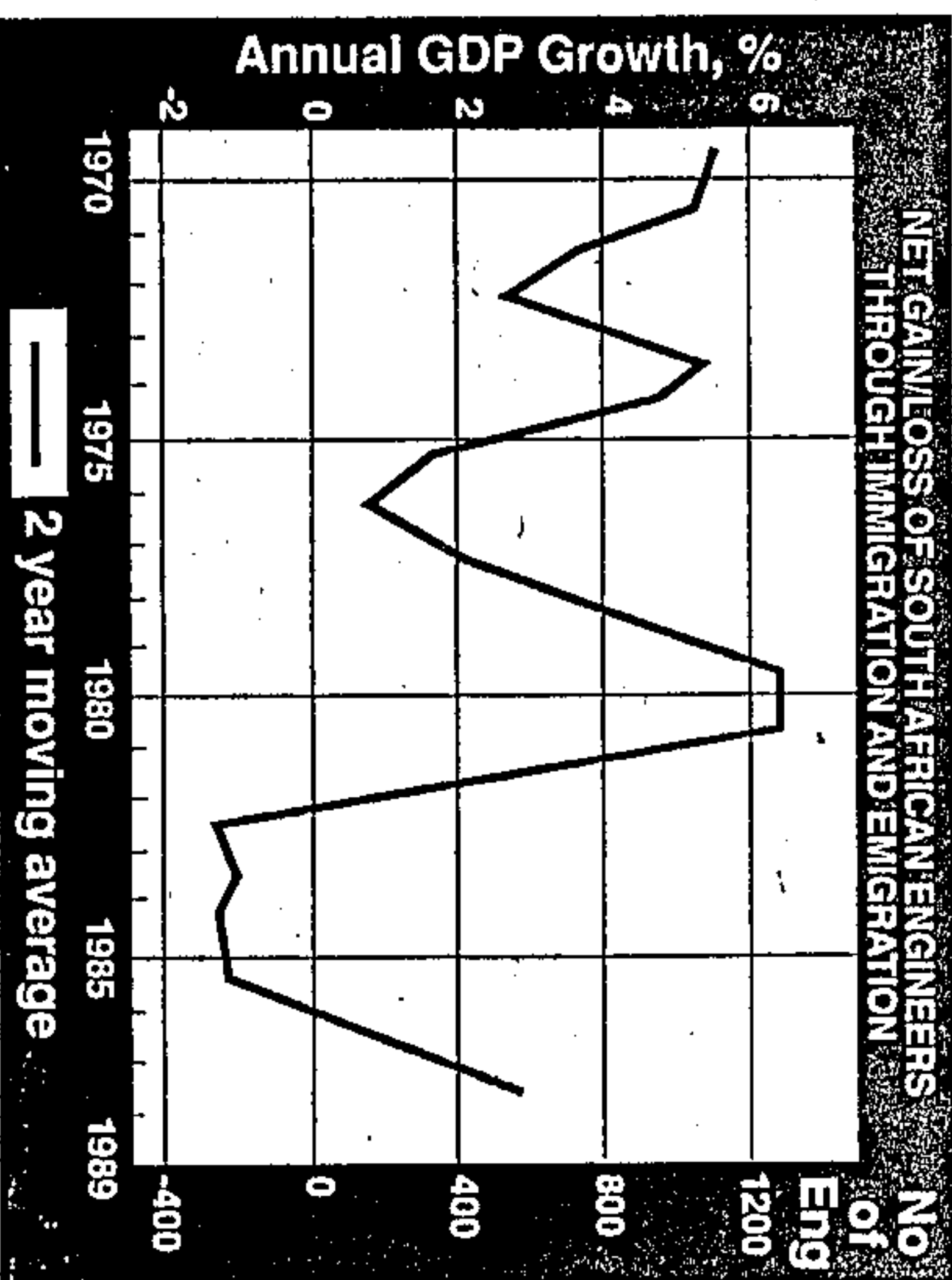
Kemp advocates closer ties between universities and technikons to reduce the number of duplicate engineering

departments in any geographic area. Rationalisation of institutions and attracting quality staff and students are priorities, he says.

The ratio of technicians to engineers in South Africa is strange; 0,8:1 compared to 20:1 in Hong Kong.

Industry leaders like Altron chairman Bill Venter have called for increasing recognition of technicians to upgrade skills and productivity.

Engineering schools generally have a wide gate in and a narrow gate out. The Engineering Education Committee outlines its method of ensuring its candidates have the right stuff. "In many instances it was found that natural selection takes place by virtue of the large number of applicants."



After reaching a peak at the beginning of the decade the number of engineers in South Africa dropped sharply. This "brain drain" could impede the country's efforts to increase secondary industries

However, in South Africa less than one percent of pupils have matric maths and science, so the number of potential applicants is limited.

New Scientist recently reported the findings of an investigation into the high dropout rate of engineering students done by Noel Entwistle, professor of education at the University of Edinburgh.

Entwistle records that engineering courses have double the dropout rate of other departments. He blames both the students and the course.

"Students had no idea what engineering was about or what the courses en-

tailed. There was more physics and maths than they expected. They expected to hear more about professional problems of relevance than they did."

Students complained that they were given far too much factual information, much of which would be out of date before they started work. They said their timetables were completely filled with lectures, laboratory work and tutorials; there was no time for background reading.

Entwistle says his lasting impression is: "The experience of being an engineering student is not an enjoyable one."



# Sebe's demise sparks new lease of life for Fort Hare

GRAHAMSTOWN: Fort Hare university is looking for a new rector, following the establishment of a new council three months ago.

The appointment will be made in consultation with staff, students, workers and past students of Fort Hare.

According to the chairman of the council, University of Cape Town economist Professor Francis Wilson, candidates will be sought both locally and internationally.

Much has changed at the university since the resignation of rector John Lamprecht and five other top officials seconded by South Africa shortly after the ousting of Ciskei president Lennox Sebe early this year.

Their resignations came after staff, students and workers under the Democratic Staff Association (DSA) seized the opportunity presented by the coup to pressurise top management to resign.

They were accused of undermining the university's autonomy and academic freedom, and of turning it into an "ivory tower" that had no links with the community.

The university will now seek, among other things, to serve its immediate community by encouraging research into the community's needs.

Fort Hare has a history of producing not only intellectuals but also leaders, including Nelson Mandela, Robert Mugabe and Oliver Tambo.

The institution was founded after a campaign by a missionary, James Stewart, to facilitate a high level of education among Africans. Lovedale, Healdtown and St Matthews, missionary schools in the Eastern Cape, had already been set up.

In 1916, a missionary, Alexander Kerr, opened the university college with the support of John Tengo Jabavu, who

later started the pioneer black newspaper, *Imvo Zabantsundu*.

In 1937, Fort Hare became a fully fledged institution for tertiary education. A Students' Representative Council was formed which represented students' interests and grievances.

However, in 1959 the institution lost its freedom and autonomy when the National Party government extended its control over black education and passed the Extension of University Education Act.

Fort Hare was turned into an ethnic university, as were the universities of Zululand, the North, Durban Westville and the Western Cape.

According to Wilson, Fort Hare previously had links with Rhodes University. "The council had 21 members with representatives from the Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian churches." After 1959, the minister of education began appointing council members.

South Africa retained control of the university for the first few years after Ciskei became "independent" in 1981. It was only in 1988 that the Ciskei government took full control of Fort Hare, sparking an exodus of staff and students concerned that Ciskei control would lead to even more political interference, and a dropping of standards.

From the start there was conflict between students and Sebe's regime, and Professor John Lamprecht was accused of collaborating with Sebe.

Political activity by students was severely repressed and a large number of students were expelled. The Students' Representative Council was forced to exist in name only.

The university was also characterised by a high intake of students and a high failure rate. — ANA





The go-between . . . Wits University deputy vice-chancellor Professor Mervyn Shear asks police not to take action against a march of several thousand students. Professor Shear, was hit by a rubber bullet fired by police at a similar march last week. © Picture by Sean Woods

## Police-student clash averted

By Karen Stander  
Education Reporter

A confrontation between Wits University students and armed riot police was narrowly averted yesterday when policemen blocking the path of a student march were ordered back.

The students had planned to march to the Hillbrow Police Station to hand over a memorandum after a meeting on campus to express concern at the recent township violence and to protest against Operation Iron Fist.

Permission for the march was refused by a Johannesburg magistrate.

Instead, the students marched around the perimeter of the campus to Jorissen Street, where they were met by police.

While students waited on the edges of the campus, deputy vice-chancellor Professor Mervyn Shear intervened, asking police not to take action.

Police allowed a delegation to hand over the memorandum and student leaders told the several thousand students to march back.

Tension arose when this was greeted by protest, and students and police faced each other in a stand-off for a few minutes.

Confrontation was averted when

the policemen turned and ran back. The students then dispersed peacefully.

At the mass meeting earlier, vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton read a statement calling for the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of the violence, the impartiality and effectiveness of the police in controlling the violence and those responsible.

Former SA Council of Churches general secretary Dr Beyers Naude said law and order had to be based on justice for all, otherwise it led to disorder and bloodshed.

UP TO 100

With your John Orr's



# Single system is only solution to crisis

The prospect of open schools has met with a mixed reaction even among those who have lobbied for an end to apartheid in the education system — and confusion remains as to how open schools are to be administered.

"White education departments are not responsible for black children. The Government's proposal is designed to operate within the existing apartheid structure.

"The only true solution to South Africa's education problems is a single education department which thinks in terms of pupils' needs, not their colour," says Professor Johan Muller of the University of Cape Town's education department.

Despite the difficulties inherent in the system, however, Professor Muller says many schools serving the more liberal communities have responded favourably to the opportunity to open their doors.

"There is some disagreement over whether to accept the proposals as a step in the right direction, or reject them as an unsatisfactory compromise. But schools wanting to introduce racial integration from next year need to move now — and the general tendency seems to be to go ahead and apply for the right to accept black pupils," he says.

Whatever the response of teachers and parents, integration of schools is clearly a fait accompli. Indications are that the education departments are starting to talk about the logistics of change, and Professor Muller predicts that interim administration structures will be in force within the next two years.

Clearly, this will impact on educational standards, at least in the short term — and Professor Muller suggests that the effect need not be as alarming as opponents to the scheme predict.

"On the whole, standards of black education are poor — but

the structure of the black education system is not entirely monolithic," he says.

"In schools where morale is high — usually where the headmaster has won the support of the pupils, parents and teachers — standards can be excellent. This is evident in the uneven distribution of matric results in Soweto, where two neighbouring schools can respectively achieve a 97 percent and a zero pass rate respectively."

But a poor level of cognitive skills will tell against black pupils entering white schools, warn educationalists.

"When we assess black children who have done well enough in their own school system to qualify for scholarships to private schools, we find they are often three years behind their peers in white schools," comments Stan Lederman, director of the Atholl Desmond Study Centre and Read Educational Resources.

"These children show an appalling deficit in their ability to assess an idea, draw inferences from factual information, draw analogies and understand cause and effect.

"They are the product of a system which is geared towards parrot-style learning."

Education consultant Elizabeth Burroughs questions the validity of these assessments when applied to black children, on the grounds that the tests — like the teaching — are conducted in a second language.

"Research on Navaho Indian children in Rockpoint, United States, demonstrates the importance of educating in the mother tongue," she says.

"One group of children was educated in the vernacular, with the English content introduced gradually at the outset and steadily increased.

"By sixth grade their grasp of all subjects, including English, was far better than that of the control group which had been taught in English virtually from the outset," she says.

SR



Wits deputy vice-chancellor Prof Mervyn Shear asks police to exercise restraint during yesterday's campus protest.

Picture: LINDEN BIRNS

B10a7 28/9/90

## Campus peace march ends in confrontation with police (54)

ACADEMICS, university workers and students held a joint peace meeting at Wits University at lunch time yesterday to protest against recent township violence and the government's "Iron Fist" measures.

Guest speaker Beyers Naude, Wits vice-chancellor Prof Robert Charlton and four other speakers called for a judicial board of inquiry into the violence and into allegations of police partiality.

Unless the concept of law and order regained credibility among the majority of the population, no measures adopted to uphold it would succeed in ending the violence, they said.

Naude told the gathering the white community felt "Iron Fist" was necessary to stop conflict in the townships, but this view differed from that of the black com-

LINDEN BIRNS

munities who had to live with fear and discomfort.

He called for the incorporation of Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres into SADF units to help re-establish the SADF's credibility.

Because permission was refused for a procession to the Hillbrow police station, students staged a procession on campus. They marched to the junction of Station and Jorissen streets where they were confronted by riot police armed with shotguns and teargas launchers.

After a tense stand-off and some pleading on the students' behalf by deputy vice-chancellor Prof Mervyn Shear, a delegation was allowed to cross the road and present a memorandum of demands to a Capt Buytendag of the unrest unit.





FRIK BARNARD

# Unisa job

# for city spy chief

**KITT KATZIN**

JOHANNESBURG'S former spymaster Frik Barnard has been appointed second-in-charge in the security department of the University of South Africa (Unisa).

This was confirmed yesterday by Professor Cas van Vuuren, the principal of Unisa, amid the emerging controversy of the Hiemstra Commission spy report.

Mr Barnard, who was deputy director of the city council's security department, which operated the spy network, applied for his new post earlier this year.

Yesterday, Professor van Vuuren said that Unisa was not aware of his involvement in the spy scandal until this week, when the Hiemstra Commission released its findings, but would honour its decision to employ him, which was taken on July 4.

"We assessed Mr Barnard's application on the merits of his experience, qualifications and

# Webster: police move to quiz council spies

54  
29/9/90



THE Johannesburg City Council officials who spied on Dr David Webster are to be pulled in for questioning by police investigating the assassination of the 44-year-old academic.

In the wake of the Hiemstra Commission spy report, police are to investigate allegations that officials compiled a detailed Webster dossier during their sinister surveillance activities.

CID chief General Jaap Joubert told Saturday Star that police were calling for the record of the commission's evidence dealing with the Webster allegations.

"We are still investigating all possibilities ... and the evidence in the Hiemstra report could lead to new inquiries," said General Joubert.

"The police are also studying the Hiemstra report itself and will be calling on the council for its records."

## WEBSTER WANTED

IT is now 516 days since Dr David Webster, university lecturer and human rights activist, was gunned down outside his Troyeville home.

No one has been arrested or charged for Dr Webster's assassination.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the jailing of Dr Webster's killers.

## STEVE MCQUILLAN and KITT KATZIN

ing on the commission secretary to provide a copy of the record of the proceedings."

Informed sources disclosed last night that fresh investigations will lead to a number of council officials and others being questioned by police, depending on what they said in evidence.

They could include John Pearce, director of public safety, Frik Barnard, deputy director of the security department, and Martin Hennig, a spy-handler.

The probe is being headed by Brigadier Floris Mostert, commanding officer of police special forces of the Witwatersrand and chief investigating officer in the Webster murder.

Said General Joubert: "We are taking note of everything that can help us to solve the murder." He gave a public assurance that the police "are determined to solve this crime."

Dr Webster died after a shotgun attack outside his home in Troyeville, Johannesburg, on May 1 last year.

General Joubert's comments come amid mounting criticism that the police investigation — after 17 months — is on the road to nowhere.

Now, however, the police are in a position to question witnesses without



# Unitra security m abducted studen

CP/Res 30/9/90

~~50~~ (54)

## CP Correspondent

A FORMER member of the security department at the University of Transkei (Unitra) abducted SRC members and was issued with a sub-machine gun fitted with a silencer to "suppress" radical students and "trouble-making" staff, a commission of inquiry heard in Umtata this week.

The one-man commission, chaired by Advocate Lewis T Skweyiya, SC, is probing circumstances surrounding the appointment of former director of Unitra campus security services, PA Bezuidenhout, and his deputy JM Gouws.

Gouws is a member of South African military intelligence and former head of the intelligence section of the Johannesburg City Council. His name also featured at the Harms Commission for his involvement with the CCB.

The commission was convened after Gouws and Bezuidenhout wrote a letter dated September 29, 1989, to Unitra's principal, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, claiming they were unfairly dismissed by the university in March this year and were demanding eight months' salary each owed to them.

Bezuidenhout said during mid-January last year he was contacted by Unitra's Professor LM Mbadi by phone at the Transkei Development Corporation's National Key Point guard force unit - the training barracks where 16 Unitra security guards were trained in the use of weapons. Bezuidenhout was in charge of this unit.

But Mbadi offered him another job, that of director of Unitra's security service.

"I declined the offer and pointed out that the type of security I am involved in was extremely aggressive and would not fit into the criteria of a university security set-up.

"Mbadi was adamant and his motivation at that stage was that because of the violent nature of student demonstrations, mine was in fact exactly the type of security needed," Bezuidenhout said in the letter.

He claimed when he finally took up the post at Unitra his duties entailed

among others:

- Suppressing student political activities;
- Assisting security police to abduct student SRC members from their hostels; and
- Gathering intelligence profiles on suspected radical staff and students and verifying the profiles with South African sources.

Bezuidenhout said at this stage it became clear he was being offered the Unitra post because it was expected that he establish a covert intelligence network on campus.

"During a graduation ceremony, I was issued with a fully automatic silenced assault weapon (BXP sub-machine gun) with a Transkei police stamp on the receiver, 10 magazines (each magazine contains 32 rounds of ammunition) and several grenades.

"One could ask oneself why a campus security department must be issued with such weapons when the department had their own weapons, that is four shotguns and seven pistols," Bezuidenhout said in the letter.

The letter said Gouws was appointed after Mbadi insisted that Bezuidenhout's deputy should be another white person.

In order to prevent an outcry from the staff, Bezuidenhout was allegedly asked by Mbadi to word an advertisement for a vacancy in such a way that nobody except Gouws would qualify for the post.

According to the letter, trouble started after information leaked that Gouws' post was never advertised and that the security staff did not like Bezuidenhout's presence.

Bezuidenhout was then told by the university authorities he had to go on forced leave and that he and Gouws should not set foot on the campus.

Gouws and Bezuidenhout said in the letter they had approached two powerful South African newspapers to sell their story, but then decided to approach Nkuhlu with the hope that the matter be settled amicably.

The commission continues.

## Peanut vendor became a tycoon

By PATRICK MAFAFO

A MAN who started out selling peanuts and oranges in trains this week opened the eighth store for Pep Reef, of which he is a director.

It is his first in Soweto, but he plans to expand the operation into a 20-store chain in the township.

The man is Reggie Hlongwane and he originated the idea of Pep Reef - in which Pep Stores and black business interests have shares.

His new store is at Soweto's Pimville shopping mall.

"The slow pace of shopping centre development in Soweto and other black areas is delaying the opening of more stores at the moment," he said.

Hlongwane says the store will add more than R2-million in annual turnover to the company, which already has branches spread across the East Rand, the Cape and the Free State.

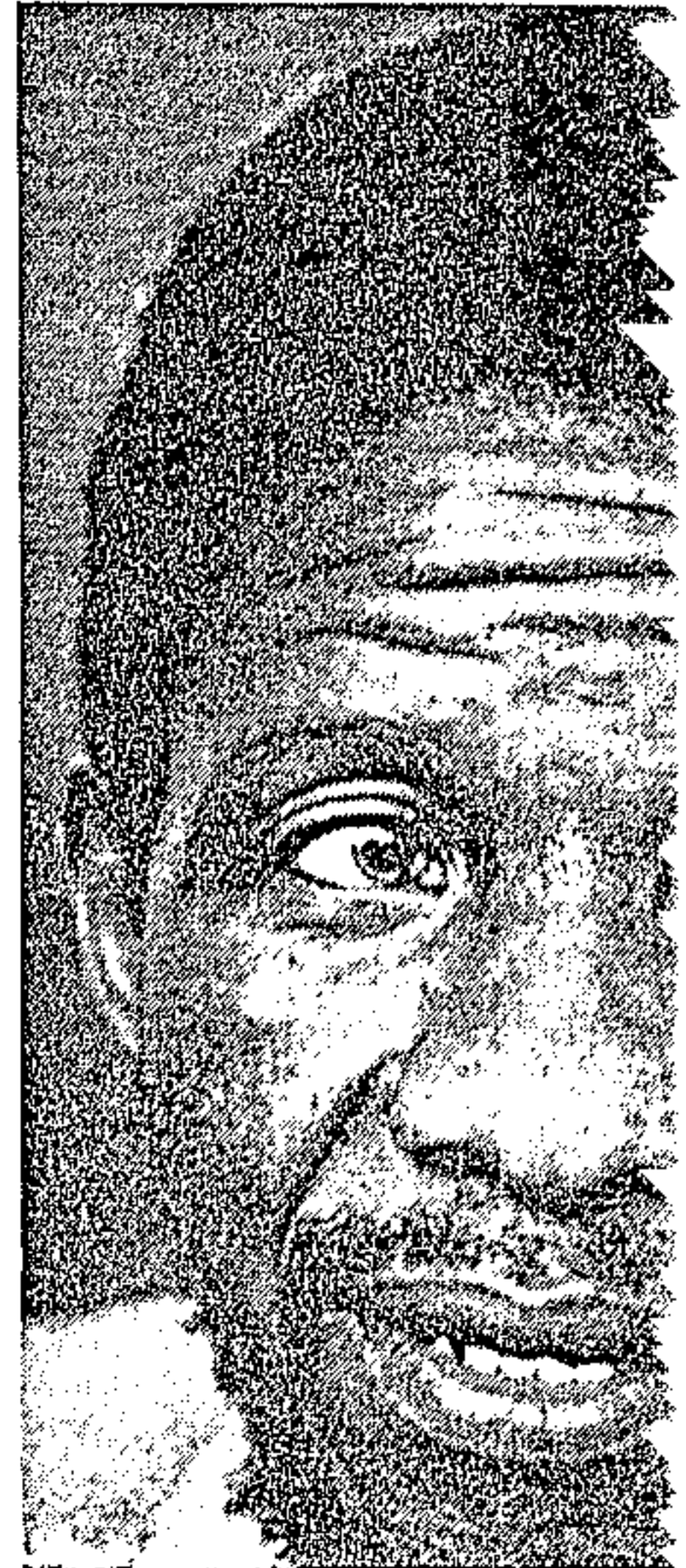
Three years ago, Hlongwane's friends thought he was biting off more than he could chew when he invested

cery shop.

Hlongwane later opened a swanky men's outfitting shop in Dube, named Where Giants Meet, and in 1981 opened a hair salon.

Hlongwane's first chain store was opened in Lesedi City, Vosloorus, in 1978. Since then branches have been opened in Thembisa,

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ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE



# Students and police continue to clash in running battles S4

*W/Man 3/18 - 2/19/90*

By SAMANTHA WEINBERG and GAYE DAVIS in Cape Town

POLICE and students clashed for the second successive day at the University of the Western Cape yesterday — and again students flung the first stone.

At the same time student organisations in Johannesburg delivered a blistering verbal attack on police for arresting and allegedly assaulting students staging peaceful protests against police bias towards Inkatha and aggression towards members of "progressive organisations".

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas), together with the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), staged a three-day action campaign this week, culminating in marches to police stations across the country, where they presented petitions protesting against inter-racial violence and the role of the police in the conflict.

After a mass rally of about 4 000 students and high school pupils at the University of the Western Cape yesterday, stones were thrown at two police vans, prompting a volley of teargas. UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwell and Peninsula Technikon rector Franklin Sommers intervened, negotiating with police and students, who later dispersed.

Police liaison officer in the Western Cape, Major Gys Boonzaaier, confirmed the incident.

According to a document prepared by student organisations, the following police action against students took place this week:

● On Wednesday, 51 students from campuses in the PWV area were arrested in Johannesburg: six of them were arrested after police baton-charged and teargassed students milling outside the Johannesburg City Library. The other 45 were arrested in front of John Vorster Square as they staged a sit-in to demand the release of their fellow students. They are due to appear in court on September 12.

Another group of about 200 students had banners, T-shirts and placards confiscated in central Johannesburg.

● On Monday 108 students, including 28 Sansco members, six Nusas students and 74 Cosas members were arrested during a peaceful picket in Grahamstown. They were kept in jail for 14 hours and charged under the Public Safety Act. Police baton-charged and teargassed students during the picket and allegedly also used stun grenades.

● At Medunsa in Pretoria, students who attempted to march to a nearby police station were dispersed by police.

The Gender Forum — a group of people from Wits University who are concerned about issues of gender — yesterday alleged that women students arrested, unlike the men, had been subjected to strip searches.



Take that ... A student, using a dustbin as a shield, launches a stone at police at the University of the Western Cape  
Picture: AP



# Everything is different — but still so much the same

"THE disturbing unfamiliarity of familiar things" — the phrase keeps tumbling round in my brain as, after a 14-year absence — six spent in prison, the rest in exile — I wander once more through the streets, the avenues, the gardens, the bookshops of the city of my birth.

Much has altered, but much is as it was. It is often difficult, moreover, to distinguish continuity from change; to detect in customs, faces, accents and attitudes subtle shadings of sameness and difference that tantalise by reason of their sheer ineffability. It is more difficult still, perhaps impossible, to determine in reflecting on these things whether it is they or I who have undergone the strange humiliation of change.

I last saw Table Mountain from the back of a car in which the Security Police were driving me to Pretoria for further interrogation. That was in 1976, year of the student revolt in the townships. Then, as now, the spirits of radical change were abroad in the Beloved Country. Then, as now, violence and rumours of violence yet to come swept over South Africa. But now the demands for change sound much more urgently and the violence has been far more terrible and more difficult to check. Then the battle-lines were sharply etched in Black and White and the source of the terror was clearly visible. Now the boundaries between friend and foe are less

By ANTHONY HOLIDAY, a former political journalist who worked on the Rand Daily Mail and the Cape Times. He was arrested in 1976 on charges under the Terrorism Act and spent six years in jail, where he gained an honours degree in philosophy. On his release in 1982 he went to Britain for further study and now has a D Phil from Oxford. He is now back in South Africa to stay . . .

definite, the culprits silent and (almost) invisible; there is talk of a sinister "third force".

### Transmutations

On the flight from Johannesburg to Cape Town, Nelson Mandela is a few seats away from me. The symbol of the new democratic order, I feel, is travelling with me to that most changeless of unchanging cities. But on the same flight is the bearded bulk of Craig Williamson, once a police agent hunting me and my comrades, now an adviser to the State President himself. Mandela, of course, neither knows nor notices me. But, at DF Malan Airport, as we wait for our baggage, Williamson gives a friendly nod in my direction as if, like that fictive archetype of all spy-heroes, Kipling's Kim, he wishes now to be called the "little friend of all the world".

For how long, one has to ask oneself, can these tokens of an old order and a new one struggling to be born co-exist in such unstable equilibrium? Can oppressors and oppressed, hunters and their former prey, continue living side by side while their common nation goes through such

rapid, such startling and unforeseeable transmutations unless one or both of them alters beyond recognition? These and other questions flicker through the mind as the taxi carries me from the airport to the University of Cape Town.

How much, for instance, do ordinary South Africans, black and white, understand of the immensity of what is happening to them? Are they at all able to situate the dynamisms transforming their own individual political and economic lives in the context of that global revolution, inaugurated by a little man in the Kremlin with a map-like birthmark on his bald pate — a revolution which has ended the "cold war" and the mythologies of "deterrence", "balances of terror", "total onslaughts" and "total strategies" to defeat them?

### Parochialism

What is the South African media doing to help our people grasp these things? From what I have seen so far, the answer to this last question is probably that they are not doing enough. The same parochialism, the same (entirely understandable) preoccupation with the local and the national, the same lack of global perspectives which characterised newspapers and news broadcasts when I worked here as a political journalist 14 years ago, still seem all-pervasive.

The journalists who question me — many of them highly talented — seem as confused as I myself often feel, but they also seem to expect that I have the answers, and the overview that they lack. Meeting a member of the ANC or the Communist Party is still a novelty to some of them. How will they cope with the task of explaining the theories, principles, policies and strategies of these organisations to a public which has been trained to hate and fear their very names?

And the universities? How, I wondered, were they shaping up, to the task of educating a new generation in the dialectics of transformation? How close were the educators themselves to being re-educated? What forces, what change of values was remodelling the lives of teachers and what was taught?

At UCT that first morn-



BACK HOME . . . Ex-Cape Times journalist Anthony Holiday is back and living in the city of his birth, Cape Town.

ing, my impression was that much was as it had been. There were more black students on the campus, but fewer than I had expected to see. The place had the same dreamy, old-world feel about it I remembered so well. It seemed still to hover magnificently above the city like a castle-in-the-air.

One colleague and former prison companion put it more sharply: "Look around you," he said, gesturing at the comfortable intimacy of the staff dining room. "This is white academia. It is tired, depressed and despondent. You will find that things look very different at UWC. It's alive and it's exciting."

I hope he was wrong about UCT, but he was right enough about the University of the Western Cape. Talking to the philosophers there and to the rector, Jakes Gerwel, there was no escaping the sense that the university had gone through one set of dramatic changes and was determinedly gearing itself for another. It had made the transition, as one philosopher put it to me, from being a "bush college" to becoming a "people's university".

### Common voice

The task it has now set itself is to become a centre of academic excellence, capable of turning out top-flight black intellectuals, scientists, scholars and philosophers who will, in their turn, give their compatriots the scientific understanding and, above all, the individual and social self-knowledge they so desperately need.

It is a brave vision. The obstacles to its

realisation are daunting indeed. Not least among these are the viciously damaged educational backgrounds of so many of Gerwel's students. With this goes the poverty of the students. They can't, for instance, afford to buy books. I was horrified by the cost of academic texts.

Would it be the poets, I wondered, rather than the journalists or the academics, who will bring South Africa through the storms of her revolution by teaching us to ask the right questions and to notice the things that really matter? Will they teach our people to find a common voice, even if they speak in many different tongues? If they do, I hope we have the ears to hear them and the consciences to pay them heed.

One last image: I wandered through the Gardens, trying to drown in the radiant blueness of the sky, the smell of the shrubs and flowers, the sweet warmth of the air, until I came upon a group of coloured schoolchildren playing on the lawns near the museum. They were playing a version of tag which I remembered from my own childhood. They had divided into two teams — boys versus girls. The boys were trying to capture all the girls and put them in "gaol". The girls were trying to slip through the boys' ranks and liberate their comrades. One little girl, thus set free, was leaping about and calling excitedly: "Ek is Vry! Ek is vry!" No my love, I answered silently. You are not yet free. But your time is coming and if all of us do our work well from now on, it will soon be here.





# Plan to save academic medicine

CMT-1000  
1/10/90

54

Staff Reporter

ACADEMIC medicine is in a "critical condition" and a solution to the problem requires not merely cosmetic surgery but radical changes, said Professor Jan van der Merwe, dean of the medical faculty at Pretoria University.

He said this in a statement issued today to coincide with the announcement by the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) of its "new model for academic medicine", aimed at solving the problem.

Professor Van der Merwe said academic medicine in South Africa was in danger of dying if it continued to lose its academics — not only to private practice but to other countries as well.

In terms of the Masa proposal, admissions to teaching hospitals like Groote Schuur and Tygerberg will be done on a referral basis only.

Dr Jocelyn Kane-Berman, superintendent of Groote Schuur Hospital, said yesterday that she supported the new model, which emerged from a summit in May on the future of academic medicine.

"Most of our out-patients are referrals already," she said. "Our emergency and trauma units are among our main problems. We would like peripheral services such as clinics and secondary level hospitals upgraded so that they can refer only the critical

patients to us.

"We have always believed that teaching hospital expertise can be most cost-effectively used in this way. The appropriate level of care must be delivered at the appropriate facility."

A notable feature of the proposed new system, according to Masa's statement, is that it is unitary rather than fractured along apartheid lines. It also gives hospitals greater managerial autonomy.

The entire country is divided into areas falling under either regional health boards or "academic complexes". There are only seven of these academic complexes, and two of them are in the Western Cape. One is around Groote Schuur and UCT, and the other around Tygerberg and Stellenbosch.

In each of the academic complexes, teaching must take place at tertiary, secondary and primary health care levels, the Masa statement said.

• Dr Rina Venter, the Minister of Health, said in April this year that nothing had come of the previous national health services plan, accepted by the cabinet in 1980.

It had remained just a vision, she said.

Groote Schuur MP Ms Dene Smuts said at the time that the bigger hospitals were carrying an impossible workload and that highly trained doctors were doing "exhausting volumes of mundane work" rather than practising specialised medicine.

# Students' group in the red

THE Witwatersrand region of the Pan Africanist Students Organisation, the student wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, said at its regional congress in Soweto at the weekend that it had run out of funds.

The congress, the first since Paso was formed about two years ago, was in preparation for the organisation's national congress in the Free State this coming weekend.

It was held at the Soweto campus of Vista University on Saturday.

Presenting his annual report, Mr. Pogiso Monchusi, vice-chairman of the region, said the

**By SY MAKARINGE**

organisation had encountered "many testing and enormous problems" since its formation in 1988.

He said the situation had worsened because of lack of funds.

Monchusi said although the organisation did not have "even a single cent" in its coffers, it had managed to survive.

It has so far established more than 40 branches throughout the region, including Pimville, Vosloorus, Tembisa, Katlehong, Orlando

West, Emndeni and Tokoza, he said. (54)

"We recently hired a bus in order to attend a national council meeting in the Transkei. ~~54~~

"The PAC had agreed to settle the debt but they have not yet been able to raise the R4 000 to pay the bus company," he said.

Confirming Paso's financial difficulties, an executive member of the organisation told the meeting that they had to write the day's proceedings on a blackboard as they did not have money to have programmes printed.

Sowetan 1/10/90



## Students' 'no' to PAC-Govt talks

Star 1/10/93 Political Staff

The Witwatersrand region of the Pan Africanist Students' Organisation (Paso) has rejected the Government's invitation to the PAC to hold exploratory talks, saying the invitation was an attempt to co-opt liberation movements into the system.

At Paso's first annual Witwatersrand regional congress in Soweto at the weekend, it turned down the invitation and called for the intensification of the armed struggle.

Paso Witwatersrand organiser Mandla Matiko said negotiations would not bring about the total emancipation of "the disposed African masses". The land issue, he said, remained not negotiable.

Business  
Star 1/10/90  
confidence  
deteriorating

STELLENBOSCH — Business confidence is deteriorating over a wide front, showing the fact that the economy is firmly embedded in a recession, says the Bureau for Economic Research (BER) at Stellenbosch University.

Its latest survey of wholesale, retail and motor sectors found that despite ostensibly good sales, confidence had deteriorated rapidly, with almost eight out of 10 participants saying business conditions were unsatisfactory.

Although there had been sales optimism, 69 percent of respondents said general business conditions had deteriorated since a year ago, and 51 percent expected a further deterioration in the fourth quarter.

In the wholesale industry, third-quarter sales volumes were down, compared with last year. This was the first time since the third quarter of 1985 that a net majority had reported a decline in real sales. — Sapa.



# Fees to <sup>(S)</sup> increase

*admission 21/10/90*  
**Own Correspondent**

STUDENTS at higher educational institutions will be digging deeper into their pockets next year to pay for fees.

The University of South Africa has announced its fees will increase by 20 percent in the 1991 academic year.

In the latest issue of Unisa News, Professor Antony Melck, the registrar (finance), said the university had only obtained about two-thirds of the expected Government subsidy which accounts for about 65 percent of the university's income.

# SAP to quiz council officials on murder

Star 2/10/90  
Staff Reporter

Police have confirmed that certain Johannesburg City Council officials will be questioned in connection with the murder of Wits University academic David Webster.

The 19-month-old police investigation into Dr Webster's

murder would embrace the activities of certain council officials in the light of the Hiemstra Commission spy report, said police spokesman Lieutenant Leon Engelbrecht.

Lieutenant Engelbrecht said this had been confirmed to him last night by Brigadier Floris

Mostert, who is leading the investigation.

Council officials allegedly compiled a detailed dossier on Dr Webster during their surveillance activities.

He was assassinated outside his Troyville, Johannesburg, home on May 1 last year.



# Class boycott at varsity continues

Sowetan 3/10/90

54

AN ATTEMPT to resolve a stalemate which exists at the University of Zululand, where 4 000 students have been boycotting classes for about a month, failed at the weekend when students rejected a suggestion that their demand be reinvestigated.

The University's director of development and public relations, Mr Vic Handley, said yesterday following a crucial

council meeting on Friday, a committee of council was asked to meet with the Student Representative Council on Saturday.

At the meeting the council suggested to the students that their demand for the dismissal of a professor from the Department of Home Economics be reinvestigated.

Handley said that the students rejected the suggestion and there was a stalemate again.

The students took a

decision to boycott classes on September 11 to express solidarity with their colleagues in home economics who had been on a boycott for more than a month.

The home economics students were demanding the dismissal of a professor for alleged misconduct, or incompetence.

Following the boycott, the university rescheduled examinations to January.

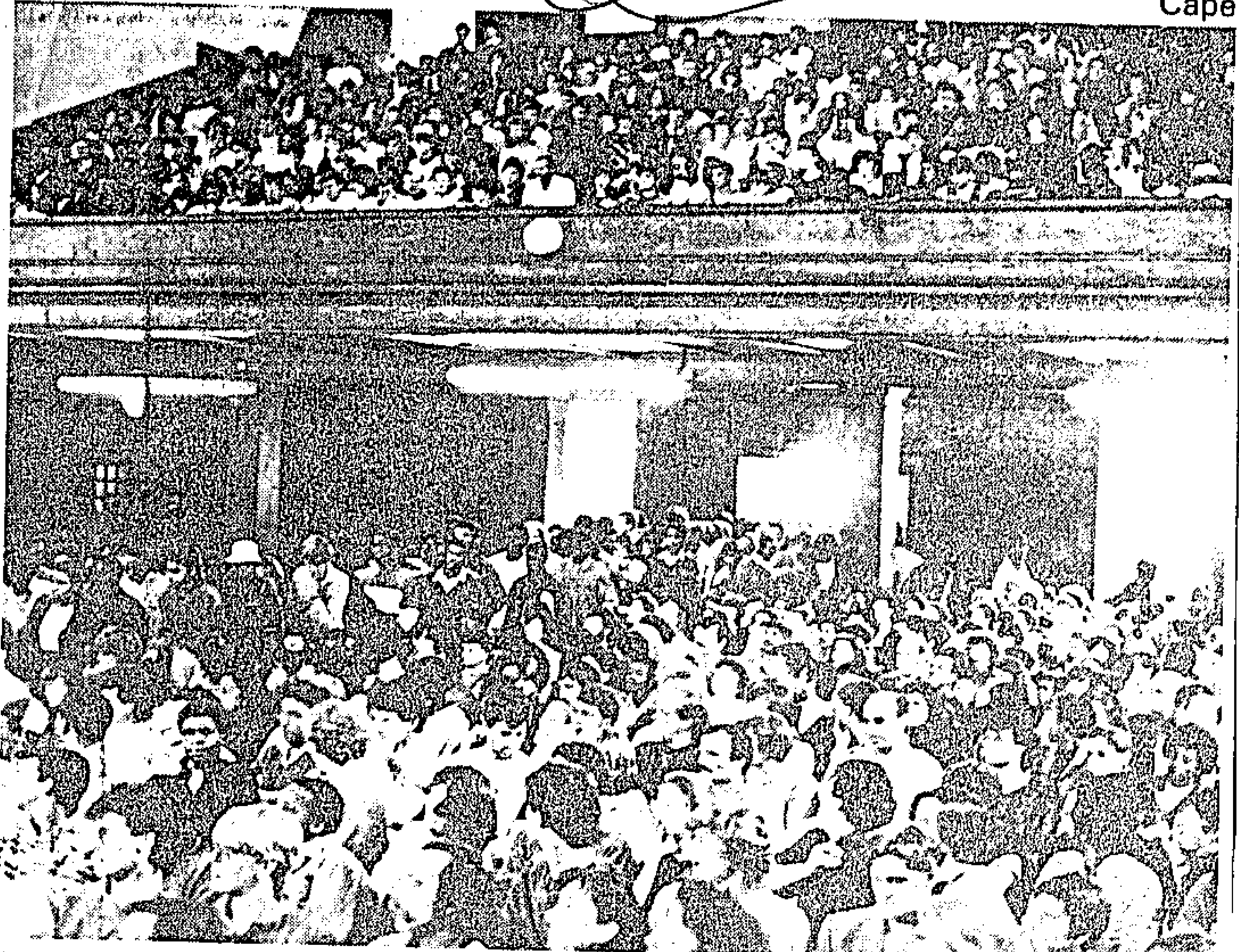
An SRC member declined to comment.

*Sowetan Correspondent*



CAA- Tm's 3/10/90 (54)

Cape



**SISULU ADDRESS** ... Mr Walter Sisulu, the internal leader of the ANC, addresses an audience at UCT yesterday. He was delivering the T B Davie Memorial lecture at the university.

Picture: ANDREW OCTOBER

By BARRY STREEK

THERE were widespread defections by security forces, police and prison officers to the ANC's side, ANC internal leader Mr Walter Sisulu said yesterday.

The disintegration of the white ruling bloc as a coherent political force and fragmentation to both left and right was continuing, while those who remained in the National Party were increasingly confused.

Mr Sisulu, who delivered the T B Davie Memorial Lecture at UCT yesterday, said: "The NP can no longer rely either on the civil service or the security forces, both the SAP and the SADF, to carry out policy.

"There is a great moral dilemma throughout white society, as a result of the acknowledgement that apartheid is evil, and that it has failed."

The economy was stagnating, there was still a lack of investment and the flight of capital continued.

"Business still experiences a loss of confidence in the future.

# Sisulu: Widespread defections to ANC

## Teach us the real SA history — Sisulu

Political Staff

THE ANC had never supported the slogan of "no education before liberation" because education was one of the weapons which could be used to achieve liberation, ANC internal leader Mr Walter Sisulu said yesterday.

Scholars should use their skills "in such a way that helps us prepare for and build the new SA".

Mr Sisulu, giving the T B Davie Memorial lecture on academic freedom at the University of Cape Town, said: "We need an education system that empowers our people.

"We need an education system that honestly aligns itself with the cause of democracy.

"We are not asking for scholars to stop being objective in their analysis.

"Poverty is no longer just a black experience, for there is increasing impoverishment among the white community."

Mr Sisulu said there

was also a recognition that the present education crisis could not be resolved by the present government.

"Our children have

We don't want to be taught lies ...

"Our people need to know the truth about their past, that there was a proud history before the arrival of Van Riebeeck.

"They need to know they were robbed of their land and the heroic struggles to resist conquest."

However, analysis by scholars should be presented in a manner that was simple and accessible to ordinary people and there was a very serious need for scholars to go beyond their university classrooms and help people.

"We need more people who are willing both to learn from people and teach the people."

Institutions, such as UCT, should not remain ivory towers and they had to reach out to the people, especially in the process of change.

been deprived of their education, not only by government policy of inferior education, but also by the embezzlement of public funds.

"However, we do not hold only those individuals directly involved in such massive fraud responsible. The whole system is corrupt and the responsibility rests squarely with the government."

He said the ANC sees the wave of violence in the country as a systematic, orchestrated campaign to destabilise the country and weaken the ANC. "We are not dealing with individual acts of terrorism. We are dealing with highly trained death squads whose motivation is to kill and create an atmosphere of terror."

The violence was not an issue that affected black people alone.

"The very insulation of the white community from the terrible trauma inflicted on black communities provides the conditions for such violence to continue.

"Whites have a responsibility, for what is happening is of national importance and will affect the very fabric of our society and the possibilities of peaceful change."





# 'Iron Fist hampering progress in negotiations'

AKUS 3/10/90

54

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN  
Political Staff

THE African National Congress and the government have not negotiated on any matter of substance, according to the movement's internal leader, Mr Walter Sisulu.

Continuing discussions between the two groups were being held at various levels, where the ANC consistently presented the demands of the people, Mr Sisulu said when he delivered the T B Davie memorial lecture at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

He said: "We have expressed our grave concern over the continued detention of ANC national executive committee member Mac Maharaj as well as other detainees. We are particularly concerned because section 29 of the Internal Security Act is being used extensively."

The movement demanded the freedom of assembly, movement, association and speech, he said.

"The imposition of Operation Iron Fist severely impedes all of this and prevents total consultation with our members."

He said the ANC had embarked on a path to build lasting peace in a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.



LECTURE: Students applaud Mr Walter Sisulu as he leaves Jameson Hall.

Picture: BRENTON GEACH, the Argus.

"We stand for peace and negotiations. But this depends on the removal of obstacles standing in the way of this process. This matter is now being addressed."

He called on academics to use the tools at their disposal to find the cause of the violence sweeping the country.

He said the ANC viewed the violence as an orchestrated campaign started to destabilise

the land and weaken the movement.

He said: "We are not dealing with individual acts of terrorism, we are dealing with a finely trained death squad whose motivations are to kill and create an atmosphere of terror."

"There are stark similarities between this violence and that waged by SADF surrogate forces, namely the MNR and Unita against Mozambique and

Angola.

"It (violence) calls for a national response. The very insulation of the white community from the terrible trauma inflicted on blacks provides conditions for this violence to continue.

"Whites have a responsibility because what is happening is of national importance and will affect the very fabric of our society."



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# Business Report

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8 1990

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## GSB plans for more black students

By **AUDREY D'ANGELO**  
Business Editor

THE new director of the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business (GSB), David Hall, is determined to admit more black students from disadvantaged backgrounds — but without allowing any drop in standards.

He explained that he intends to do this by starting a one-year management certificate course for all would-be students not yet ready to study for the MBA degree.

This will be a stand-alone course open to all races including whites, and it will not be easy. "It will not be a preparatory course for the MBA. It will be a business school programme for executives and man-

agers and it will be orientated abso-lutely and pitilessly towards results."

Students will not need a university degree, or even matriculation, to qualify.

But they must have proven business ability. "We shall not look at anyone with less than five years' working experience.

"We want people who have the ability to do well at university, who have either been advanced by a large company or have run their own business successfully. Such people will probably have studied at night school."

Hall, who was a visiting professor at the GSB when it was founded in 1966, says it has a good reputation overseas and its MBA degree would

carry weight with prospective employers outside SA.

"But it is not as well known, now, as I'd like. Some links have been lost."

He emphasised that standards would not be lowered to make it easier to admit students from disadvantaged backgrounds. "I don't think changing or lowering standards is any solution.

"It was tried in the US — with disastrous results. It lowers the value of the degree and does not encourage mutual understanding between students with different backgrounds.

"If standards here are high, I want them higher."

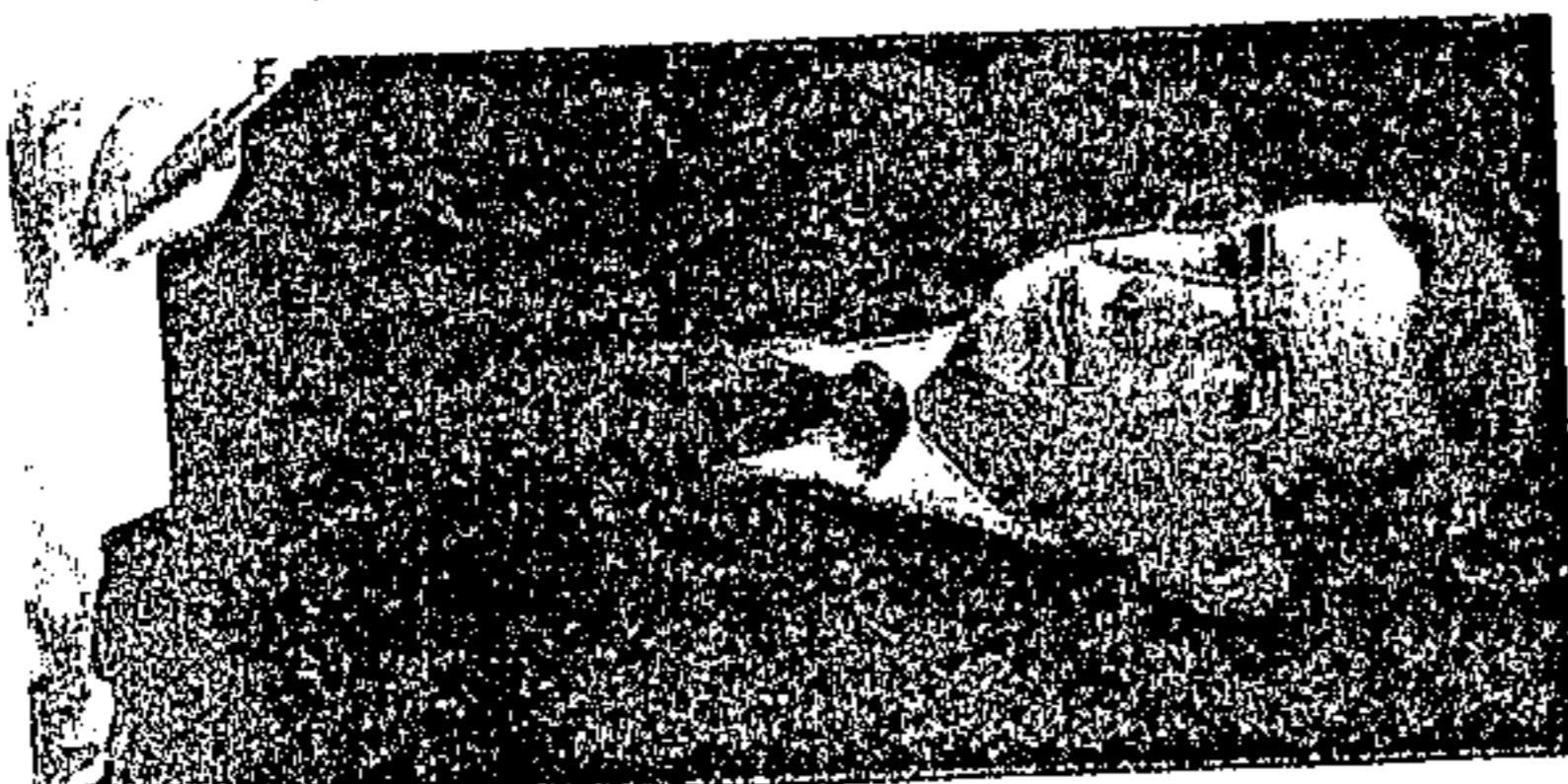
He said that students who completed the one year management

certificate course successfully but did not want to go on to the MBA course would be "treasured as alumni."

"But if they want to study for the MBA we shall fight to raise the finance for them to do so."

Hall said a colleague had already approached Cape Town businesses about this and found them enthusiastic.

Hall, who is British, has an international reputation. He comes to Cape Town from the Institut d'Administration des Entreprises, Université d'Aix Marseille III, one of the top business schools in France. He is also a Visiting Fellow and consultant at the Management School, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University.



David Hall



## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Mediator appointed

THE UNIVERSITY of Zululand, near Empangeni has appointed an independent person to look into the students' problems which have resulted in the boycott of classes for almost four weeks. *Sowetan 9/10/90*

The latest move by the University comes in the wake of students' rejection of the institution's suggestion that their demand be re-investigated.

A spokesman for the University said yesterday that council decided last week to appoint a private person to look into students' demands. *(54)*

Following the boycott, the university re-scheduled examinations to January. - *Own correspondent*

Extracts from the T B Davie Memorial lecture delivered at UCT last week by Mr Walter Sisulu, a member of the national executive committee of the African National Congress.

# Education is one step on way to black liberation

CAPE TOWN 9/10/90  
54

THE ANC has never supported the slogan "no education before liberation" because we believe that education must be one of the weapons that we use to achieve our liberation. We need doctors and lawyers and teachers and accountants to help run the new South Africa.

We are desperately short of such people in the black community. There will be much ground to cover to redress this imbalance and enable black people to take their rightful place in society and government.

At the same time we need an education system that empowers our people. It must be an education system that consciously aims to provide us with the tools to free ourselves. We need an education system that honestly aligns itself with the cause of democracy.

We are not asking for scholars to stop being objective in their analysis. We don't want to be taught lies...

## Need knowledge

Our people need to know the truth about their past. That there was a proud history before the arrival of Van Riebeeck. They need to know how they were robbed of their land and the heroic struggles to resist conquest.

Our people need to understand the present. We need knowledge to uncover what lies be-

hind fine words that result in impoverishment and disempowerment. This is the job of sociologists, economists, political scientists and others.

This is what your training has equipped you to do. We want such analysis to be done. But it should be presented in a manner that is simple and accessible to ordinary people. Information must reach well beyond the few who now are fortunate to enter a university.

## Standard two

We must remember that education is not only what is learnt in schools and universities.

I did not go beyond standard two. The little knowledge I have gained in my 78 years has been learnt in the struggle to free our people. When I was fired from my job as a baker's "boy", it was not necessary for me to read a textbook to understand that what I was experiencing was national oppression.

When I was assaulted on the job, I did not need a degree to know that this was gross injustice and a violation of my basic human rights...

It is important to bear in mind that the crises remain that forced the government to unban the ANC, release political prisoners and respond to the negotiation and peace initiatives proposed by the ANC.

## System corrupt

The economy is stagnating, there is still a lack of investment, and the flight of capital continues. Business still experiences a loss of confidence in the future. Poverty is no longer just a black experience, for there is increasing impoverishment among the white community.

Secondly, there is the continued disintegration of the white ruling bloc as a coherent political force. Fragmentation to both left and right continues, while those who remain within the NP are increasingly confused. The NP can no longer rely either on the civil service or the security forces, both the South African Police and the South African Defence Force, to carry out policy.



WALTER SISULU: Crucial need in black community for professional skills.

Thirdly, there is a great moral dilemma throughout white society as a result of the acknowledged that apartheid is evil, and that it has failed. There is general recognition that the Bantustan system, the tricameral Parliament, the community councils and other collaborationist bodies have collapsed. There is a widespread defection of black security forces — police, prison officers and soldiers — to our side.

Finally, there is a recognition that the education crisis cannot be resolved by the present government. They, too, have in practice acknowledged this and failed to even take the minimum steps such as providing text books, classrooms or facilities.

Our children have been deprived of their future not only by government policy of inferior education, but also by the embezzlement of public funds. However, we do not hold only those individuals directly involved in such massive fraud responsible. The whole system is corrupt, and responsibility rests squarely with the government.

I would like to give our

perspective on the wave of violence sweeping our country. We see this violence as a systematic, orchestrated campaign to destabilise our country and weaken the ANC.

We are not dealing with individual acts of terrorism. We are dealing with highly trained death squads, whose motivation is to kill and create an atmosphere of terror. What we are witnessing is something that has not been seen in our country before. But it is not new to the region. There are stark similarities between this violence and that waged by SADF surrogate forces, namely MNR and Unita, against Mozambique and Angola.

## Importance

This violence is not an issue that affects black people alone. What is called for is a national response. The very insulation of the white community from the terrible trauma inflicted on the black communities provides the conditions for such violence to continue.

Whites have a responsibility, for what is happening is of national importance and will affect the very fabric of our society and the possibilities for peaceful change.




LETTERS

Box 11 CAPE TOWN 8000



# Bursaries

*Sowetan 9/10/90*  
A NUMBER of public service bursaries in various fields are available for 1991  (54)

Bursaries are awarded on merit and members of all population groups are welcome to apply.

The bursary money covers prescribed tuition and residence fees as well as the cost of prescribed study materials.

The number of bursaries in each field is determined by the requirements of departments regarding trained staff and available funds.

Applications must be submitted on forms obtainable from most Government departments.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is November 15.  
*Sowetan Correspondent.*

# Letter tells of T'kei university blackmail

Cape Times 9/10/90  
Own Correspondent

54

JOHANNESBURG. — Two University of the Transkei (Unitra) security officials threatened to expose the secret workings of the university's security department unless they were paid more than R60 000, according to a letter presented at a commission of inquiry following their dismissal.

It was reported at the weekend that the department's secret workings included a plot to assassinate at least six university staff members and students.

As a result of the inquiry, chaired by Mr J L Skweyiya, five senior staff members, including two vice-principals, have taken long leave.

The letter was sent by the two security officials — Mr Pierre Bezuidenhout and Mr Hannes Gouws — to Unitra principal Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, who read it into the record when the inquiry began last month.



# UCT fires officer for being 'spy'

CME 7/45

12/10/90

54

Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town has dismissed a campus control officer for allegedly being a police spy — and two other control officers are facing similar disciplinary charges.

Details of the allegations against the three were published this week in the student newspaper Varsity.

The moves against the three followed a three-month probe into a possible police network on campus.

The newspaper labelled the investigation's findings the "tip of the iceberg".

UCT Registrar Mr Hugh Amoore confirmed last night that the article was "substantially correct".

He said a university disciplinary committee had decided "on the balance of probabilities" that the officer had passed on information to the SAP Security Branch.

Two other Campus Control officers were also implicated.

One, who had worked closely with the dismissed officer in the investigations branch of Campus Control, had already appeared before a disciplinary committee.

A decision on the hearing of another, who had been moved to the traffic department two years ago because of alleged links with the SAP, would be made soon, Mr Amoore said.

The dismissed officer allegedly collected money from policemen at Rhodes Memorial "on more than one occasion".

He also allegedly copied down names and addresses of students and staff from confidential UCT records and read out pamphlets by student organisations over the telephone.

Varsity expressed concern over "the possible implications of having security agents in Campus Control", which has access to the names and addresses of all UCT students, as well as to every building on campus.

Campus Control officers also investigate crimes on campus themselves.

SRC president Mr Richard Smith was quoted as saying "the presence of numerous government agents, who are nothing more than security branch spies, seems out of place with National Party rhetoric and contrary to the spirit of national political developments".

● Pretoria police declined to comment yesterday on the allegations.

# SRC leader asks for tolerance

Art 7 info 12/10/90  
Political Staff

54  
A PLEA for tolerance, patience and goodwill to straddle political divisions was made yesterday by the president of the University of the Western Cape Students' Representative Council, Mr Robert Mopp.

He said the affiliation of the Azanian Students' Convention (Azasco), formerly the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm), to the SRC was an important step towards ensuring political tolerance.

"The gains we've made now need to be consolidated and expanded.

"We should ensure that we respond to the range of issues and problems of the day in such a manner that the structures are strengthened, consolidated and expanded," Mr Mopp said.

"Tolerance, patience and goodwill are essential traits for straddling the divides in our midst."

He said a worrying factor on the campus was the lack of participation in organisations of, especially, coloured students.

"Forums need to be created where perceived problems from all sides of the spectrum can be addressed meaningfully."



## Fort Hare council appointment 'old hat' for Oom Gov

*Wilson 12/10 - 18/10/90*  
GRAHAMSTOWN: The appointment of former political prisoner Govan Mbeki to the council of Fort Hare University represents a major turnabout for the campus — but is nothing new for the African National Congress and South African Communist Party leader.

His appointment to the university's governing body comes over four decades after he left it, having served a three-year term in the 1940s as a representative of past students.

The university, which was attended by Zimbabwe's president, Robert Mugabe, and the ANC's Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo and others, recently underwent radical changes in its top echelons. The old guard left in the wake of the ousting of Ciskei president Lennox Sebe.

The new council, chaired by University of Cape Town economist Francis Wilson, is dominated by liberals and radicals, and the institution is seeking ways of becoming a "people's university".

"Oom Gov", as Mbeki is affectionately known, was elected on to the council in 1943. At the end of the three-year term, his political activities demanded his time and he resigned.

Mbeki said this week that his role on the council now would be similar to his previous role, although he views the body as still in the process of formation.

Wilson said earlier this year that the council would open its doors to advice from former students. — ANA

## Wits to launch new science programme

(54)

By SAMANTHA WEINBERG <sup>wlc M ad</sup> <sup>12/10/90 - 18/10/90</sup> as part of an integrated, generalised course structure.

FOLLOWING close on disclosures of the acute shortage of university graduates with scientific and mathematical qualifications, a new two-year tertiary science programme is to be introduced at Wits University in 1991.

The College of Science is designed to help talented students whose school science background is inadequate because of "circumstances beyond their control".

The university is strongly opposed to lowering the standard of any qualification it bestows, and so it is "prepared to restructure the route towards obtaining the current Bachelor of Science (BSc) qualification", according to a university representative.

In the first year, the college will address key concepts starting from the school curriculum,

as part of an integrated, generalised course structure.

All students will take mathematics (requiring only standard grade matric), physical sciences and a choice of biology or earth sciences. Issues such as scientific reasoning and philosophy, scientific language and problem solving will be addressed in the course of those subjects.

In the second year, most students will continue with special college courses, designed to prepare them with a solid base for entry into the second-year courses of the BSc.

The College of Science can also be seen as a route to other faculties or other tertiary institutions, and success in its programme "may develop a status in its own right in the outside world".



# University shears out in attempt to cut down costs

w/e Mail 12/10-18/10/90

54

HAVING completed an investigation into the rationalisation of two university departments, the Committee of University Principals (CUP) has started looking at a further six subject areas.

The departments in which they will try to find possible areas for cost cutting are: music, professional accounting, geology and geochemistry, speech and drama, fine art and modern European languages (excluding French and German).

Chief Director of CUP, Professor Jos Grobbelaar, said that the committee's proposals concerning cost-effective measures in the departments of Library and Information Science and Surveying had been sent out to the universities concerned for their comments and they were awaiting their replies.

For surveying, the committee recommended that the universities of Cape Town and Natal should continue to offer the subject and that Wits should discontinue, while the University of Pretoria has requested that the final decision for their department be postponed for three years.

While Wits has not made any official comment on the proposal, it is understood that they are prepared to be co-operative to some degree.

In library science, the initial investigation has been completed, but discussions surrounding "regional aspects" are still being finalised, said Grobbelaar.

The CUP has taken responsibility for investigations into rationalisation, but it does not have the power (and does not wish to have the power) to enforce its recommendations.

The main aims of rationalisation are cost-cutting and cost-effectiveness. The latter seeks to provide just enough places to satisfy not only student demand, but also the needs of society.

The government already allocates 15 percent of its total education budget to universities — where per capita expenditure on each student is about eight times that on primary and secondary school pupils, a high differential in international terms.

With the expectation of an increased emphasis on school education in the future — especially when (and if) there is one education department — tertiary education will probably receive a smaller slice of the education cake — hence the need for rationalisation.

Grobbelaar says that whilst rationalisation will be in the interests of universities in general, it might not be welcomed by individual establishments because of local conditions — such as staff and other commitments which might cause them to ignore the CUP's advice.

To ensure their recommendations take into account all the needs of the universities concerned, the CUP has decided to involve the councils and senates of the institutions at a much earlier stage, Grobbelaar said.

The university would then be able to — to a certain extent — to make clear at an earlier stage whether such local conditions did exist.

# Breakwater Prison new home for GSB

Cart Tings 12/10/90

56

By AUDREY D'ANGELO  
Business Editor

THE University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business (GSB) will move from its site on the lower campus to the former Breakwater Prison — locally known as "The Fort" — in the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront development, making it one of the most attractively situated business schools in the world.

Announcing this, at a GSB Association lunch at the Eastern Boulevard Holiday Inn yesterday, new director David Hall said that the student intake would be greatly enlarged. And the MBA programme would become much tougher.

He said he expected the school to attract growing numbers of students from overseas and from other countries in Southern Africa. Its new site would also attract academics from overseas to the teaching staff.

The move to the larger new premises, giving the school room to grow, is expected in 1992.

To pay for this and the expansion, Hall said the school would have to earn R25m. The money would not be raised through an appeal, because the university as a whole was already running one and individual departments could not compete with this.

A start would be made immediately on pre-selling some of the school's programmes to industry, to raise money for capital costs.

Hall said the new site covered "an enormous area". It was intended to use the existing buildings first and to carry out new development inside the complex. "It is in a tremendous position — unique for a business school — and people who come on short courses will be able to use the Waterfront facilities at night."

Discussing plans to expand the school and to make it better known overseas, he said a new nine-month management certificate course would be a source of money next year.

And "we have some quite sophisticated financial deals open to us which will enable us to generate money."

By 1995 he expected the number of MBA students to double to 200. "The MBA programme is going to get tougher next year. The school is already superb but I expect to widen the gap between



Inspecting the Breakwater Prison, soon to be home to the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business, are, from left, deputy vice-chancellor Jim Leatt, registrar Hugh Amoore, UCT director of planning Julian Elliott and vice-chancellor Stuart Saunders.

Cape Town and other business schools in this country, making it equal to the best in the world."

All fulltime students would be residential after the move, so that they could work 12 hours a day seven days a week. "It will be a pressure cooker."

Hall stressed the importance, not only of providing more skilled management for SA, but of drawing all sectors of the community into the business world.

"Good business means making everybody better off. And if we don't bring people into this world (of business) and show them they can succeed in it, we may find ourselves in a state in which the people at the top are making all the decisions — and making bad decisions."

"This has been happening in country after country, for centuries."

He said he hoped there would be a number of overseas students

in the MBA programme, "as a leavening".

It was intended to make it a four-term course. The first two terms would be the equivalent of an American MBA and the final two would be in greater depth.

The management certificate course was intended for people of proven business ability who had not had the opportunity to go to a university. It would be open to all races and he hoped students would come from other Southern African countries. But he did not intend it for students from overseas.

Hall said that although he had received executive approval from the university to make the plans for the move to the Waterfront public, formal approval still had to be received from the authorities including the city council.

"I hope the formal channels will not impede our progress."



# Business School to move into jail

Staff Reporter

USC's Business School is going to jail.

The old Breakwater Prison, part of the huge harbour redevelopment scheme, is being taken over by the university's Graduate School of Business, it was disclosed yesterday.

The school's new director, Professor David Hall, announced that the school would move from its current premises on the lower campus in Rondebosch to the old prison — known locally as "the Fort" — in

the Victoria and Alfred Basin waterfront scheme.

But to pay for the move — due in 1992 — the school will have to demonstrate its own business and marketing skills by earning R25 million. Professor Hall said the money would not be raised by an appeal.

The Breakwater Prison is a historic building with high walls and castellated ramparts, which still has a treadmill inside.

Professor Hall said it was vibrant and dynamic — an appropriate setting for the enlarged business school, which he expected to attract students from other parts of Southern Africa and from overseas.

Mr David Jack, managing director of the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront Co, said that having the business school there would be "a very exciting element in the development".

● Full report — Page 10

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12/10/92

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# Staff feud could have led to death list

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NP Makaula - were marked for elimination, as was a second year Baledi student TN Xundu, after they were identified as "suspected supporters" of the ANC or the UDF.

A source close to the university community said the fact that four of the five on the list were politically uninvolved staff members pointed towards a naive and bungled intelligence-gathering network on the campus.

In a Press statement, Scott and Hookham said they were greatly distressed to learn their names were on an alleged hit list.

They denied being involved in any covert or overt political activities.

Scott and Hookham said they believed a Margaret Grant, who was formerly employed by the Bureau of Academic Support Services (BASS) at the university, who was now living in George, was in possession of information which might throw light on the identity of those who drew up this list.

"We are furthermore concerned to note that Ms Grant is in the process of leaving the country and will do so unless subpoenaed by a court of law or a legally constituted commission of inquiry."

A university source, who knew the four, said as it was clear they were politically uninvolved there must have been another reason for their inclusion on the death list.

"A common link between the four, however, was the fact that they were all involved in ongoing conflict with a former employee of the University who was employed by BASS."

Investigations revealed that Grant left the

university in June.

She was employed by Unira after her job was advertised during the middle of 1988. She was one of two people interviewed for the job after presenting a "near perfect" CV.

Immediately following Grant's appointment she bypassed the internal BASS management structures and renegotiated her grade of employment, resulting in a much higher salary.

She was also allocated a two-bedroom university flat, even though there was an acute housing shortage for university staff members.

During the period of her employment she clashed with her immediate superiors, regularly bypassed structures and worked directly through senior university management.

Grant is said to have been one of the few people who interacted socially with the former security chief, Pierre Bezuidenhout, who was allegedly asked to mastermind the intelligence network.

It is said she carried a gun and was also involved in the training of Unira security staff in the use of cameras to monitor student unrest.

Bezuidenhout's appointment came at a time when the situation on the campus was seen to be uncontrollable after a major confrontation between students and the administration.

Bezuidenhout is said to have lost his job after refusing to become involved in the plot to assassinate the five people. He then told his story to Transkei's military ruler, Maj Bantu Holomisa. It resulted in the appointment of the commission of inquiry.



# Transkei commission told of order to shoot, kill students

By STAN MZIMBA

*C/ven 14/10/90 (12) (54)*

EVIDENCE that R23 000 was deposited into the bank account of a security guard who assisted in planting explosives at the University of Transkei and orders to "shoot to kill" demonstrating students, dominated the Skweyiya Commission of Inquiry in Umtata this week.

Advocate Lewis T Skweyiya SC is conducting an inquiry into the actions of Unitra campus security control director Pierre Bezuidenhout and his cousin, deputy director Johannes Gouwes. They have been fired from Unitra.

Unitra security control officer Eric Majavu said Bezuidenhout had approached him saying he would be rewarded if he co-operated.

In July 1989 he saw Bezuidenhout putting what looked like explosives into a canvas bag. "When he planted these bombs at three differ-

ent spots along the fence, I held the torch for him." Majavu was told to warn guards but not students about the dangerous fence.

At the end of September 1989 when he went to check his bank balance he found that R23 000 had been deposited into his account and he thought it could be part of the R40 000 promised to him.

This year he was told the money was paid to him due to a computer error and that he would be required to refund the university.

Majavu told the commission that in May their office received information that students were blocking cars heading for graduation. "Bezuidenhout armed six of us (guards) with pistols and repeatedly told us: 'You must not shoot to wound, but shoot to kill'."

The inquiry continues tomorrow.

# SAP: No comment on UCT spies

CH-TH 15/10/90 54  
Staff Reporter

THE use of "co-workers" by intelligence services was a practice recognised worldwide, and it was "unreasonable" to create the impression that police were involved in "evil practices", the South African Police said in a statement.

The police declined to comment on a report in Saturday's Cape Times that the University of Cape Town had dismissed a campus control officer for

allegedly spying for the security police.

"The SAP have taken note of the content of the article 'Campus Controlled' in Varsity (UCT's student newspaper). The SAP do not comment on articles and allegations such as these," the police statement said.

The dismissal of the police spy followed a three-month probe into a possible police network on campus and another two campus control officers were implicated.



# University fees to rocket as cash-strapped govt prepares to cut subsidies

By Peter 16/10/90

GOVERNMENT plans to cut subsidies to universities by 3% in rand terms next year despite inflation and increasing student numbers.

The cuts will force universities to raise student fees, and Rhodes University yesterday took the lead by announcing hikes of 20% in tuition fees and 15% in residence fees.

Committee of University Principals (CUP) chief director Jos Grobbelaar said universities were drawing up desperation budgets to accommodate the subsidy cuts, the worst in five years of tightening

TANIA LEVY

allocated last year. This was in line with cutbacks to all state departments.

However, the department had asked for the amount to be increased and hoped a final decision would be made by the end of the month, he said.

Although the subsidy cuts had not yet been finalised, most universities contacted yesterday said they were finalising budgets which allowed for serious reductions in state finance. RAU, Wits, Pretoria University and UCT expected to finalise fee in-

34

creases in coming weeks.

Grobbelaar said in terms of an agreement with CUP, government took responsibility for subsidising 80% of university costs based on student numbers and distribution between the natural and human sciences.

However, it had not been able to meet its full responsibility since the agreement was signed in 1986, he said.

In 1987 the state paid 85% of its 80% share and in 1988 and 1989 it had managed to meet only 80% of its contribution. This year government's subsidy was only 77%

of what it should have been, although student numbers had increased about 7% Grobbelaar said.

In a statement yesterday, Rhodes University vice-chancellor Derek Henders said the fee increases approved by council were the minimum to maintain financial stability. Full compensation for envisaged subsidy reductions might well have driven up by as much as 50%.

Next year, BA students would pay tuition fees of R3 850 compared with R3 100 in 1990, B Com students would pay R4 100 (R3 200) and B Sc students R4 150 (R3 450)

# Ongoye students divided

THE University of Zululand's 4 000 students - who have been boycotting lectures for more than a month - are now divided, with some students breaking the boycott and attending lectures as from yesterday.

And the Students Representative Council has suffered two setbacks - the Press conference which they called for yesterday did not take place because no reporters turned up and the student body meeting they planned for 9am today was aborted because the university maintained that the meeting was not in accordance with regulations.

A spokesman for the university

said that some students had attended lectures yesterday without any clashes.

A spokesman for the SRC said the council met yesterday and decided to call a student body meeting today. He also said that some students had already begun attending lectures yesterday following a meeting at the weekend.

Mr Z Hlongwa, a spokesman for more than 300 part-time students on campus said most students were opposed to the boycott.

He said they wanted to continue with their studies and write the examinations. - Own correspondent

Sowetan 17/10/90

(54)



## Hecklers halt Viljoen

*61 Dam 17/10/90*  
PRETORIA — Right-wing Pretoria University students heckled and mocked Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen as he addressed students at the university yesterday.

Viljoen, who talked about a new constitutional dispensation, was interrupted by calls for a "Volkstaat" and a general election. (54)

At the end of his speech, six rightwing students stood at the front of the lecture hall holding the Vierkleur flag while Tukkies CP chairman Danie de Boer spoke to Viljoen. ~~54~~

Viljoen said afterwards he had been offended, adding he had been called a liar.

Meanwhile in Nelspruit on Monday night, hecklers prevented Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer from speaking at an NP meeting.

Earlier, local MP Dolf Mare was also shouted down when he addressed the group of 400 people. — Sapa.

*Cape Times 17/10*  
**R5m loan  
for UWC**

**Staff Reporter**

A LOAN agreement worth R5 million was signed between the University of the Western Cape (UWC) and Gencor Development Trust at a function in Johannesburg last night.

The loan — available at 1% interest a year and repayable over five years — is to be used to establish hostel facilities on the university campus.

The total hostel project will cost R15m but the university has approached Gencor to support this first phase of the development, which will accommodate 200 students.



# Rectors slam slur on open campuses

By REHANA ROSSOUW (54)

RECTORS at South African open universities have slammed the publication of a book by one of the major United States donor organisations questioning their initiatives to open their doors to all.

The book, "Hope at Last", written by Dr Michael Sinclair of the Kaiser Family Foundation — one of the major donor organisations in the US — may have wide-reaching implications for further funding to certain South African universities. South 18/10 - 24/10/90

The book questions the open universities' relevance to the disadvantaged sectors of the population.

Since the government cut university subsidies, they rely on private funders to raise 35 percent of their annual funds.

Sinclair questioned the role of certain open universities, saying "some of these programmes are innovative and eminently worthy of support, but many are perceived by interviewees as half-hearted attempts to win political credibility".

## Skirting

"Interviewees were generally of the opinion that, until the community is welcomed into the innermost sanctums of the open universities as a legitimate and fully-fledged stakeholder, the open universities will be seen to be skirting the real issue.

"One interviewee said: 'It is great public relations to give Mandela an honorary doctorate, but don't ask how many blacks serve on the university senate'."

Sinclair held up the University of the Western Cape (UWC) as a model of "Africanisation".

He said UWC, more than any other institution, embarked on a course of radical transformation which firmly placed it on "the cutting edge of educational change" in the country.

Sinclair said while none of the people he interviewed proposed that open universities should be precluded from consideration for funder support, several argued that funders should be more critical and demanding of progress in including blacks in positions of real authority and responsibility.

The vice-chancellors of the University of Cape Town, Witwatersrand and Rhodes objected to the publication of the book, saying that without support from US foundations, the education of black students would suffer.

UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders said the book was based on random interviews with anonymous people. The contrary views were not tested. T

"I do not object to criticism and debate about the university but I do object to the publication of anonymous, uncontested viewpoints," he said.

# Tough choices lie ahead

The outcome of political change in all societies depends to a lesser or greater degree on two broad sets of factors. One comprises the socio-economic conditions within which a new system will take root, usually referred to as the pre-requisites. A second influence is the mode of transition; how the political system changes and the forces and constraints that arise in the strategic process of transition.

Pre-negotiations between major protagonists are obviously well advanced. Substantive constitutional and policy-directed negotiation will begin early in 1991.

Some of these salient features are assessed in the brief and selective propositions below:

- The Government is negotiating from a position of ambiguity, but not weakness. The present Government has never been in danger of losing control of the broader, overarching agencies of administration and control.

## Ambiguity

- The "costs" of continued minority dominance since 1987, while serious, have been those of degree rather than categorical pressures. Social protest and instability have lowered investor confidence, internal economic sanctions have reduced the prospects of external investment but have left exports relatively unaffected.

- The major protagonist of government, the ANC, is likewise negotiating in a situation of ambiguity. Its popular legitimacy is untested although probably large (according to recent opinion polls, between 38 and 45 percent of the adult population of all races would choose the ANC above other parties).

- It has always been true, but never more clearly than in recent months, that the ANC has not only to seek a compromise with the Government, but must to some degree or another also make concessions to black homeland elites and bureaucrats,

some black local authority leaders, black religious elites who are rising above party-political divisions in the black community (especially Archbishop Tutu) and with some parties in the existing Parliament (the Labour Party and the Democratic Party, or parts of them) to avoid stark opposition from these quarters.

- The ANC and its alliance partners enjoy virtually no penetration of support into the middle and senior ranks of the relatively large and coherent bureaucracy and security establishment. Without support from the National Party, they could not assume the government of the country. The notion of an autonomous takeover by the ANC is far-fetched.

- Both the Government and the ANC (should) realise that if, in the process of settlement, they weaken or fragment each other, they will have to deal with less-reasonable and less-conciliatory alternative protagonists, among most of whom even the principle of compromise is at this stage unacceptable.

Taken together, these features illustrate a cardinal feature of the negotiating process. Both the ANC and the Government are "gatekeepers" to each other. Neither can achieve what they have set as objectives without co-operation from the other.

The Government cannot run the townships and the black schools without co-operation from the ANC, unless it uses massive force and risks heightened conflict, which will collapse economic growth. The ANC could not remotely anticipate governing the country without its parti-



What kind of transition faces South Africa? LAWRENCE SCHLEMMER, director of the Centre for Policy Studies, Wits Graduate School of Business Administration, discusses the options in an article published in the latest edition of "Indicator" — the Quarterly Review of Natal University's Centre for Social and Development Studies.

Stock 19/10/90

scoured in the ruling alliance, and carries with it the powerful symbolic reassurance of the support of the security agencies. It will emerge with unchallenged popularity among a clear majority of whites, probably most Indians, the stable employed adult generation of coloured people and, according to some recent opinion polls, some 20 to 25 percent of blacks.

This would amount to roughly 35 to 45 percent of the total electorate, sufficient at least to deprive the ANC of an overall majority.

The ANC has larger problems. At present, conflicts are occurring on the ground between black factions which could lead to the alienation from the ANC of many traditionally oriented Zulus.

Even more importantly, perhaps, is the fact that the sub-categories among the ANC's potential constituents have not only very intensely felt expectations for economic redress and policy-change but that the expectations are far from uniform.

The ANC has hardly the basis for a party programme. If it is to avoid fragmentation and severe internal dissent, the ANC will have to adopt a style of what can be politely termed "imperative co-ordination". It will have to use its middle-level activists, committee personnel, shop-stewards and street gangs to impose discipline.

- One might conclude that both the ANC and the NP are not going to substantially scale down claims to executive power. The compromise is unlikely to involve power for one and merely protection of rights for the other. Given the interdependence between the two parties, it also cannot involve the displacement of one or the other.

Perhaps the most important conclusion to draw at this stage, however, is that the settlement is going to involve some very tough choices and options. The expectation that the settlement will be an all-purpose package of trust, democracy, accountability and compromise is far-fetched.

cipation being "sponsored" by the National Party Government.

Revolutionary takeover is impossible in South Africa. The Government and the ANC are already locked in strained interdependence, which, after all, is the fundamental reason why they are negotiating with each other at all.

An interim period of co-responsibility in government by the ANC and the National Party is virtually the only conceivable outcome.

Obviously one must concede that possible outflanking of both the ANC and the NP by militant or resistant political forces could derail the present process.

## Pressure

One would suggest, however, that the derailment, if it occurs, would amount to a delay. The essential stalemate in political forces will resursect the process in due course.

The prospects of conjoint rule, or a form of co-determination, at least for a while, say nothing about its likely democratic content.

It is often optimistically assumed that mass pressure or democratic participation will be too strong to resist. The sobering fact is that, if they co-operate in a pact or corporate alliance, the National Party and the ANC together may have sufficient control over political and bureaucratic intermediaries to become rather undemocratic — an authoritarian elite cartel.

In the context of constituency support, the National Party probably has fewer problems and more leeway than the ANC.

If the NP appears to be en-



# UPE students to vote on free political activity

UNIVERSITY of Port Elizabeth (UPE) students are going to the polls from Monday to Wednesday next week to determine whether freedom of association and political activity on the campus should be allowed.

According to National Union of SA Students (Nusas) president Erica Elk, the UPE is the only university in South Africa where free political activity is still prohibited.

*New Nation 19/10 - 25/10/90*  
Elk said that, since 1983, there had been several student referenda on the issue and all had been in favour of allowing political freedom on the campus.

She said the results of the referenda had not been taken up by the Student Representative Council (SRC) because of "inefficiency, inexperience" and other reasons.

In the meantime, Nusas had sent an open letter to UPE students reminding them that their university was the only one in the

country that was against free political activity.

The letter said the status quo "prevents you, as a UPE student, from exercising the fundamental rights of free association and expression - recognised rights of any free society".

The letter has been endorsed by, among others, the National Party, Democratic Party, ANC, newspaper editors, SRCs at all universities, principals, student organisations and business people.

# A management <sup>(54)</sup> training project <sup>(10)</sup>

## with a difference

W/E Mat 19/10 - 25/10/90

THE University of Port Elizabeth has come up with a new kind of management training programme.

What makes it different from the plethora of courses, degrees and programmes offering training in business or management skills is that it aims to train middle management for businesses virtually from scratch.

The minimum entry level is Standard Eight, allowing companies to advance employees who don't have a high level of formal education but who show promise.

The programme offers a strong practical orientation, with the management of companies who choose candidates being closely involved not only in the choice, but also in the training and progress assessment of the trainees or "protégés", as the MDP prefers to call them.

The MDP covers two broad categories of skills which managers need. The first is managerial, including developing self-esteem and self-confidence, the second the functional business skills. Normal management training programmes don't address the needs of South African society, believes Management Development Programme head Charles Baillie. The intention of the MDP is to give a rounded rather than a one-dimensional training to would-be managers.

All the above makes it suitable for companies with affirmative action in mind, though Baillie stresses the colour-blindness of the course. (However, the present racial breakdown is around 50-50 black and white.)

Baillie set up the MDP at the behest of UPE's Centre for Continuing Education, with financial sponsorship from Goodyear and Firestone.

The MDP runs over two years, divided into three-week tuition blocks. Each block is followed by a six-week practical period, during which the protégés have to complete a project, shaped by the theory imbibed in the tuition block.

The theoretical side of the programme comprises 25 modules with one lecturer a module.

Baillie says the programme has been tailored to suit the around 10 companies in the Eastern Cape which have participated in the programme. These include Volkswagen, Spoornet and the Urban Foundation.

Interest shown in the programme has led Baillie to investigate branching out from Port Elizabeth, to Cape Town and Johannesburg. Details haven't been worked out yet, but interested companies have been identified. There are two options. Either individual training modules will be sold to companies, or the whole programme will be duplicated in one or more new locations from next year.

The programme will, however, be tailored to the needs of the companies in the area. The cost now is R3 950 a person a year, but this will have to increase with a new location, reckons Baillie.

**Reg Rumney**



## WEBSTER WATCH

IT has been 537 days since university lecturer and human rights activist Dr David Webster was gunned down outside his Troyeville home.

Star 20/10/90

CID chief General Jaap Joubert has given a public assurance that the police "are determined to solve this crime", but no one has been arrested in connection with Dr Webster's death.

Police have reportedly said they will investigate allegations that Johannesburg City Council officials compiled a detailed dossier on Dr Webster during their surveillance activities.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of Dr Webster's killers.

(54)

# Study fees at Vista to go up 15pc next year

Sowetan 25/10/90

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STUDY fees at Vista University are to be increased for 1991, Mr G L Hartman, the university's director of public relations announced this week.

He said the average increase for students who receive fulltime training (degree and diploma studies), will be about 15 percent a course compared to the study fees for 1990.

This means the study

fees for the majority of the first-year courses will increase from R420 to R485 in 1991.

The study fees for in-service teachers who study by means of correspondence courses, have been increased by 13 percent.

This implies that in most cases, students will pay R680 in 1991 for a complete first-year or second-year curriculum.

This year the correspond-

ing amount was R600.

"The increase was mainly necessitated by rising costs, the rate of inflation and the decrease in subsidy allocated to the university by the State - totalling more than 20 percent.

"The Council of the University has investigated each possible venue to ensure that the increase be kept as low as possible.

"The council has managed to limit the increase in study fees as explained above, by implementing strict savings measures and cut-backs in the budget for 1991."

All fulltime students registered for a second or subsequent year are considered for merit awards based on the academic achievement of the preceding year of registration at Vista.

Students who subsequently register for a second-year or third-year course, receive these merit awards in the form of a discount of 20 percent for a course pass mark of 50-54 percent, to a discount of 75 percent for a course pass mark of 75 percent and higher.

Students who register at Vista for the first time in the year following the year of leaving school are considered for merit awards based on the academic achievement in the Senior Certificate or matriculation exam.

For each A-symbol obtained, the award implies a discount of R210, for each B-symbol obtained, a discount of R168, and for each C-symbol obtained, a discount of R126 regarding study fees for the first year of study.



# Subsidy cuts forces increases at Rhodes

Sowetan 25/10/90

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THE Council of Rhodes University in Grahamstown has approved a number of fee increases which will effectively increase the package cost for first-time entering students by between 17 and 19 percent.

Dr Henderson, the university's vice-chancellor, said there will be an increase of about 20 percent in academic fees, and an increase of about 15 percent in residence fees.

"We anticipate a heavy cut in Government subsidies. We have also has to take into account substantial salary increases in 1990, especially for academic and service staff.

"Rhodes is determined not to compromise on quality, but to economise wherever possible. The increases are the minimum that will enable us to maintain our

financial stability in 1991.

"Full compensation for envisaged subsidy reductions might well have driven fees up by as much as 50 percent.

"We believe that the cost of sending a student to Rhodes in 1991 still compares favourably with other English-language universities.

"The university's bursaries office and finance division have, over the past few years, assisted many needy students with bursaries and loans. This service to students will, of course, be available to applicants in 1991, potentially on an extended basis, if we can attract more donations," he said.

As representative examples, BA students will pay tuition fees of R3 850 (R3 200 in 1990); B.Com students will pay R4 000 for tuition (R3 200 in

1990); and B.Sc students will pay R4 150 (R3 450 in 1990).

Residence fees will be R5 100 (R4 425 in 1990). The registration and amenities fee has increase from R300 to R375.

# Bop varsity rejects claims

THE acting vice-chancellor of the University of Bophuthatswana has said the institution did not use threats of dismissal to influence the behaviour of employees.

Professor JE Setshedi was responding to a warning by the Union of Democratic University Staff, which has threatened to mobilise support to isolate the university if staffers were dismissed for joining political organisations.

By MATSHUBE  
MFOLOE

The newly-launched local ANC branch members, who are also members of the university staff, were reportedly under threat of losing their jobs at the university.

They are Mr Job Mokgoro of the department of administration and management; Mr Mandla Magwetyana, computer centre, Ms Jane Mat-somela, internal auditing;

Mr Paul Daphne, development studies; and Mr Thaka Seboka of the law department.

Setshedi said in a statement Unibo had conditions stipulating procedures which must be observed before an employee's service could be terminated.

He said before any action was taken a commission of inquiry was set up.

The affected employee was then questioned and allowed representation at such a hearing.

06/10/90  
Jwefan

54



THE SOUTH African Board for Personnel Practice (SABPP) has recognised relevant degree courses of eight universities. The universities are: Fort Hare, Free State, Port Elizabeth, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand and University of South Africa.

Chris Pottas, chairman of the board's education and training committee, says it evaluated the personnel management aspects of each university's relevant degrees before granting accreditation.

Each university's accreditation is for three years, after which the curriculums will be reassessed with academic staff to ensure that syllabuses remain in tune with the demands made on personnel practitioners.

Professor Pottas says graduates will auto-

SI Times 28/10/90  
54  
Degrees OK  
in personnel

matically qualify in terms of academic requirements — work experience is another — for registration with the board.

Inquiries from other universities are being considered.

The SABPP was established in 1982. Its purpose is to sustain a high level of professional competence in personnel practice. About 3 500 people are registered in various categories.

# Tuks rejects open hostels (54)

THE Conservative Party at Pretoria University has rejected as "unacceptable" the opening of the university's hostels to all races, saying they expected conflict.

The university's residences were officially opened by the Students' Representative Council on Thursday and about 20 people "of other race groups" were expected to enter the residences next year, said CP Tuks chair Mr Danie de Beer yesterday.

He said a scientific poll conducted among

hostel students in October proved "a minimum of 72 per cent to a maximum of 93 per cent were against the integration proposal."

Mr de Beer said the residences had a lot of Afrikaner tradition, particularly in their initiation ceremony, which could give rise to difficult situations.

"For example, a very conservative Afrikaans girl from the Platteland having to kiss a modern black guy from Pretoria..."

He said the opening of

residences was opposed on cultural and not racial grounds.

During initiation, he said, patriotic Afrikaner songs were sometimes sung and in men's residences there was physical contact.

"Not necessarily violent, but physical contact does take place. Some guy might be a pure racist and he could freak out and attack the guy."

"Or a black first-year might be punished by four white seniors, which could lead to accusations of victimisation. - Sapa.



# Shift in education bias gets backing

By Michael Chester

The SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) yesterday pledged full support for sweeping reform of the education system to shift the bias in schools and universities from academic courses to the development of vocational talents.

The first annual convention of Sacob — formed out of the merger of Assocom and the Federated Chamber of Industries — was told in Johannesburg that radical new thinking was vital to combat "an acute crisis".

## Fill gaps

Delegates agreed that an education system relevant to the future needs of a new South Africa at all levels, economic, political and social, had to be devised.

Among the priorities should be a national literacy campaign to fill the gaps in education caused by apartheid policies, which had left 70 percent of black adults with less than five years of schooling.

Proposals to set new initiatives in motion were set out by the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, which argued that closer links between education models and economic development were essential.

The potential results stemming from more concentration on vocational rather than purely academic talent had been shown by the economic miracles seen in Far East countries such as Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

In South Africa, problems had been compounded by an over-emphasis on academic studies at higher tertiary education levels, leading to gross imbalances and distortions in the distribution of manpower.

The bias in favour of academic courses was not confined to white students alone but was spread across the spectrum of all population groups.

"A correction of these imbalances is fundamental to the achievement of healthy economic growth and progress," the Durban delegation argued.

EDUCATION — UNIVERSITY

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# Bursaries and addresses

PUPILS FORUM has been flooded with letters from readers requesting addresses where they can apply for bursaries. A number of these addresses were published in our June 8-June 14 edition. *New Nation (Pupils Forum)*

We regret that most institutions are already closed for this year's applications and we advise students to try the bursary sections at the universities, technikons or colleges where they would like to study.

Below we publish the addresses of universities and institutions which offer bursaries. For addresses of technikons and colleges, students may ask their principals, career advisers or local education department offices.

## SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (SACC)

The SACC offer financial assistance mainly to students residing in the rural areas.

The assistance is provided for students from secondary school up to university. You should indicate in your application what studies you are following or would like to follow.

Their address is: African Bursary Fund  
SA Council of Churches  
P. O. Box 4921  
Johannesburg 2 000

## EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES COUNCIL

This institution provides financial assistance to standard 10 students who are willing to proceed with their studies at university, a technikon or college of education as well as students in their first year in such institutions.

The applicants should be interested in studying in commerce, science, journalism or public administration.

Those willing to study education should be interested in teaching commerce or science subjects.

Students in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Western Cape should send their applications to:

Educational Opportunities Council  
P. O. Box 3323  
Johannesburg 2 000

Students from Natal can send their applications to:

Educational Opportunities Council  
P. O. Box 2687  
Durban 4 000

Students in the Eastern Cape can apply to:

Educational Opportunities Council  
P. O. Box 23181  
Dias-Land 6 009

## ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION AND DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES BURSARIES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

These two companies offer bursaries and scholarships for students who wish to study in the following courses:

- Mining Engineering
- Extractive Metallurgy
- Chemical Engineering (with mineral processing options)
- Mechanical Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- B. Comm. degree with relevant subject choice leading to a career in accountancy or personnel management.

In order to be considered for a bursary or a scholarship in these companies you should be studying for or have obtained a matric exemption with symbols which are acceptable to university. The lowest acceptable symbol is "D".

The address is: The Bursary and Scholarship Unity Graduate Recruitment Dept.

Anglo American Corporation of SA Ltd.

P. O. Box 61587  
Marshalltown 2107

26/10/1-1/11/90

## THE SA INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

Provides financial assistance for tertiary studies. Only students in tertiary institutions or currently doing matric need apply.

The address is: SA Institute of Race Relations

Bursary Dept.  
P. O. Box 32597  
Braamfontein 2017

It is also not too early to choose the university, you would like to go to. Here are some addresses. You can apply now for their prospectus.

## Addresses of Universities:

Transvaal:  
The University of Bophuthatswana  
Private bag X2046  
Mafikeng  
Bophuthatswana

Medical University of South Africa  
P. O. Medunsa 0204  
University of the North  
Private bag X5090  
Pietersburg 0070

University of Pretoria  
Brooklyn, Pretoria  
0181

University of South Africa  
P. O. Box 392  
Pretoria 0001

University of Venda  
Private bag X2220  
Thohoyandou  
Venda

Vista University  
Private bag X634  
Pretoria 0001

University of the Witwatersrand  
Jan Smuts Avenue  
Johannesburg 2 000

Cape Province:  
The University of Cape Town  
Private Bag Rondebosch 7 700  
The University of Fort Hare  
Private bag X1314  
Alice 5700

University of Port Elizabeth  
P. O. Box 1600  
Port Elizabeth 6 000

Rhodes University  
P. O. Box 94  
Grahamstown 6 140

University of Stellenbosch  
Stellenbosch 7 600

University of Transkei  
Private bag X5092  
Umtata  
Transkei

University of the Western Cape  
Private bag X17  
Bellville 7 530

Natal:  
The University of Durban-Westville  
Private bag X4001  
Durban 4 000

University of Natal-Durban  
King George V Avenue  
Durban 4 001

University of Natal-Pietermaritzburg  
P. O. Box 375  
Pietermaritzburg 3 200

University of Zululand  
Private bag X1001  
kwa-Dlangezwa 3 886



## Historic Fort Hare appointment

MR GORDON N Zide has been appointed registrar (administration) at the University of Fort Hare. This is the first time the university has appointed a black Fort Hare graduate to this post.

Zide obtained a BA degree at Fort Hare in 1977 and a BA (Hons) degree in Anthropology in 1978. In 1984, he was conferred with an MA degree in Anthropology for his dissertation "The Burial and Funeral Practices in Ciskei: An enquiry into present day practices and associated ideas".

He has attended a number of course and seminars on industrial relations and staff development.

Zide has a few publications to his credit and one of them is a poetry book published by Educum. The title of the book is "Esasekuhlaleni", which means "Social Affairs". *Sowetan 21/1/90*

Zide is an affiliate member of the Institute of Personnel management of South Africa. He is married to Nomalizo Lujabe and they have three children.

St Barnabas College in Bosmont, Johannesburg, was this week presented with a R60 000 cheque by Mr Immo Starbreit, the ambassador of Germany to South Africa. Starbreit (left) is seen here shaking hands with Mr Michael Corke, headmaster of the college. The money will be used to assist pupils. Pic by MBUZENI ZULU



Star 14/11/90

# Rick Turner

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## probe dropped

**T**HE Harms Commission has decided not to continue with its investigations into the murder of Natal academic Dr Rick Turner because of a lack of facts "and other clues."

Mr Justice Harms says, however, that there are two suspects — former Bureau for State Security (BOSS) spy Martin Dolinchek and an unidentified man described "as a so-called rightist political activist."

Dr Turner was murdered at his home in Durban on January 8 1978 after having been restricted in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

### Investigate

"His mother requested that the commission investigate his death (as) she believes the State to be responsible for her son's death," says the Harms report.

"She furnished no facts to substantiate this, but she did append a report by a private detective ... he reported that 'at this stage I have no evidence in-

dicating that a member of any of the governmental agencies could possibly be suspected'."

Mr Justice Harms says Dolinchek "was involved in the Seychelles invasion and was, there, sentenced to imprisonment.

"He is not available to give evidence and in an interview with the deceased's mother, he did not furnish her with any useful information.

"A second suspect is known as a so-called rightist political activist who was in 1979 convicted of offences relating to his political persuasions."

Allegations linking the man to the Turner murder "led nowhere".

● The commission found there was nothing sinister about two SA Defence Force lieutenants trespassing on the Verwoerd-burg property of human rights lawyer Brian Currin.

The report said the men had been investigating the illegal use of an SADF vehicle which had been stopped near Mr Currin's property. □



# UCT RUNNERS

# OVER MANDERS

w/e ARGUS 3/11/90

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## OPPENHEIMER STILL ISSUE AT 'PEOPLES' GRADUATION

By JANIS FRASER, Weekend Argus Reporter

THE University of Cape Town will break with tradition and hold a unique ethnic "peoples" open-air graduation ceremony when it confers an honorary doctorate in law on deputy African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela on November 30.

But the vexed question of who will confer the doctorate appears to remain.

The ceremony will go ahead after months of protest from a committee of South African National Students' Association (Sansco) members and trade union officials who wanted to ditch UCT's traditional graduation format.

However, traditionalists and left wingers still appear to be at odds over whether the university's chancellor Mr Harry Oppenheimer will confer the doctorate on Mr Mandela.

The deputy vice-chancellor of UCT Professor John Reid said today that Mr Oppenheimer would perform the ceremony.

Sansco has objected to the doctorate being conferred by Mr Oppenheimer and have threatened protest during the event. Spokesman Mr Ngaba Bucwa vowed: "We will not have our leader bow down in front of the capitalist."

Professor Reid said the outdoor ceremony would be the first of its kind at UCT. The circumstances were exceptional and it was unlikely the normal graduation format would be varied in future. The graduation ceremony has been the centre of controversy from the outset.

When UCT offered the degree, shortly before Mr Mandela's release in February, Sansco — which regards itself as the ANC voice on campus — raised misgivings.

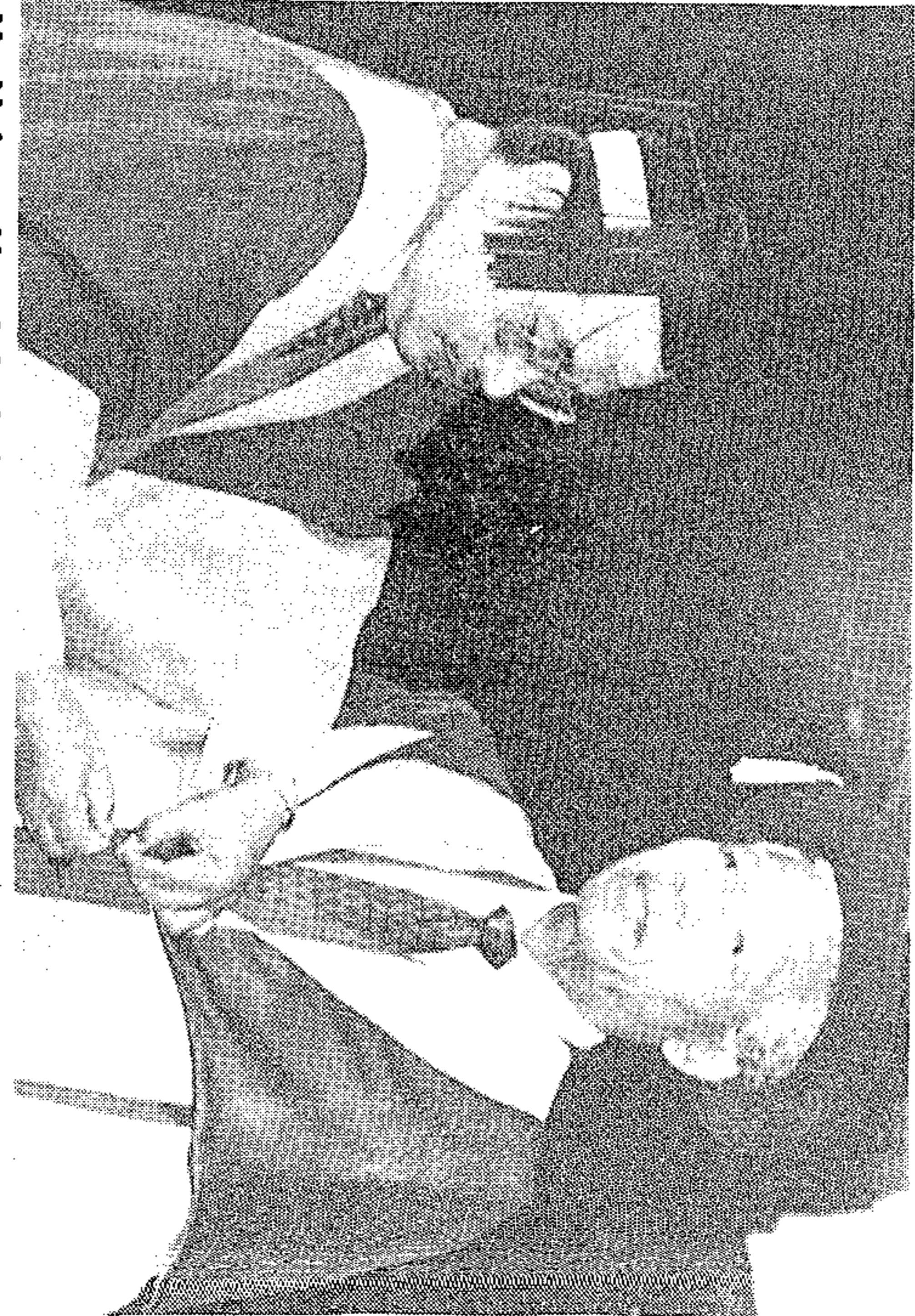
The organisation accused UCT of being "opportunistic" and met Mr Mandela in April to voice its objection. After the meeting the initial graduation ceremony was postponed.

For five months the university authorities, Sansco and campus workers belonging to the Transport and General Workers Union have struggled to reach agreement.

"We wanted the ceremony to be a special one befitting the leader of the ANC and not with the normal academic pomp at UCT ceremonies," Mr Bucwa was quoted as saying.

The statement has angered many traditionalists but few were willing to comment today. UCT authorities have agreed to invite cultural groups and political organisations who are expected to take part in proceedings.

The open air venue is to ensure that as many people as possible can attend.



Mr Nelson Mandela is helped with his robe after being awarded an honorary doctorate of letters by the University of Malaya. Mr Mandela, in Kuala Lumpur, will leave for Brunei tomorrow to complete his six-nation tour of Asia and the Pacific.



# 'Doctor' Mandela capped

(54)

29/11/91

Argus

By VIVIEN HORLER  
Staff Reporter

**D**EPUTY president of the African National Congress Mr Nelson Mandela has called on South African universities to re-examine their entry qualifications.

This was necessary to "redeem the inherited inequities of the past and open the doors of learning to those who are traditionally deprived", he said last night.

Mr Mandela was speaking at a special graduation ceremony at the University of the Western Cape at which he an honorary doctor of laws degree was conferred on him by the chancellor, Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

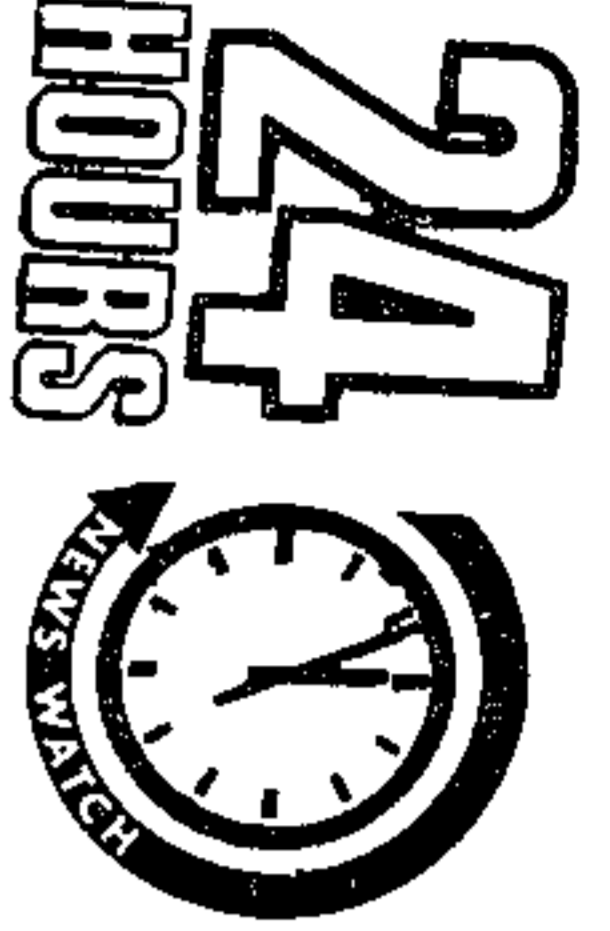
In awarding the degree, UWC became the first South African university to confer an honorary doctorate on Mr Mandela. He will also be made an honorary doctor of laws at an open air graduation ceremony at the University of Cape Town tomorrow.

Welcoming the 4 000-plus guests in the university's Great Hall and watching the ceremony on large television screens in the square outside, rector Professor Jakes Gerwel said the university had also wanted to confer an honorary degree on ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo.

But because he was unable to be present, it had been decided to confer the degree on him at a special ceremony in the new year.

After Mr Mandela had knelt to be capped by Archbishop Tutu and hooded by Professor Gerwel, he said South African education needed fundamental restructuring to meet the present challenges.

"Emulating the European or American ethic in either our sciences or our arts cannot be a satisfactory solution



to specifically South African problems. Nor is the importation of solutions that have been applied elsewhere the best way to uproot obstacles that are universal but yet have national peculiarities."

Mr Mandela said the education that "racist South Africa has foisted on its young" could not serve as a model for a future South Africa.

"The psychological bondage this system imposes on white youth is as harmful in its effects as the physical enslavement gutter education sought to impose on our young people."

Mr Mandela said that as South Africa moved away from minority domination to a people's democracy it was inappropriate that the universities continued to reproduce patterns and practices that would "undermine what we are trying to build."



**CAPPED:** Mr Nelson Mandela kneels to be capped by the chancellor of the University of the Western Cape, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, at a special graduation ceremony last night.

Pictures: WILLE DE KLERK, The Argus

## Toyi-toyi at UWC graduation

By VIVIEN HORLER  
Staff Reporter

**M**ORE than 4 000 people cheered, applauded and toyi-toyed as Mr Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, was made an honorary doctor of laws in buoyant ceremony at the University of the Western Cape.

About 2 000 invited guests crowded into the university's Great Hall, while about the same number watched the proceedings on giant television monitors outside.

Security was tight as ANC cadres and UWC marshals checked the bags of everyone entering the hall and made the audience pass through metal detectors. During a photo session before the ceremony photographers were not allowed to get closer than five metres of Mr Mandela, resplendent in blue and grey satin gown and velvet cap.

As journalists arrived early for the ceremony, helpers were still erecting tables for the concert and party afterwards, while other workers were changing the position of giant ANC banners which had been fixed to the pillars outside the Great Hall the wrong way round.

Inside there was a colonial touch as the academic procession came into the hall to Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance.

The tight security delayed the start of the ceremony by 45 minutes, but chancellor Archbishop Desmond Tutu, declaring the congregation of the university open, said people should stop looking at their watches. To applause and laughter he said: "We're in Africa now."



Mr Mandela, newly capped honorary doctor of laws, surrounded by some UWC staff members, above, including the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel at a private party last night. Below: Mr Mandela is congratulated after the graduation by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.



**PEOPLE'S PIANIST:** Abdullh Ibrahim, formerly known as Dollar Brand, entertains the crowd at the party held at UWC.



Argus 29/11/90

(A)

(54)

# Doctor Mandela, I presume?



**IF THE CAP FITS:** Nelson Mandela smiles at well-wishers after being capped and hooded as an honorary doctor of laws at a special graduation ceremony at the University of the Western Cape last night. ● Full report and more pictures, page 27.

Picture: WILLIE DE KLERK, The Argus





# Student group decides to boycott graduation

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN  
Political Staff

ARLES 21/11/90 54  
A NEW row has erupted over the capping of ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela with an honorary degree next week.

The Azanian Students' Convention announced today it was boycotting a graduation ceremony at the University of the Western Cape where Mr Mandela is to get an honorary doctorate on November 29.

This follows the settling of the controversy over who will confer a degree on Mr Mandela at the University of Cape Town the following day.

Vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders announced today that Mr Mandela would be capped by the chancellor, Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

An unsigned letter to the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, accuses the university of being biased in favour of "congress politics".

The author wanted to know why UWC was honouring Mr Mandela and not the late Mr Zeph Mothopeng, the former president of the Pan-Africanist Congress, or former Robben Island prisoner Dr Neville Alexander.

Professor Gerwel said UWC had no "institutional bias towards any political orientation except to be officially and firmly committed to the anti-apartheid struggle and the creation of a non-racial democratic order".

## Boycott

Azasco spokesman Mr Xolani Kalaote said the organisation would boycott, but would not demonstrate against the UWC ceremony.

"We are discussing the wisdom of making heroes of people in the process of struggle.

"We find it difficult to see how one person's contribution in the struggle for liberation can be weighed against any other person," Mr Kalaote said.

Mr Rashid Seria, the UWC graduation committee convener, said the ceremony had been organised along non-sectarian lines.

"While we respect Azasco's anti-graduation position, we believe that because of our unique position among tertiary institutions, UWC should be given special consideration."

The committee had told Azasco in a letter that next Thursday's ceremony was not a normal graduation.

## Symbol for struggle

"We were honouring a person who has come to symbolise so many aspects of our struggle for liberation. We believe that Comrade Mandela is an international figure who rises above ideological differences."

The UCT row erupted when the South African National Students Congress objected to their "leader" having to bow before Mr Oppenheimer, who they described as the country's "foremost capitalist".

UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders said in a newspaper advertisement today that there had never been "doubt as far as the University Council, Mr Mandela or I, myself" that the honorary Doctor of Laws degree would be conferred by Mr Oppenheimer.

The ceremony takes place on the Groote Schuur rugby fields at 4.30pm on November 30.

The graduation ceremony is by invitation only.

University orator Professor J V O Reid will present Mr Mandela to Mr Oppenheimer. Mr Mandela will give an address.



# UWC's commitment to democracy

ALMOST four years ago Professor Jakes Gerwel, then the new rector of the University of the Western Cape, called on parents and students to "walk with us into the night".

"We operate in the faith that we are working for, and moving towards, a new dawn and a new day. We speak of ourselves as the university of the future," he said then.

This week Professor Gerwel paused to take stock. In a wide-ranging interview he said: "I wouldn't say we've reached the light yet. But I think our country is now moving that way."

"And I believe that the things we at the University of the Western Cape have done, and stood for, and defended, have been vindicated by the development of the nation."

Now it is time, says Professor Gerwel, for the university to redefine its relationship with the state and other political institutions.

## Watershed

"The events of February 2 called for the redefinition of a lot of things in this society, including how various institutions, such as the churches, the schools and universities relate to political organisations and a future state."

"Through the years UWC took a position, and I believe it was one all universities should have taken, on the question of freedom and how it was being eroded. Especially during the Botha time it felt as though South Africa was moving towards a period of siege."

"Because of the social location and history of this university, it became imperative for us to come out strongly and openly in defence of liberty. We could not remain neutral."

"Our commitment to democracy meant we had to look at ourselves and be clear on who we admitted, how we admitted them, how we taught, what we taught, what our research focus was."

Professor Gerwel, rector of the University of the Western Cape, believes that now is the time for the university to redefine its relationship with the state and other political institutions. In an interview with Staff Reporter VIVIEN HÖRLER he paused to take stock.

21/1/90

"We saw ourselves as the intellectual home of the left and came out firmly, openly and unapologetically on the side of the democratic and liberation forces."

Professor Gerwel sees February 2 as an event in a continuing process, rather than as a watershed.

"When I say we now need to redefine our relationships, I don't mean we will disconnect ourselves from our previous principles and commitments. That would be a serious betrayal of the best in this institution."

## Freedom

There had been accusations that UWC was sectarian and committed to the African National Congress. "It is true that the ANC has been the major liberation movement and that in our commitment to the pursuit of freedom we did act jointly with Congress forces. But in this new, changing situation I want to emphasise that UWC is a non-sectarian, democratic institution."

So sensitive had the university become to charges of supporting the ANC, he said, that ANC members who had applied to join the university staff tended to have their applications scrutinised more rigorously than most.

Professor Gerwel said the university was committed in its teaching, research and service to three principles: excellence, accessibility and relevance. He saw the university as having a major contribution to make in the coming "reconstruction" period, in terms of technical and social expertise, as well as sending people into leadership roles in society.

"During the coming negoti-

ations it would be illogical not to expect President F W de Klerk to consolidate his white power base and do all he can to see that social and economic privilege remain as intact as possible.

"We, on the other hand, have to guard against ending up in a neo-colonial country, where although the government may have officially changed, the management of society remains in the same hands. Universities have a role here."

## Democracy

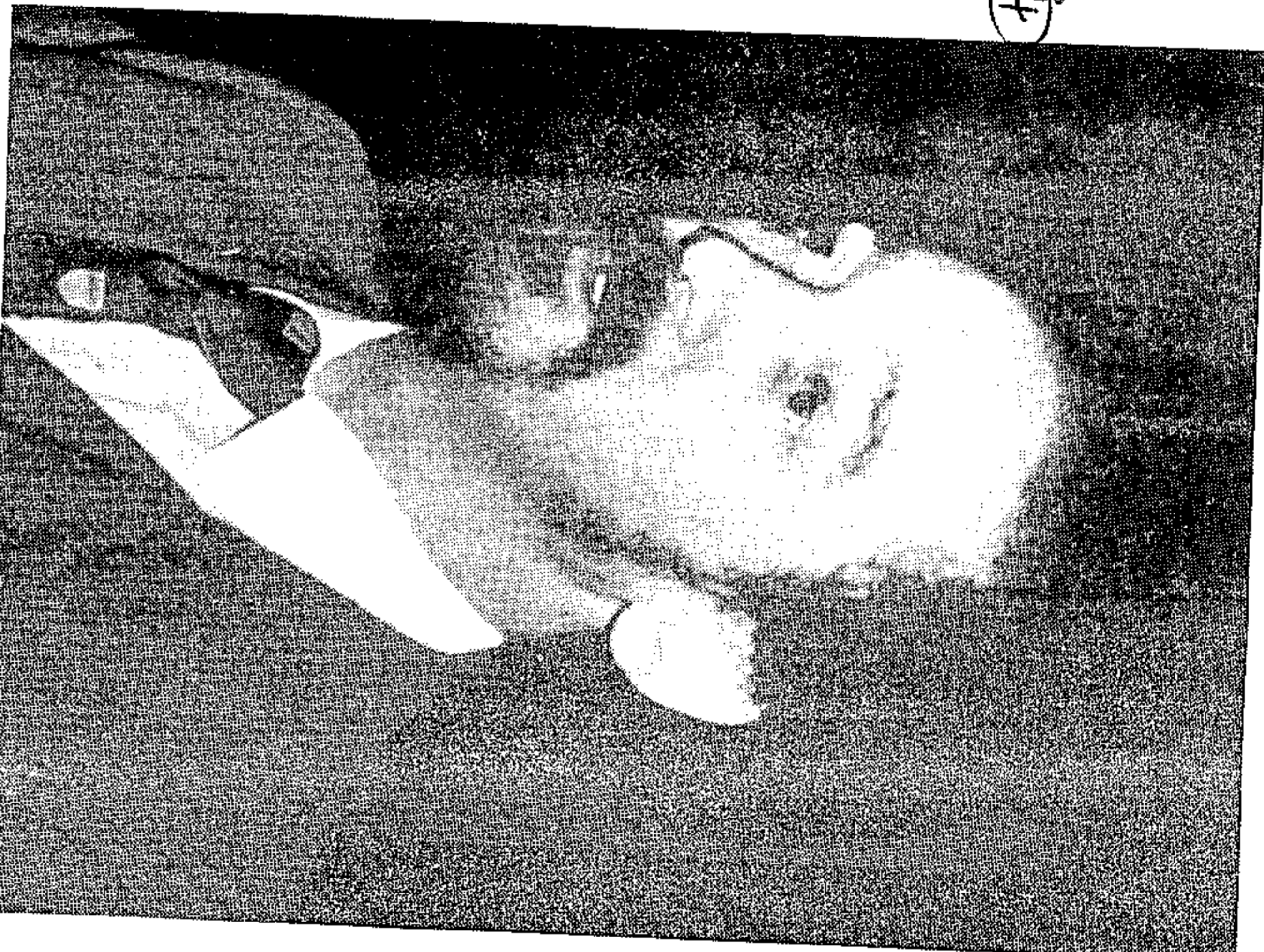
He said he hoped in the new South Africa that UWC would continue to nurture its relationship with "the people". "We have to take the concept of a people's democracy seriously. It seems we're not going to have a socialist workers' state, and I hope the new government will not merely be a type of technical bourgeois democracy. What we need is a greater participative democracy."

"This university has a solid relationship with the people, and will continue to do so. I hope that this type of interaction with the mass democratic movement will result in a form of empowerment of the ordinary people."

Referring to accessibility, he spoke of the problems of admission criteria for students. UWC had grown from 6 500 students in 1986 to 12 500 this year, and until this year had admitted whoever applied, provided they complied with the statutory minimum matric requirements.

"And we would have continued to grow had we had the capacity. We make no apologies for our growth."

Many universities admitted students with the highest ma-



Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of UWC.

tric results, but UWC rejected this approach early because of the standard of black matric results.

The dean of the arts faculty, Professor Stanley Ridge, said: "We have to accept that we're going to have large numbers of students who are not conventionally equipped for university. Our experience here — and we have our own statistics base — is that matric results are almost completely unreliable as predictors of university success."

The university has now introduced a selection process that works at random for 80 percent of the applicants. The remaining 20 percent of places are allocated to cor-

standards are, on average, slightly too high.

"Our record of the people we are sending out is also good, and we hold our own with ease."

Professor Gerwel said: "UWC has responded to the mass demand for education, and the concept of the mass, the crowd, does something to the liberal concept of standards."

"But if you look at specific departments at UWC you find, for instance, that our English department is the best teaching department in English in the country, our department of Afrikaans literature has fundamentally reshaped thinking on the subject, our German department has done fundamental work in foreign language teaching, and it was a member of UWC's theology department who presented the NGK Sengdikerk synod with the Belhar Confession in 1986 declaring apartheid a heresy."

## Ratios

"I could go on and on. Look also at the people we appoint to this university, and the people who apply for posts here."

The poor quality of black and so-called coloured schooling in South Africa means the majority of students' matric results are poor, a system that works to white pupils' advantage. In 1985 there were 39 700 black university students, compared with 12 800 coloureds, 17 500 Indians and a whopping 142 000 whites.

While South Africa's overall ratio of students to the rest of the population was about right — nine students to every 1 000 of the population — the figures were badly skewed in terms of population groups.

In 1985 there were 2,6 black students for every 1 000 of the population, 4,6 coloureds, 21,3 Indians and 31,3 whites. The figure for whites is just one below the figure for the United States, which has the highest rate in the world.

In 1985 the Afrikaans medium universities had 96 percent white enrolment, and the English universities an average of 70 percent white students.

Commented Professor Gerwel: "One of the criteria for standards should be how well an institution responds to being South African. And if an institution has 90 percent white enrolment, something is terribly wrong."

Looking at the future of South Africa and the future of his university, Professor Gerwel finds much for optimism. "This is an exciting institution and my time as rector has been intellectually and educationally the most exciting period of my career. We have faced up to many educational and other challenges and the experience of UWC will be valuable, because many of the difficulties and challenges South Africa is going to face have already been faced here."

"We have a wealth of experience. Almost alone among South African universities we have grappled with making this university a South African institution and a non-racial institution."

## Subsidy

"I am appalled at our funding. In terms of our subsidy we are earning about half the amount per student that Wits, Stellenbosch or UCT earn. Last year the state arbitrarily decided to disregard the growth factor when allocating the subsidy and, of course, this penalised us because we were the fastest-growing university. This meant a cut of 52 percent in our subsidy."

"However, despite the fact that we're the poorest university in material terms and the worst-funded, we're rich in experience and we've built up a core of committed and dedicated South African intellectuals here."

"Our struggles have equipped us with an energy to face the future."



## UCT ceremony closed

CMT-Ten 30/11/90  
Staff Reporter 54

ONLY ticket holders may attend today's graduation ceremony at which the University of Cape Town will confer an honorary law doctorate on ANC vice-president Mr Nelson Mandela.

"We wish to remind the public that admission is by invitation only," UCT's director of public relations, Mr Kendal Jarvis, said yesterday.

Ticket holders were requested to take their seats by not later than 4.15pm, he said.

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Cape Times 30/11/90 Staff Reporter 54

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Sta 6/11/90

# Wits terror accused 'may get political indemnity'

Court Reporter

A University of the Witwatersrand student facing charges of terrorism and attempted murder appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Jeremy Seeber (24), the son of a Unisa economics professor, has not yet been asked to plead.

Mr H van der Riet, who appeared for Mr Seeber, asked for a postponement of the case because of changes in the law which may make his

client eligible for political indemnity.

Mr van der Riet said the State would publish procedures for applying for indemnity in the Government Gazette on Friday.

## Terrorism

The Government had recently set up a new office of political immunity and indemnity in the Department of Justice, Mr van der Riet said.

Mr Seeber was detained in terms of section

29 of the Internal Security Act on August 24.

He is to be tried on a charge of terrorism and other charges, including attempted murder, causing explosions, importing explosives, and undergoing military training for the ANC.

In a letter on September 6, Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau refused Mr Seeber permission to apply for bail in the interests of State security.

The hearing was postponed to November 20.

22/11/90 (54)  
Protest at Unisa

Unisa workers affiliated to the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union are protesting against the employment of alleged former Johannesburg City Council spymaster Frik Barnard as head of protective service on the campus. They demand his resignation.



22/11/90

(54)

## Women's rights to be debated at conference

Women's rights — from constitutional equality to sexual assault — will be the topic of a Lawyers for Human Rights conference at the University of the Witwatersrand at the weekend.

More than 70 organisations will attend the conference, which starts tomorrow with addresses by ANC executive member Ruth Mompati and Namibian Minister Libertine Amathila.

"Putting women on

the agenda", the theme of the LHR's national conference, will focus on the need to involve women in the process of drafting a new constitution and will examine both institutional and legislative oppression.

Experts from Canada, Britain, the US and neighbouring countries will attend. Phone Susan Bazilli at (011) 331-3565 or Lucretia Seafield at (012) 21-2135 for details.

# BER sees recession lasting longer than first expected

CAPE TOWN — Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER) forecasts a slightly lower inflation rate in 1991, but warns that the recession might last somewhat longer than previously thought.

In its review of economic prospects, it says the world economy could contract faster as a result of the Gulf crisis and impact negatively on SA.

The bureau projects an average inflation rate of 14,3 percent for 1990 and 13,5 percent for 1991.

It says: "According to our assumption, oil prices could start to decline from the second quarter of 1991 onwards and therefore make room for a downward adjustment in the petrol price. We do not, however, foresee a downward adjustment by the full mar-

gin of the increases."

The bureau foresees an average rise in the producer price index of 12,8 percent for 1990, followed by 12,3 percent in 1991.

It foresees a downward trend in interest rates in 1991.

Investment in residential buildings is expected to diminish in 1990 and 1991.

In a general overview, it says the broad outlook for the major industrial countries in 1991 and the rest of 1990 is not particularly good.

The US economy is particularly vulnerable and, as a result, the dollar is projected to depreciate against other currencies.

However, the outlook for gold is depressed, it says.

"Our forecast of an average price of \$400 next year is perhaps

somewhat optimistic."

The rapid changes taking place in the political environment are opening new markets for SA, it says.

"The threat of additional sanctions has subsided and many governments are now talking in terms of lifting sanctions.

"The changes have caused uncertainty and, in some cases resentment, within SA. It would appear, however, as if the Government is under pressure to restructure the political system at an even faster pace.

"It is also clear the Government is committed to restructure the economy and that it has opted for a supply-side approach to set the process in motion," it says. — Sapa.



# 'Doctor' Mandela capped



By VIVIEN HORLER  
Staff Reporter

**D**EPUTY president of the African National Congress Mr Nelson Mandela has called on South African universities to re-examine their entry qualifications.

This was necessary to "reduce the inherited inequities of the past and open the doors of learning to those who are traditionally deprived", he said last night.

Mr Mandela was speaking at a special graduation ceremony at the University of the Western Cape at which he an honorary doctor of laws degree was conferred on him by the chancellor, Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

In awarding the degree, UWC became the first South African university to confer an honorary doctorate on Mr Mandela. He will also be made an honorary doctor of laws at an open air graduation ceremony at the University of Cape Town tomorrow.

Welcoming the 4 000-plus guests in the university's Great Hall and watching the ceremony on large television screens in the square outside, rector Professor Jakes Gerwel said the university had also wanted to confer an honorary degree on ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo.

But because he was unable to be present, it had been decided to confer the degree on him at a special ceremony in the new year.

After Mr Mandela had knelt to be capped by Archbishop Tutu and hooded by Professor Gerwel, he said South African education needed fundamental restructuring to meet the present challenges.

"Emulating the European or American ethic in either our sciences or our arts cannot be a satisfactory solution



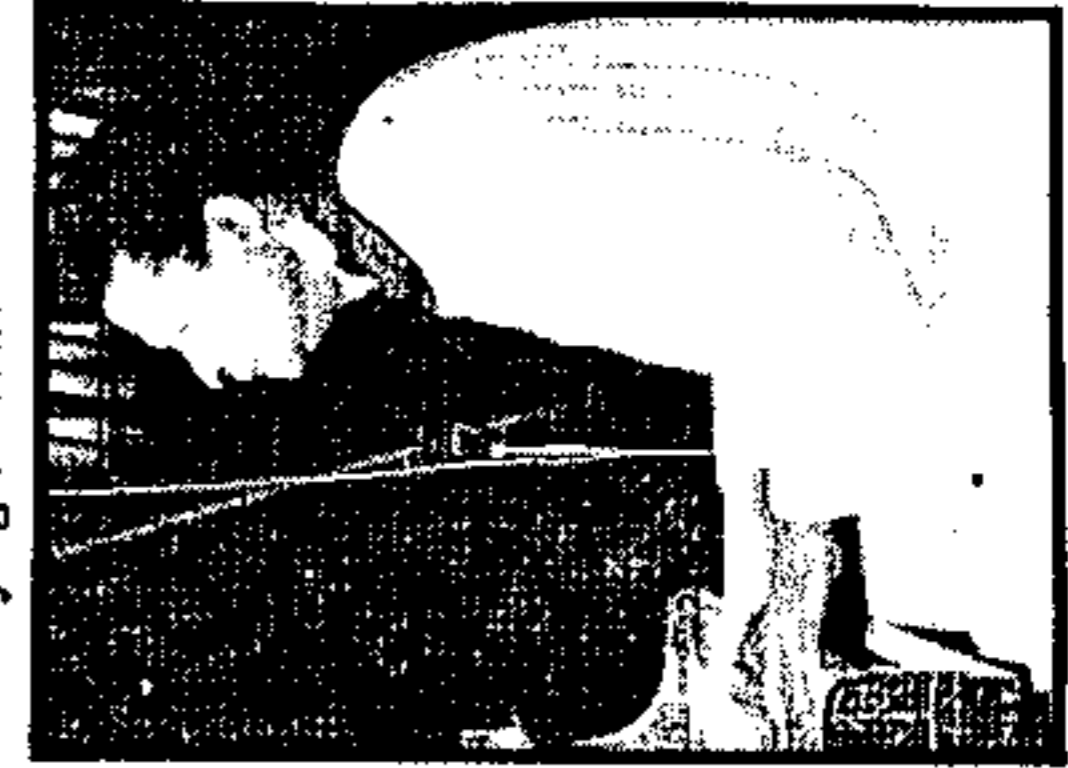
**CAPPED:** Mr Nelson Mandela kneels to be capped by the chancellor of the University of the Western Cape, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, at a special graduation ceremony last night.

## Toyitoyi at UWC graduation

By VIVIEN HORLER  
Staff Reporter

**M**ORE than 4 000 people cheered, applauded and toyitoyed as Mr Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, was made an honorary doctor of laws in buoyant ceremony at the University of the Western Cape.

About 2 000 invited guests crowded into the university's Great Hall, while about the same number watched the proceedings on giant television monitors outside.



**PEOPLE'S PIANIST:** Abdullah Ibrahim, formerly known as Dollar Brand, entertains the crowd at the party held at UWC.



Mr Mandela, newly capped honorary doctor of laws, surrounded by some UWC staff members, above, including the rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel at a private party last night. Below: Mr Mandela is congratulated after the graduation by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.



Security was tight as ANC cadres and UWC marshals checked the bags of everyone entering the hall and made the audience pass through metal detectors. During a photo session before the ceremony photographers were not allowed to get closer than five metres of Mr Mandela, resplendent in blue and grey satin gown and velvet cap.

As journalists arrived early for the ceremony, helpers were still erecting tables for the concert and party afterwards, while other workers were changing the position of giant ANC banners which had

been fixed to the pillars outside the Great Hall the wrong way round.

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The tight security delayed the start of the ceremony by 45 minutes, but chancellor Archbishop Desmond Tutu, declaring the congregation of the university open, said people should stop looking at their watches. To applause and laughter he said: "We're in Africa now."

Pictures: WILHELM DE KLERK, The Argus



CAM Times  
29/11/90  
54

## 'Tertiary education must open up to less privileged'

IT was inappropriate that universities continued to produce patterns and practices that would undermine the new South Africa, Mr Nelson Mandela said last night.

He was speaking at a graduation ceremony at the University of the Western Cape after receiving an honorary doctorate in law. He said UWC had already taken the lead in the radical transformation of thinking about the interests universities should serve.

It should be realised that South Africa was an African, developing country, the majority of whose inhabitants lived in circumstances of poverty.

"What meaning can a university have for these millions? How does a university restructure itself to serve their interests?"

"Is it not time that we re-examine the entry qualifications of our universities in a manner that will reduce the inherited iniquities of the past and open the doors of learning to those who are traditionally deprived?" Mr Mandela asked.

He also wanted to know whether the university, as an act of commitment to knowledge rather than one of charity, could assume a greater responsibility for the eradication of illiteracy. — Sapa



CAT 7-17 29/11/90

# Yengeni attends 54 UWC graduation

Supreme Court Reporter

THE bail conditions of terrorism accused Mr Tony Yengeni were yesterday altered in the Supreme Court to allow him to attend a ceremony at the University of the Western Cape yesterday evening, where an honorary doctorate was conferred on ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Yengeni was allowed to be in the Bellville magisterial district between 6.30pm and midnight, had to report to the Guguletu police station between 11.30pm and 1am and was allowed to travel through the Goodwood magisterial district.

In terms of his bail conditions, he is required to remain within the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Wynberg and Simon's Town.

The application was granted shortly after Mr Justice Selwyn Selikowitz had refused a similar application, in which Mr Yengeni had handed an invitation to the ceremony to the court.

Mr Justice Selikowitz said applications for the amendment of bail were not easily granted.

# All parties will have talks with Govt soon, says prof

Star 26/11/90 (54) (21) (21) (21) (21)  
By Kaizer Nyatumba,  
Political Staff

All major political parties, including the Conservative Party and the PAC, will soon get involved in constitutional negotiations with the Government, according to conflict-resolution expert Professor WH van der Merwe.

Professor van der Merwe, director of the University of Cape Town's Centre for Intergroup Studies, said there was no doubt all the major political parties and organisations would soon accept the Government's invitation to discuss the country's constitutional future.

This, he said, would include organisations and parties presently op-

posed to negotiations, such as Azapo, the PAC and the CP.

Professor van der Merwe, who has close contact with most of the organisations, said he believed real negotiations would get off the ground early next year, and he was optimistic that South Africa would have a new non-racial constitution by the end of 1991.

"I believe that the CP, the PAC, Azapo and Inkatha will soon join the negotiation process.

The ideal outcome of negotiations, he said, would be the attainment of a settlement which would be just to all South Africans. It was such an outcome which would lead to a stable new dispensation.

Professor van der

Merwe expressed concern about the shortage of good negotiating skills among the country's political organisations. He said South Africans were "far behind" with political negotiating skills.

He said while the situation was a lot better than it was a decade ago, and while the National Party and the ANC had done well during their talks so far, there was still a great need for political leaders to receive training to hone their negotiating skills.

The UCT academic said mediators could make "a meaningful contribution" in the negotiation process. They would be able to bring different parties together when deadlocks occurred.



# Webster theory 'mere suspicion'

THERE is a suspicion that the Civil Co-operation Bureau may have been involved in the murder of Dr David Webster, says Mr Justice Louis Harms.

But he makes the point that this is "mere suspicion" and should not be regarded as a fact. "The CCB has done nothing to allay this suspicion," he adds. The judge says the SA Police wrongfully arrested various people in connection with the crime, which took place in Johannesburg on May 1 last year, and says the provisions of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act were abused.

## Refused

Brigadier Floris Mostert, commander of special investigations on the Rand, testified he was in possession of "reliable information" relating to the murder.

"Brigadier Mostert refused the commission access to his files because to his mind the matter did not fall within the commission's terms of reference. In due course, officers of

the commission did inspect the police docket. I was told that the docket contained no information to support the allegations quoted," said Mr Justice Harms.

Brigadier Mostert had not been able, while testifying, to produce facts which pointed to the CCB being the perpetrators. The commission summoned detainees, and Mr Justice Harms adds: "I may just add that there is little doubt in my mind that the detention, also of these persons, under Section 29 was without grounds."

Documents were searched for, but nothing was found.

"It appeared relevant documentation had either been destroyed or concealed by members of the CCB ... intervention by the State President, Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force was to no avail."

Those responsible for the disappearance are said to be Joe Verster, CCB managing director, and Braam Celliers and Christo Brits (both code names). □

# Rick Turner probe dropped

THE Harms Commission has decided not to continue with its investigations into the murder of Natal academic Dr Rick Turner because of a lack of facts "and other clues."

Mr Justice Harms says, however, that there are two suspects — former Bureau for State Security (BOSS) spy Martin Dolincheck and an unidentified man described "as a so-called rightist political activist."

Dr Turner was murdered at his home in Durban on January 8 1978 after having been restricted in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

## Investigate

"His mother requested that the commission investigate his death (as) she believes the State to be responsible for her son's death," says the Harms report.

"She furnished no facts to substantiate this, but she did append a report by a private detective ... he reported that 'at this stage I have no evidence in-

dicating that a member of any of the governmental agencies could possibly be suspected."

Mr Justice Harms says Dolincheck "was involved in the Seychelles invasion and was, there, sentenced to imprisonment."

"He is not available to give evidence and in an interview with the deceased's mother, he did not furnish her with any useful information."

"A second suspect is known as a so-called rightist political activist who was in 1979 convicted of offences relating to his political persuasions."

Allegations linking the man to the Turner murder "led nowhere".

● The commission found there was nothing sinister about two SA Defence Force lieutenants trespassing on the Verwoerdburg property of human rights lawyer Brian Currin.

The report said the men had been investigating the illegal use of an SADF vehicle which had been stopped near Mr Currin's property. □

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probe dropped

Stok 14/11/90

54

the commission did inspect the police docket. I was told that the docket contained no information to support the allegations quoted," said Mr Justice Harms.

Brigadier Mostert had not been able, while testifying, to produce facts which pointed to the CCB being the perpetrators. The commission summoned detainees, and Mr Justice Harms adds: "I may just add that there is little doubt in my mind that the detention, also of these persons, under Section 29 was without grounds."

Documents were searched for, but nothing was found.

"It appeared relevant documentation had either been destroyed or concealed by members of the CCB ... intervention by the State President, Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force was to no avail."

Those responsible for the disappearance are said to be Joe Verster, CCB managing director, and Braam Celliers and Christo Brits (both code names). □

Star 2/11/90 (54)

# Non-formal education bureau set up at RAU to tackle crisis

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

Non-formal education would play an increasingly important role in addressing the education crisis against the backdrop of economic recession and limited State funds for formal education, says Rand Afrikaans University rector Professor C F Crouse.

He was speaking at the launch of the Bureau for Non-Formal Education at RAU yesterday.

"The Government has allocated 20 percent for

the education budget. There is little chance that this will increase. We are also facing an economic recession.

"Non-formal education offers a solution to this crisis," he said.

The bureau, which would begin its programme in January at RAU, was offering courses that were career-oriented. The programme aimed to assist the underprivileged, Professor Crouse said.

"RAU is aware of the necessity to make know-

ledge — inside as well as outside the university — available to all sections of the community. The bureau essentially is a community service," he added.

The bureau was independent of the Government and would be funded by private enterprise and participants, he said.

The courses offered included word processing, communication skills as well as Afrikaans, English and a range of foreign languages.



LIKE all other social institutions in South Africa, universities have to change to meet the requirements of a new South Africa and a democratic future.

Each of South Africa's 19 universities — 22, if those in the homelands are included — has inherited the legacy of apartheid.

Some were founded as "ethnic" colleges while others remained "ivory towers", cut off from the reality of a society changing outside the perimeters of their campuses.

Some have made major strides in challenging their ethnic and social past while others are still being criticised for not doing enough to meet the demands of a changing South Africa.

To the average black student seeking a place at a university in South Africa, the predominantly white universities still represent a largely alienating social and educational environment.

**Elitist**

Despite well-publicised mission statements and commitments by traditionally "liberal" institutions to the noble ideals of nonracialism and equal academic opportunity, in practice the reality on some campuses falls far short.

Student compositions still reflect their essentially white, elitist nature.

Universities' admissions policies are still not addressing the vast imbalance in the proportion between white and black students.

While about 29 in a thousand of whites attend university in South Africa, only four in a thousand "coloureds" attend; the equivalent figure for Africans is two.

To justify this imbalance, it is sometimes said that white students have the advantage of a superior school system and are therefore better prepared for university.

The minimum statutory requirements for admission are determined by law. However, most South African universities have tended to raise the requirements for admission higher than the statutory minimum.

The result of such admission policies,

# Myth of 'open' universities lives on

South  
811 - 14/11/90  
54

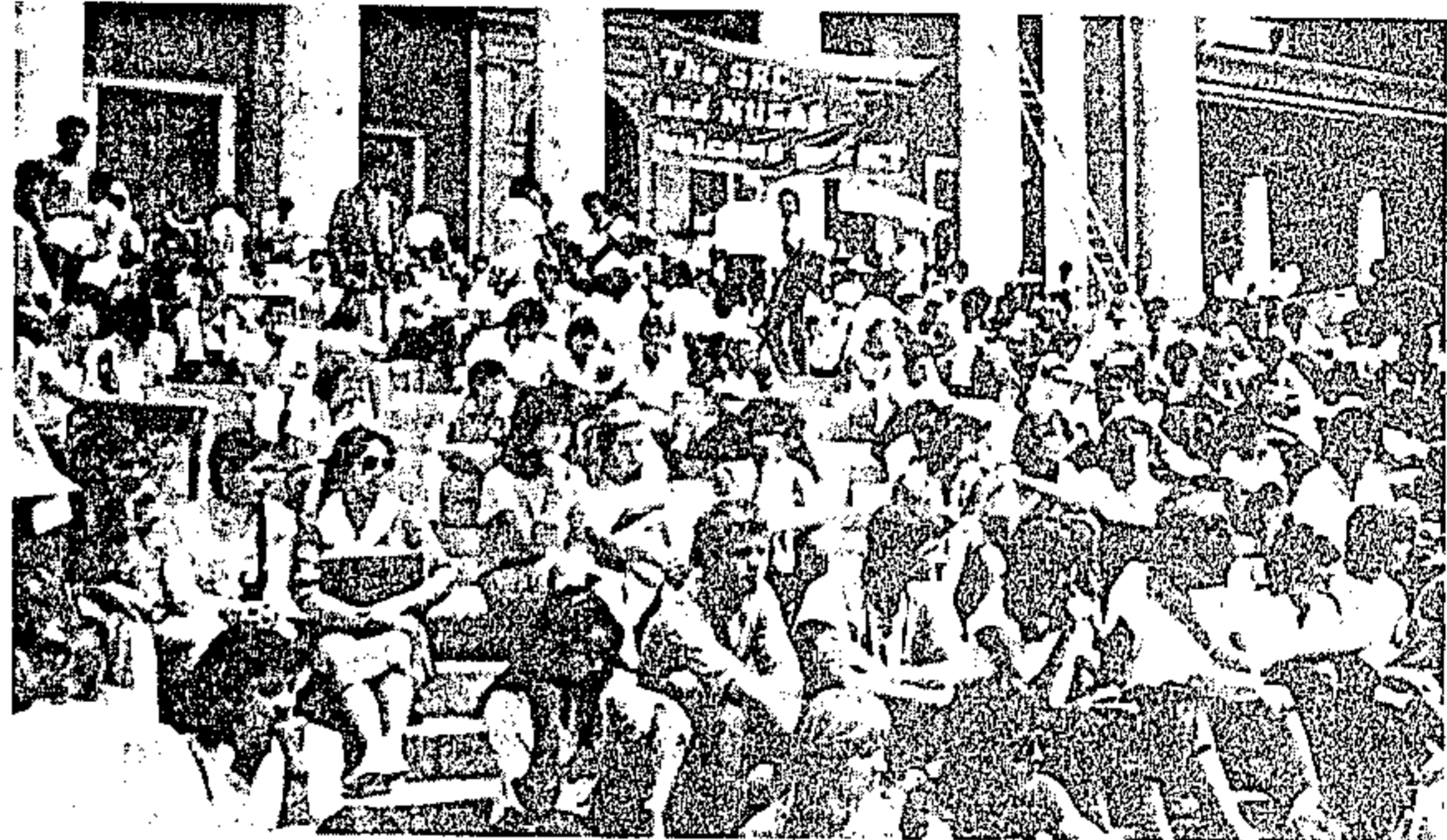
**A book published recently by a major United States donor organisation questioned initiatives by South African open universities to open their doors to all. "Hope at Last", written by Dr Michael Sinclair questioned the open universities' relevance to disadvantaged students. RHANA ROSSOUW examined how "open" South Africa's 19 universities are.**

Given the gross inequality in apartheid education, has been that fewer black students have been given university places.

The University of the Western Cape, lauded by author Dr Michael Sinclair in his "Hope at Last" as being on the "cutting edge of educational change" in South Africa, applies an open admissions policy, admitting all applicants who meet the statutory requirements for admission.

Since this year, however, UWC was obliged to limit the numbers of students admitted. Their selection procedure was altered and was no longer done on the basis of giving automatic preference to those with the highest symbols in the various school-leaving examinations.

Selection procedures were altered to ensure that African and rural students were given fair access, gender considerations were taken into account and



**WELCOME TO UCT: An alienating social and educational environment for the average black student**

students from working class backgrounds had adequate access to the university.

"A mechanical reliance on symbols obtained in school-leaving examinations is not a socially responsible way of dealing with the complex issue of allocating the scarce national resource of university places within the unequal environment of apartheid education," said UWC's rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, recently.

The vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, agrees that the whole university system must be restructured.

"We have to ensure that as many of those who are qualified, motivated and wish to have a university education,

have it," he said.

"We have to ensure also that — in making our decisions — we compensate for the disadvantaged."

UCT has a far greater white student population than black.

The university seeks students who are motivated, able to succeed and prepared to work hard but is "progressing towards a different system", according to Saunders.

The university also uses an alternative admissions programme and has managed in the past 10 years to increase the numbers of blacks students.

In 1981, UCT admitted 9 745 white students and 104 African students. By 1989, there were 10 336 white students and 1 112 African students — eight

percent of the total intake.

Financial constraints are seen as a major stumbling block to assisting disadvantaged students at all South African universities.

All the open universities are finding it necessary to compensate for the poor secondary education black students receive and to prepare them for the university academic environment.

At UCT, this process involves an intensive review of the learning process and a growing academic support programme.

"We are looking at the experiences of the first and second year students, particularly the African students, to make sure we can improve the environment, the curriculum and the syllabus," said Saunders.

"A major restraint on increasing the numbers of disadvantaged students and making sure they succeed academically is money.

**Progress**

"We also need money for the academic support programme for the students disadvantaged by DET education. By taking more black students, the university needs to find more money."

Another pointer to the "openness" of universities is the number of black staff appointed in both academic and non-academic posts.

Sinclair criticised the poor progress in "Africanisation" programmes at open universities and said funders should be more critical and demanding of progress in including blacks in positions of real authority and responsibility.

"Plainly, with financial cutbacks we aren't able to maintain the staff levels we would like to," Saunders said.

"We are determined to have more and more black staff in senior administrative and academic positions.

"This is not easy; we have to have the posts available. If there is no money we cannot create posts.

"Another problem is that there isn't a big pool of qualified black staff available."

Saunders said if UCT implemented a sensible equal opportunity or affirmative action programme it could appoint stronger candidates across the board — black and white, male and female.

**LETTERS**

Address all letters to The Editor, P.O. Box 13094, 7900 Sir Lowry Road



**Fund for exiles suggested**

THE issue of the thousands of exiles who wish to return to their land of birth is very serious.

These sons and daughters had to leave the shores of our beloved country or face lengthy periods of detention without trial or access to the courts merely because they wished to express themselves publicly and oppose sinful apartheid.

Many of these exiles have suffered grievously; many have established themselves overseas, obtain degrees and fame — but still long to return.

These exiles can strengthen the new and just South Africa immeasurably. However, the cost of their and their families' return will be vast.

The government must help, but so must the public.

I suggest that SOUTH establishes as soon as possible a fundraising organisation and solicits financial and other support from the general public. There should be no objection from the government.

I pledge an immediate R500 (and

more later) as the organisation develops.

What do your many readers think?

DAVID KESSLER  
BELLVILLE

**Tribute to Mandela**

(ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela is to receive an honorary doctorate from the University of Cape Town at the end of November).

UPRIGHT and tall you walk  
To face the world anew,  
Always ready to talk  
And listen to other points of view.  
Almost three decades in custody  
Couldn't wear you out.  
You were spared to lead  
And convince our country  
That one man, one vote  
Is indeed a part of democracy.  
The road ahead is steep and chill  
And stormy days await you.  
But strength, tolerance and goodwill,  
Combined with peace, will guide you.

ALBERT F MAY  
CAPE TOWN



**GRIM FACE: A student prepares for life in res'at UWC**



# Death

(54)  
~~(54)~~

# as Turf

Sowetan 2/11/90

# erupts

**A UNIVERSITY** of the North student has been killed, and extensive damage was caused to buildings and furniture during violence on the

campus which began on Tuesday.

The dead student has been identified as Jappie Molokomme (19) of Mamelodi.

He was a Bachelor of Optometry student. He died on Wed-

nesday morning at Mankweng Hospital after he was stabbed by a student on Tuesday night. The assailant was later stabbed by another student and was admitted to the same hospital. His condition was yesterday reported as stable.

● To Page 2

## Turf student killed in campus fighting

Sowetan 2/11/90

(54)  
~~(54)~~

● From Page 1

A reliable source said about 500 students went on the rampage on Tuesday, apparently in sympathy with members of the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union (NEHAWU) who have been on strike on campus since Monday.

The strike ended yesterday afternoon when an agreement was reached between management and the union.

The workers are demanding higher wages.

A spokesman for the university public relations

department said a kitchen was looted, crockery and furniture in a cafeteria were destroyed and the rector's reception area was extensively damaged.

An SRC spokesman yesterday confirmed Tuesday's looting but denied property had been destroyed.

Lebowa police yesterday confirmed the death of a student, and that charges of malicious damage were being investigated.

While students were writing exams, catering staff did not prepare meals.



# Medical students get sponsorship

Sowetan 16/11/90

54

SEVERAL bursaries for black medical students have been announced by a pharmaceutical company.

Mr Peter Kirstaedter, the chief executive of Berlimed, said his com-

By NKOANE  
MAKOPANE

pany will keep in touch with the students during their studies and act as their "godfather".

Mr Stuart Maclare and

Ms K C Makhubele are the first recipients of the scholarship for medical students at the University of Cape Town.

At the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa), the winners are Mr Solom Mudau and

Mr Albert Mphatswe.

Mphatswe is one of six children. He completed six months training at JCI before deciding to start studying at Medunsa this February.

The company will sponsor the rest of his studies.

Mudau has completed three years of dentistry training and plans on becoming a rural doctor. He is one of six children.

## US foundation boosts Wits staff development

Sowetan 16/11/90

54

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THE University of the Witwatersrand is to receive more than about R1,5 million from an American foundation which is to be used for academic staff development and graduate education, particularly that of Africans.

Ms Lynn Thurston, Wits media liaison officer, said the grant from the Andrew W Mellon Foundation of New York is to be used over 30 months.

"Half the grant is for academic staff development, which will take the form of bridging finance for additional academic

staff, including returning expatriates, and funds to bring distinguished academics from overseas to the university.

"The remainder is for the creation of Mellon Postgraduate Fellowships for LLB, masters, doctoral and post-doctoral students. These will greatly encourage postgraduate study and enlarge the pool of potential academic staff members.

"We appreciate this grant which will assist Wits in its important tertiary education role in post-apartheid South Africa," she said.

### Rig dra

THE next draw of the "Right to Learn" competition takes place at the Razmatazz nightclub in Johannesburg, on Sunday, writes Nkowane Mak-

# New row over Mandela capping

Sowetan 22/11/90  
A NEW row has erupted over the capping of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela with an honorary degree next week.

The Azanian Students' Convention announced yesterday it was boycotting a graduation ceremony at the University of the Western Cape where Mandela is to get an honorary doctorate on November 29.

This follows the settling of the controversy over who will confer a degree on Mandela at the University of Cape Town the following day.

Vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders announced yesterday that Mandela would be capped by the Chancellor, Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

An unsigned letter to UWC rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, accused the university of being biased in favour of "congress politics".

The author wanted to know why UWC was honouring Mandela and not the late Mr Zeph Mothopeng, former president of the Pan-Africanist Congress, or former Robben Island prisoner Dr Neville Alexander.

## No bias

Gerwel said UWC had no "institutional bias towards any political orientation except to be officially and firmly committed to the anti-apartheid struggle and the creation of a non-racial democratic order".

Azasco spokesman Mr Xolani Kalaote said the organisation would boycott, but would not demonstrate against the UWC ceremony.

He said: "We are discussing the wisdom of making heroes of people in the process of struggle. position, we believe . . . UWC should be given special consideration. - *Sowetan Correspondent*. in the process of struggle."

Mr Rashid Seria, the UWC graduation committee convener, said the ceremony had been organised along non-sectarian lines.

"While we respect Azasco's anti-graduation

ST



# A teacher by correspondence

New Nation (Pupils Forum)

9/11/90 - 15/11/90

(32) (54)

WE have received a number of letters from readers requesting information about studying teaching by correspondence.

There is no easy way to do this and we advise that this should not be the prospective teacher's first choice.

The only available avenue to study for a Teachers Diploma by correspondence is by completing a degree at the University of South Africa (Unisa). This is the only institution that offers a variety of university degrees and diplomas by correspondence.

For primary and secondary school teaching, the first route is to complete a bachelors' degree (BA, BSc or BCom) followed by a higher diploma in education at a university.

The second route is to complete a professional BA degree in education and fine arts education.

To complete a BA degree takes a mini-

mum of three years. The higher diploma takes a minimum of one year.

To qualify for admission to study for a BA degree, the candidate needs a matric exemption. *New Nation*.

Candidates of 23 years of age or more may apply for a special exemption if they have at least a matric certificate.

An amount of R45 is charged for the special exemption and this needs to accompany the application form and a certified copy of the candidate's matric certificate. Married women should also submit a certified copy of their marriage certificate.

For application forms for the special exemption write to:

The Secretary  
Joint Matriculation Board  
P. O. Box 3854  
Pretoria  
0001

It is also necessary to point out that it is very difficult to get financial assistance to study any course by correspondence.

However, Unisa offers bursaries to its students after they have registered with the university. Further details about this are obtainable in the general information package which the university sends to anyone on request.

The closing date for applications is December 15. However, there are special concessions for students writing their matric this year. This is dealt with in the general information package.

The address is:  
The Registrar  
Unisa  
PO Box 392  
Pretoria  
0001

# Over 80 000 sat for Unisa exams this year

54  
Sowetan  
19/11/90

MORE than 80 000 University of South Africa students locally and abroad are to finish writing their examinations today.

A Unisa spokesman, Ms Doreen Gough, said results were expected to be posted to 83 823 candidates who began writing their exams on October 15, not later than December 14.

Of those who were

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

writing, 46 469 were from the Transvaal, Natal 485, Cape Province 12 283, Free State 2 577, Namibia 780, Transkei 1 537, Venda 1 696, Ciskei 156, Bophuthatswana 2 685, Malawi 26, Zaire 1 and Zambia 12.

There were also 749 candidates writing in European countries, south

and north America, the Far East and Middle East.

At the end of the exams, candidates will have written a total of 1 181 papers at 405 centres.

The course with most candidates is Education I (7 073), followed by Business Economics I (5 689), Economics I (4 805), Accounting I (4 623), Psychology I (4 165) and Sociology I (2 979).



# EDUCATION

## FILE



By

NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

# Wits opens doors to freshers

(54)  
Sowefan  
27/11/90

The University of the Witwatersrand is to once more hold a Pre-University School from the beginning of next year to help prospective first-year students bridge the gap between school and university.

A spokesman, Ms Lyrn Thurston, said the school is open to all students who are eligible to study at any university.

The school aims to help them adapt to the different pace and style of university learning and to use their time effectively.

"It should be noted that acceptance into the school does not imply acceptance into the first year of study at Wits," she said.

The subjects offered are grouped into sections according to their relevance for studies in the various faculties.

There is also a section

for students whose home language is not English, and one for study skills. Students may register for up to four subjects.

The English language course will be held from January 3 to February 6 1991 and costs R210. The other sections (costing R140 a course) will run from January 9 to February 1991.

### Room

Accommodation will be available in university residences. Unfortunately, bursary funding cannot be found.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from The Director, Pre-University School, University of the Witwatersrand, Private Bag 3, Eits, 2050. The deadline for applications and payment of fees is December 20 1990.

# Vista degrees, diplomas for 740

VISTA University is to confer a total of 740 degrees and diplomas at graduation ceremonies at its seven campuses throughout the country next week.

The university's rector, Professor S WB Engelbrecht, said the number of degrees are 150 more than last year.

He also announced that 3 432 in-service teachers had passed their final examinations for the Secondary Education Certificate and the Secondary Education Diploma at the Further Training Campus.

The degrees and diplomas to be awarded are as follows: Bachelor of Arts (379); Bachelor of Commerce (63); BA

(Education) and BCom (Education) (96); Honours degrees in BA, BCom, BAEd and BComEd (21); Bachelor of Education (28); University Education Diploma (40); Secondary Education Diploma (103); Masters's degrees (6) and doctor's degrees (4).

The distribution of these degrees on the various campuses is as follows: 70 degrees and 39 diplomas (Bloemfontein); 128 degrees and 41 diplomas (Mamelodi); 35 degrees and three diplomas (East Rand); 110 degrees and 32 diplomas (Port Elizabeth); 77 degrees and 5 diplomas (Sebokeng); 150 degrees and 23 diplomas (Soweto) and 27 degrees (Welkom).

Sowetan 30/11/90



Pretoria school teacher, Mr Peter Masekela, is congratulated by his pupils after winning R10 000 in the Southern Life 'Right to Learn' competition. The pupils are Jenny Kekana, Cynthia Mahlanga, Robert Malema, Mandy Maila and Garth Mokgohloa. Masekela is a Standard 4 and 5 teacher at the Thusa primary School in Soshanguve, near Pretoria. Masekela is the second teacher to win a R10 000 prize in the competition. Mr Moletane Titi, a teacher at Makhakajane Primary School near Welkom, won earlier.



**EDUCATION FILE**

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

# UCT offer of <sup>54</sup> studentship

*Studentship 16/11/90*

**THE Centre for African Studies Community Education Resources at the University of Cape Town is inviting applications from prospective masters' degree candidates.**

**By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE**

The successful applicants will be required to participate in programmes on the methodology of community education and to produce resources for

community education on the basis of their research. The studentships will be about R5 000 and renewable for an additional year.

Preference will be given to candidates who have been involved in community organisations and whose research proposal addresses specific organisational needs.

Preference will also be given to those coming from a disadvantaged background.

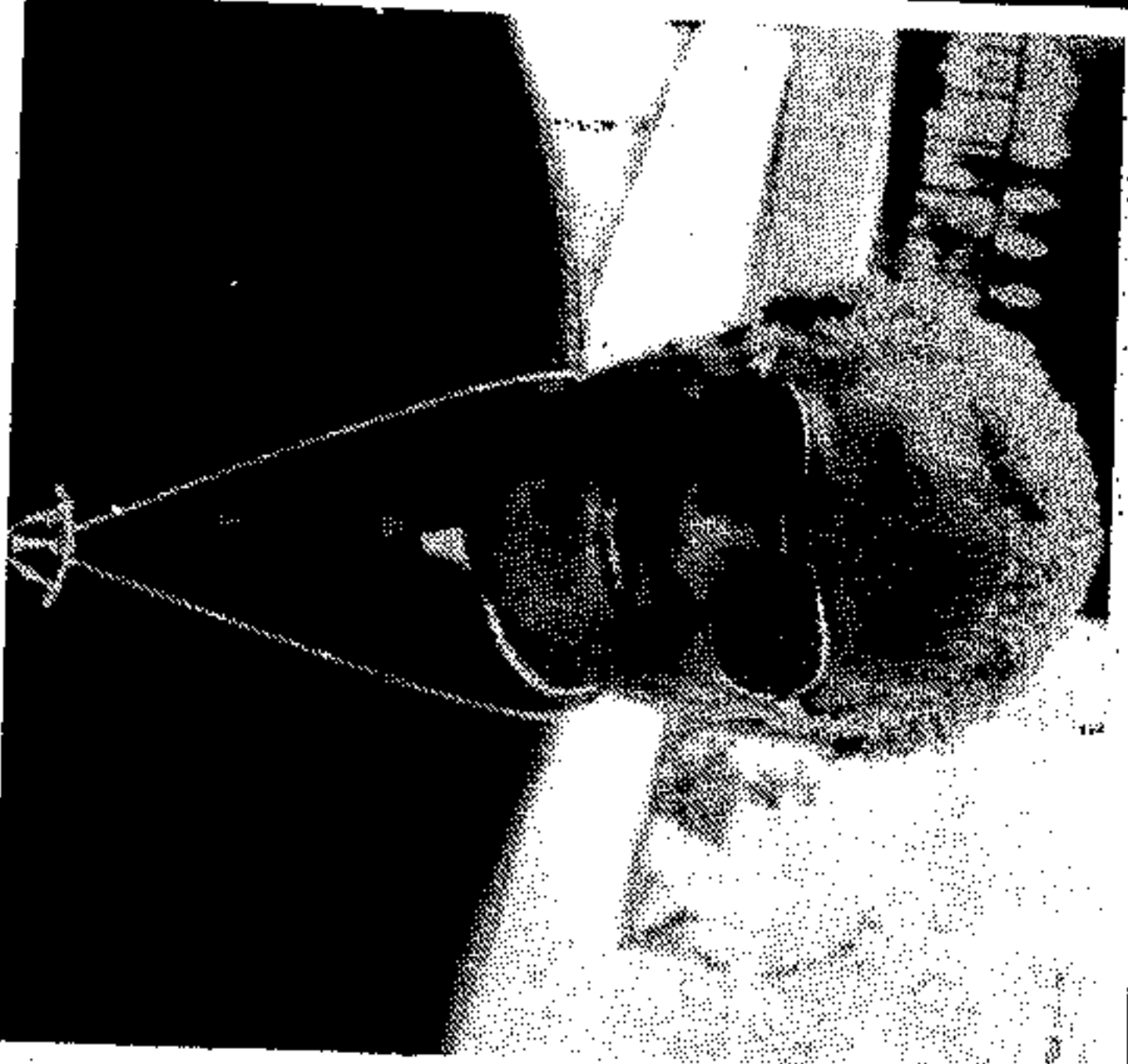
Applications should include a full curriculum vitae, an indication of the relevance of the research to community organisations and the addresses of two contactable references.

The application should be addressed to The Convenor, Community Education Resources, Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town, Private bag, Rondebosch, 7700 and should not be later than November 15, 1990.









# Tutu launches education trust

THE University of the Western Cape's (UWC) chancellor, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, has launched an education trust designed to work out a relevant tertiary education system for South Africa.

Other trustees include UWC vice-chancellor Prof Jakes Gerwel and, from the University of Cape Town, Prof JC de Villiers and Rev Lionel Louw. Gerwel is the chairperson of the trust.

The trust will function with an initial amount of R2,5-million, which has been granted by the United States Agency for International Aid.

The UWC "Campus Bulletin" said this week that the trust would look at redressing educational disadvantages

*New Nation (Pupils Forum) which black South Africans were victims of.*

It would also try to ensure the academic success of disadvantaged students at tertiary level by introducing special programmes.

UWC will be the sole beneficiary of the trust as a model of a university structured along non-racial lines, said the "Bulletin".

The trust will encourage tertiary institutions to change their admissions policy which, according to the "Bulletin", is based on the British model and "may be elitist in nature".

The view of the trust, the "Bulletin" said, is that tertiary institutions should not use

23/11/90 - 29/11/90  
matic symbols as the only basis for admission, but should look into ways of admitting candidates who are likely to be successful.

Regarding increasing the rate of success of students, the trust is determined to develop innovative teaching methods as a priority.

Supplementary lectures to graduates and post-graduate students are proposed to support the normal tutoring programme.

The trust, the "Bulletin" said, is likely to support preparatory programmes in subjects like mathematics, physics and English to compensate for the disadvantaged schooling background of black South Africans.

# Medical students get sponsorship

Sowetan 16/11/90

54

SEVERAL bursaries for black medical students have been announced by a pharmaceutical company.

Mr Peter Kirstaedter, the chief executive of Berlimed, said his com-

By NKOANE  
MAKOPANE

pany will keep in touch with the students during their studies and act as their "godfather".

Mr Stuart Maclare and

Ms K C Makhubele are the first recipients of the scholarship for medical students at the University of Cape Town.

At the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa), the winners are Mr Solom Mudau and

Mr Albert Mphatswe.

Mphatswe is one of six children. He completed six months training at JCI before deciding to start studying at Medunsa this February.

The company will sponsor the rest of his studies.

Mudau has completed three years of dentistry training and plans on becoming a rural doctor. He is one of six children.



# Intensive <sup>54</sup> course in journalism

*Southern 2/11/90*  
THE Centre for Continuing Education at Wits University has organised a short, intensive course for anyone wanting a general introduction to the craft of freelance journalism.

A spokesman said the course will be held at different dates this month at the CCE Building (West Campus).

The fee is R250 and includes handbook, notes, lunch and teas.

"This course offers basic practical exercises. Sessions cover an overview of opportunities in the field with tips on how to choose subjects, do research and interviewing, set out the manuscript, select pictures and approach editors.

In addition, participants will be required to do basic practical writing exercises," she said.

The dates are as follows: November 15 and 16 (7,30pm to 10pm); November 17 (9am to 4,30pm) and November 18 (9am to 12,30pm).

Meanwhile, the same centre is to offer a two-day workshop that will explore the practical techniques of news release writing, interviewing, Press conference organisation, and Press relations techniques.

The workshop, which will also be held at the CCE Building (West Campus) offers an insider's view of the working of the media and suggests the most appropriate method of communicating with media.

It takes place on November 12 and 13 (Monday and Tuesdays) from 8,30am to 4,30pm. The fee is R280 and includes material, lunches and tea.

# Pre-varsity school helps first-years

*Sowetan 2/1/90* 54

**THE University of the Witwatersrand is to once again hold a Pre-University School from the beginning of next year to help prospective first-year students bridge the gap between school and university.**

A spokesman, Ms Lyrr

**By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE**

Thurston, said the school is open to all students who are eligible to study at any university.

The school aims to help them adapt to the different pace and style of university learning and to use their time effectively.

"It should be noted that acceptance into the school does not imply acceptance into the first year of study at Wits," she said.

The subjects offered are grouped into sections according to their relevance for studies in the various faculties.

There is also a section

for students whose home language is not English, and one for study skills.

Students may register for up to four subjects.

The English language course will be held from January 3 to February 6 1991 and costs R210.

The other sections (costing R140 a course) will run from January 9 to February 1991.

Accommodation will be available in university residences. Unfortunately, bursary funding cannot be found.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from The Director, Pre-University School, University of the Witwatersrand, Private Bag 3, Eits, 2050. Alternatively telephone (011) 716-4277 from November 1 1990.

The deadline for applications and payment of fees is December 20 1990.



# 4 000 writing exams

THE end of the year examinations at the university of Fort Hare started on Monday and will continue until November 26. *Sowetan 2/11/90* (54)

A spokesman said during this time, more than 4 000 students will be writing their examinations at several venues on the main campus in Alice, the external studies division in Zwelitsha and the nursing sciences department at the Cecilia Makiwane hospital in Mdantsane.

Post-graduate and supplementary examinations take place early in 1991.

# UCT plans 'peoples' graduation (54)

*Sowetan 5/11/90*

THE University of Cape Town will break with tradition and hold a unique ethnic "peoples" open-air graduation ceremony when it confers an honorary doctorate in law on deputy ANC leader Nelson Mandela on November 30.

But the vexed question of who will confer the doctorate appears to remain.

The ceremony will go ahead after months of protest from a committee of

South African National Students' Association (Sansco) members and trade union officials who wanted to ditch UCT's traditional graduation format.

However traditionalists and leftwingers still appear to be at odds over whether the university's chancellor Mr Harry Oppenheimer will confer the doctorate on Mandela. - Sowetan Correspondent



# Vista to introduce full law faculty

THE examination results of students at Vista University's seven campuses have been released there, Prof E W Neuland, the university's acting rector announced this week.

The campuses are: Bloemfontein, East Rand,

Mamelodi, Port Elizabeth, Sebokeng, Soweto and Welkom.

The exam results of the Further Training campus (for in-service

*So what 22/11/90*

teachers by means of distance tuition) will be announced on the various campuses and at Vista's head office in Pretoria on Monday, November 26.

The professor said each student's results will be posted that same day. He added that no results will be given over the telephone.

Meanwhile, Vista University is to introduce, with effect from 1991, a full Faculty of Law.

A spokesman said Professor J C Bekker, chairman of the Senate Committee for Law, will become the first dean of the faculty.

## The law

The Mamelodi, Soweto and Port Elizabeth campuses of Vista will offer the following law degrees: BA with law courses, BCom with law courses, BJuris, BProc and LLB (as from 1992).

The spokesman said the Department of Private Law at Vista has seen

54

great developments since its inception in 1989.


He said this growth is evident at the Mamelodi campus of the university where the law lecturers joined hands with Unisa to provide legal aid for people in and around Mamelodi.

This essential community service is done at the Unisa Legal Aid Clinic at Watloo.

## Success

Two of the senior lecturers at the Mamelodi campus were recently admitted as advocates. They are Dr PD de Kock and Mr JM Mpshe.

"The cherished belief is that the degrees will open up various career opportunities in the private and public sector, like the candidates qualifying to become attorneys, advocates, legal advisers, public prosecutors, attorneys-general, magistrates, legal officers and public service and local authorities.



**EDUCATION**

**FILE**

By **NIKOPANE**  
**MAKOBANE**

# Wits

54

# school to

*Nan Nasion (Pupilo forum)*

# prepare

*2/11/90 - 8/11/90*

# first year

# students

THE University of the Witwatersrand is to hold a Pre-university School to help students who will be in their first year at university next year.

The aim of the project is to help students bridge the gap between school and university and is open to those with matric exemption.

Students who wish to enrol at the school do not need to be registered at Wits.

Subjects offered are grouped according to their relevance to courses in various faculties and students may register for up to four subjects.

The English language course will be held from January 3 to February 6 and will cost R210. Other courses will run from January 9 to February 6 and cost R140 each.

Accommodation will be available at university residences. The university will not arrange any funding for candidates.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from:

The Director,  
Pre-University School,  
University of the Witwatersrand,  
Private Bag 3  
Wits, 2050

Telephone: (011) 716-4277

The deadline for applications and payment of fees is December 20.



# Nusas' new supporters - Jeffery Archer Kurt Vonnegut, Bill Cosby, Sir Richard...

w/Man 16/11 - 22/1/90  
By GAVIN EVANS

KURT VONNEGUT, Arthur Miller, Antonia Fraser, Anthony Sher, Bill Cosby, Jeffrey Archer and Sir Richard Attenborough were a few of the contributors at a National Union of South African Students auction in Johannesburg on Monday.

They weren't there in person but they contributed their doodles, sketches and writings to a fundraiser hosted by a group with the imposing name of the Executive Committee of the Friends of the National Union of South African Students (Fons). Sothebys auctioneer Stephan Welz was in action at the public event in Rosebank.

According to a Fons member, Dr Selma Browde, the occasion raised R11 500 for the organisation — about R8 000 more than expected.

Vonnegut offered four self-portraits which went for R3 000. Miller and Fraser contributed hand-written messages. South African-raised artist, actor and author Sher gave coloured drawings of Shylock, Richard III and King Lear. Attenborough had autographed copies of *Cry Freedom*, a pictorial record, and *In Search of Gandhi*.

A surprise contributor was British blockbuster author and former Tory MP Jeffrey Archer, who contributed a signed quote.

The cast of the Bill Cosby show auto-



Sir Richard Attenborough

graphed a copy of *The Visit*.

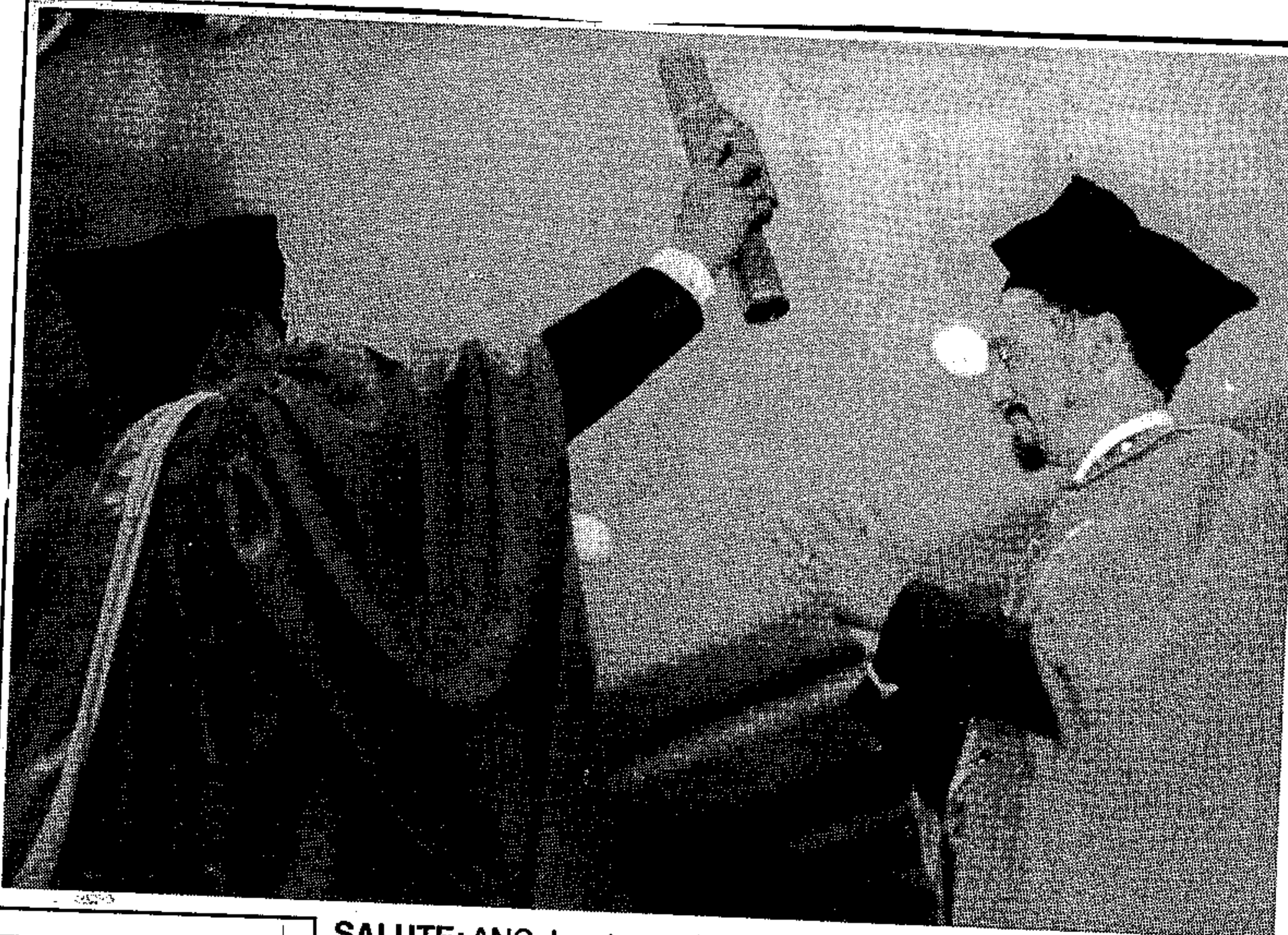
Local flavour came from David Goldblatt, who contributed a photograph of a Marico bushveld farmer's son with his nursemaid. The others included William Kentridge, Andrew Verster, Bongsi Dhlomo, Cecil Skotness and Nelson Mandela, who signed a Mary Benson biography of him.



Playwright Arthur Miller

Browde said that Nusas remained an "affected" organisation, meaning that it could not raise foreign funds, and events such as this helped keep the organisation on its feet. Next year it will merge with the South African National Students Congress — which means that Fons will add more words to its new name.





**SALUTE:** ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, waving his scrolled doctorate after being capped, is applauded by Prof Jakes Gerwel  
**PIC: RASHID LOMBARD**

# High spirits at UWC's grad

**SOUTH AFRICAN** universities have an obligation to restructure their policies not as an act of charity but as an act of commitment to redress the inherited inequalities in the country's education.

This was said by the ANC deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela, on accepting an honorary doctorate of law awarded by the University of Western Cape. *South 29/11 - 5/12/90*  
**Special**

It was difficult to decide who was honoured at the special graduation ceremony on Wednesday night — Mandela or UWC and the Cape Town community.

More than 10 000 people attended the dignified and colourful graduation.

Mandela and about 5 000 people were still on campus at about 11pm listening to a performance by top jazz artists Abdullah Ibrahim, Basil Coetsee and Monty Weber.

The spirit of the ceremony was best highlighted by UWC chancellor Archbishop Tutu's delighted chuckle as Mandela bowed before him as the degree was conferred and the wide grin on the newest alumni's face when he waved his scroll triumphantly at the crowd.

In his address, Mandela criticised the practice of the majority of South African universities to give preference to white students and academics.

Those universities which had opened some its doors to blacks were doing this as "an act of charity", not as a commitment, he said.

"As we lead our country away from minority domi-

nation to a people's democracy, it is inappropriate that our universities continue to reproduce patterns and practices that will undermine what we are trying to build," he said.

"Is it not time that we re-examined the entry qualifications for our universities in a manner that will reduce the inherited inequalities of the past and open doors of learning to those who are traditionally deprived?"

## **54 Model**

Mandela also commended UWC for its role as a model of commitment towards the achievement of the democratic order in the country.

"UWC has taken the lead in the radical transformation of our thinking about the interests universities should serve", he said.

He attributed the pace-setting image of UWC to the "courageous and wise stewardship" of the institution's rector and council.



# People must prepare to build the ~~new~~ <sup>54</sup> new nation

By ZB MOLEFE

THE greatest damage that apartheid did to South Africa was to destroy the creativity of blacks, University of the Transkei principal and vice-chancellor Wiseman Nkuhlu said this week.

Delivering the keynote address at the Urban Foundation annual meeting in Johannesburg, Nkuhlu urged: "Blacks should now consider taking over the responsibilities of addressing poverty and unemployment with the government and other interested parties joining in."

Calling for greater black participation in the management of black areas, he said one of the first priorities was "to engage the energies of the people in meaningful nation-building activities". These included tackling poverty, unemployment and homelessness.

Earlier, Nkuhlu pointed out that the establishment of non-racial, integrated city councils, incorporating the present racially-based city councils and black local authorities, needed proper planning to ensure that black areas benefited.

It would be dangerous if this was not properly handled by those with a genuine interest, warned Nkuhlu.

"There is a great danger that once a non-racial democratic system is established, middle-income blacks will leave townships for better suburbs in the formerly white cities, leaving the 'Sowetos' to collapse.

"The time to plan and prepare a better future for all South Africans is now, and that task is too complex and important to be left to a single organisation - be it the government, development institutions, liberation movements or labour organisations.

"The guiding principle must be to find the best solutions to the problems at hand and not to defend ideological positions or sectorial interests."

Community leader Deborah Mabiletsa received a standing ovation when it was announced she had been elected vice-president of the Foundation's board of governors.

Foundation chairman Mike Rosholt warned there were no guarantees that the urban and rural poor would benefit from a new and non-racial South Africa. It was going to be a long, hard road rebuilding South African society.



Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu  
... fight poverty.



Deborah Mabiletsa ...  
standing ovation.

# AFRICANIST SLOGAN BLOWS UP A CAMPUS STORM

By BEVERLEY GARSON

AFRICANISTS students at Rhodes University in Grahamstown are embroiled in a controversy over the slogan "One settler, one bullet".

Now the Pan Africanist Students Organisation (Paso) plans to issue a pamphlet explaining the slogan and refute charges that it's racist.

*Southern 15/11 - 21/11/96*

This was agreed in a meeting between Paso and Rhodes' SRC after a row over the use of the slogan on a poster advertising a memorial service for the late PAC president, Mr Zeph Mothopheng.

Two residences at the university wrote letters to the SRC objecting to the poster, and barring Paso from putting up posters in future.

Paso was told they would face disciplinary action for using a "racist, inflammatory statement".

The SRC reached an agreement with Paso after the university administration referred the matter to it.

"Paso's slogan has offended people on campus and must therefore be taken up. This, however, is not a clearcut issue,"

54  
said SRC president Rod Amner. Amner said the SRC wanted to find a correct process to resolve and take up issues of this nature. Paso said in a statement the slogan "was not racist".

They also warned that if the "management of Rhodes regards themselves as settlers, the slogan will be used as a galvanising song against them". —ANA



# UCT to establish new engineering degree

Sowetan 30/11/90

54

A NEW degree in Electro-mechanical Engineering is to be es-

tablished at the University of Cape Town - making it the first interdisciplinary engineering degree to be offered at a South African university.

The departments of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering have already finalised the curriculum and students are now being accepted to begin their first year in 1991 with an initial target intake of 20 students.

A spokesman said the UCT Senate and Council had agreed to introduce the degree, subject to ministerial approval, and have stipulated that the degree will be introduced on a five-year trial basis.

Professor Manfred Reineck, head of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Department, said that while employers were generally happy

with the specialist degrees of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, some industries would be better served with broad-based engineering graduates.

"The aim of the new degree was to produce engineering graduates eminently suited for multi-disciplinary project tasks. The electromechanical engineer is a generalist expected to play an important role in industries where a multi-disciplinary approach is required.

"They can be expected to perform effectively as project leaders, maintenance or resident engineers and because of their broad-based engineering background should also do well in managerial positions," he said.

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believed that because our synd in Blo... happened a long time ago.

(54)



w/ Mail 9/11/15/11/90.

# Inquiry into student clash at Wits hostel

**T**HE University of the Witwatersrand has launched an inquiry into conflict between rival student organisations that flared into violence at Glyn Thomas House in Soweto at the weekend.

Meanwhile, Vice-Chancellor Professor Robert Charlton has offered students who felt unable to write end of year exams — currently in progress — the option to rewrite in January.

Students resident in Glyn Thomas House said on Tuesday they were finding it impossible to study as they feared new attacks. Some expressed a desire to find alternative accommodation.

Ideological differences between members of the African National Congress-aligned South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) and the Azanian Students' Congress (Azasco) came to a head on Saturday, when the president of the Azanian Youth Organisation (Azayo), Thami Mcerwa, was attacked at the residence. Some 10 Azasco members were subsequently evicted from the residence.

According to Sansco member Mandla Mthombeni, who is chairman of the Glyn Thomas House committee, tension between the two movements heightened after an Azasco conference some time ago, when the movement issued a statement calling the ANC's stance on negotiations "treacherous". Sansco members were angered by the statement, which became the subject of "very serious political debate".

A few weeks ago, one former Azasco member who had "defected" to Sansco had his room "watered" in the middle

of the night, said Mthombeni.

A commission of inquiry was set up, but a meeting organised to discuss its findings was disrupted and, immediately afterwards, the "defector" was assaulted and his spectacles smashed.

Attempts to convene a peace meeting between political organisations founded and on Saturday, said Mthombeni, Azasco publicity secretary Siphon Maseko was allegedly heard saying he intended to wage war on Sansco.

Later that evening, Mcerwa was attacked by Sansco sympathisers, suffering four stab wounds and an injury to his left eye.

Stories of how Mcerwa came to be in the residence differ.

Maseko claims that Mcerwa was visiting him in his dormitory when Sansco supporters, brandishing weapons, burst in and attacked the outsider.

Mthombeni, on the other hand, claims the Azayo leader was picked up from Bekkersdal — scene of weekend violence between the Azanian People's Organisation and the ANC — by Maseko and Azasco general secretary Raselepe Ntheledi, both of them armed.

When they retired to Maseko's room, Sansco members and other non-aligned students decided to take "pre-emptive action", he said, and burst into the room. He claimed Maseko fired a shot from a 9mm automatic pistol but students charged and disarmed him.

Mcerwa tried to escape, said Mthombeni, but was caught and attacked after locking himself in the warden's office.

Samantha Weinberg

**APPOINTMENTS**

**EDUCATION**

w/ Mail 9/11/ - 15/11/90

54

UNIVERSITY fees are set to rise again — both the University of the Witwatersrand and the Rand Afrikaans University have announced increases in tuition fees of at least 20 percent.

Both universities, however, have also increased bursary allowances to compensate for fee increases.

Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Wits, Professor John Steele, said that "financial conditions have reached the stage where we have no option but to substantially increase 1991 tuition fees".

And the university council has "noted with dismay" the further cut in government funding and has authorised the chairman of its council to make a direct

**Subsidy cut-back forces increase in university costs**

approach to the government about this. Whereas state subsidies for universities have increased over the years, the total state subsidy for 1991 will be R4,9-million less than in 1990.

"When inflation is added to this it is going to be extremely difficult to make ends meet, so the university will have to derive additional income from tuition fees," Steele said.

However, even this will not be suffi-

cient to cover other needs: "Urgently needed equipment will not be affordable, fewer consumables and services will be purchased and the standards of living of staff will deteriorate."

The average cost of tuition for a first year Bachelor of Arts student at Wits will increase from R3 500 to R4 200.

While tuition fees at RAU are increasing by an average of 20 percent, they have increased bursary allowances by 28,6 percent. Honours students will now receive between R3 500 and R4 500 a year in bursary allowances.

Living expenses have also risen by 15,8 percent to R2 310 a year.

Samantha Weinberg

**PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS**



54

# UCT departments get big three-year grants from US

THE University of Cape Town's Departments of Archeology and Social Anthropology are to receive a generous donation from an American-based foundation to assist black students in their studies in these departments, writes Nkopane Makobane.

The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research is to donate more than R30 000 to each department for a three-year period which will go toward graduate or advanced training of blacks in both fields.

The money will go towards the cost of both study and living expenses.

The offer of assistance was made following a recent visit to the UCT campus

by Dr Sydel Silverman, president of the Wenner-Gren Foundation.

Silverman accompanied her husband Professor Eric Wolf, the internationally renowned anthropologist, during his visit to the university where he presented the 29th TB Davie Memorial Lecture.

Silverman visited both departments during her stay and expressed an interest in assisting in the training of professional black archeologists and anthropologists.

In a statement, the heads of the two departments said they were greatly encouraged by these awards. They were sure that they would make a considerable contribution to the development of the two disciplines in this country.

Oct 11/11/90

# PAC slogan leaves many at Rhodes feeling rather unsettled

By BEVERLEY GARSON: Grahamstown  
THE row at Rhodes University around  
the Pan Africanist Congress slogan  
"One settler, one bullet" has highlight-  
ed the dilemma the student body faces  
with regard to the freedom-of-speech  
principle.

The slogan was used on a poster put  
up on campus to advertise a memorial  
service for PAC president Zeph Moth-  
opheng, and drew complaints that it is  
racist. The Pan Africanist Students Or-

ganisation, which was responsible for  
the poster, was told disciplinary pro-  
ceedings would be initiated against it.

But at a meeting between Paso and the  
SRC, it was agreed that Paso would is-  
sue a pamphlet on campus to explain  
the slogan, which it denies is racist.

Two residences at the university  
wrote letters to the SRC objecting to the  
poster. The SRC emphasised they had  
not taken any disciplinary action  
against Paso as was reported in the lo-

cal newspapers.

SRC president, Rod Armer, said:  
"PASO's slogan has offended people  
on campus and must therefore be taken  
up. This however is not a clear-cut is-  
sue."

Armer said the SRC wanted to find a  
correct process to resolve and take up  
issues of this nature.

He said last year students were  
charged for disrupting a meeting or-  
ganised by a right-wing student organ-

isation. The students felt the speaker  
was making racist statements.

At the time the university argued that  
all organisations had the right to abso-  
lute freedom of speech.

Paso issued a statement insisting that  
the slogan "One Settler One Bullet" is  
not racist. They warned that if the  
"management of Rhodes regards them-  
selves as settlers, the slogan will be  
used as a galvanising song against  
them". — ara



# Ndebele turns UWC down

Political Staff *CAP-Trade*  
**EXILED** South African writer and academic Professor Njabulo Ndebele has told the University of the Western Cape that he will no longer take up the position as the university's vice-rector.  
Earlier this year, Professor Ndebele, a South African by birth who is president of the Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw), was refused a work permit by the government to take up the post.  
But late last night the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Eli Louw, announced his department was considering a work permit appli-

*10/11/90*  
cation from Professor Ndebele.  
Denying his department was hindering Professor Ndebele's travel plans he said it had granted Prof Ndebele permission to enter the country on six other occasions.  
A disappointed Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of UWC, said in a statement yesterday that Professor Ndebele had arrived at the decision "after considering a combination of personal and career decisions: The desire to resume research and writing rather than a career in administration".

*54*  
"We must again register our deep anger at the unexplained authoritarian refusal by the De Klerk government to grant Professor Ndebele a work permit when applied for. We have no doubt that the delay in securing that permit contributed to pressures on him," he said.  
The government's decision to refuse a permit to Professor Ndebele has been strongly criticised in a letter to President FW de Klerk by a number of ANC leaders, trade unionists, student and youth organisations, cultural groups, editors and authors.

# Oppenheimer to cap Mandela at UCT

CMT Times 21/11/90 54

Staff Reporter

UCT chancellor Mr Harry Oppenheimer is to confer a Doctor of Law degree on ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, despite objections from student and worker organisations.

In an advertisement published in the Cape Times today, the vice-chancellor and principal of the university, Dr Stuart Saunders, says that although there has been public speculation on the issue, "it has never been in doubt as far as the University Council, Mr Mandela, or I, myself, have been concerned".

The organisations that objected to Mr Mandela "bowing down in front of a capitalist" included the SA National Students Congress (Sansco), the National Union of SA Students

(Nusas) and a campus workers' union. UCT Sansco member Mr Ngaba Bucwa, who declined to comment on Dr Saunders' announcement yesterday, in an earlier statement described Mr Oppenheimer as "a leading capitalist and an enemy of the struggle Mr Nelson Mandela worked so hard for".

The November 30 graduation ceremony, by invitation only, will take place in the open air on the Groote Schuur rugby fields, in a departure from tradition so that more people can attend.

The UCT announcement said Mr Mandela would be presented to Mr Oppenheimer by the University orator, Professor J Reid, and would address the congregation.



# Mandela says security men train killers

KUALA LUMPUR. — Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday accused right-wing elements in South Africa's security forces of unleashing a campaign of violence to halt negotiations to dismantle apartheid.

The ANC deputy president said "silent vigilantes" had been trained by radical white extremists to hack, shoot, ambush and kill innocent men, women and children in the hope that the violence would stop negotiations towards black majority rule.

Mr Mandela, addressing some 7 000 people at an indoor stadium in Malaysia, said: "The black people in our country are not being killed by other blacks. The security forces of the government have trained certain black men to carry out the work of killing innocent people."

He said: "We are hard put to restrain our followers from retaliating if the government fails to adopt appropriate measures."

At the same rally Prime Minister Mr Mahathir Mohamad said Malaysia would continue to play an active role against apartheid in every forum. He did not think enough had been done to justify lifting sanctions against South Africa.

The prime minister said Malaysia was looking forward to the day when a free South Africa would rejoin the Commonwealth as its 51st member. — UPI, Sapa-Reuter

Ikeys object  
to capping  
of Mandela

Staff Reporter

UCT students are objecting to ANC vice-president Mr Nelson Mandela being capped by chancellor Mr Harry Oppenheimer, as he is a "leading capitalist".

Mr Mandela will receive an honorary doctorate later this month.

Local weekly newspaper South yesterday quoted South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) spokesman Mr Ngaba Bucwa as saying: "We will not have our leader bow down in front of a capitalist."

UCT registrar Mr Hugh Amoore said a group consisting of the senate, the staff association, workers of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the SRC and Sansco are organising the ceremony.

"We are working on resolving issues," said Mr Amoore.

54

3/4/90

# Freedom declining at UCT?

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

MOST University of Cape Town academics believe there is less freedom on the campus than five years ago and more than 90% believe that the Conor Cruise O'Brien affair damaged the university.

More than half expect an ANC government to diminish freedom of speech at the university and almost 96% believe that people who prevent others from speaking on the campus should be punished, 59.6% saying this should be done severely.

The academics expressed their views on freedom of speech and academic freedom in a survey conducted for UCT's Academic Freedom Committee by Professor Herman Giliomee and Mr Tim Hughes of the university's department of political studies.

They sent a questionnaire to the estimated 713 members of UCT's full-time academic staff of the rank of junior lecturer and above and 303 lecturers,

or 42.5%, responded.

The results of the survey have not been publicly disclosed before.

Professor Giliomee and Mr Hughes said the clearest issue from the survey was "the overwhelming support for the principle of maximal freedom of speech and academic freedom on campus."

"Indeed, so important did the respondents view these issues that they ranked them above a good salary package and sound university administration."

More than half believed not enough had been done to protect freedom of speech on the campus and more believed freedom of speech had diminished over the past five year years than those who believed it had improved.

However, more than two-thirds believed there was more freedom of speech at UCT than at other South African tertiary institutions.

CAH  
7/11/90

54



# 'Ethnic' UCT for Mandela

THE University of Cape Town will break with tradition and hold an ethnic "people's" open-air graduation ceremony when it confers an honorary doctorate on deputy ANC leader Nelson Mandela on November 30.

However, the vexed question of who will confer the doctorate appears to remain unanswered.

A student leader said some students had objected to UCT chancellor and former De Beers and Anglo American chairman Harry Oppenheimer conferring the doctorate.

"Their viewpoint is that they do not want their leader to bow down in front of a leading capitalist," said UCT

## Sunday Times Reporter

president of the SA National Students' Congress, Nqaba Bucwa.

"But to call it a row or a rumpus is an exaggeration. Nothing has been finalised and discussions on the form and content of the ceremony are continuing."

Mr Bucwa said a working group comprising Sansco, the UCT SRC, campus workers and the university administration had reached an advanced stage in planning the ceremony.

But the major stumbling block remains Mr Oppenheimer. Reflecting the uncertainty over Mr Oppenheimer's role at the

ceremony, university authorities made conflicting comments this week.

Backing deputy vice-chancellor Professor John Reid's statement that Mr Oppenheimer would confer the degree, PRO Kendall Jarvis said: "The only comment to make is that at UCT the chancellor confers degrees."

But UCT registrar Hugh Amore said the issue was still being resolved.

"The crucial issue here is that it is true some students believe it is inappropriate for Mr Oppenheimer to confer the degree," he said.

"The working body planning the honorary degree is trying to resolve the matter, and I hope we can do this."

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\* Cape Times, Thursday, November 29 1990 5

# Mandela capped at packed UWC

Staff Reporter

MR Nelson Mandela was last night awarded an honorary law doctorate by the University of the Western Cape, the first South African university to confer this honour on him.

He was capped by the chancellor of UWC, Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

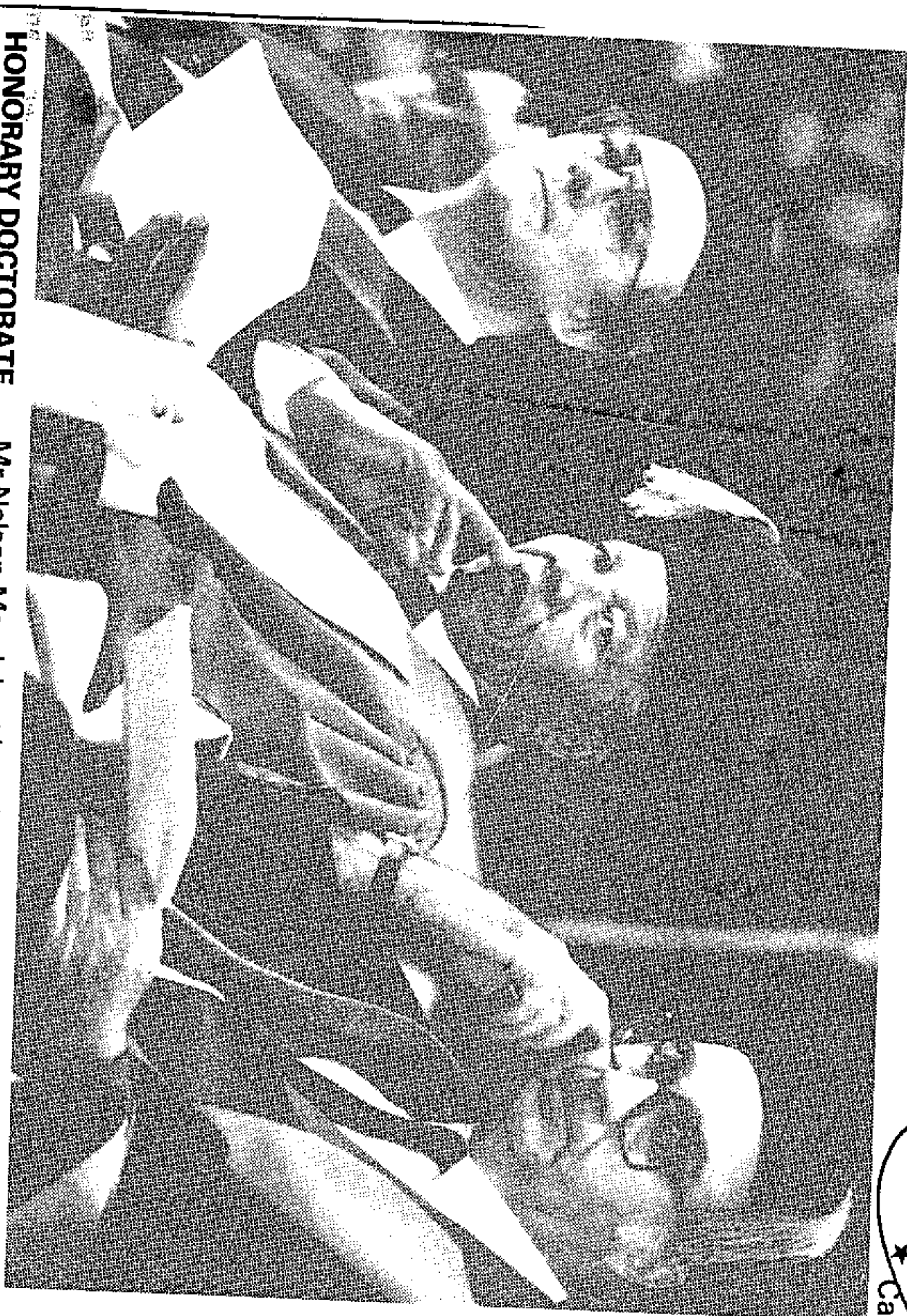
Professor Jakes Gerwel, UWC rector and vice-chancellor, said the university's senate and council had voted to award honorary doctorates to both Mr Mandela and his former law partner and ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo. Mr Tambo would receive his degree at a special ceremony next year.

Tight security measures were enforced as guests filed into the main hall, which was packed with about 2 000 people. About 3 000 people watched the event on video in other halls.

The audience erupted in sustained applause as Mr Mandela entered the hall and he was given a standing ovation after receiving his degree.

A cultural programme was held afterwards, featuring jazz great Abdullah Ibrahim (Dollar Brand). In his acceptance speech Mr Mandela said it was inappropriate that universities continued to produce patterns and practices that would undermine the new South Africa that was being built.

UWC had already taken the lead in the radical transformation of thinking about the interests universities should serve.



**HONORARY DOCTORATE . . .** Mr Nelson Mandela at last night's graduation ceremony at UWC where he received a honorary doctorate.



# Campus cuts becoming critical

A NEW basis for state subsidisation of universities must be found — and urgently.

The universities have been told their state subsidies for 1991 will be smaller in rand terms than in 1990.

The cut will be 2,8 percent, which in the case of Wits is about R5-million. Taking inflation into account, however, the real effect will be something like 17 percent — or R26-million.

This comes on top of five years of subsidisation at levels significantly lower than the government's funding formula.

The breakdown in the method of subsidisation has serious implications, for not only does it inhibit overall growth but also growth in expensive courses, such as engineering. A new basis for state subsidisation is therefore obviously needed.

The universities, through the Committee of University Principals, have made urgent and strenuous representations to the government for the 1991 subsidies to be increased. A final decision has

STW 4/11/90

**ROBERT CHARLTON** describes the impact that the government's cuts in subsidies will have on just one university

not yet been taken but it seems likely that any relief will be only slight.

Two-thirds of the Wits budget, for example, goes on staff salaries and benefits. There may be a general salary increase for the public sector next year and, if so, the universities would have to find their share, which would be about 30 percent. They have to budget for that.

In order to break even in 1990, Wits is depending on saving some R12-million on staff salaries by leaving establishment posts unfilled, in some cases for only part of the year. Those savings will have to be raised to R14-million next year.

It is mainly in the academic departments that such savings are possible because of the more

rapid turnover of staff and the difficulty in finding suitably qualified individuals in certain subjects. Some universities have instituted a policy of "freezing" all posts as they become vacant.

In spite of these measures, increases in the Wits tuition fees of between 20 and 25 percent are unfortunately unavoidable.

Because of prudent financial management in recent years, Wits is better placed than some other universities to cope with this further cutback in the state subsidy.

## Priorities

However, if the reduced level of subsidisation continues after 1991, or possibly even deteriorates further, fee increases will not be sufficient to meet the increasing cost of the university in its present form.

Considering the priorities for education in the new South Africa, it is surely right that improving primary and secondary education for blacks should be at the top, given the huge backlog. There is also no doubt that we

have to put much greater emphasis on technological education if our economy is to expand.

But good quality university graduates are also needed, and there is a limit to the amount by which the universities can be squeezed without compromising standards.

It is also not true to say that South Africa has too many university students. We have about nine university students per 1 000 of the total population.


What is true is that we have too many white university students — namely 30. Many of them should rather be receiving a more vocationally orientated tertiary education.

The policy of building up the technicians is a correct one, but that — and the improvement in primary and secondary schooling — should not be at the expense of the universities.

● Professor Charlton is the vice-chancellor and principal of the University of the Witwatersrand.

w/Man 30/11 - 6/12/90

# UWC honour for Mandela

By GAYE DAVIS: Cape Town <sup>(54)</sup> 

THE University of the Western Cape came into its own as a "people's university" this week when it became the first South African university to confer an honorary doctorate on African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela.

ANC banners flew outside the main hall where some 2 000 people rose, clapping and whistling, to their feet as Mandela made his entrance, while his capping as Doctor of Law by UWC chancellor Archbishop Desmond Tutu was greeted with a sustained ovation.

An amalgam of Western and African traditions characterised the ceremony, which was leavened by Tutu's ready wit and ran without hitch despite a late start caused by stringent security checks and searches.

In his address, Mandela — who earlier professed himself "delighted" to be receiving the award — challenged other universities to re-examine admission requirements "in a manner that will reduce the inherited inequities of the past and open the doors of learning to those who are traditionally deprived".

The "production and reproduction of knowledge" needed "fundamental restructuring to meet the challenges posed", he said.

UWC will confer a similar honour on ANC president Oliver Tambo early next year, said UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel. The University of Cape Town will confer an honorary doctorate on Mandela tonight.



# White varsity students are 'slaves of ignorance'

W/MAIL 9/11/15/4/90  
**W**HITE South African university students are politically short-sighted, apathetic and ill-informed, according to a research report compiled by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa).

Responses to questionnaires sent to a random sample of 8 747 students indicated that the attitudes of most white students were singularly out of synchronisation with those needed for leaders in a changing South African society — at least in June 1989 when the survey was undertaken.

Political science academics Jannie Gagiano of Stellenbosch University and Susan Booysen of the Rand Afrikaans University had a response rate of over 40 percent in what they hoped was a representative sample of the student population at the major white universities. Questionnaires sought the students' views on political institutions, both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary; the security forces; violence as a means to political ends; and general outlook and beliefs.

The researchers found, among other things, that:

- More than 80 percent of Afrikaans students in the survey indicated support for the National Party and the Conservative Party.

- More than 80 percent of English-speaking students questioned supported the Democratic Party or political formations to the left.

- Most of the students who supported the CP and NP voted the same way as their parents, whereas DP supporters tended to lean more to the left of their parents' political convictions.

Stellenbosch MA candidate Cornis van der Lugt wrote in an accompanying paper that it could be argued that the minimal political interest of white students manifested itself in exclusivist nationalism in the case of Afrikaans-speakers and capitalism in the case of English-speakers.

Their political viewpoints appeared to result from tradition rather than informed, deliberate choice, he wrote.

When attitudes towards the African National Congress were tested, the research uncovered not only significant hostility and resistance from the more conservative Afrikaans students, but also inconsistencies in the liberal beliefs of the English-speaking minority.

For instance, the responses from DP supporters indicated that only six percent of them would welcome an ANC government, while more than a third would emigrate for political reasons should the ANC govern South Africa. Nearly 40 percent of NP-supporting students would do the same and just over 40 percent said they would physically resist an ANC government.

When it came to the question of whether they would accept an ANC government, 21 percent of English-speakers said they would; but 42,8 percent indicated that they could accept a Nationalist government.

The survey was conducted last year — before the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and other political organisations. Still, more than 90 percent of the Afrikaans students questioned were unsympathetic to the ANC (five percent sympathetic and a further five percent apathetic), whereas 28 percent of English-speakers described themselves as sympathetic, 58 percent unsympathetic and 14 percent apathetic.

And when they were quizzed about the future shape of this country's constitution, most students said they

A survey conducted amongst white university students shows them to be politically insulated and uninformed.

**SAMANTHA WEINBERG** reports

would prefer a dispensation which made some provision for the protection of group rights, and almost 70 percent of Afrikaans students indicated a preference for a dispensation where racial forms of political representation are built into the constitution.

Gagiano and Booysen then asked questions aimed at discovering why white students were so out of line with their black counterparts.

They found that a majority had very little interaction with black people — especially when it came to political discussion. Nearly 75 percent reported that they never discussed politics with their black co-students and 80 percent said they never discussed politics with black people outside the university.

They were also rarely exposed to divergent views as expressed by the media. Over 80 percent said they never read newspapers "sympathetic to the left (like *Vrye Weekblad* or the *Weekly Mail*)" — whereas more than 70 percent said they watched news reports on the SABC at least three times a week.

While the compilers of the research admitted it was not necessarily accurate, because of the deep-seated changes that have taken place in this country since it was conducted and the new stance of the ruling National Party, broad conclusions about the attitudes of students were still regarded as valid.

According to Gagiano: "Studying the political attitudes of white student populations in South Africa yields a vantage point from which one can gauge the moods and attitudinal trends that are prevalent and emerging within the ranks of the politically-dominant white middle-class".

While student bodies are inevitably artificial communities, existing within an intellectually stimulating and demanding environment, he claims they are still broadly representative, as a microcosm of the society they fall within, and as the generation from which future leaders — political or business — will be taken.

The shortsightedness and apparent lack of political knowledge and interest exhibited by the students in the survey could be explained in a number of ways, said Van der Lugt.

He suggests the statistics show that "the students have grown up in a separate world in which there apparently existed no political injustices whatsoever. The social structure of apartheid over the last 40 years has ensured that prejudice and privilege remain ensconced behind the barriers of non-exposure and lack of contact".

He described the white students as "slaves of ignorance", politically uninformed and unpoliticised.

Their attitudes, he said, would have to change to enable them to understand the actions taken in the future by black youth. But to change they would need more contact with black youth, programmes to improve and broaden their political knowledge and a free press operating in an atmosphere of an unrestricted flow of information.

Also, to promote harmony among the emergent generation of future South African leaders, black youth would have to understand the position of white youth better.

# Private colleges seek recognition

B1Daw 1/11/90

GILLIAN HAYNE

WITH government curbing the level of financial assistance given to universities, private academic colleges believe the time has come for official recognition.

The colleges, run as private commercial concerns, in the main offer tuition for students studying towards a university degree, and cater largely for Unisa students.

But Unisa Academic Registrar Mattheus Stockhoff said: "We consider our tutorial matter sufficient for the students with no need for extra assistance and, as such, believe the private colleges unnecessary."

A further bugbear for the "academic entrepreneurs" is that the establishment of private universities has not found favour with academic hierarchy.

Gad Ariovich, co-principal of the new SA-based college for the London School of Management and Economics, said: "It is a classic case of bureaucracy protecting itself against competition."

"In most developed countries, private universities are considered to have a

higher standard of education than similar state-funded universities. Harvard and Princeton are two such examples."

Stockhoff said SA had one of the largest ratios of university-educated individuals to other tertiary college-educated individuals.

"Rather than private universities, SA needs more technikons and other practically orientated establishments."

Mark Rohald, co-founder of Mid-Rand Campus, a private concern which provides tuition for Unisa students, said: "The reality is

that companies still recognise a university qualification over a diploma, and there is little point in achieving a diploma if it won't help you find a job."

There was ample room in SA for private universities, he said.

Wits Dean of Commerce Prof Duncan Reekie said increased competition would work in favour of the traditional universities.

With state funding of the Wits budget down to about 70% from 80%, Reekie said there was a need for a shift to private sponsorship.

"Private academic colleges should not be condemned because their very existence proves there is a

demand for such tuition. If they were good, they would but serve to keep us on our toes," he said.

The London School of Management and Economics venture was initiated to prepare students for the University of London examinations for degrees in business studies.

Ariovich said the college was not competing with other colleges or with Wits.

It was targeted at students who already had a degree.

"Both the public and government should welcome the additional choice provided by such private academic colleges," he said.



ports other than those agreed upon, the Department of Home Affairs had to be notified at least seven days prior to the expected arrival date.

Exiles who did not belong to a specific political organisation and who wished to return to SA ought to contact their nearest SA representative.

- Rietfontein and Narogas on Namibia's border with SA;
- Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg;
- Louis Botha Airport, Durban;
- Cape Town's D F Malan Airport; and
- H F Verwoerd Airport in Port Elizabeth.

## Wits, UCT each given \$750 000 grant

WITS and UCT have each received a \$750 000 grant from the Andrew Mellon Foundation in New York.

Wits vice-principal Peter Tyson said the foundation would help Wits make a contribution to the "new SA".

He said the foundation wanted to help develop academic staff and assist black graduates in particular.

The grant was expected to be renewed in about two years.

A UCT spokesman confirmed receiving the grant but gave no details.

**TANIA LEVY**

Tyson said Wits hoped to use half the grant to accommodate about six returning exiles or overseas academics. As Wits's posts had been frozen they would be placed in bridging appointments.

Wits vice-chancellor, student affairs Prof Mervyn Shear said more than R1,5m would be used on post-graduate bursaries the foundation wanted black students to have.

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**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No 46 ON**

# UK scholarship scheme again honours Suzman

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3/Day 8/11/90

BRITISH ambassador Sir Robin Renwick yesterday announced that a second British scholarship scheme was being set up locally in honour of veteran human rights campaigner Helen Suzman.

Renwick announced the scheme in Johannesburg at a ceremony attended by Suzman, Wits vice-chancellor Robert Charlton and visiting British parliamentarians.

The scheme, which is the second of its kind to have been created by the British government, was being set up in consultation with Suzman and was aimed at providing additional places for black women students at Wits University.

Renwick said his government would contribute R750 000 over a three-year period to provide at least 20 additional awards for women at Wits each year.

"The scheme will be known as the Helen Suzman/British Government Awards Scheme."

Suzman, who celebrated her 73th birthday yesterday, said she

WILSON ZWANE

was enormously gratified by the awards in her honour.

"To have the awards named after me is the nicest thing that could have happened to me since I left parliament," Suzman said.

She added that as it was reality that many women were single parents and breadwinners for their families the Helen Suzman/British Government Awards Scheme would go a long way in helping black women make their careers.

## Candidates

The first scholarship scheme in honour of Suzman — the Helen Suzman Leadership Awards — was created by the British government last year to mark Suzman's retirement from parliament.

"Over 400 well-qualified candidates have applied for these awards and the first group of 20 Suzman awards winners left in September for studies at British universities," said Renwick.



Helen Suzman ... "gratified" by awards in her honour.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

DMW wins right



# Wits raises fees by up to 25%

WITS University is to increase first-year tuition fees by 20% and subsequent years' fees by between 21% to 25%, because of government subsidy cuts.

The fee increases, decided by the university council on Friday, are in line with those of other universities, all of which have been hard hit by government's 3% subsidy cut.

Unisa, RAU and Rhodes University have increased fees 20% and Pretoria University has put its fees up by 25%. UCT has not yet announced its fee increases.

Wits vice-chancellor Prof Jerry Steele said the council had noted with dismay the further cuts in government spending. Wits would receive R4,9m less from government in 1991 than this year.

When inflation was added, it became obvious that the university would find it extremely difficult to make ends meet and would have to derive extra income from tuition fees, he said.

TANIA LEVY

Even with substantial fee increases the 1991 budget would not be able to make adequate provision to maintain current levels of service.

Steele said council chairman Stephen Anderson would make a direct approach to government regarding the subsidy cuts.

Engineering, dentistry, medicine and science students will pay 24% more in third year and 25% more in fourth, fifth and sixth years of study, including post-graduate courses.

All masters and doctorate study will cost 22,5% more than this year.

Students at Pretoria University will pay 25% more from next year.

University spokesman Ria van Vuren said the 3% cut next year would put the state's contribution at 63%. Government was supposed to contribute 80% of univer-

□ To Page 2

## University

sities costs, but had never been able to fulfil this commitment.

Unisa media liaison services head Do-reen Gough said student numbers were expected to increase by between 5% and 9% from 104 000 this year.

B Sc course fees at Pretoria would go up to R3 940 a year from R3 150 this year. BA students would pay R3 380 (R2 690) and commerce students R3 610 (R2 890) from

next year. Fees for medical and dentistry students would go up to R5 590 next year from R4 470 this year.

RAU's fees have been increased 20% to about R3 500 a year for undergraduate courses and more than R3 000 a year for an honours or master's degree. Residence fees will go up nearly 16% to R2 310 a year plus R11 a day for meals.

□ From Page 1

Stw 1/14/90

# Students riot on N Tvl campus

Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — Extensive damage was caused to the restaurant at the University of the North yesterday, when students went on the rampage in sympathy with striking workers on campus.

Crockery was smashed, food was strewn over a wide area and furniture was damaged.

A faculty member said damage was estimated at R500 000.

It is thought the students rioted because there were no staff to serve their meals. Earlier they had looted the kitchen. Someone had scrawled "Pay the Workers" across one of the walls.

The workers on the campus have been striking because of a pay dispute.

Students are presently writing exams on the campus, but by late yesterday it was not known whether they would be writing today.

At one stage yesterday morning the university's administration block was under siege, as chanting students surrounded offices.



HARMS COMMISSION

# Webster: the road to nowhere

THE findings of the Harms Commission — once eagerly awaited by the friends and family of Dr David Webster — will make it more difficult to keep the dead man's name alive.

Since the social anthropologist's murder on May 1 1989 a battle has been fought, largely through the media, to ensure that Webster does not become just another name on the list of unsolved assassinations.

His case evolved into a symbol of broader outrage; unprecedented pressure was applied on the police and the Government to bring his killers to book.

In the 18 months since Dr Webster's death the murder has appeared on several occasions to be on the verge of being solved — but each time hopes have been dashed.

### Anguish

Now the Harms findings — that the killing remains a mystery in which the Civil Co-Operation Bureau "might" be implicated — have provided the cruellest blow.

The twists and turns of the investigation, and the myriad theories it has spawned, tell of an extraordinary period of South African history, still to be unravelled.

Seen together, it is a story of suspense and, overwhelmingly, anguish for those who want Dr Webster's killers brought to justice. These are its peaks and troughs.

● May 1: Webster dies of shotgun wounds outside his Troyeville home. A colleague, Audrey Coleman, immediately says it was "definitely a political assassination". Police say they have no vit-

anti-apartheid activists are rarely solved. It is revealed that Webster had just completed a report on assassinations and abductions by South Africa's "contras". Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok offers a R10 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the murderers.

● May 3: Police release detailed identikit of three white suspects. Colonel Mostert says it is possible that the murder was "not political". An "eyewitness" — unnamed — is said to have supplied the identikit details. Mostert announces that the deputy chief of the CID, Major General Jaap Joubert, is personally supervising the "intense police hunt". The University of the Witwatersrand adds R10 000 to the SAP reward.

● May 5: Lieutenant Eugene Opperman says there has been an "overwhelming public response". Mostert says he cannot reveal the make and colour of the car. Human rights organisations are sceptical about the identikit, asking how such inordinate detail could have been gleaned from a moving car. Dr Max Coleman dismissed the theory that the murderer could have been non-political: it was too professional, he says.

● May 6: Brigadier Leon Mellet rejects as "pure speculation" the suggestion that a "hit squad" was involved. "We will solve this case," he says. Mostert says breakthroughs have been made and details will be announced soon.

### Revenge

● May 7: City Press says it has identified a suspect and given his name to the police.

● May 9: Mostert rejects the City Press lead. No suspects have been positively identified, he says.

misused to do so a week before.

● May 19: Police trace an eyewitness and say they have improved identikit, but will not release them. Barend Strydom claims the Wit Wolwe killed Webster.

● May 27: Colonel Steve van Rooyen says the investigation "is still ongoing".

● June 13: Police question a Potchefstroom University student who had been asking after a friend of Dr Webster's in Kosi Bay. It is a false alarm.

### Not trusted

● August 24: The Saturday Star's weekly "Webster Watch" column keeps attention focused on the case. The Webster Trust collects money for an enlarged reward. Joubert says the investigation has reached a "cul de sac", and implies that Dr Webster's colleagues do not trust the investigators. Maggie Friedman, Webster's girlfriend, denies this, and says she is being "kept in the dark".

● September 18: The reward reaches R100 000.

● October 25: A possible link is mooted between the murder and Donald Acheson, in prison in Namibia in connection with Anton Lubowski's killing.

● November 19: Joubert says there is no positive evidence to link Acheson to the murder.

"notes" the information, and says he suspects the CCB was involved.

● March 25: It is revealed that Johannesburg City Council spies were monitoring Dr Webster six months before his death.

● April 27: Former council employee Hannes Gouws, in London, names the killer as a Paul de Swardt. Mostert says he has no knowledge of the man.

● April 29: It is reported that the hit squad is about to be arrested.

### Hiding

● February 16: General Joubert appeals to Staal Burger to come forward. Burger and Botha later go into hiding. The CCB is exposed.

● February 24: The Star claims to have the names of the five-man team it believes killed Dr Webster. The list is handed to the police. Mostert

the Harms Commission he is now certain that the CCB was not involved — nor were Burger and Botha.

● May 17: CCB managing director Joe Verster tells Harms it was possible that the CCB was involved without his knowledge.

● June 20: The Weekly Mail reports that De Swardt has been spotted in South Africa. The police do not confirm this.

● June 22: Attorney-General T McNally says "My feeling is that we haven't moved forward in respect of the murder of David Webster."

### Pulled in

● June 29: Former city council spies are pulled in for questioning, and then released.

● November 13: The Harms Commission's findings are published: David Webster's murder remains "a mystery".



Prelude to assassination... David Webster with girlfriend Maggie Friedman: His close friends put little trust in those assigned to investigate the murder.



# Webster: the role

## No clues, no findings

## 18 months after killing

THE findings of the Harms Commission are rarely solved. It is revealed that Webster had just completed a report on assassinations and abductions by South African "contras". Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok offers a R1000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the murderers.

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● May 2: Colonel Floris Mostert, the investigating officer, appeals to witnesses to come forward. Cosatu's Jay Naidoo blames "the death squads of apartheid" for the murder. The detainees' parties "could have marked him as a target."

● May 13: Police refuse to release further information as press reports are "hampering the investigation". He refused Judith Hawthorne warns that assassinations of

Dr David Webster — friends and family of Dr David Webster — will make it more difficult to keep the dead man's name alive.

Since the social anthropologist's murder on May 1 1989 a battle has been fought, largely through the media, to ensure that Webster does not become just another name on the list of unsolved assassinations.

anti-apartheid activists

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● November 19: Joubert says there is no positive evidence to link Acheson to the murder. ● November 30: After the "hit squad" revelation, police detain a former West Rand Narcotics Bureau detective, Ferdi Barnard, in connection with the Webster case. The first reports of a "special right-wing organisation which planned the assassination of left-wing activists", emerge.

● December 1: Hopes are high for a breakthrough, more arrests expected. ● December 13: It is speculated

### SHAUN JOHNSON

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● February 16: General Joubert appeals to reports, there is a finding. ● May has no link to murder team it claims to have the names of the five-man team it believes killed Dr Webster. The list is handed to the police. Mostert

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● February 3: Captain Reg Cress says no further progress has been made. F W de Klerk appointed.

● December 6: Five right-wingers are denied that Barnard was a member. Both are later released.

● December 3: Former policeman and Transvaal rugby player Calla Botha is detained. The SADF denies that Barnard was a member. Both are later released.

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## 'Spy ring' man transferred

Pretoria Correspondent

The University of South Africa has transferred security deputy Frik Barnard following protest actions at his involvement in the Johannesburg council "spy ring" as head of the intelligence division.

Mr Barnard's position was dealt with at a Unisa council meeting yesterday, and a council committee is to investigate further.

In the meantime, the university has announced

Mr Barnard's transfer to another department.

Mr Barnard was appointed deputy director of Unisa's department of internal relations and protection services.

No details were given of his new temporary position, but it was "not connected with protective services".

Mr Barnard's appointment was opposed by the Teaching Staff Association and the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union.

## WEBSTER WATCH

# And killers still mock justice

Star 24/11/90  
54  
IT has been 572 days since university lecturer and human rights activist Dr David Webster was assassinated.

Mr Justice Louis Harms, who headed the Harms Commission into political killings, concluded there was no evidence that the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) murdered Dr Webster on May 1, 1989.

Mr Justice Harms, whose 201-page report was recently released, could not reach a decision on who killed Dr Webster. Police CID chief General Jaap Joubert this week gave the assurance that investigations have "never stopped".

"A murder docket is never closed," he said. "We are still determined to solve this crime and will continue to investigate. Unfortunately we have no leads."

General Joubert would not comment on Mr Justice Harms's report or findings. Police have reportedly said they will investigate allegations that Johannesburg City Council officials compiled a detailed Webster dossier during their surveillance activities.

No one has been arrested in connection with Dr Webster's death.

A reward of R20 000 still stands for information leading to the conviction of the killers.



# Headache for Turf

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2/28

By RUSSEL MOLEFE

11/11/90  
50  
wefan

THE three-day old strike by the entire black workforce and the likelihood of the Union of Democratic University Staff Association downing tools at the University of the North has placed the examinations at risk.

The workers, all members of the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union, have been on strike since Monday demanding wage increases, recognition of their union and that casual labourers, who have more than two years service, be hired permanently.