EDUCATION - GENERAL

26 MAY 1980 — 31 MAY 1980
Police let detainee see dying father

By Yussuf Nazeer

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

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

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

His family has been constantly at his bedside.

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

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

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

He was a member of the Parents' Action Committee during the school boycotts.
Call to revise school system

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Staff Reporters

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

He made it during his address at the University’s graduation ceremony in Pretoria, where B.Ed degrees were conferred.

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

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

“Facilities appear to be mushrooming more rapidly in this sphere of education than in the other. There is no doubt that vocational training is necessary for the maintenance of a good economy.”

Prof Mokoena said that personnel change to secure active leadership was required and that leadership was a product of common sense and courage.

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

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

“Questions are being asked at all levels of society in regard to change and these need answers. “The community thus needs guidance now, more so than at any stage in the history of our country. Enlightened leadership appears to be the everlasting answer.” Prof Mokoena said.

During the ceremony, Capt Masingi, B.Sc., became the first South African black to be awarded a degree in marine science.

Capt Baloyi, 41, said that since Standard Six all his education had been by correspondence.

He is stationed at Cumann.

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

Two doctorates in education were awarded. The recipients were a former SABC radio announcer, Mr Moeapapa, and a senior university lecturer, Mr Selby M. Kupara.
Danger in Govt.

‘intolerance’

By PATRICK LAURENCE

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

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

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

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

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

Referring to police action, Dr Slabbert said: “So far the police have been relatively restrained compared to 1976. But everything must not depend on the police. What is wanted is positive government initiative.”

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

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

- Fort Hare should be reopened and negotiations started with the student leaders;
- Workers in the strike-hit meat industry in the Western Cape should be given the right to elect their own representatives to the employer’s committee, and
- The Government should talk to pupils about their grievances and abandon its paternalist attitude of refusing to talk to schoolchildren.

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

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

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

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

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

In Johannesburg, the Reverend John Thorne, a former Secretary General of the South Africa Council of Churches, was detained at the weekend, according to members of his family.
BOYCOTTING pupils have won wide backing and sympathy for the disciplined and dignified manner of their classroom boycott. But they could lose support by demonstrations such as were mounted in Peninsula supermarkets on Saturday.

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

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

There can be no doubting the justice of the students' fight for equal education and the removal of racial discrimination. This is recognised even by a Government which is the natural successor of the most inventive practitioners of racial segregation to walk the earth.

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

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

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

BATONS, TEOGAS USED

AT UWC

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

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

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

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

The district commander of Bellville, Colonel H G Schoeman, said more than 500 students attended an "illegal gathering" outside the cafeteria.

They were shouting and when warned to disperse threw stones at the police.

Sixteen canisters of teargas were fired into the crowd and then police baton-charged the students.

No injuries have been reported to the police.

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

Police watch

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

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

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

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

Angry parents in the Tableview/Oranjezicht area telephoned the Argus to complain about police harassment of their children.

The chief inspector of schools under the Administration for the Western Cape, Mr D J Kretschmer, said he had received similar reports.

Check

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

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

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

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

Flannels and unfurled police patrolled the Golden Acre complex and Station Corner today even though the planned mass march on Cape Town was called off.

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

Blacks

Very few pupils were reported to be attending classes at the major high schools in Cape Town this morning.

At Langalangthula High School there were only about 40 students.

It is feared 400 pupils stayed away from Wynberg and 1D High schools in Gugulelu as well.

Demonstrations warned—— Page 4.

V d Ross says he called police

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

Police baton charged students of students and threw teargas to dispense a crowd of protesters.

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

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

Requests

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

He said the situation had continued for five weeks. "I called in the police so that we could give effect to the wishes of students and ensure the decision of the council that changes return to normal."

Professor van der Ross said he asked the police to leave the campus after he had negotiated an agreement with students at which a police officer was present.
Police warn demos of firm action

Political Correspondent

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

Referring to the coloured schools boycott and incidents in Cape Town on Saturday when police clashed with pupils, he said: People who, through underground methods, want to have the schools situation develop into a political confrontation with the Government must realise that it is a question of ‘no, no and not further.’

"PREPARED"

"We are thoroughly prepared for any events that might arise in the centre of Cape Town or elsewhere in the Peninsula."

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

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

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

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

While the Government had gone out of its way in an effort to secure the situation, this should not be regarded as weakness.

Firm action would in future be taken.

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

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

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

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

She believed the situation was aggravated by expectations. There were others who would replace those who had been detained.
Boycott
at black
high
schools

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISCIPLINE

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

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

He told the meeting that if pupils resisted returning to school after they had been expelled, the government would be called in to remove them.

Principals described the government's initial expulsion threat as a 'slogan' or 'hanging by a thread.'

PUPILS' DEMO

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

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

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

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

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

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

The committee's meeting in Wynberg yesterday was stopped after 15 minutes because of police surveillance.

OUT IN FORCE

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

Dr. Quint said pupils who were bona fide commuters would, however, be allowed to board trains to their respective schools.
Hartzenberg increases farm school subsidies

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

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

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

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

"There are 4 600 farm schools in South Africa, an indication of the attitude of farmers despite the low subsidies of the past." — Sapa.
Defy Warmings
Student Boycotts

Thousands at U.C.D.
By PHIL MTHEBULU
IN ORDER for South Africa to have a healthy educational system, apartheid in all its hideous forms and manifestations must first die, Mr Mohammed Dangor, an executive of the Labour Party, told a lunchtime meeting yesterday at the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Mr Dangor said it would defeat the ends of the supporters of one educational system if the Government decided that all racial entities should have the same educational system in their separate entities and environments.

"That which is separate is inherently unequal," he said.

"But," Mr Dangor asked, "is the white man of South Africa prepared to kill this monster which has for many generations ensured them heaven on earth and perpetuated the oppression of blacks by whites?" Mr Dangor sounded a warning that the Government-created monster of apartheid will destroy South Africa.

"The recent educational unrest in Eldo Park, Western Native Township, Lenasia, and Cape Town, where the school population opposed the "system" in its totality supported by their determined communities was a cry for essential human rights," Mr Dangor said.

Mr Dangor said the arrogant attitude of Mr Magnus Beauchamp, the Minister of Coloured Affairs, galvanized a movement under the "system" into opposition of the "system".

The solution to a unitary education for all, the people of South Africa will come about only when all the common people have the right to vote who shall rule their lives.

"In a nutshell, when the apartheid system has been dismantled, and a true non-racial constitution and society has been established, then the dilemma of separate education will be solved," Mr Dangor said.

Mr Dangor said the insurrection of 1976 in which much blood was shed has not taught people a lesson. "People are still unrepentant and see agitators as an agitator must be found the "guilty party" is the system of apartheid," Mr Dangor said.
Chamber head appeals to pupils

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Encounters with Apartheid:

No bar at Pretoria Bar

Four short articles
Government withdraws expulsion threat

The Government has withdrawn a threat to pupils at coloured schools that they will be expelled if they continued their boycott of classes.

Some principals said yesterday they were informed by the Administration of Coloured Affairs not to use the “expulsion measure” against pupils who are refusing to take lessons.

This was confirmed by Dr Frank Quint, the Chief Inspector of Schools in the Wynberg region.

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

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

Principal’s boycott.

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

He told the meeting if pupils resisted or returned to schools the Government will be called in to remove them.

Principals described the government’s initial expulsion threat and now the “about turn” as “amazing blundering.”

One principal said his school was just about to return to normal with his pupils taking lessons when the expulsion warning was issued.

Now they have decided to boycott again and Saturday’s demonstrations by pupils and the present tension is a direct result of that expulsion threat.

“We told Mr Mills we could not enforce it and that he must take all responsibility,” he said.

Schools reported low attendance again yesterday and one principal described it as a “stay-at-home” campaign.

DEFIANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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60 may be held in Cape SA-wide detentions

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

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

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

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

Two new elements in the situation were apparent yesterday:

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

- He was accused by students of failing them as a “father.”

A petrol bomb was thrown at a police van yesterday in Elsie’s River, where police carried out a baton charge on stone-throwing high school pupils. Police said there had been stonings in Elsie’s River and Bridgemere.

The Western Province, said a petrol bomb had been thrown at a police van.

More reports, pages 2, 3

Picture, page 2

Some of the detainees, who included lecturers, teachers and pupils, were held under the Preventive Detention Clause of the Internal Security Act. Its primary purpose is to isolate potential agitators from the community.

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

In Cape Town, seven staff members of the University of the Western Cape were detained, including the Professor of Mathematics and Netherlands, Professor Jakes Gerwel.

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

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

At the University of the

Police also dispersed a group of students in Langa.

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

People detained in Johannesburg included Mr Milly Richards, a prominent member of the Labour Party; Mr Achmat Dangor, a youth leader of the Labour Party; Mr Bernard Beck, a school teacher; Miss Ethel Agulhas, a student; Solly Seraphim and Human Krull, school pupils; and Mr Martine Ndoo, a clerk.

In Pretoria, Mr Moses Chikane, a former member of the Kwanjula South African Students’ Organization and a community worker for the Roman Catholic Church, was detained, according to a church spokesman.

In Durban, the president and vice-president of the Students’ Representative Council at the University of Natal Medical School, Mr Vijay Ramkutty and Mr Trevor Smith were detained.

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

In Maritzburg, Mr A Chetty, a member of the Maritzburg Students’ Organization and a community worker for the Roman Catholic Church, was detained, according to a church spokesman.
LONDON. — Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, told listeners to the BBC yesterday that the situation in South Africa at present needed "very cool handling by the police".

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

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

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

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

Mrs Suzman said black youths simply were not prepared to have the same submissive attitude that their parents had.
Police act as boycott
spreads to Qwa Qwa

PRETORIA. — About 2000 pupils and students in the Qwa Qwa homeland joined in the education boycott yesterday, according to a statement by the Police Public Relations Directorate.

Summing up the countrywide situation, the statement said pupils from the Dinane Junior Secondary School in Wittehoek marched on the Lere-la-Tshepe Teachers' Training College.

The college students joined them and they continued to other schools until their ranks had swelled to 2000. At that stage police with batons intervened and broke up the procession. One policeman was slightly injured when he was struck by a stone.

In Wellington about 40 coloured pupils boarded a train for Cape Town, but did not buy tickets for the journey. They left the train at the next station and gathered there. Police arrived and after requests for the pupils to disperse, batons were used. No one was injured. — Napa
PORT ELIZABETH. — Police were called to disperse crowds of pupils at three Eastern Cape schools yesterday and a further 16 people have been detained in connection with the continuing boycott by black pupils.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also affected were 20 black schools in Port Elizabeth, one in Somerset East, one in Grahamstown, two in Uitenhage, and two coloured schools in Uitenhage.
UNREST GOES ON IN ALL PARTS OF SA

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

The Argus Johannesburg correspondent reported that the number of arrests and detentions throughout the country since the start of the boycott six weeks ago totalled 1 200. Many of these, however, were released after appearances, having been detained under the Police Amendment Act.

'Tense'

The Divisional Commissioner of the Western Cape, Brigadier J. C. Boos- sorgs, today described the situation as 'tense but tense.' He said police were worried about a 'round of violence' among the schools' boycotters.

Brigadier Bossoons said he had received reports of a 50 percent attendance at Pretoria High School.

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

Confused

They described the situation as 'totally confused,' following a denial by the Secretary for Coloured Education, Mr. John D. Mills, that the Government had withdrawn a threat to expel pupils who continued with the school boycott.

Several Peninsula principals intervened yesterday and said they had been told by inspectors at regional meetings that they need not implement the expulsion threat made by Mr. Mills at a meeting of principals and school committee chairmen last week.

' усп.Focus was confirmed by the chief inspector of schools under the Administration Affairs for the Western Province, Dr. Frank Quinta. He said: 'The methods we are using in schools are legal.'

'Any attempt by us to expel any pupil will be taken very seriously and we will ban parents from our schools,' he said.

They said Mr. Mills' latest decision only worsened the situation.

When police were approached by The Argus they confirmed the expulsion threat.

UWC

At the University of the Western Cape, 80 percent of students were being held in the University of Cape Town's detention house by police and authorities.

Staffers, who last night agreed to disarm, warned that most lectures would be canceled.

Police chase youths

GROUPS of youths were dispersed by baton-wielding policemen in a High School, Express, this afternoon.

A large crowd, which gathered near the Express offices, rioted. A large group of people, when they chased the youths.

Bill could herald secret arrests

Political Staff SECRET arrests and detentions under the Terrorism Act will become possible in time of the Police Amendment Bill now before Parliament. The Minister of Police, Mr. Louis Le Grange, confirmed in the debate on the Bill in the Senate yesterday that the proposed "repeal of part of an unamended existing law was aimed at preventing the arrest of people accused of being terrorists, or suspected of being terrorists, under the Terrorism Act." He gave the assurance that family and next of kin of any person detained would be informed, but he believed it would be in anyone's interest to allow policemen to freely publish names and details.

MARCHES

A protest march by residents of Johannesburg under this week are under threat not to be covered by the ban because the march was not made under the Terrorism Act, nor have any people been held in connection with the school boycott been arrested under the Terrorism Act as far as can be established.

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

He denied the measure was a limitation on Press freedom.

The Bill was carried through all stages in the Senate yesterday with the approval of the MNR, the official opposition party in the Senate. It now faces stiff opposition.
'Give State a chance' on schools

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

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

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

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

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

TRAGEDY

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

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

The Committee of 81 has called on pupils to continue the boycott until further notice.

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

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

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

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

See Page 9
Scores held in bid to curb demos

POLITICAL STAFF

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

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

Two new elements in the situation were apparent yesterday:

- Some of the detainees, who included lecturers, teachers and pupils, were held under the preventive detention clause of the Internal Security Act. Its theoretical purpose is to isolate potential agitators from the community.
- The boycott started to spread to schools in the largely rural homelands.

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

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

He was detained in a predawn swoop, according to sources.

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

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

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

Mr Innes said yesterday that he believed the detentions as “futile and counter-productive”.

What is causing the ferment? Editorial comment — Page 12

Police said that if he did not attend his mother’s memorial service today, he would have to conclude that he had been detained.

The national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglit, yesterday condemned the detentions as “futile and counter-productive”.

“What the Government appears to be unable to realize is that the present series of protests are not ‘leaders’ protests’ but ‘people’s protests’,” he said.

The first clear sign that the boycott was spreading beyond the main urban centres, 2,000 high school pupils in the Qwaqwa homeland yesterday staged a protest march which was broken up by police.

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

At the University of the North, near Pietersburg, students “loitering” near the university campus were baton-charged by police.

The university authorities had earlier given the students an ultimatum to return to lectures or leave the campus.

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

Staff Reporter

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

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

The meeting took place without incident, but afterwards police dispersed groups of children on their way home. Reports from the townships said several pupils had been arrested, but the police could not confirm this.

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

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

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

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

The meeting will start at 3:30 pm in the Catholic Church hall, Lawrence Road, Athlone, and all teachers and principals from primary and secondary schools have been asked to attend.

A spokesman for the committee said 250 notices had been sent out.
POLICE shotgun fire killed two youths yesterday in the most serious incident in the country-wide schools unrest which began nearly two months ago.

Names

The injured were believed to be: Leboe Vuyjep, 18, and Ntate Reepile, 20, both of Thaba Tshwane. Herbert, 15, and David, 16, both of Pretoria. The latter was shot in the chest and died of his wounds.

The shooting occurred at the school in Pretoria. Herbert, 15, was shot dead in the head and his body was found lying in the street. The police were called to the scene and cordoned off the area.

The incident came after reports of clashes between students and police at schools throughout the country.

The police said they were investigating the incident and that further details would be released later.

Mrs Elizabeth Fox, Elites' Road, Elites' Road, Pretoria, said she had not heard of the incident.

The police said they were investigating the incident and that further details would be released later.

Mrs Elizabeth Fox, Elites' Road, Elites' Road, was shocked by the news.

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

Picture: Alvin Andrews
The situation in the troubled Cape Flats area was calm but tense today following a night of stone-throwing and arson after the police had opened fire on a crowd in Elsies River yesterday, killing two youths and wounding seven others.

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

The administrative offices and stores of Duneko and Louw, a furniture manufacturer in 8th Avenue, Elsies River, was damaged by fire last night.

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

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

Passengers in the buses and "Twee Horse" bus出去 the many incidents reported.

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

Fired

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

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

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

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

Schools

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

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

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

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

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

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

The statement said the police must exercise care and caution in the execution of their duties. But similarly the time has come for students to conc (continued on Page 2, col 7)

See Pages 2, 6 and 23.
South Africa's agony was mirrored in the House of Assembly yesterday as news of the Elsie's River shootings filtered in—ironically enough, during debate of the Coloured Relations portfolio.

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

Mr. le Grange left the Prime Minister's drafting room without comment and later the Prime Minister went across to Mr. Danie Steyn, Minister of Coloured Relations, where there was an animated discussion. Before Mr. Botha, who is also deputy prime minister, and the Prime Minister returned, to be followed later by Mr. le Grange, and soon the news was hot by way of a terse press statement.

Two schoolchildren were dead. And anybody seeking to disrupt the country had registered this as a gain.

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

Mr. Danie van der Merwe (Nat. Risik), expressed deepest sympathy at the incident.

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

Mr. Vaas Raw, leader of the NNP, deplored the incident, called for and demanded that if it should turn out the police used violence exceeding their instructions, there should be a full inquiry.

The Coloured Relations debate was a heartfelt and emotional one, examining as it did the Nationalist track record over 22 years, right up to the current impasse.

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

A remarkable (and depressing) feature of several Nationalist speeches was the bland, almost fatalistic, tendency to dismiss the student unrest as the work of agitators. It was almost as if student agitators were something as inevitable as winter flue. You can take a couple of aspirins but otherwise you can't really counter it, you have to just ride it out.

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

They said they wanted to destroy not the symbols of oppression but the system of oppression, he proclaimed indignantly. Hmm, yes. Take a couple of aspirins.
JOHANNESBURG. — The Department of Education and Training is contemplating postponing the half-yearly schools examinations in trouble-torn areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The seven were Asharav Koaidin, Elton Harris and Zatied Achmat of Uitenhage High School and Morgan Forbes, Neil Sardian, Clive Brown and Sidney Langboi at John Walton High School.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also detained was Mrs. Saedita Hassen, a 33-year-old housewife from Laudium, Pretoria.

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

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

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

At Umdani, pupils at Ohlanga School are reported to have packed their bags and left the school in further development of the KwaMashu schools boycott.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parliamentary Staff

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

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

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

- Approval had been obtained from the Treasury to increase the special grant for books from R1.5-million to R2.1-million, which meant the backlog in book supply would be wiped out by the end of this year;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Kotze said the work of the coloured relations committees had grown considerably in the last five years. Today more than 2000 coloured and white people served in these committees in various parts of the country.

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

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

But there were also agitators who wanted to destroy South Africa in the interest of their global strategy. The 'hand of communism' was clearly noticeable in propaganda material behind the schools boycott.
Unrest blamed on universities

Tygerberg Bureau

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

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

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

Elements other than children were behind events at coloured schools.

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

Steyn: Govt to step up...
Boycotters warned of a crackdown

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"People must obey law and order or take their medicine. Anyone who challenges the authority of the State must understand it will not be tolerated. These people must follow their legal and constitutional channels to talk to the Government. If they do not, I will see that law and order is maintained." Mr Le Grange said.
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**Apex by Committee**

THE Committee of SI
representing the boycot-
ting pupils and students,
issued a statement last
night appealing to all stu-
dents to avoid any direct
confrontation with the
police.

"This includes refrain-
ing from any stone-throw-
ing. Any form of violence
on the part of the students
will be against the decision
taken by this committee," the
statement said.

Pledging support for the
meat and bus boycotts, due
to start next Monday, the
committee said the deci-
sion to boycott had been
taken "in the light of the
new strategy of the com-
promise which entails com-
plete non-violence and an
intensification of the mo-
tilisation of the broader
community."
Police out in force at Reef schools after Cape deaths

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

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

Several cases of stonethrowing and arson were reported last night.

Mr le Grange expressed his regret at the shooting.

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

Pupils at Ohlanga School in Durban haveacked their bags and left the grounds in a further development of the kwamashu boycott.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Police out in strength at Reef schools

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another Indian pupil was arrested in Pretoria yesterday.

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

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

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

Police were responsible for the shooting during an alleged stonethrowing incident at Elsies River yesterday afternoon the
Wide-ranging measures to uplift coloured education

Political Staff

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

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

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

- Approval had been obtained from the Treasury to increase the special grant for books from R1.4-million to R2.1-million, which meant the backlog in book supply would be wiped out by the end of this year.
- The school building programme would be stepped up further to eliminate the classroom backlog.
- Schools would in future be built on the lines of township development, with all facilities, such as halls and sports fields included in initial projects.
- The procedures for financing repairs to damaged schools would be speeded up so that the entire backlog on repairs could be wiped out by the end of this year.

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

- A technical training centre for coloured adults would be established in the Cape Peninsula from January 1 next year to provide training in various fields, such as electronics, fitting and turning, welding and body work.
- The coloured technikon in the Peninsula would receive autonomy; new technikon would be built on the Witwatersrand and at Brakpan, and the existing technikon in Port Elizabeth would be renovated and extended.

An agricultural college for coloureds would be established at Upington.

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

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

Investigate grievances — Wiley

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley at Simonstown, yesterday appealed to the minister of Coloured Relations to appoint a small urban commission to investigate the grievances of coloured schoolchildren in the Cape Peninsula.

Speaking in committee on the coloured relations vote, he said:

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

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

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

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

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

Wiley
Govt 'trying its best' to improve education

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

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

Many observers make a case against apartheid in South Africa by pointing to the effects and the damage it has inflicted on blacks. There are deep feelings of inferiority, which to a large extent are still evident in many a black person. The rulers of this land have damaged the personality of the black person - created feelings of doubt, impair self-esteem, impose self-hatred and produced general ineffectiveness. The BCM vows to remove all the conditions which reinforce this sense of racial inferiority in the black person and mutilate his mind and spirit.

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

A white man cannot experience my suffering. We cannot leave the fight for our liberation in the hands of the white man only.
Complete stayaway at schools

There was a complete stayaway at most Peninsula black and coloured schools and more people were detained by the Security Police as tension continued in the troubled Cape Flats area.

Incidents in the area, a man was hit by police and many people were injured.

General Mike Goldenhuya, Commissioner of Police, said the two detectives came to the rescue of an eight-month pregnant woman whose car was stolen in De la Rey Road, Ravensmead.

The woman, Mrs. E.G. Engelbrecht, of 106 Street, Parow, suffered shock and was taken by ambulance to Tygerberg Hospital.

Shopkeepers at the Ravensmead shopping complex said the police were called in earlier after 'ruffians' started to loot shops and throw stones at passing cars.

Roads were blocked off with tree stumps, debris and burning tyres in different incidents during the day.

Detachments of riot police went to several places in an attempt to disperse crowds that had gathered.

The situation at the Ravensmead shopping complex was still tense today.

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)
Leaders:
Outcry mounts

By Hugh Robertson

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outcry

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)
INKATHA HOLDS BOYCOTT 'LEADERS'  

Mercury Reporter  
ULUNDI-The arrival of 11 pupils from Kwa Mashu, said to have been leaders of school boycotts in the township, caused a flurry of excitement here yesterday.  
The pupils had been rounded up on Wednesday night after allegedly holding a meeting in connection with the boycott and were taken to the KwaZulu capital by Inkatha members of the Kwa Mashu community.  
They were held in Inkatha offices and subsequently taken before a caucus meeting of the Assembly.  
Later they were handed over to the KwaZulu Police Force. A police spokesman said last night that the pupils had been returned to Kwa Mashu.  
In a statement to Assembly, Chief Gerrard Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, alleged that the leader of the group was a pupil named Petros Ntuli who had acquired the nickname of 'Jehova' during the recent troubles in the township.  
His father had complained to members of Inkatha that he was unhappy because Petros was reluctant to go to school.  
The Chief Minister said he had spoken to the pupils concerned in a reasonable way and had indicated that, when the meeting was held at Kwa Mashu on May 18, it had been his intention to speak to them in a friendly manner.  
'Told the young people that I was aware certain people in Durban were trying to brainwash them and trying to state that Inkatha and the Assembly were 'at war with them,' he added.  
Young people had never accomplished a liberation struggle on their own.
Protest march by UWC students

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

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

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

NO DECISION

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

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

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

Lions booed at UCT

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

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

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

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

The players were booed as they walked off the field.

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

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

He had not known about the Lions players practising, he said.
| Name               | Code | Notes       | Code | Notes       | Code | Notes       | Code | Notes       | Code | Notes       | Code | Notes       |
|-------------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|
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No intention to close UWC

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

In an interview today he said there was no truth in the rumour that university authorities had already agreed in principle to take this step if 'order' was not restored.

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

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

There had been cases where students were 'chased from classes,' but at Tuesday's mass meeting in the amphitheatre he had been given an assurance that classes would not be disrupted.

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

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

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

Meetings could now only be held with Dr van der Ross's permission, and the organizers of unauthorised meetings would — if they were identified — be subject to ordinary disciplinary measures.
Boycott pupils go on rampage

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

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

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

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

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

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

WIRES CUT

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

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

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

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

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

CUSTODY

A 22-year-old man who...
a barrier guard for the Railways. It is in custody after he was shot by two detectives.

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

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

At 6:20 this morning, a number of unknown people are believed to have set alight tyres in a business premises in Half Road the trouble area of Elsies River.

Elios Tyre Service was destroyed by the blaze. An adjoining shop of undertakers was also destroyed.

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

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

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

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

A complete stayaway at most Peninsula schools and further detentions by the Security Police added to the tension in the troubled Cape Flats areas today.
Scholars told: ‘Don’t alienate your support’

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

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

The party said that if the government’s attitude towards the issue of the students’ movement is one of goodwill towards the students, then it is again time for the students to face up to the real issues involved.

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

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

A statement released yesterday by the Union of Teachers’ Associations of South Africa expressed deep distress at the widespread detention of educators, pupils, clergy and community workers, and recommended the release of all those detained.

Imprisoning leaders no solution

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

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

The Combined Farmers’ Agricultural Labourers’ Association yesterday issued a statement deploring the detention of our esteemed colleagues. Theresa Solomon and Johnny Isset, and calling for their release.

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

In Johannesburg the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Richard Tutu, yesterday condemned the shooting in Elsies River.

We all acknowledge that the police face many difficulties when they have to control protests and demonstrations, and we commend those of them who behave under trying circumstances with discipline and restraint. - Staff Reporters. Own Correspondents
February 2:

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

February 12:

Pupils classes to protest a next day the pupils chief inspector of school taken immediately.

February 14 – 21:

800 pupils at Fezeka to protest against we school fees, the school committee, genuine and after tal

The under-secret Mundi meeting’s department consi have to carry on Statistics quote year the per cap R7/24, on an Indi pupil, R7/1. Of 1978, R1 009 mil coloured, R95,2 m education.

March 13:

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

Staff Reporters

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

This was confirmed last night by the Commissioner of Police, General M. C. Coetzee. At 7 p.m., he said, youths threw a stone at one of the stone-throwers who had injured a police constable in a clash with the police.

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

A report from the scene said the police had fired shots to disperse the crowd and the stone-throwers fled.

The woman was not named and the area was locked off by police. The Constable M. de Kock, left, and Sergeant M. J. Didier, members of No. 1 Squadron of the met-police, display the riot gear allocated to them in March this year.

Crime Reporter

The same protective and riot equipment recently acquired by the South Africa Police by the government during the present unrest in the Cape Peninsula.

Police have not used riot gear.

People at the scene said Mr. J. W. B. de Wet, who is 49, of Welwitsch Road, Pretoria, was standing at the entrance to the shop when the police shot him with bullets.

The body of a coloured man and woman high school students were killed during a demonstration in Johannesburg yesterday.

Among the dead was a teacher at the demonstration held at the Fazila High School in Gogobua. He sang "Thank you" and waved placards. Police dispersed students but did not interfere with the demonstrators. Report page 2.

Some of the 1,000 pupils from high schools in the African townships who yesterday attended a peaceful demonstration held at the Fazila High School in Gogobua. They sang "Thank you" and waved placards. Police dispersed students but did not interfere with the demonstrators.
JOHANNESBURG. — With the school unrest escalating throughout the country, the Department of Training and Education is contemplating postponing the half-yearly examinations for black pupils in the trouble-torn areas.

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

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

As the FM has pointed out (May 16), SA’s racial and economic divisions make the country sufficiently volatile for almost any localised conflict to become a national crisis. And, now the country is further down that path — despite Police Minister Louis le Grange’s press statement this week that “no general unrest prevails.” That statement, of course, came before the police shot and killed “coloured youths” in Elsies River, Cape Town. The youths were said to have been involved in a stone-throwing incident. Le Grange “extended his condolences” — a marked change from the stance of his predecessor James Kruger.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Western Cape.** All Cape Town coloured, Indian and African high school pupils plus college and university students were boycotting classes, with many Boland scholars doing the same. Some 160 coloured and Asian butchers had decided not to stock red meat from Monday unless Cape Town meat employers re-instated 750 locked-out black meat workers by Friday this week. A community red-meat boycott is gathering momentum. A boycott of white shops in Paarl is scheduled for this weekend, and there is much talk among coloured high schools. Attendance at KwaMashu’s African high schools was 16/-100%. The University of Zululand was reported back to normal following the weekend clash between students and Inkatha members. It remains unclear if Chief Gatshe Buthelezi will easily regain his authority over boycotting students following his threat that they could be expelled.

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

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

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

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

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

The youth killed in the incident was Bernard Portuin, 15. Also injured in the shooting were Elton Ockhuis, 14, of Erica Estate, Elsie's River; Willem Baptist, 23, of Leeuwig Road, Elsie's River; Charles Fourie, of Fairview Road, Matroosfontein; Johan Wyngaard, of 20th Avenue, Elsie's River; Jennifer de Vee, 15; Ntolo Nkasi and Charles Gosch.
Man shot after police are stoned

POLITICAL STAFF

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

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

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

Two detectives were sent to Ravensmead to investigate after police had received reports of stoning incidents. In one, youths stoned a car in which a 33-year-old pregnant white woman was travelling, General Geldenhuys said.

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

The detectives got out of the car and one of them fired a shot with his firearm, hitting a stone-thrower in the back.
Police statement on school boycott

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

On Tuesday, 35 percent of the scholars at the Temba High School, Zwidekhe (Ciskei) refused to sit for examinations. They attempted to persuade the remaining scholars to join them. They were, however, unsuccessful. They then stoned the school. Several window-pane were broken causing damage of R10. From there they marched to another high school but were dispersed by the Ciskeian police en route.

Coloured schools: Scholars are still boycotting classes to some extent at East London, King William's Town and Queenstown. Attendance figures vary between 0 percent and 90 percent. There is a total boycott by scholars at the following schools: John Bissiker Senior Secondary School, East London; Maria Louw Senior Secondary School, Queenstown.

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

Near the town they were arrested by the police who arrested 155 male and 40 female scholars. They will appear in court on a charge of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

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

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

No reports were received from other centres.
Call for change in Cape education

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

- Teachers' pay be equalized;
- Blacks be brought into the decision making process on their children's education;
- A commitment be made to increase the spending on education from the present 4.1 percent of the gross national product to six percent by 1984;
- Under-utilized teacher training colleges be used to overcome the shortage of qualified teachers;
- Blacks be given the option of using the same syllabus, textbooks, writing the same examinations and receiving the same certificates as whites;
- An 'education bonds' scheme be introduced to wipe out the classroom backlog.

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

Mr Loots' amendment, expressing appreciation for the government's concerted efforts to provide efficient educational facilities and opportunities for all children, was passed by a majority of 40 to 8.
The Progressive Federal Party yesterday demanded fuller details of the circumstances which led to police firing into a group of protesters in Eishie's River on Wednesday, killing two youths.

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

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

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

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

- How critical was the situation faced by the policemen and did it exclude any action by the police to protect themselves?
- Were the policemen concerned properly equipped with anti-riot gear to deal with the situation without having to resort to shotguns?
- Who gave the order to shoot?
- Who was the as-yet-unidentified white civilian who was apparently also involved in shooting at the scene?
- What steps were being taken to investigate the incident?
- What was being done to ensure that policemen fully understood the order that there should be no shooting except in extreme circumstances.

"We believe there should be an immediate inquiry into these matters and that the result should be made public as soon as possible," Mr. Swart said.
Pupils on the rampage at some Rand schools

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The children stood around in groups singing and chanting for some time before the police moved in to disperse them.
A meeting of UASA reject Steyn's threat and technikons. The 'passive boycott' and of their conduct.

May 5:

5000 pupils and students decide to end their own conduct.

May 6:

Protest marches by Africains in the North and Fort Hare. African pupils at Ladysmith in Cape Town begin a period of 61 days of boycott.

May 13:

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

May 14: A 15-year-old pupil is shot dead.

May 19: Police fire on pupils to end "Go back to India" statement.

Pupils and students told by the committee of 61 to return to school by the appointed time. The university is closed down indefinitely and its 2800 students ordered off campus. The rector's decision follows an earlier appeal to the students to end their boycott.

May 16:

A meeting of 3000 pupils in Mthatha is dispersed by police, who use teargas after they are stoned by the protesters.
Howa calls for return to school

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He said it took a mature person to make concessions and both sides should give a little. By returning to school, it would give the pupils a chance to see whether the promises were being kept and the authorities would have the opportunity to implement the changes."
Langa pupils stay out, 6 held
C. T. 31/6/80
Staff Reporter

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

They are five University of Fort Hare students and the acting president of the Azanian People's Organization, Ms Nombulelo Malela. Three pupils were detained for questioning on Thursday and later released.
2000 pupils baton-charged

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

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

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

Booed

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

Most of the pupils evaded the police by fleeing down adjacent roads. They regrouped near the large Selgro shopping centre where they were again confronted by a contingent of police.

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

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

Standing by

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

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

A senior police spokesman said police had deliberately kept a low profile until it became obvious that a confrontation was inevitable.

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

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

Joostled

A Mercury photographer, Mr Kevin MacGregor, was jostled on the pavement by Security Police who alleged he had taken photographs of a van containing a prisoner.

He was told his camera would be seized and the film removed 'for processing' at Security Police quarters in Alexandra Road.

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

Sapa reports from Johannesburg that boycotting pupils in Indian and coloured areas of Johannesburg went on the rampage at a number of schools yesterday, damaging property and threatening teaching staff.

Johannesburg, 31/5/80

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed

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5:

Johannesburg—A Natal police spokesman said he was not aware of any attempt to bring in an invigilator before leaving the examination room.

All examination books are to be torn out.

No notes, pieces of paper or other materials are to be communicated with other or with any person except the invigilator in the examination room.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
EDUCATION   GENERAL

2 June 1980    30 July 1980
Unrest is product of excluded society
V d Ross

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

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

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

"This is why they recourse to these means."

Thankful

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

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

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

Hands tied

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

"Where their problems do refer to our work, there is nothing that cannot be set right.

The dilemma students faced was that they could not really access the university of being unsympathetic, and yet it was only at the university that they could express their dissatisfaction.

Dilemma

Many faced the dilemma that going to class could be seen as contradicting the system. But I disagree. To go to class is as little a condensation of the system as my serving as rector is."

Professor van der Ross, was confident that last Tuesday's outdoor meeting - attended by about 1000 students - improved relationships between students and the rector's office.

The incident in which eggs were thrown at him had been the work of one or two students, and they were immediately stopped by their colleagues.

That meeting was a four-hour dialogue which proceeded very calmly," he said. "And that is very healthy."
ABOUT 200 people decided in Soweto yesterday to call a big meeting of university students and parents this weekend to discuss the school boycotts and subsequent closures of the universities.

Yesterday’s meeting, held at the St Francis Church, Rockville, was addressed by students from the universities of Turffoin, Fort Hare and Natal. It had been organised by Fort Hare and Turffoin.

The students are to ask their parents and the community, including civic and other organisations, to support their struggle against Bantu Education and endorse their stand on refusing to go back to class until such time that the Government scraps it.

Students addressing yesterday’s meeting called upon parents to form a united force with their children and understand their grievances.

One student said the question of when the boycott would be ended could not be answered by the students because they planned to stay out of class until Pretoria acted.

“We have made demands and have resolved to boycott until the demands are met,” he said.

Students from the University of the North (Turffoin) meet on Tuesday at the Dube YWCA to discuss resolutions taken prior to the closure of their university and plan for the weekend’s meeting. The venue will be announced this week.

A lunch-hour meeting will be held at the Johannesburg City Hall, President Street, today at 1 p.m. on the current wave of unrest and detentions.
Protest meeting today as more are detained

Political Staff

Prominent blacks and whites will address a lunchtime public meeting at the Johannesburg City Hall today to highlight the countrywide unrest and wave of detentions.

Organised by the "Concerned Citizens" group, it will be chaired by Domina Sam Bolti, president of the South African Council of Churches.

Speakers will include the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Rihalo Motlana; the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, Mrs Helen Suzman; and a member of the Lenasia Parents' Action Committee, Dr Esoo Jassat.

At Elsies River, Cape, there will be a joint funeral service today for Bernard Fortuin, 15, and Mr William Lubbe, 20, who were shot dead by police last week.

The trouble spots on the Cape Flats were quiet yesterday after an incident on Saturday when five cars were damaged by stoning and teargas was used.

Police used teargas to disperse pupils in Bloemfontein's Phahameng Township after the funeral on Saturday of Daniel Papi Makotoko, the seven-year-old schoolboy who died during the first week of unrest.

About 10,000 people attended the funeral, reports the Rand Daily Mail's Bloemfontein correspondent.

There were no signs of police at the funeral, which was peaceful. An hour afterwards, police used teargas on crowds of pupils moving from the funeral to different parts of the township.

Police confirmed that teargas was used, and said calm was restored.

Three members of Azapo's Bloemfontein branch are believed to have been detained hours before the funeral. They were Mr Tex Sekamane, Mr Mathate Letsato and Mr A Sekoete.

Six Fort Hare students are believed to have been detained by Security Police in Vereeniging at the weekend shortly before a students' meeting was to have been held in Sharpeville. They were Sidwell Malakali, Nhumutsa Mogosi, Daniel Senokwane, Ntala Chakei, Gali Mapato and Caswell Tswela.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said no comment could be made until today.

A Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Charles Nkakia, is believed to have been detained in East London on Friday. Though no police comment could be obtained, Mrs Gertrude Nkakia said she was told by a Security policeman that her husband was being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

In Johannesburg, members of the Coloured Management Committee said they would not attend any further meetings with Johannesburg City Council officials until the end of the year unless two of their colleagues are released from detention immediately.

In custody are Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, and Mr Mohamed Dangor.

No other major incidents were reported yesterday as students, pupils, parents and teachers held meetings in different parts of the country.

In Grahamstown, about 70 black students at Rhodes University announced they would boycott lectures and exams today. They will go back only when the universities of Durban-Westville, Turffontein and Fort Hare are reopened.

Students - mostly from Fort Hare and Turffontein said at a meeting in Soweto yesterday that they would not return to lectures until their demands had been met by the authorities. The lectures were boycotted, they said, because of "deep-rooted grievances" over the black education system.

The students disclosed that they had established committees at various campuses, which worked in close collaboration. What they wanted most, they said, was support from parents in fighting for better education.

In Durban, the president of the Natal African Teachers Union has called on boycotting pupils to return to classes. Members of the union issued a statement saying the pupils' grievances were legitimate.
Lenasia pupils in court

Five more Lenasia school children detainees appeared in court today in connection with malicious damage to school property. Two pupils were discharged and three released on bail of R150 each.

The children, all from M H Joosub High School in Lenasia, cannot be named as they are under 18.

The children were kept overnight at Protea Police Station, Soweto, and appeared in court there early today, friends and family reported.

A 15-year-old Alexandra schoolgirl who also attends the M H Joosub High School was taken off a bus by police yesterday for questioning, and was released later.
Boycotts spread to 2 schools in SWA

WINDEHOK: Boycotts were reported at two educational institutions — one coloured and the other Easter — in SWA/ Namibia today.

A police spokesman said there had been no incidents up to late this morning.

The rector of the coloured teachers' training college here, Mr Deon de Jongh, said a large number of students stayed away from writing mid-year examinations. He was unable to give exact figures. The boycott at the college started last Thursday when students refused to write examinations.

Mr De Jongh said today he had had "the unpleasant task" to tell boycotting students to start writing examinations or vacate the hostels at the college by 10 am tomorrow.

SUPPORT

Mr De Jongh emphasized that the boycott at the college was not in sympathy with boycotts in South Africa. "It is, in fact, just the opposite," he said. "The students here are unhappy because some coloured staff members are making life difficult for white staff.

The other boycott in the territory is in progress at the Dr Lemmer High School at Rohoboth, south of here.

The boycott, by some 600 youths, was started yesterday to express sympathy with the two coloureds shot dead in South Africa during a spate of stone-throwing last Wednesday, and for several other reasons.

Police arrived at the school yesterday, but the Easter kaptein, Mr Hans Driegaardt, asked the police not to intervene unless called on. — Sapa, The Star's Africa News Service.
2000 boycott pupils
suspended in Natal

DURBAN. - More than 2000 Indian pupils have been suspended from schools here and other parts of Natal because of the continued boycott of classes throughout the province.

The director of Indian education, Mr. Gabriel Krog, today declined to comment on the action against pupils, saying the situation was in a state of flux.

At least one high school in Reservoir Hills was closed after window panes and telephone wires were damaged.

Police were called in at Centenary High School in Ashville as well as Clare Hills High in Clare Estate, where pupils were reported to have broken panes.

Schools in the Durban central complex were also affected, and hundreds of pupils from Stati College, Durban Girls' High, Gandhi Boys and Oriental High are known to have been suspended.

Suspensions were also reported at two high schools in the Chatsworth area and one high school in Isipingo.

St. Francis High School at Marianhill Monastery has been closed after about 600 African pupils decided to boycott classes.

Boards at the school, who come from many parts of Natal and Zululand, have returned to their homes.

O Vindhoek. - Police have been asked to stay away from a high school at Rehoboth in central South West Africa where about 600 students are boycotting classes.

They arrived at the Dr. Lemmer School as about 600 pupils, started to disperse.

The police of Mr. Harry Diepering, asked the police not to intervene.

O Johannesburg. - A petrol bomb was found in the University of the Witwatersrand's main library yesterday.

A university spokesman said students found a bottle of petrol attached to a smouldering fuse in the literature section of the Wartenweller Library.

"They managed to put out the fuse with a fire extinguisher just in time," he said.

A Witwatersrand Police spokesman said detectives were investigating.

Members of Johannesburg's coloured management committee will not meet again until two of their colleagues, including their chairman, are released from detention.

The members, Mr. Ismail Richards, the chairman, and Mr. Mohammed Dangor were detained a week ago.

Pupils at Chris Botha, Westbury and Coronationville High Schools here remained in their classrooms today, and the situation was calm.

The William Hills High School in Benoni, with nearly 500 pupils, went on strike, and the schools have remained closed.

In Eldorado Park and Kliptown the two high schools continued their boycott.

O Umtata. - All full-time students at the University of the Transkei in Umtata boycotted their lectures yesterday and about 67 schools in the area were closed.

O Bloemfontein. - Nineteen youths appeared in the regional court here yesterday in connection with the recent unrest in the city's townships.

No charge was put and the hearing was adjourned on July 11.

O Ulundi. - The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has disclosed that there were two bomb attacks in KwaZamashu near Durban at the weekend.

Gugalahshe High School pupils at KwaZamashu yesterday fought off a group of alleged intimidators who tried to prevent them from going to school, the Assembly was told in Ulundi.

KwaZamashu's chief inspector of schools, Mr. I. S. A. Bhagoo, reported that intimidators had again moved from school to school in an effort to prevent pupils from attending.
Butchers’ action is applauded

Labour Reporter

CAPE TOWN meat workers have expressed their gratitude to butchers on the Cape Flats who are supporting the workers’ cause by refusing to sell red meat.

In taking this historic decision the butchers are liable to suffer considerable financial loss,’ the workers’ committee said in a statement yesterday.

The fact that they are willing to do so is a profound indication of the immense anger of all sections of the community at the meat bosses’ refusal to accede to the reasonable demands of the workers.

About 800 meat workers were dismissed two weeks ago after a one-day walkout in support of demands for recognition of their committees at Table Bay Cold Storage and National Meats Suppliers.

They have been assured in a telegram from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) that the whole free trade union movement is behind them in their struggle.

The ICFTU expressed dismay at the detention last week of Mr. Dave Lewis and Miss B. Cooper, two organisers of the Western Province General Workers Union to which the meat workers belong.

Mr. Norman Daniels, Western Cape leader of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tusa), said the union organisers and all other detainees should be charged or released immediately.
Arson at primary school

POLICE are investigating arson after fire destroyed about half the administration block of a Manenberg primary school early today.

The fire, at Edendale Primary School in Sonderend Road, swept through the principal's office and a storeroom, destroying books valued at about R4,000.

The caretaker, Mr. L. February, said he was awakened about 2.30 am by cracking and popping.

At first he had thought it was a burglary.

UNBEARABLE

He had tried to connect a telephone to a plug in the office of the principal's secretary, but the heat became unbearable.

Mr. February said he had managed to stop the fire from spreading by using a fire hose and with the help of residents.

Later it had been brought under control by the Salt River fire brigade.

The principal, Mr. D. Fortuin, said that but for Mr. February's quick thinking, the whole school might have been destroyed.

The storeroom was today piled high with partly burnt books. Outside stood what remained of the principal's office — part of his chair.

A teacher found a petrol cloth stuck in the ceiling in a classroom block.

Mr. Fortuin said: 'It appears that whoever set my office might wanted to destroy the whole school.'

This was the third fire at the school in four years.

In 1976 six classrooms were destroyed, and in 1977 three.

Mr. Fortuin said the school was operating normally today.

All confidential files were intact as a strongroom next to his office had not been destroyed.
Steyn tells
plans for
coloured
education

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, and the chief director of the department, Mr A P de V Kempen, on a visit here yesterday, spelt out in detail the Government's response to the schools' boycott and the grievances underlying the unrest.

In addressing a conference of the Eastern Cape relations committees — bodies consisting of white and coloured community figures set up to identify problem areas between the communities — Mr Steyn and Mr Kempen admitted there were solid grounds for pupil dissatisfaction.

They said the Government was moving as fast as it could towards the equalising of education, but they hardly touched on one of the main student demands — that for a common educational system.

Among immediate steps in a bid to defuse the schools boycott situation were:

SPENDING

○ Speeding of a delayed spending programme for small developments costing under R20,000.

○ Granting an immediate R2-million to buy schoolbooks to eliminate shortage.

○ New schools to be handed over as fully equipped units, including playing fields.

○ Plans to attract surplus trained white teachers to take up teaching posts in secondary schools to improve the quality of teaching staff.

○ A review of the policy of replacing textbooks very four years in favour of quicker turnover.

Approached later Mr Steyn declined to comment on what steps Government might be prepared to take to end the boycott.

He said at present they would continue with dialogue with those who wished it.

He warned that instant solutions would bring disaster. While he accepted there were grounds for grievance he was convinced that actions were using children in stirring the continuing boycotts.

○ 2,000 pupils suspended — Page 3.
If boycotts don't stop, schools are to be closed

By Yussuf Nazser

The Transvaal Indian Teachers' Training College in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, was closed today on instructions from the Director of Indian Education and Indian schools are expected to close next week if the boycotts persist.

About 152 students at the college this morning got notices.

They may re-apply for admission by June 10.

Lenasia school spokesmen said the Director of Indian Education has placed them in a "delicate and dangerous" situation by instructing them to send out circulars informing parents that their children may be expelled if they continue the boycott.

At three Lenasia schools pupils tore up or burnt examination papers and notices being prepared for parents threatening expulsion.

PUPILS OUT

In Eldorado Park and Kliptown the two high schools continued their boycott today when pupils gathered in the school grounds and refused to attend classes.

All full time students at the University of the Transvaal in Vaalpark boycotted their lectures yesterday, and about 12 schools in the area have been closed.

Students at the Chris J Botha, Westbury and Coronation high schools returned to their classrooms today and the situation was calm.

At the William Hills High School in Benoni nearly 500 pupils, about half the school, decided to begin boycotts again in response to speeches made by Cabinet Ministers on Republic Day.

The head of the local security branch, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said more detainees would gradually be released in the next few days.

African schools being boycotted in the Eastern Cape today were 27 in Port Elizabeth, two in Port Beaufort, five in Uitenhage, one in Somerset East and two in Grahamstown. About 100 African students of Rhodes University are reported to be back.

In Port Elizabeth, nine coloured schools and Dover Training College were having boycotts today, one coloured school in Humansdorp, two in Uitenhage apart from the training college there, and one coloured school in Grahamstown.

In predawn sweeps by the security police in the past 24 hours many more students are believed to have been detained as the unrest in the Peninsula and Boland continues.

Security police throughout South Africa are now holding more than 250 people under security legislation, says a Cape Town report.

Page 9 — 12,000 at funeral of youths shot by police.
Part (6)

The industrial labour law can be argued to have aided economic growth for the following reasons:

1. Influx control, as has ensured a tight labour market. Employees are willing to work themselves and to labour down.

2. The industrial vote for the shortage of skilled mechanisation, is fast rate because by machines ad

"These semi-skilled labour because such demand ad to this"
Steyn moves to defuse school boycott

OWN CORRESPONDENT
PORT ELIZABETH — The Government was moving as fast as it could towards the equalising of education, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marnis Steyn, said yesterday.

Addressing a conference of the Eastern Cape Relations Committee, Mr Steyn and the Chief Director of his department, Mr A. P. de V. Kempen, admitted there were solid grounds for pupil dissatisfaction.

Among immediate steps to be taken in a bid to defuse the schools' boycott situation were:

1. Plans to attract surplus trained white teachers to take up teaching posts in secondary schools to improve the quality of the teaching staff.

2. A review of the policy of replacing textbooks every four years in favour of a quicker turnover.

3. The speeding up of a delayed spending programme for small developments under R30,000.

4. The granting of an immediate R2 million for the purchase of school books to eliminate the shortage.

Approached after the conference, Mr Steyn declined to say what steps the Government might be prepared to take to end the prolonged schools' boycott.

He said at present he would continue in hold dialogue with those who wished to hold it. He warned that instant solutions would only bring disaster.

He said he accepted there were grounds for grievances but was convinced that agitators were using the children for their own ends in the continuing boycott.
Children held

Mrs. Rosa said the crowd was

waiting for the release of two

children arrested on charges of

armed robbery. She said the

children were released and that

there were no incidents.

The police said they had

arrested the two children on

the school grounds. The

charges were later dropped.

A community leader

insisted that the incident

on the school grounds was

not a robbery. He said the

children were just trying to

play and were not involved

in any criminal activity.

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children were just trying to

play and were not involved

in any criminal activity.
RUMOURS were rife at Peninsula schools today that schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs will close on Friday, about two weeks before the start of the June vacation.

One principal told The Argus that many believed the authorities might close the schools before June 16 — the anniversary of the violence in Soweto in 1976. The official closing date is June 19.

Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector for the Wynberg district, said he was expecting a confirmation on denial about the early closure of schools from head offices 'some time today'.

ATTENDANCE

Attendance rates at the Peninsula's coloured schools differed today. Some principals reported it to be as low as 25 percent, while others said it had increased to 70 percent.

The situation at African schools was much the same today, according to the regional director of Education and Training, Mr D.H. Owens.

Mr Owens said pupils from Standard 5 upwards were not at school, while at primary schools pupils were in classes but not following normal lessons.

'As far as we are concerned, the schools are open, the teachers are there and it is up to the children to make use of the facilities,' Mr Owens said when asked what action his department was considering if the boycott continued.

Meanwhile Mr Hassan Howa, president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), has repeated his call to boycotting students to reassess whether or not they should return to school.

'IN PEACE'

At the same time he has appealed to the authorities to allow the students to do so in peace, without harassment or fear of detention.

'At the moment there is no constructive action or debate on the matter,' he said.

'The students must be given a chance by the authorities, and whatever they decide, by means of a democratic process, we as parents must follow,' Mr Howa said.

CHEAP LABOUR

Mr Howa said he personally believed the community could not afford a generation of uneducated people.

'One of the main objections during the boycott is the Government's attempt to turn us into a cheap labour force,' he said.

Mr Howa added he was concerned about where it was all going to end. At the end of 1976, the students had been made all kinds of promises which had not been carried out.
Schools crisis goes on

ANOTHER Natal school closed at the weekend as the schools crisis continues.

The school, Matriamhill, was closed last Friday. Meanwhile more students were reported detained yesterday.

Police yesterday also confirmed the detention under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act of Charles Nqakula, Eastern Cape vice-president of the Writers Association of South Africa. Mr Nqakula is also a journalist on the Daily Dispatch in King William's Town.

Seven more people — all teenage schoolchildren from Lenasia — were detained by police early yesterday following a sate of arrests in the wake of the schools' boycott.

The students detained at 1am yesterday are reported by family and friends to be: Kenny Padiachy (18), Sharon Pillay (17), Ashwin Moynie (18), Nazir Omar (17) and Fred Abrams (16), all of M H Joosub High School in Lenasia and Yusuf Jada (16) and Rejeh Cheebur of Trinity High School in Lenasia.

Police have not confirmed the names of the detention.

Johannesburg coloured schools were quiet as children stayed in their classrooms.

While lessons had returned to normal at Tafelkomsrus High School in Randfontein, children of Chris Botha High School in Bosmont, Coronationville and Eldorado Park High Schools and Westbury Senior Secondary Schools were reported to be quietly seated either in school grounds or classrooms.

In the Transkei, seven classrooms at the Nyanga High School were gutted by fire.

It was reported last night that students at the Nyanga High School had assaulted staff members while other students were packing to leave.

Meanwhile various parents' committees and student representatives called on the Director of Education and relevant authorities to cancel the mid-year examinations in schools or postpone them until the situation in schools had returned to normal.

This was decided at a meeting held at St Augustine Hall, Durban at the weekend.

They said examinations should be cancelled until conditions at schools were conducive to writing. They further called on the ministers to refrain from suspending or expelling any student/pupil during the period of the boycott. They urged the authorities concerned to immediately reinstate all students/pupils who have already been expelled or suspended.

They appealed to the police and school authorities to refrain from conduct which is intimidatory, provocative and harmful to our students/pupils.

They said the relevant secondary school authorities should immediately reopen all educational institutions which were closed during the boycott.

RELEASE

They also called for the immediate and unconditional release of all those who have been detained in connection with the boycott of educational institutions.

In Natal the Natal African Teachers' Union (NATU) has urged pupils still boycotting classes to return to school, and denied all allegations that teachers had incited pupils to boycott.

The central executive committee of Natu said that in the present strike the counselled consultation, negotiations and conciliatory settlements of all disputes and an avoidance of all forms of confrontation.

The University of the North campus remained deserted yesterday with only a few students hanging around the Post Office near the University entrance.

The students left the campus last Tuesday after an ultimatum from the university authorities following a 4-day sit-in protest against Bantu Education. The nearby Hwiti High School also remained deserted. The students left the school on Wednesday also protesting against Bantu Education.

The Turfloop soccer squad, however, continued to honour its NSFJ fixtures. On Sunday they lost 3-2 to Mamelodi Sundowns in Pretoria.

Four staff members of the University of the Western Cape who were detained by police on Tuesday — were released here on Sunday, the Western Cape Chief of the Security Police, Col H Kotze, confirmed.

Col Kotze said those released were the head of the University's Afrikaans-Nederlands Department, Prof Jakes Gerwel, the director of development at the university, Mr Dennis Adonis, mathematics lecturer, Mr Jan Persens, and Mr Jimmy Ellis, a sociology lecturer.

Mr Adam Small, poet, playwright and director of them said he was pleased to see that the four men had been released.
'No early school closure'

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, denied yesterday that the government had decided to close coloured schools early for the winter holidays because of the school boycott.

"Reports of an early closure are pure speculation. No such decision has been taken," he said.

Mr Steyn was commenting on rumours that schools might be closed from Friday, nearly two weeks before the scheduled start of the school holidays on June 19.

Officials do not believe that coloured schools could be closed early without a similar closure of black and Indian schools.

The government has maintained that schools must be kept open for children who wish to continue their education, and there is no sign of a change in this approach.
DURBAN. — More than 2000 Indian pupils have been suspended from schools in Durban and other parts of Natal because of the continued boycott of classes throughout the province.

The action stems from circulars from the Department of Indian Education to school principals, asking that all pupils absent from classes after June 2 be suspended.

A delegation from the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the School Committee Association, meanwhile, has left for Cape Town for urgent meetings with government officials.

- No incidents were reported in Port Elizabeth yesterday as the schools boycott continued in the Eastern Cape with complete or partial stayaways at 51 coloured and black educational institutions.

- Reports from Windhoek said boycotts were reported at two educational institutions — one coloured, the other Baster — in SWA/Namibia yesterday.

- In Johannesburg the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association (Tuata) has withdrawn all its choirs from tours because of the "unsettled school situation throughout the country". — Own Correspondent, Sapa
Chief tempers schools justice with mercy

Mercury reporter

ULUNDI—Students who were not back at school in KwaMashu would not necessarily be expelled, Chief Gateba Buthelezi said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night.

Chief Buthelezi, who is acting Minister of Education and Culture, said he had decided to temper justice with mercy because of the high level of intimidation still in the township. He pointed out that 90 percent of the pupils were now back at school.

However, manipulations by whites, certain church groups and also the security police had to be understood.

He announced that students who had not written the half-yearly examinations were not likely to be readmitted to any KwaZulu schools at any time.

'It is easier now to know who are stirring the pots and who are innocent,' he added.

Earlier the Chief Minister had reported isolated incidents at schools in the township but had pointed out that the situation was not out of control.
Pupils walk 5 km to boycott schools

Staff Reporter

The bus boycott which started on Monday has not prevented pupils in Nyanga East from gathering for “awareness programmes” — even though this means they have to walk up to five kilometres a day.

Daily meetings have been held at Fezeka High School in Guguletu for more than three weeks and have been attended by pupils from Nyanga East, Langa and Guguletu.

In the case of the Nyanga East pupils this means a daily round-trip of 10 km. Till Monday this week the Nyanga East pupils travelled to Guguletu by bus. Now, however, they walk because they are observing the bus boycott and there is no train service. The meetings last about five hours, when the pupils go home at the end of what would usually be a school day.

The schoolday starts with a march around the school grounds while the pupils sing “freedom songs”. They then hold a meeting at which the previous day’s events are discussed.

Police in the townships maintain a low profile, but drive past the school at intervals or park outside for short periods while meetings are being held.

A spokesman at yesterday’s meeting said that the pupils’ parents agreed to convey their grievances to the authorities, and the boycott would continue until their parents had told them of the authorities’ realisation.
Countrywide school boycott continues

THE school boycott continued yesterday as thousands of pupils from schools under the Department of Indian Education in Durban and other parts of Natal were suspended.

The action stems from circulars from the Department to school principals, asking that all pupils absent from classes after June 1 be suspended and ordered off the school premises. Principals were also advised to call in the police if the situation warranted such action.

Concern among parents and teachers heightened on Monday when a delegation from the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the School Committee left for Cape Town for urgent meetings with senior Government officials.

The delegation was expected to meet the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Maresis Steyn, later yesterday. The Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, yesterday declined to comment on the action by the pupils, saying the situation was "in a state of flux at present."

Reports, however, indicate that more than 9,000 pupils, have already been suspended from schools because of the boycotts.

In Soweto students from the University of the North held a meeting at Dube while the campus remains deserted. A student told POST yesterday that the meeting had resolved to continue the sit-in against Bantu Education until the Minister had shown his intention to abolish inferior education.

The students will hold another meeting tomorrow at 12 noon at the Dube TVCA. They appeal to all others to attend the meeting.

Students at the Chris J Botha, Westbury and Co-
Teachers await inquiry

BY GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

A DECISION on the appointment of a commission of inquiry into education in South Africa was expected to have been taken at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

Talks between the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations (FCTA) and the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Jansen, juddered to a halt last month on the issue of the composition of a commission and on its terms of reference.

Although the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has conceded that an investigation is urgently needed, no details of the type of investigation he had in mind have been released.

The FCTA has demanded a presidential commission, preferably headed by a judge.

The provincial teachers' associations also feel strongly that the terms of reference should include all education — black, white, coloured and Indian — and that a single education department instead of four should be established.

The two other vital issues on which talks with the Minister stalled were the inadequate salary increases granted from the beginning of April and the revealing of the source of an official document which claimed teachers had got a better settlement than they asked for.

Meanwhile, the secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Jack Ballard, said morale in the profession had never been lower.

"We are extremely worried. The authorities refuse to admit there is a teacher crisis and until they do, the crisis will continue to worsen."

Mr Ballard said that typical of the deep dissatisfaction among teachers over their new pay scales was a letter received by the TTA this week from the headmaster of a large Afrikaans primary school.

His pay, he complained, had risen by R9.60 with the new deal.

"We have done all we can to have the grievances removed. We can only hope now that it has got through to the authorities that our claims of a crisis are not exaggerated," Mr Ballard said.
Boycotts and labour unrest flare up again

Thousands of Indian pupils were suspended and a Black school in Natal was closed yesterday as education boycotts and labour unrest flared again in various parts of the country. Violence flared at the Stilfontein Gold Mine in the Western Transvaal, where 4,600 black miners went on strike.

In the Western Cape, the massive boycott of buses by coloureds and blacks over fare increases continued.

In Durban and other parts of Natal at least 2,000 pupils were suspended after disturbances from the Department of Indian Education asking principals to suspend and order off school premises pupils absent from classes after June 2.

A delegation from the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the School Committee Association in Natal left for Cape Town for urgent meetings with senior Government officials, including the Minister of Indian Affairs. Mr. Marcus Steyn.

The St. Francis High School at Morningside Monastery was closed after 400 black pupils boycotted classes.

Pupils at schools in the Western and Eastern Cape, Natal and Johannesburg continued boycotting classes.

About 100 pupils at William Hills High in Alice, Bongani, boycotted classes yesterday, but the principal, Mr. G. M. Mohadeen, denied it had anything to do with a non-Government Republic Day speech made last week.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr. Marcus Steyn, denied yesterday that the Government had decided to close coloured schools early for winter holidays because of the boycott.

Reports of an early closure are pure speculation. No such decision has been taken," he said.

Mr. Steyn was commenting on rumour that schools might be closed for periods of about two weeks before the scheduled June 15 start of the school term.

In other developments yesterday:

- A fire at the Edenvale Primary School in Hensberg, Cape, destroyed an office and three classrooms.
- More than 1,000 students at the University of the Witwatersrand signed a petition calling for the postponement of examinations scheduled for June 15, anniversary of the 1976 Soweto unrest. The Black Students' Society, which organised the petition, said in a statement that it would present it to the vice-chancellor, Professor D. J. du Plessis, at a meeting today.
- Some 400 black construction workers at an LTA site in Cape Town struck for the second day in a wage dispute. The workers are demanding an increase, apparently in response to recent bus fare rises. This is the second Cape Town strike this week sparked by fare rises.
- A vice-president of the Black Writers' Association of South Africa, Mr. Mamabolo Shibinye, was detained after six days' detention under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.
- Boycotts were reported at two educational institutions in South West Africa — one at the coloured teachers' training college in Windhoek and the other at a Baster school.
- The Police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed that an Azapo official in Bloemfontein, Mr. Zacharia Sekwara, was detained at the weekend under security legislation.

Meanwhile, Durban police said fires at the weekend at a garage and a house in Kwamashu were not started by petrol bombs, as alleged in a statement by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi this week in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said one bomb was thrown at a garage belonging to Mr. G. K. E. Nyaaba, a member of the assembly, and another at the home of a KwaMashu town councilor, Mr. Johannes Madu.

Police said the nightwatchmen at the garage saw three men running away. They had apparently started a fire with newspapers to keep themselves warm.

The other fire started among hanks at the back of Mr. Masli's house.

The following are: not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator; 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out; 4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Riot police block Bloemfontein

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Members of the South African Police riot squad in camouflage today formed a road-block in front of Bloemfontein Prison on the Old Dewetsdorp Road and prevented pupils from entering the city. Taxis and buses were stopped.

According to information received many parents took children to work to keep them from the unease in Mangaung. But they were disappointed as buses and taxis were stopped and their children ordered home.

Pedestrians were searched and asked for reference books by the riot squad, who stood by in vans and a lorry.

Few buses ran and many employees were late at work due to the road-block.

Four more primary schools have joined the class boycotts by black and coloured pupils in the Free State, bringing the total schools affected yesterday to 22.

From Johannesburg it was reported that as more than 500 pupils from Trinity High School, Lenasia staged a protest march with placards inside the school grounds today, many other Reef coloured and Indian schools were virtually deserted.

Students sang freedom songs and shouted black power slogans.

Some placards read 'remember June 16,' 'black power day,' 'release all detainees,' 'police stop harassing our school' and 'Sefny must go — he is a murderer of education.'

Police watched from a distance.

At M H Joosub Technical high school, a sprinkling of children were seen. Coloured high schools in Eldorado Park and Khay town were totally deserted.

In the area pupils called off a planned march to Johannesburg because of police.

Senior secondary schools in Bosmont, Coronationville and Newclare were virtually deserted and schools in Lenasia reported a sharp drop in attendance. Teachers (Continued on Page 3, col 2)
 Principals walking a tightrope

Pupils are calling the tune in the ongoing boycott of coloured and Indian schools, report YUSSUF NAZEER and ROB MEIN-TJIES.

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Coloured and Indian school-principals in Johannesburg are walking a tightrope.

Boycottcng Indian pupils are now coercing principals, teachers and other pupils to join the boycott in an open show of solidarity.

Those who refuse to do so are being branded as “stooges” and “sellouts.”

One coloured principal tried to resume classes this week and faced a minor rebellion. He was forced to backpedal, telling pupils classroom doors would be open for those who wanted to resume studies.

“Before the boycott we were issuing instructions,” said one coloured educationist. “Now we ask pupils: ‘Don’t you think this is what you should do?’”

Indian pupils, who at the beginning of the boycott protested passively in sit-down strikes, are now marching around their schools chanting slogans. Others have forcibly stopped other pupils from writing exams.

Protesters have torn up exam papers.

They demand the release of all detained pupils, teachers and action committee leaders, especially Dr Joe Varlawa.

Indian pupils have cut telephone wires at schools to prevent calls to the police when they go on the march.

Principals complain that the Director of Education, Mr Gabriel Kroog, has placed them in a “delicate and dangerous” situation by “passing the buck,” directing principals to warn parents that children would be expelled if they persisted with the boycotts.

Pupils have made it clear they do not fear police action against them, chanting “we want freedom,” “with apartheid education,” “we won’t sell out,” “the boycotts are for a just cause,” “we will die for freedom.”

They have reiterated they are prepared to stick it out to the bitter end.

It seems clear now that both Indian parents and teachers have lost control over their children, who are refusing to go along with their elders’ pleas to “cool it.”

Parents disillusioned by the boycotts are calling on the education committees of various school boards to meet the authorities, feeling the bargaining power of the committees will have been increased by the boycotts.

Yet principals dare not openly criticise the boycott without running the risk of being branded as stooges. “They have no line for the subtleties and nuances of our position,” said one teacher.

Teachers have discussed possible ways of dissuading students from emulating the “rash” tactics of pupils in Cape Town who disrupted business in the Golden Acre shopping complex.

Teachers say pupils are keeping them in the dark as to their plans. Boycotters are also reluctant to talk to the Press, accusing it of distorting the facts or playing down the boycott.

A knot of friendly pupils in Westbury commented on the wave of arrests: “They achieve nothing.”

But mention of the word “boycott” is met with stony silence or curt replies such as “the boycott is still on” or “I don’t know.”

One educationist said: “People are mistaken if they regard our pupils as buffoons. Many are young adults.”
Outsiders 'tried to take over'

THERE were grounds to believe 'outside forces' had tried to take over the just cause of pupils for their own purposes and subjected pupils to 'unbearable intimidation,' the Ligdraer, the Red Geref Sendringerk newspaper said in an editorial.

The Ligdraer reviewed the involvement of the Sendringerk in the early phases of the unrest; as well as its work through the years in education.

It had been natural and obvious for the Moderature of the church to declare its solidarity with the pupils, since their cause was, indeed, a just one, the editorial said.

CIVIL RIGHTS

'And because the problem is part of the bigger issue of our community's civil rights, a number of our ministers who work in the crisis areas could convey the deep feeling of the church and the community to the Prime Minister.'

The Moderature also addressed itself to the pupils and parents; and ministers brought a message from the pulpit with, inter alia, 'a prophetic warning against violence as a method of struggle'.

The sum of these prophetic actions was that it pointed out that the dissatisfactions had been clearly stated, that the authorities had reacted in a positive manner, that all should now go back to their respective tasks and that the authorities should be given the opportunity to live up to their undertakings, the editorial said.

ESCALATION

But hardly had normal activities been resumed when the boycott was started again, and the escalation to other actions that no longer had anything to do with the original objectives began in action such as disrupting businesses by pupils.

There could, the Ligdraer said, be three possible explanations for this development:

○ The authorities had acted in a callous and inflexible manner and thus the protest should be extended and intensified;

○ The pupils and students who had initially acted with admirable self-control and responsibility, had lost control over themselves and the situation;

○ There are outside forces who are trying to annex the just cause of our pupils for themselves and subject our children to unbearable intimidation.'

UNJUSTIFIED

The editorial said the continuation of the boycotts and the escalation of the protest was at this stage unjustified, 'very damaging for our youth and our relationships, unwise and counter-productive'.
Bus passengers hurt in stonings

BY 10 pm last night 55 buses had been stoned, 83 windows broken and two passengers injured in widespread stoning incidents in the Peninsula yesterday.

This brings to 121 the total of City Tramways buses stoned since the mass boycott of buses started on Monday. Three buses belonging to the Mitchell’s Plain Bus Company were also stoned yesterday.

A passenger was taken to Tygerberg Hospital where he was treated for head injuries after a stoning incident in Wel- come Estate at 5 pm last night.

A 12-year-old child was also taken to Tygerberg Hospital with head injuries.

Most of the stonings occurred between 5 pm and 9 pm when nearly 40 buses were damaged.

A senior spokesman for City Tramways said last night that the buses were still running on demand only and all services to the Cape Flats, especially in the Elsies River area, had been curtailed.

Mowbray station

Buses from Mowbray Station were going as far as Manenberg police station in Klipfontein Road.

Full services from Claremont station to Crossroads were run yesterday and last night but buses to Guguletu and Heathfield were stopping at Nyanga police station in Dainfern Road.

On Tuesday night two bus drivers were injured after the windscreen was smashed by stone-throwers. The drivers were treated for minor injuries at Victoria Hospital and were back on duty yesterday, a City Tramways spokesman said earlier yesterday.

He reiterated that the company was adjusting services according to passenger demand and added that due to the ongoing nature of the situation it was impossible to say whether services to the Cape Flats would be withdrawn altogether.

Services to Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa have been cut completely because of poor patronage and incidents of stone-throwing.

Increase in number

Inspectors along the Elsie’s River bus route reported that there was an increase in the number of early morning commuters yesterday.

Withdrawals of buses on the route were decreasing and fewer buses were stoned.

While the Ballantine Smith service was running normally, half the usual number of commuters were using the Tygerberg Hospital terminus service from Elsie’s River and Netreg, according to inspectors.

The trade union representing City Tramways’ drivers has requested the company to attach grids to bus windows to protect drivers from stone-throwing.

A spokesman for the Tramways and Omnibus Workers’ Union said yesterday that there was a serious risk to the safety of the 1,200 drivers employed by City Tramways as a result of the bus boycott.

Single decker

He said that a number of drivers had already been injured and that he had also asked for single-decker buses to be used where possible.

The spokesman said he thought the aim of the bus boycott was to put City Tramways out of business and added that commuters had had the opportunity to air their grievances in the Supreme Court and at the National Transport Commission.

“They just want to put the company out of business. That is the only conclusion I can come to,” he said.
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500 Chatsworth Pupils Suspended

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Initials

Exam. No.

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(to be copied from the heading of the examination paper)

Paper No.
By Dr Edgar Maurice

FOR six or more years now we have wit-nessed, and been in- volved in, the most organ-ised and well-supported protest by pupils and parents against a discrimi-nat-ory and inferior educa-tion system. They are the frontline victims. And their pos-i-tion has been exacerbated by a new purpose, a sense of dis-satisfaction and disappointment, a new awareness which has gained children and parents along a wider spectrum.

But in this area of edu-ca-tion, they are not alone. Only two things are really necessary: that the depen-dent pupils are now them-selves taking part in the protest, and, secondly, the pupils and parents are beginning to raise, in the form of a boycott of options and other forms of youth demonstration, a different kind of battle.

Responsibility

In the belief that their parents are partly, if not wholly, the real victims in this situation, the question of responsibility has been born. Does it fall on the parents and grandparents, who never knew the struggle? Perhaps, in a sense, did half the crimes of Wilsonism and trial ever tried and often very seriously.

Indeed, the whole history of coloured edu-ca-tion system, in the South African context, has been the total responsibility of all the races for the lives of those in authority who had a great deal of power, but who had fought little and allowed education to come to a standstill — this, if we look at the despicable history of what we have done.

And 80 years

It goes back more than 80 years, about three generations, which is how long we have been striving for some kind of re- sult. Only the old Cape Coloureds, a group of about 100000, have some degree of freedom. The young people who were recognised little or no schooling.

This anxi-ous time of evolution, of evolution, of dualism, has been the virtual co-existence of untold numbers of children who were, in the old Cape Coloureds, a group of about 100000, have some degree of freedom. The young people who were recognised little or no schooling.

Much deeper

But the course was not so much a question of more provisions of schools for those who needed more: there were many children who had also to struggle for the right to education.

Dr Langaum, in his book, describes this moment. He says that the main problems were the same as in the old Cape Coloureds, a group of about 100000, have some degree of freedom. The young people who were recognised little or no schooling.

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STARTED IN 1890

DR ABDURAHMAN said in 1905: 'We are excluded not because we are disloyal, not because it has been proved we are inferiorly endowed and unfit for higher education, but because, although sons of the soil, God's creatures and British subjects, we are after all black.'

But they were never really (nor could they be expected to be) equal to the magnitude of the task.

Abdurahman, in his famous 1905 speech, denounced the mission schools as overcrowded, inadequately-staffed, inadequately-equipped, poorly-housed and socially ineffectual.

The crumbs

But in the years thereafter, he could no more than advise his followers to pick up such crumbs as might fall from the table.

In 1910 the Act of Union stripped the coloured of any prospect of meaningful political power and reduced them to the sole of their vote for the election market place in exchange for idle promises and deceptive offers by white politicians.

They had little alternative, but, in the main, to make valiant attempts to ameliorate the mission school system.

New body

In this endeavour they were now able, if perhaps vainly, assisted by the growing body of coloured teachers who had organised themselves in the Teachers' League of South Africa, and held their first conference in 1913.

The genesis of the organisation is interesting. Because, while many of them had belonged, along with the white teachers, to the SATA, they now felt that, with the changed circumstances, the SATA was not helping to solve the problems of the mission schools in which they were employed.

Limited say

But the form and effectiveness of the requests and protests of the coloured teachers was limited. They were strictly controlled. Annual conferences were held; resolutions were passed and posted to the Education Department; depictions were sent and received; petitions were signed and submitted; they sat on and gave evidence to a never-ending stream of committees and commissions; public meetings were held and speeches were made.

It all changed the situation in no fundamental way. It was a simple question of money, always the full needs of the white pupils and, as an afterthought, to do something for the coloured pupils.

Evaluation

The availability of funds to the Provincial Administration was first determined by the Financial Relations Act of 1913, according to which the Central Government gave a grant of 50 percent of the total provincial expenditure, the money to be spent as they pleased.

The first formal change came in 1925. And it is a reflection of governmental thinking 50 years ago that it was agreed to pay a subsidy of R14 for each white child and five guineas for each coloured child in school.

Same ratio

It was the first national monetary evaluation of the schooling of white and coloured pupils: The ratio remains much the same to this day, and at R160 to R100 has in fact worsened to more than 3 to 1.

The Teachers' League begged and pleaded for an increase in the subsidy. The resolution on the subject at its annual conference was a 'hardly annual' and always declined, the terms 'unanimous' noted a reply from the authorities.

But people were not so easily lobbed off.

Three tenets

There developed a new movement among the teachers which came into grips with the situation in its own characteristic way. Its basis was the three, but not three, tenets.

First, that we wanted better, not petty concessions but full democratic rights and opportunities in their country; second, that since education in any country is means to an end, the means of the prevailing political and social philosophy, the system of education, would be changed only by changing the political philosophy; third, most important of all, since in the peculiar circumstances of the time, the teachers were then the natural leaders of the people, they had a necessity to gear the educational struggle to the political struggle, and become involved.

Revitalised

And so, after 1940 they wangled, in the revitalised Teachers' League and its affiliated organisations, the most concerted and meaningful struggle ever to come from the colour bar in education.

They raised the political consciousness of everybody to a new level, contributed in the establishment of the Department of Coloured Affairs, and finally, made the machinery of the machinery of the governmental machinery visible to the Government for the people, who had no necessity to be satisfied with the education provided for them.

As their movement gained momentum, the new Financial Relations Act of 1945 abolished the 20-year-old differential subsidy and reverted to the 50 percent spent on all provincial expenditure. The Provincial Council hoisted itself a total of a million pounds on board schools for coloured pupils over 10 years.

And but it was all not to be. In 1953, the Provincial Council appointed a commission to consider the problem, but whether 'the system with its emphasis on the academic side does not lead to a feeling of frustration,' and to report on 'the coloured teacher and his training, his professional conduct and the uses he makes of facilities provided by the State.'

‘Baasskap’

As their chairman (later Ambassador to Italy) was Davy Van Eeden, SGE for many years who had a strong background in the same family of colour bar in education.

The commission found there was a lack of professional attitude in certain groups of coloured teachers whose public appearances and utterances are such as do not form with those commonly associated with education for the people. . . . they are certainly not fitted to be educators of the youth the whole tone of the school is poisoned by an attitude of bitterness and envy towards the provincial authorities in particular and the Europeans in general. The commission felt strongly that it would be in the interest of education for the development and training elements were excluded from the profession.

In power

The Nationalist Party came to power in the Cape Provincial Council, in August 1954. Victimization and intimidation, dismissals, bantings and black laws followed in the wake of the commission report. And in the end, education was utterly transferred in 1961, to the Coloured Affairs Department.

Very experienced the teachers had fought so valiantly, doing away with control and regiment every facet of the lives of teachers who were classified as 'coloured.'

New concept

In the six years since that auspicious event, the concept of a 'coloured' has been showing itself clearly: at the turn of the century, when the system, now and then, of schools restricted to coloured pupils was designed, mostly by white teachers, financed in a special way, following the model of South Africa which had specially designed and adapted from the French model. It has become the 'needs,' and administered by a separate department of state.

Its political purpose was very clear: ideologically and administratively to control their education, that they would fit without difficulty into the social and political system devised by their masters.

Boomeranged

The boycott of the schools effectively illustrated how it had been boomeranged, and presents the surest signal of the abject failure of 'coloured education to achieve its objective. It has been dismissed in the provincial little, the refusal of the small girls to attend the demonstrations on the school grounds:

What did you learn in school, black child of mine?

We learnt that West is always best and white is always right, that rich and poor will always be and that's what makes us free.
Committee calls off Cape boycott of schools

CAPE TOWN — The boycott of classes in the Western Cape, which disrupted schools, colleges and universities and spread throughout the country, has been called off.

This was decided in principle by the Committee of 81, the representative student and pupil body which has spearheaded the protest campaign against "inferior education."

The decision, however, still has to be confirmed by all institutions represented. The Committee decided to resume normal classes next Monday.

But most coloured schools in the Peninsula were less than half full today.

Black high schools were empty and at primary schools, pupils were following alternative programmes.

From early reports, the extensive boycott of coloured and black educational institutions in the Eastern Cape, remained unchanged today. No violence was reported.

BLOEMFONTEIN

The boycott of classes by coloured and black pupils in the Free State had spread to four more schools in the province, bringing the total to 26, a police spokesman said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

On the Reef, boredom appears to have crept into the week-old boycott of coloured and Indian schools, and pupils are reported to be looking for jobs or actually working.

Schools on the Reef had extremely low attendance today. Some were virtually deserted.

In the Eldorado Park-Kipling area, a third school, the Eldorado Park No. 2 Senior Secondary School, joined the boycott today in protest against the detention last week of a teacher, Mr. Barney Eck, and a pupil, Mr. Athol Aguilas.

GUTTED

In Rondebosch today, about 250 high school pupils went on a march, chanting slogans and watched by police in an unmarked car.

A march to the city centre planned by Eldorado Park pupils was
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In Lenasia, where a school library was gutted by fire yesterday afternoon, pupils from all four high schools continued their boycott.

Pupils at an Indian school in Benoni stormed classrooms using knives, sjamboks and stones.

GIRLS HIT
As a result about 200 pupils at the William Hills High School were suspended and police were called in to order the pupils to leave the school grounds.

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500 Durban pupils suspended

DURBAN. — Five hundred pupils of the Witteklip High School in Chatsworth, Durban, were yesterday suspended from school for their continued boycott of classes.

Shortly before they were asked to leave the school premises, some students stoned the school building, damaging window-panes in a classroom block close to the playgrounds. The pupils dispersed when the police arrived.

The principal, who refused to disclose his name, confirmed that 500 pupils were suspended yesterday morning for boycotting classes. He also confirmed that “extensive” damage had been done to some of the classrooms when pupils stoned the building.

Police at Chatsworth were investigating the incident, a police spokesman said yesterday. He also said that a 16-year-old pupil was taken into custody for questioning, but was later released in the custody of his parents.

The mass suspension of pupils yesterday followed a directive from the Department of Indian Education to school principals to suspend pupils absent from classes from this week.

It is believed yesterday’s suspensions brought the total number of Indian school children suspended from schools to nearly 3 000.

The Teachers Association of South Africa, which discussed the current unrest in Indian schools with the Minister of Indian affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, in Cape Town this week, last night, expressed concern at the escalating violence in Indian schools.

Mr Pat Samuels, the association’s president, last night appealed to students to refrain from violence. “This sort of behaviour is only going to jeopardize efforts by the minister to help normalize the situation in Indian schools,” he said.

Steyn prepared to be ‘magnanimous’

DURBAN. — The Minister of Indian affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday he was prepared to be ‘magnanimous’ towards Indian pupils suspended from schools because of the class boycott, provided they undertook to go back to their classes.

The undertaking was given at a meeting Mr Steyn held in Cape Town with representatives of the Teachers’ Association of South Africa and the Association of School Education Committees.

The meeting followed the suspension of more than 2 000 Indian pupils from schools in Natal because of the continued class boycott.

Mr Pat Samuels, Tasa President, said Mr Steyn acknowledged that there were problems in Indian education.

“On the question of suspensions, explosions and the June examinations, the minister said he was prepared to be magnanimous towards boycotting students, provided they undertook to go back to classes and normalize the school situation.” — Sapa
Stayaway spreads, police bar roads

Pretoria - The boycott of classes by black and coloured students in the Free State had spread to four more schools in the province, bringing the total to 16, police said yesterday.

The schools are in the Bloemfontein and Witbank areas and include black schools.

The situation was quiet, police said, and the school premises and student halls gathered some dispersed.

Policemen are maintaining checkpoints.

"In the times we are living through now and after the Soweto riots, police need to be on guard and not be complacent," a police officer said.

EAST CAPE

The extensive boycott of coloured and black educational institutions in the Eastern Cape, is unchanged, without violence.

The number of institutions affected is not yet confirmed, but the number of students involved is expected to be in the thousands.

It has been reported from Grahamstown that the proposed boycott of examinations by black Rhodes University students has been called off.

RHODES CLUB

But the vice-chancellor, Dr Peter Kenwright, has been told that black students will no longer take part in extramural activities.

Black students on the campus, about 150, will reportedly also boycott the Rhodes club.

On the Reef boardroom has passed into history, when a new week-old boycott of coloured and Indian schools and pupils was reported to be working out with no repercussions.

In Grahamstown, about 200 pupils went on march, chanting slogans.

- Angus Corbin, Grahamstown -

"If it is true that black students will no longer participate in extramural activities, this is a victory for the white students," a white student said.

Another way to view this whole situation is to manipulate savings and

*Components of boycotts, inflationary and revenue.
DECISION TO END SCHOOLS BOYCOTT IN CAPE

THE boycott of classes in the Western Cape, which disrupted schools, colleges and universities and spread throughout the country, has been called off.

This was decided in principle by the committee of 81, the representative student and pupil body which has spearheaded the protest campaign against 'inferior education.'

The decision, however, still has to be ratified by all the institutions.

Security police were again active and more detentions have been reported. Meat union officials were taken away by Security police for questioning.

More than 50 buses have been stoned on the Cape Flats in the past 24 hours and more than 100 windows smashed. No injuries were reported.
BUSES have been stoned in many areas on the Cape Flats. This bus, in the Manenberg area, lost several windows when it drove through a crowd of stone-throwing youths last night. No one was injured in the incident.
Health linked and school

THE home environment often made school health education almost useless, a speaker at a health conference in Pretoria said yesterday.

Speaking on the second and last day of the South African National Council for Health Education conference at the CSIR conference centre, Dr F Auerbach said there was "deep scepticism in educational circles about the trend towards asking teachers to take over the parents' role."

Dr Auerbach, organiser at the Teacher Centre of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, said: "Classroom instruction can't remedy deep-seated social ills".

However, he said, it was worthwhile to have health education in schools, because doctors and education had to join forces. "It could even affect the survival of mankind."

Dr Auerbach stressed four priorities in health education: housing, family life, nutrition, and the control of stress.

He said that without adequate housing as the first foundation, it was difficult to embark on any successful programme of health education. Bad family life, too, was a disruptive influence on possible improvement in health education.

He appealed for a restarting of the school feeding programme to combat the effects of malnutrition—so badly felt in the black community.

The number of young suicides stemming from poor school results and modern stress was also worrying, said Dr Auerbach.

"We must extend children, but not stretch them on the rack of ambition," he said.

When asked in a panel discussion following his speech, whether he thought teachers were qualified to give health education, Dr Auerbach said: "Let's not fool ourselves, teaching is in a crisis. There are white schools with five teachers short. In some Indian and coloured schools there are no pupils, or if there are, they are unwilling to be taught."

He said that unfortunately this type of classroom situation adversely affected health education.

"If only we could properly educate a whole generation of adults," he said. — Sapa.
Buthelezi's troubles

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi’s fascinating new dispensation for a multiracial Natal — over which he would inevitably rule as prime minister — has run into unexpected difficulties: a revolt of black Zulu youth against the chief and Inkatha.

This has caused him to veer to the right of the black political spectrum. And it has seen Inkatha’s上升 as the new polbloc of black Natal.

The severity of the revolt — now six weeks old — is in terms Kwakwawa, Dohlen’s equivalent of Savuto, with its 500,000 inhabitants. Although only 12 km from Durban, it forms part of KwaZulu and its schools and pupils fall under the jurisdiction of Ulundi.

Defying Buthelezi’s advice, KwaMashu’s schoolchildren — who ignored the 1990 boycotts — have wholeheartedly joined in the countrywide rebellion. But they did so at the same time Buthelezi launched his spectacular bid for a new constitution for Natal which would bind Natal and KwaZulu into a united non-racial state.

An ingredient of the bid was Buthelezi’s presentation of himself not only as future leader of a non-racial Natal, run by the Zulu majority, but also as the leading black, with whom the white government would eventually negotiate an overall internal settlement — which many whites believe to be inevitable after Zimbabwe’s independence with its clear lesson that it is better to talk now rather than later with local varieties of Mugabe.

Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof has indicated his willingness to work with Inkatha.

Natal politicians have also warmly wel-

comed the initiative — and the NRP-controlled Natal provincial council has already started to co-operate in practical ways with the KwaZulu administration. Coinciding with a flood of white goodwill for Natal’s grope towards multiracialism, the surprise boycott has been a deep embarrassment for Buthelezi. He has to demonstrate his credibility as leader of the Zulus and his political prestige among blacks, if not throughout the country, then at least in his own backyard.

Faced with open defiance from scholars, Buthelezi has attempted to assert his authority — and the influence of Inkatha — in ways that have raised eyebrows. He has played a card of Zulu tribalism and issued threats of violence. His confrontation with the schoolchildren has at times assumed the character of a mini-domestic civil war, as when an Inkatha impi of 200 armed with knobkerries, spears and knives marched on KwaMashu boycotters.

Last week Inkatha abducted 11 alleged ringleaders from KwaMashu and took them forcibly to Ulundi where they were threatened and turned over to the police “for their own protection.”

But his political handling of the boycott is causing some worry, not the least among liberals who have always seen a peaceful accommodation with Buthelezi as Natal’s hope — and who have viewed him as a black leader who could banish racism from SA.

In a style reminiscent of Nationalists, Buthelezi has described the student discontent as “part and parcel of a total onslaught against Inkatha.” Orchestrating the boycott, he claimed were “certain embassies” and unidentified “foreign representatives” who saw the boycott as proof that “the classical revolution was upon SA.” Other outsider orchestrations were Indians and three Durban-based Xhosa lawyers.

Significantly, it seems Buthelezi has finally thrown off the self-assumed mantle as the internal wing of the ANC whose colours Inkatha has adopted — and is now actively attacking it. He has refused to join the Free Mandela campaign and has stopped claiming to have had friendly meetings overseas with Oliver Tambo.

Buthelezi is also clearly distancing himself from the exiled ANC — which he says stands for armed struggle in contrast with Inkatha’s strategy of peaceful change. Armed conflict between black and white is a no-win situation for both sides, he says. Neither the gigantic white arsenal nor black numbers could ultimately triumph.

Financial Mail June 6 1990

Van die Departement van Minerale-

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Boycott: Pupils to decide today

By ZUBEIDA JAFFER

THE COMMITTEE OF 81, the steering committee regulating the school boycott in the Western Cape, has decided in principle to end the boycott of classes, although the decision has still to be accepted by the pupils.

This decision came as conditions throughout the country were reported yesterday to be quiet, with no incidents except for one report of intimidation at an Indian school in Durban.

Classes in the Western Cape will be resumed on Monday if schools and colleges accept the decision taken by their representatives. Pupils at every school will meet today to discuss the issue and reach a decision.

No reasons for the committee's decision have been given, but these will be released as soon as all school and college representatives have discussed the issue.

Some pupils yesterday explained that the boycott could not continue at present. Through the boycott, they were unable to put pressure on the authorities to release detainees or to work towards removing "inferior education".

Pupils said they were reaching a point where their resources were strained and that they had become difficult to carry on without applicants.

At most schools in the Peninsula attendance yesterday was reported to be low. At one school, only 10 pupils were present. At some schools more than half of the pupils were present and they continued to follow awareness programmes.

Debate will continue

In Umtata, Gugulethu and Nyanga indications were that pupils wanted to continue the boycott until their demands had been met. But the debate will continue at schools and colleges today in preparation for the final decision to be taken this weekend.

According to observers yesterday, that the decision by the Committee of 81 would probably influence Eastern Cape schools to resume classes.

"Trends have been for coloured pupils in the Eastern Cape to adhere to decisions taken by the Committee of 81," said the Chief Inspector of Coloured Education in the Eastern Cape, Mr. D. C. Gray.

The excellent communications between the committee and the various users would make yesterday's decision one known almost immediately, he said.

No incidents of unrest were reported by police in the Eastern Cape yesterday, where the boycott of 54 Black schools and 16 coloured schools and training colleges continued.

Intimidation at Durban school

- The Cape Times correspondent reported from Durban last night that hundreds of Durban Indian Girls' High School pupils walked out of school yesterday when a group of boys ran on to the school premises at Bellville Cres, intimidating the girls into joining "the many who had been suspended. About 300 pupils left the school. The youths then marched to the Natal Veld Hall in Carlisle Street, where they were warned by police to keep off the streets.

- In Johannesbarg coloured and Indian pupils decided yesterday to continue their school boycott, but are to hold further meetings to reassess their stand in the wake of the Cape Town committee's decision.

The pupils were to hold meetings within the next few days to discuss the situation.

- From King William's Town it was reported that the secretary for the Cape central intelligence services, Colonel Charles Seid, said yesterday that all 49 students detained under the Internal Security Act had been released.

- Chief Justice Dhlomela disclosed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ladysmith yesterday that school attendance had been affected and several schools offered reduced classes as a result of internal events in the Natal area of northern KwaZulu-Natal.

Date you

Sub Paper
Schoolboy ‘terrorist’ close to being shot

A Klerksdorp schoolboy came within half a minute of being shot by police at his school yesterday while dressed as a terrorist making a mock attack on a class.

Andre Niemand (13) had been asked by his teacher, Mrs H Brassouw, to dress as a terrorist in a balaclava and long jersey, and carry a pellet gun to “attack” a class run by Miss M Beukes.

Unaware of the exercise, the assistant headmaster of the Unie Primary School, Mr Awie Swart, saw Andre entering the classroom, took him for a real terrorist and called in the police.

Marksmen under the command of Major Chris Haasbroek, chief of the Klerksdorp Security Police, and Colonel Paul Bester, district commandant, surrounded the area.

“We treated the whole incident seriously, as though it was a proper terrorist attack,” said Colonel Bester. “The boy looked realistic because of his balaclava and jersey and the gun he was carrying.”

He said Andre had played his role well. “We were within half a minute of firing at the boy when his teacher came out of the classroom and told us they were doing an exercise.”

During the day Mr Swart had talked to the school about preparing for terrorist attacks.

All the drama took place without the other children being aware of what was going on.

Mrs Brassouw was treated for shock and spent about two hours in the Klerksdorp Hospital.
Pupils on Reef carry on with boycott

Staff Reporters

Boycotting pupils from 22 high schools in coloured and Indian townships on the Reef have decided to continue for another week until June 18 despite the Cape call to return to classes.

In a statement released after a meeting held at Bosmont today, pupils said they would not return until all detainees were released.

After last night's release of an Eldorado Park Secondary School teacher, Mr Barney Beck, and a pupil, Athol Aguilhas, pupils today claimed that at least 30 people were still being held under security laws.

Schools represented at the meeting were Eldorado Park, Klipfont, Noord-geiricht, Bosmont, Coronationville, Westbury, Eersterus, East Rand, St Barnabas and all the schools in Lenasia, Actonville and Roodepoort.

They have ignored appeals by principals and parents to follow the decision of the Cape Committee of 81 for pupils to return to lessons.

The Transvaal Students Co-ordinating Committee, which represents about 20 educational institutions, met yesterday to discuss the course of the boycott, but did not react to the Cape move.

DEserted

The three senior secondary schools in Coronationville, Newclare and Bosmont were virtually deserted today while attendance in Eldorado Park and Klipfont was low.

At the Eersterus High School near Pretoria about 200 of the 900 pupils stayed away from school today while another 200 at the school did not attend lessons.

The University of the North (Turffoap) has urged boycotting students to return to the campus to write exams next week. Students who return have been offered protection against possible intimidation.
Coloureds: millions more for schools

By Kerry Clarke

Coloured education is to get a new deal. Millions of rand will be spent under a proposed five-year plan to provide more schoolbooks, better qualified teachers and a wide range of improved facilities.

The plan has been prepared by the Department of Coloured Relations. The secretary of the department, Mr J H Mills, said yesterday the proposals still had to be approved, but he was optimistic that the Government would pass them. He gave details of the plans at a departmental meeting in Johannesburg at which the Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, was present.

The proposals, which will cover primary and high schools, technical training colleges and industrial schools, include plans to double the present R28-million budget for the building of schools. They also provide for:

- An additional R2.6-million to improve teachers' qualifications.
- A nationwide drive to cut the backlog of schoolbooks.
- Complete new school "packages" with hall and sports facilities.
- Renovation and painting of coloured schools.

Mr Steyn said the problem during the schools' boycott had been lack of communication.

"Boycott organisers did not once try to talk to inspectors or the department, Mr Mills or myself. They merely gave their demands through the newspapers and pamphlets. Not once did they give us a chance to discuss a solution with them," Mr Steyn said.

Doubled

Mr Mills said the R28-million allocated to coloured education in 1980 had to be doubled to do away with the backlog in schools within the next five years.

He said the backlog in the provision of books would be overcome by January next year, and there would be an attempt to provide school halls and sports grounds in the existing schools.

Any new schools built would be "a complete package with hall and sports facilities," he said.

Air Mills said the department was trying to improve the standard of education in coloured schools and would spend...
R2.6 million to improve teachers' qualifications through provision of bursaries and other opportunities.

Nothing less than a matric certificate would be accepted from those wishing to train as teachers. A Standard 8 pass would no longer be sufficient for prospective teachers to enter college.

Mr. Mills said repair work to schools and improvements in the general appearance of schools were also being considered.

Parity call

Parity in education and one national education department were called for by the Johannesburg coloured relations committee at a conference of coloured relations committees in Johannesburg yesterday.

Presenting a memorandum to Mr. Steyn, the vice-chairman, Father L. Helt, said the main causes for the present unrest at coloured schools had existed for a long time.

He called for compulsory education, more facilities such as croches and an investigation into the educational system.

In Durban, Security Police rounded up members of the Natal Indian Congress last night, members of their families said.

The president of the congress, Mr. George Sewpersad, the vice president and former president, Mr. M. J. Naidoo, vice presidents Dr. Farouk Meer and Mr. Rabbi Bughwandeem, Mr. Thumba Pillay, and Mr. Seth Morgan were detained in terms of the general Laws Amendment Act.
POLICE ROADBLOCKS were in position throughout the Peninsula yesterday as a large-scale crime prevention exercise, begun on Thursday night, continued.

Cars were searched and checked and people were asked to produce identification documents. Armed police, detectives, traffic policemen and inspectors from the Peninsula Administration Board took part in the operation.

Asked how long the exercise would continue, Brigadier J F Rossouw, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, replied crisply: "Wait and see."

The exercise came at the same time as similar operations on the Witwatersrand and in East London, but Brigadier Rossouw said he could not comment on any connection as he was not aware of what was happening in other divisions.

Police spokesmen denied a connection between the exercise and the bus and schools boycotts, but it is understood that spot fines were issued to drivers for overloading. Arrest statistics were not available last night.

Brigadier Rossouw said that roadblocks were set up in all the local districts — Cape Town, Wynberg, Bellville and Athlone. He mentioned one incident on Thursday night in which a roadblock in the Maitland area led to the arrest of six men and the recovery of a revolver and a gas pistol.

It is understood that arrests were made too for possession of dagga. Although Colonel H O Eisten, in charge of the Bellville area, said that the traffic department had been kept busier than policemen had.
Police firearm was lost in Elsie’s River

UNIV EXAM

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A policeman lost a firearm in an incident on May 30 at Elsie’s River the day before two children were shot dead there by police.

The firearm was later recovered.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr. T. van der Merwe (PP, Green Point).

Mr. Van der Merwe wanted to know whether any firearms or other equipment were found to be missing on or just after May 29 at Elsie’s River and what steps had been taken to recover them.

Mr. Le Grange replied: “No, but a member of the force did lose his firearm during action against demonstrators in Elsie’s River on 27 May which was later recovered.”

The police received only one complaint of damage caused at a shop in the Golden Acre complex after a demonstration there by coloured pupils on May 24.

Mr. Le Grange, replying to further questions by Mr. Van der Merwe, said 32 police officers of the riot unit were called to the complex and its precincts. Only one complaint of damage, totalling R300, was received.

Mr. Le Grange denied knowledge of black people being arrested at the Red Cross Hospital, Randfontein, for influx control offences.

He was asked by Mr. John Matumass (RPF, East London North) whether any blacks had been arrested in or adjacent to the hospital or any other hospital in Cape Town on charges relating to identity documents and influx control.

But Mr. Le Grange replied: “Statistics as required by the honourable member are not kept.”

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Pupils hold day of prayer

THOUSANDS of pupils and teachers in the Elna's river/Ravenroad area yesterday held a day of prayer and meditation and embarked on a campaign for the prevention of crime.

Some of the high schools who took part in the day of prayer were Vauliwalla Park, Elna's River, Elwood, John Ramsey, Bishop Lavis and Bethel.

A statement issued yesterday said: "We, the pupils and teachers, felt the need to again emphasize the fact that as believers we were stripped of our dignity by parties branding us as violators of the peace.

We want to make it clear that there does exist a small percentage of our community who have misinterpreted our real aims. Our efforts have been towards establishing a just and Christian society."

It was decided to launch a campaign for the prevention of crime and an appeal was made to the public to join in prayer and for their support in this regard.

"Here we think particularly of the civic organizations in our community which could be of great assistance." Pupils said they were aware that parents were now questioning the sincerity of their actions, and gave the assurance that the application of their methods in the way of peaceful change "have not in the least altered."

Yesterday's programme included talks on religion, legal rights of detained and prayers.

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Call for single education body

DETERMINED efforts to establish a single department of education has been called for by the acting principal of the University of Cape Town, Professor Maurice Kaplan.

According to a report of his speech at the Cape Technikon's diploma ceremony published in the June issue of UCT News, Professor Kaplan said considerable progress had been made in some respects in education but there could be no doubt that blacks had genuine grievances about the quality of their education.

All education in the Republic should be considered within the broad precincts of 'national education' and a broader base for the national councils and committees representing separate educational interests should be established, he said.
Committee of 81 asks pupils to discuss boycott

The Committee of 81 has called on all students and pupils to return to their schools and educational institutions on Monday to discuss whether to suspend the boycott of classes.

The committee released a statement yesterday rejecting press reports that they had decided to end the boycott.

Pupils and students were being called on to reinforce "awareness programmes" focusing on "current relevant issues, such as the bus boycott, the meat strike, the recent attack on Soweto detentions and violence, and the commemoration of the arrest of June 16, 1976.

"The committee also realizes that students and the general community are starting to see the boycott in its historical perspective, and should understand that the real power lies with the workers and it is for workers to make fundamental demands," the statement said. The "oppressed community" had been indoctrinated by government propaganda, and the entire community "should actively counteract this by organizing community programmes, voicing their frustrations and discussing how to remedy their dissatisfaction."

- Students of the Soweto Teachers' Training College, who were waiting for transport along the Old Potchefstroom road after staging a demonstration against the writing of half-yearly examinations, were baton-charged by police yesterday.

Matanzima's daughter expelled from hostel

- In Umtata the University of Transkei expelled nine students and ordered six, including Miss Tamela Matanzima, the daughter of the State President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, and a cabinet minister's son, to leave the university hostel.

- In Umlazi Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly that the principal of Dlangenwa High School in KwaZulu, Mr M M Mzimola, had shot himself in the stomach on Wednesday when he tried to restore order among pupils.

- The boycotting of black schools in the Eastern Cape eased slightly yesterday when pupils at two schools in Fort Beaufort returned to classes. Stoppages continued at 36 other black schools and coloured schools and colleges in the area.

- The University of Fort Hare is to reopen in the middle of next month, university authorities said yesterday. — Own Correspondents, Sapa
Teachers give Govt a two-week ultimatum

By GERALD REILLY and ARNOLD GEYER

THE Government has been given a two-week ultimatum by the Transvaal Teachers' Association (TTA) to take urgent action to solve the present teacher crisis.

If no commission of inquiry into salaries and working conditions in the profession has been set up by June 21, more than 4 000 white teachers will resort to various forms of protest action, with a strike as a "major option".

TTA spokesmen yesterday said the next two weeks would be "crucial and critical" for the teaching profession and the Government.

And Natal teachers are considering to limit, or cease all extra-mural activities if no commission of inquiry is appointed or if there is disagreement about its composition or terms of reference.

In the Cape, patience among teachers is running out. A commission of inquiry into vital issues such as salaries was imperative, Mr Roger Cope, secretary of the South African Teachers' Association, representing English-speaking teachers in the Cape, said.

Although most TTA members were "on the brink of a revolt" and prepared to strike, the association's president, Mr Peter Mundell, yesterday stressed that such "drastic action as striking" could be a negative weapon as thousands of English-speaking pupils would then have to stay at home.

"The TTA still adheres to the basic principle that we do not favour any action which would harm the position of children in the classroom," he said.

He suggested other forms of action which might be used by teachers to force the Government to act.

These included go-slow strikes, curtailment of extra-mural activities and the returning of unopened mail to the Transvaal Education Department.

The TTA executive is to meet on June 21 to evaluate Government response to its ultimatum and to work out programmes of protest action.

Reacting to the Transvaal teachers' threat to strike, Dr J H Jooste, director of education in the Transvaal, said such protest action would be "contrary to professional codes and regulations".

And the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Jansen, yesterday said it would be the height of irresponsibility if teachers took any form of strike action.

A spokesman for the Natal Teachers' Association yesterday said a questionnaire had been sent to teachers throughout Natal three weeks ago.

"The response has been outstanding"—there was a 98% "no" response to a question "Are you satisfied with your salary".

There was also support for a stopping of all extra-mural activities as a protest action, he said.
Poor workers, if their income is not subject to fluctuations, are likely to seek employment in the city, where their income is generally higher. If the income of a farmer is subject to fluctuations, he may decide to leave for the city. However, if his income is not subject to fluctuations, he will stay. If income is income elastic, it means that changes in income will lead to a great increase in the demand for health products.
Weekend Argus
Correspondent

Johannesburg. — More schoolbooks, better qualified teachers and millions of rand in expenditure are proposed in a five-year plan to upgrade coloured education. The Department of Coloured Relations has announced.

The Secretary of the department, Mr J H Mills, yesterday gave details of the five-year plan.

Some of the proposals, which cover primary and high schools, technical training colleges and industrial schools, are:

- An additional R2.6-million to improve teachers' qualifications.
- A make-up in the backlog of schoolbooks.
- Complete new school packages to include halls and sports facilities.
- Renovation and painting.

Mr Mills said the proposals still had to be approved but he was optimistic the plans would be passed by the government.

Mr Mills said the R28-million allocated to coloured education in 1980 had to be doubled to do away with the backlog in schools within the next five years.

The backlog in provision of books would be done away with by January next year.

"Any new schools built would be a complete package with halls and sports facilities," he said, and an attempt would be made to build halls and provide sports facilities in existing schools.

Under an agreement with the Department of Public Works, all coloured schools would be renovated and painted every five years as well as all other State buildings.

The department intended spending R2.6-million to improve teachers' qualifications through provision of bursaries and other opportunities.

Nothing less than a matric certificate would be accepted from those wishing to train as teachers.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said the problem during the schools boycott had been a lack of communication.
These Inkatha supporters, armed with sticks and assegais, are part of a large group who are guarding KwaZulu MP, Ewert Bhengu’s garage in KwaMashu.

Violence

flares in

KwaMashu

VIOLENCE and fear this week racked KwaMashu, Durban’s vast African township, as Inkatha supporters clashed with school-byoating children and their supporters.

An increasing list of injuries reflected sharply opposing views on the boycotting of the township’s schools.

“The violence has reached epidemic proportions,” said Durban attorney Albertina Mangani of Inkatha supporters who visited KwaMashu police this week in an attempt to stop assaults on boycotting pupils.

“There are crowds of people hunting in vigilante groups,” he said. “Several children are sleeping out in the void because they are fearful they will be caught at their homes and beaten up.”

Police have denied knowledge of pupils being assaulted or of attacks on houses in the townships.

KwaMashu’s Inkatha chairman and KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member Ewert Bhengu, this week blamed “ANC inspired youths and adults” for attacks on the homes of Inkatha members.

He said his garage had been the target of an arson attempt last week, but the fire had failed to take hold.

“My garage is now being guarded day and night by Inkatha members armed with sticks and assegais — I’m not taking chances any more,” said Mr Bhengu.

He said Inkatha supporters in the township were providing protection for pupils and students who wanted to attend school without intimidation.

He stressed that this was not an action organised by Inkatha but the wish of parents of children in KwaMashu.

But supermarket owner, Japhia Minguni, told reporters he was “upset that Inkatha members were beating up children and adults.”

Mr Minguni, an Inkatha member, said his house had been damaged by stone-throwing.

Earlier, his wife, Mrs Albertina Mangani, had been assaulted at an Inkatha rally after being accused of involvement in the schools boycott.

Mr Minguni said his family was being victimised because “I challenged Inkatha’s actions.”

Another Inkatha supporter, Doda Mabuse, was also the victim of an arson attempt on his house.

“This was done to my house because I was opposed to the children boycotting,” he said.

KwaZulu secretary for Education, George Stern, said it was difficult to assess the exact extent of the boycotts this week.

“You can have 90 percent attendance in the morning but by midday it is down to 20 percent,” he said.

He had the impression that there was a lot of intimidation in KwaMashu — mainly directed at children who wished to attend classes.

He said he had heard of a group in the township who were getting “stuck into” intimidators who were apparently going from school to school in attempts to keep children from school.

A spokesman for the KwaMashu policlinic said yesterday there had been an increase in violent injuries on wounds, including schoolchildren, which indicated “something was going on.”

He said the hospital had not attempted to find out who was responsible for the injuries.
Peninsula school boycott muddle

WIDESPREAD confusion among schoolchildren in Cape Town was reported by most Peninsula principals today as pupils and students reassessed the boycott situation.

Principals said attendances were between 90 and 100 percent. Some reported that pupils arrived with books expecting to resume normal lessons.

However, according to Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector for the Wynberg district, there was no normalisation of classes. 'By and large there is no real change from Friday, except that the attendances at most schools are up,' he said.

Principals ascribed the confusion to 'conflicting' statements reported in the Press following a decision by the Committee of 81 last week to call off the boycott in principle.

A spokesman for the committee, which has been spearheading the boycott campaign in the Western Cape, said, however, that no final decision had been reached.

At the University of the Western Cape the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, held meetings with small groups of students urging them to resume lectures.

Only about 1 500 of the university's 4 000 students were on the campus this morning.

Professor van der Ross was not available for comment.

* See page 3.
### UNIVERSITY O EXAMINATION

**200 Indian pupils held in Durban**

Argus Correspondent

**DURBAN** — About 200 suspended Indian pupils of the Gandhi-Deval high school were today arrested by police for trespassing.

Riot police went to the school at the request of the school principal, to restore order after more than 200 suspended pupils tried to stop colleagues from writing an examination.

Some threw eggs and allegedly jostled the principal.

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**Surname...**

(In block letters)

**First Name(s)...**

Date

**OCTOBER 1978**

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

**B.COM**

Subject: **ECONOMICS IN**

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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**NOTE CAREFULLY**

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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**WARNING**

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

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Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika
Boy alleges death threats

DURBAN. — A Durban judge, Mr Justice Howard, sitting in chambers, yesterday ordered urgent service of documents on the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and three Inkatha members in a case in which a KwaMashu schoolboy sought an order interdicting them from assaulting, threatening to assault, instigating or inciting others to assault him.

The boy, who was assisted in the application for the order by his mother, also asked the court to interdict the respondents from inflicting malicious injury or inciting others to do so to his home.

The boy was joined by two others in his application. Chief Buthelezi was cited as first respondent, Mr G Ewart Bongu, second respondent, the Rev Dr C H Megadi, third respondent, and Mr S S Lugongolo Mntlo as fourth respondent.

The documents state that formal application for a rule nisi calling on the respondents to show cause would be made in the Supreme Court, Durban, on Friday.

The boy said in an affidavit that he was one of several pupils taken to Ulundi, where they were questioned in the Inkatha offices about the recent schools boycott. They were then taken to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, where he was made to sit behind the Chief Minister, Chief Buthelezi.

After speeches in the assembly on the boycott — which, he said, frightened him — Chief Buthelezi said the pupils would be handed over to the KwaZulu police. On his return to KwaMashu he was taken to an Inkatha meeting, where the boycott was again raised and he heard threats that his house would be burned down and he would be beaten to death.

Mr Hassan Mally, SC, with Mr Rajesh Choudree, instructed by Seoout, Pillay and Govindasamy, appeared for the boy.
Pupils' examination chances lost

THE continued boycott of classes has virtually destroyed the chances of many pupils and students of gaining an examination pass at the end of the year, principals said today. The Committee of 81, which has been spearheading the boycott campaign, decided yesterday to continue the boycott after referendums were held at schools and colleges it represents.

A Cape Town principal said pupils and students had lost an entire term, and taking into consideration that during the first term little was done, this amounted to them losing almost half a year. "Pupils have thrown in the towel in the face of the monumental and impossible task of catching up on lost work and time," said the principal.

Many of them now believed the only alternative was to go the 'whole hog' with the class boycott.

MATRIC

Another principal said those opposed to the continuation of the boycott were the matric pupils and senior students at colleges who had their careers at stake.

It is mainly the more numerous junior high school pupils and university and college students who voted for a continuation and, because of the democratic structure of representative councils and bodies, they hold sway," he said.

One principal said eight of his pupils had abandoned their studies this year as a result of the boycott and had asked to resume their schooling next year.

The decision to continue with the boycott will lead to a further exodus of students at the University of the Western Cape.

Only about a third of the university student population attended classes. 

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)
BOYCOTTS to go on

COLOURED students on the Reef have decided to continue with their boycott of classes and ignore a call made by the Cape Town based Committee of 81 to return to classes.

Student representatives from the boycotting schools met yesterday to decide on the call made last Thursday by the Committee of 81. The Committee had urged the students to return to school. They however refuted reports that they were doing this because the boycott was futile.

They said they were calling on the students to get back to school to discuss whether to suspend or to continue with the boycott.

A student who was a representative at the meeting said they have no links with the Committee of 81. He said the Committee of 81 had their own reasons for calling off the boycott while they have theirs for continuing with the boycott.

"The past two weeks that we were boycotting classes should not be taken as a boycott. We were pleading solidarity with the arrested priests and detained leaders. Now we are starting our class boycott," he said.
PM quizzed on pledge to black pupils

Political Staff

THE Opposition today called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to give details of the progress that had been made in improving education conditions for coloured, blacks and Indians.

The call came from Dr A L Boraine, the FP's main spokesman on education.

He said Mr Botha had on May 5 pledged himself and his Government to meet some of the demands made in the schools boycott.

The Parliamentary session is almost at an end, and it is to be hoped that the Prime Minister will inform Parliament and the country what steps he has already initiated and what he intends to do in specific terms, in the near future.

Commission

In particular, the Prime Minister should tell teachers and educational systems whether a decision has been reached on the appointment of a commission to investigate education for all population groups in South Africa.

The crisis in education cannot be resolved in words and promises — it calls for swift, decisive and far-reaching action," Dr Boraine said.

Later a spokesman at the Prime Minister's Office said Mr Botha had nothing to say at this stage.

Mr Botha will probably refer to the matter when he speaks in the third reading debate on the budget tomorrow or on Thursday.
JOYCE AUSTOKER, biology teacher and commentator on educational affairs, calls for a national debate with the Government on a new scheme of education suitable for a heterogeneous society.

We need a school system for ALL

This is the writing on the wall. It is so clearly written that it is incomprehensible. But no one is prepared to take immediate and concerted action.

With the critical shortage of teachers in key subjects such as English, science, mathematics, and for the weaker pupils, industrial arts, white education is in such a critical state, that it is thought by some to be on the brink of collapse.

The non-white students throughout the country are in a seething state of unrest.

There are glaring problems at all levels of education, and yet there are no indications of any immediate and positive course of action being taken. Even the Minister of Education has informed us that there is no time to waste. The Government's inevitable interpretation is that the unrest is due to the actions of political agitators. But there are still those among us who believe that sociological and economic factors are basic to the sickness that pervades our society.

We are a highly sophisticated mining and industrial country, completely modernized in these Western ways of life. And yet when it comes to educational reform, our reactions are consistently opposed to those of other Western countries.

In other countries where it has become obvious that there is need for widespread educational reform, the combined efforts of the Ministry of Education, Labour and Social Affairs have succeeded in providing an adequate frame-work, and to the needs and abilities of the various social groups. Suitable range of schools for the training of those with skills, and those with professional, or to account the demands of modern economy and society.

Why is it so difficult for us to adhere to the Western way of life? And yet when it comes to educational reform, our reactions are consistently opposed to those of other Western countries.

The qualifications of the majority of the white teachers, particularly at the secondary school level, fall short of the minimum requirements in other Western countries.

Although the Department of Education and Training has started some steps towards the provision of all standards, except for literature textbooks, it is claimed that often several pupils have to share one textbook, a completely unsatisfactory state of affairs particularly when the pupils are dependent upon the books for the instruction of the class.

Modern schools, are equipped with well-equipped libraries, with a wide range of reference books, audio-visual equipment, classroom-proctors and transmitters, film equipment, all grouped together in what is known as the media center. These terms have become part of the language of education and are used primarily in schools. The equipment being part of the facilities offered to the pupils.

Have you ever heard of schools without adequate toilets, or of high schools without laboratories and sports fields? Well, now you have; and we are the people who are asking in the thought of pupils being insulted by these theories.

The salaries of all teachers must be restructured satisfactorily so as to retain the services of the teachers in the profession, and to attract suitable young people into teaching, and not to be continuously losing white and non-white teachers to commerce and industry.

Last year the Prime Minister invited leading personalities from all sections of the private sector, along with the leading figures in business, to discuss his ideas on new policies and programmes. We need a similar and urgent national meeting of all the Ministers concerned, the education authorities, and the leaders of commerce and industry, to work out a new scheme of education suitable for our heterogeneous society.
School boycott is to continue

Staff Reporter

THE BOYCOTT OF CLASSES would continue at schools and colleges in the Western Cape today, it was decided yesterday by the Committee of 81, the steering committee regulating the boycott.

Meeting raises bail for 41 arrested pupils

Staff Reporter

The committee said it had received the go-ahead from 60 schools and colleges for the boycott to continue.

"We intend to discuss earlier demands and ensure that we return on a note of victory," the committee said.

"We had to suspend our meeting today because of police presence in the area. Most of the pupils were tense and we decided to work out a programme tomorrow." At most Peninsula schools yesterday attendance was reported to be high. Meetings were held at which pupils discussed whether to end the boycott. At some schools there was confusion when pupils arrived believing that classes would be resumed.

Several teachers said that they could not see the boycott ending before the June holidays. "The pupils are far too unsettled; the detentions and shootings have only worsened the situation," they said.

"Playing around"

"Playing around"

"One parent, meanwhile, has complained that nothing constructive was being done at the schools. He said pupils were "playing around" and not following awareness programmes."

Mr. A.P. Hector, the school principal, said the police had arrived after the stone-throwing began and had chased the children gathered outside into the school grounds into the classrooms, into the toilets and all over the school. He said the school had a 60 percent attendance yesterday and a number of children were in their classes when the incident occurred.

The last of the 41 children was bailed out shortly before midnight last night by Mr. Hector with the money raised at the school meeting held at the school meeting hall was fixed at R1000 for each month. Thirty-nine of the children are boys and two are girls.

All the children will appear in a Bellville Magistrate's Court today.

One Bellville South pupils gave his version of what happened: "A group of about 50 children wearing suits and ties were in the school and were staring bales as they passed," he said.
"A police van and a traffic cop stopped cars from going past the school. The stoning continued sporadically.

"Some of us stayed in the classes while others were sitting in the school grounds.

"I was sitting inside the grounds when suddenly I saw vans pulling up. I saw police in ordinary uniforms breaking through the front gates and starting to hit the children.

"Everybody was running in different directions.

"Some policemen ran into the classes, chased the children out and arrested them.

The Cape Times crime reporter writes that Colonel H. O. Dlalane, District Commander for the Bellville area, said yesterday that he had ordered his men into the school grounds, armed with rubber bullets, after stone-throwing incidents had occurred in which a number of windows were damaged opposite the Bellville South High School. He said people were throwing stones at windows, including those of the municipal offices, and that every time the police appeared, the stone-throwers moved back into the school grounds. All detainees had been released.

The boycott of coloured schools has existed in the Eastern Cape where a new pupil group, the Committee of 41, has been formed. Police said six of the 16 coloured schools had ended their boycott. Boycotts continued at 45 black and coloured schools and colleges.

The 700 boycotting students at the medical faculty of the University of Natal in Durban will not be allowed to write their examinations this year unless they return to lectures within the next few days.

About 200 suspended Indian pupils of the Gandhi-Deer High School in Durban were arrested yesterday when police went to the school, apparently at the request of the principal, to restore order after more than 200 suspended pupils had entered the school and tried to disrupt classes.

A Saga reported from London that authorities at the University of Zululand at Nkoye have warned students that those who do not write half-yearly examinations will jeopardise their chances of writing final exams at the end of the year.
IN a police blitz throughout the country 1,270 people were arrested at roadblocks while another 1,670 have been summoned to appear in court.

A spokesman for the police said yesterday the blitz was a normal crime prevention exercise and the roadblocks "routine".

According to the Police Directorate for Public Relations army units with the police were also on "routine manoeuvres" and under the command of the police.

The police could not give details of the arrests but said the crime prevention exercise started on Thursday afternoon and ended yesterday at 4 am.

The roadblocks were at many points entry into black townships, with some on major roads.

The police were assisted by army personnel in army vehicles, including hippo. Cars were searched and paper bags emptied as the police conducted searches. Taxis were also searched. Among the police and soldiers were traffic policemen.

Meanwhile the schools crisis seemed to continue with coloured pupils on strike while the students at the Soweto Teacher Training College who last Friday demonstrated met with regional director, Mr Jaap Strydom.

The meeting followed the walkout last week after a misunderstanding over mid-year examinations. After discussions at the college it was agreed that students sit for their examinations on July 7, when coming back from winter holidays.

The boycott of coloured and Indian schools on the Reef continued yesterday amid fears that pupils were planning action to coincide with June 16, the day of mourning for the Soweto riots.

Attendance at Senior Secondary schools in Newclare, Constitutionville and Bosmont were generally higher than last week, but pupils continued their boycott of lessons.

In Lenasia, some pupils at high schools attended lessons yesterday while other either stayed away or refused to attend classes.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten and the man who warned that violence would break out in Soweto in June 1976, said the same thing could happen again if parents do not heed their children's complaints.

Meanwhile in Durban the 700 boycotting students at the medical faculty of the University of Natal will not be allowed to write their examinations this year unless they return to lectures within the next few days.

Yesterday was set as the deadline by the University Council for students to resume lectures, but none of them have returned to classes.

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Theodore Sarkin said yesterday that the students would be given a few days' leeway before the final examinations were called off.

The schools boycott in the Eastern Cape continued virtually unabated.

Pupils and students at coloured and black educational institutions in PE and Uitenhage apparently heeded a call by the newly established pupils committee of 41 to continue boycotting classes.

Fifteen coloured schools and colleges in the Eastern Cape were affected yesterday.

The only coloured school to have called off the boycott by mid-day yesterday was the Gelvandale Senior Secondary School.

In the city's black townships the boycott also continued with little indication of a relaxation.

A meeting of black pupils charged with disobedience on the present situation was scheduled yesterday at the Kwazukhe High School.

About 200 suspended Indian High School pupils of the Gandhi-Denai High School were yesterday arrested by the police for trespassing.

The pupils were carted to the Smith Street police in groups in four big police riot vans.

The riot police earlier in the day went to the school at the apparent request of the school principal to restore order after more than 250 suspended pupils entered the school and tried to disrupt classes.

Authorities at the University of Zululand (Nkosi) have warned boycotting students that those who do not sit for the half-yearly examinations would be jeopardising their chances of sitting for the final exams at the end of the year.

The rector, Prof Nkosinazana, said those students who boycotted the exams, due to start on Friday, would "destroy their right" to remain on the campus for the final semester.

In Cape Town, police baton-charged stone-throwing youths at the Bellville...
All students who stayed away expelled

ALL students at training institutions who boycotted classes last Friday and on Monday this week have been expelled.

A spokesman for the Department of Coloured Relations said it was not yet known how many students were involved but Monday was set as a deadline for a return to classes and those who continued to stay away had been expelled.

BURSARIES

The study bursaries granted to students by the Government would also not be paid.

The institutions involved are seven training colleges, six training schools, a teachers' training college (Hewat College, Athlone) and a technikon.

AUTONOMOUS

The University of the Western Cape is not affected as it is an autonomous institution with its own board.

The students may apply for readmission but will have to supply reasons for their failure to attend classes.

Some of the other Peninsula training institutions affected by the expulsions are the Peninsula Technikon, Bellville Training College, Zonnebloem Training College, Roggebaai Training College, Wesley Training College and Batswood Training College.

A student spokesman at Hewat said today the students were continuing with 'normal activities' and had not yet been officially informed about their expulsions.

An estimated 4,000 students in the Western Cape are involved.

DROP

Principals at Peninsula high schools reported a drop in attendance today as the class boycott continued and at one Athlone school only 15 percent of the pupils were present.

In a statement issued by the Committee of 81, they would continue the boycott until all detainees were released and short-term demands were met.
THE seven-week-old school boycott had become counter-productive, was forcing a split in the coloured community and had "wiped out" a year's educational progress for schoolchildren, according to an opinion poll among educationists and coloured leaders yesterday.

Mr. David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party, said that the boycotters "should seriously consider going back to school as they are now basically hurting themselves and creating severe conflict within their own community."

"Parents are still in agreement with their aims but they fear that the loss of education may have a long-term detrimental effect. They believe the boycotters have made their point and that any further stayaway is counter-productive. Make no mistake, this is a source of great conflict in the community."

School principals were willing to talk "but only if you leave our names out of it." Two principals agreed that "few pupils have much chance of passing the end of the year examinations."

"This applies mainly to matric and senior pupils. Many have been arranged for outside study courses and are trying to keep up in that way but some have fallen so far behind that they are unlikely to make it."

The headmaster of a large senior school said that the split was not only between schoolchildren and parents but also between pupils at different stages of their education.

The junior pupils and students at university and technical colleges form the main group of those who want the boycott to continue. They are in the majority so what they say goes. The others, mainly matric or senior certificate level pupils, have most to lose and would like to go back to school before it is too late."

One principal said that the "worst possible result" had already occurred: "Some pupils have simply given up. They've accepted the loss of a year's work and now have no incentive to go back to school."

The last word came from the principal of a city school: "It depends on what you mean by education. The boycotters say they are boycotting inferior education while the consciousness-raising sessions are regarded as priority education by many of the pupils. Against that view, it's difficult to hold up an ordinary examination as a better goal."
Boycott to continue in W Cape

Staff Reporter

PUPILS and students in the Western Cape will continue to boycott classes till all those detained in connection with the schools' boycott are released.

This was one of the main reasons given yesterday by the steering committee regulating the boycott, the Committee of 81, for the decision on Monday to continue the boycott till the end of the term.

"Also four pupils have been suspended at Portlands High School and one in Strandfontein — we demand that they be reinstated," the committee said in a statement issued yesterday.

The statement notes that the student unrest in South Africa was due to be discussed at the United Nations, that short-term demands should not be seen as reformist and that the boycott would continue till such demands were met.

Buses

The committee called on all students and workers not only to stay away from classes and work on June 16 and 17, but also to attend services and meetings organized to commemorate those who died on June 16 and 17, 1976.

"We also condemn those few people who persist in taking buses when thousands of people are making use of alternative transport and urge people to continue boycotting red meat as they have done in the past week."

At most schools, attendance was reported to be high yesterday. Concern that pupils have lost their chance to gain an examination pass at the end of this year was expressed by some teachers.

The Cape Times' Johannesburg correspondent reports that it was "physically impossible" for boycotting high school pupils on the Reef to write their June examinations, school principals said.

As the boycott of classes continued, coloured high schools in Johannesburg reported yesterday that attendances had plummeted.

Secondary school students in the Vaal complex yesterday decided to support the schools boycott. The boycott was planned to start today and "to continue till the system of Bantu Education was completely scrapped".

The secretary of the Release Mandela Committee, Mr. Paul David, and a fifth-year engineering student of the University of Durban-Westville, Mr. Theo Andrew, were detained.

Boycotting students walked into live Kwa Mashu schools and tore up the papers of those sitting for their examinations, KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Ulundi yesterday.
FORTY-ONE Bellville South Secondary School pupils appeared in the Bellville Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with public violence. They were not asked to plead, no evidence was led and the case was postponed to June 16.

Their appearance was a sequel to the arrest of pupils on Monday when police forced open the gates of the school and baton-charged stone-throwing pupils.

Before the start of the hearing policemen guarded the two front entrances to the court building and allowed only the press, the accused and their parents inside. The principal of the school, Mr A P Hector, was refused entrance.

The pupils were allowed in after receiving their bail receipts from the principal.

Of the 41 pupils 27 are under the age of 18 and may not be named. The remaining 14 are: Alexander Davids, 18, John Harris, 20, Benned Nutt, 19, Martin Bredenkamp, 13, Angus Arends, 18, Avril Thysen, 18, Isaac Pietersen, 18, Franz Kruger, 19, Llewellyn Colten, 19, Thomas Brown, 19, all from Bellville South, and Piet van Niekerk, 18, of Durbanville, Patrick Kleintjies, 19, of Belhar, Samuel Claassen, 18, of Ravensmead, and Frank de Jager, 19, of Kuils River.

On the main charge of public violence it is alleged that on June 5, 1969, at Osborne Street, Bellville South, the pupils gathered and threw stones, bottles, bricks and tins at road-users; and that they used inflammatory language and swore and provoked members of the SA Police.

They also face an alternative charge of attending an unlawful gathering.

One of the pupils was let out in the custody of his parents while bail of R100 was extended in respect of each of the other pupils.

Mr M J Langenhoven was the magistrate. Mr C H Human prosecuted.
Exam papers torn up — Chief

BOYCOTTING students walked into five KwaMashu schools, tore up question and answer papers of those sitting for their half yearly examinations and walked away, KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Ulundi yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also acting Minister of Education and Culture, said he received reports that boycotters tried to intimidate students writing examinations at Vuyiswa, Motolo, Phumeliza, Ekusizaneni, Mzivela and Dr John Dube Schools. He added: "A similar incident allegedly occurred at Okhahlamba Secondary School.

'There were reports that a white Ford Escort car was seen distributing pamphlets in KwaMashu township. Eye witnesses say the pamphlets called for a students meeting at KwaMashu cinema this morning,' he said.

The chief said KwaDlangenwa High School which was reported closed last week after the school principal had shot himself accidentally in stomach, was reopened and 89 students had returned to class and more were expected. — Sapa.
Hundred
students
arrested

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chatsworth police today arrested about 100 students of the University of Durban-Westville who were said to be involved in an 'operation clean-up' programme in the township.

The students were part of a group of 200 from the township who were to have cleaned up the streets of Chatsworth.

They were arrested and taken to Chatsworth Police Station in Unit 5 where they were questioned.

According to one student no charges were preferred and they were allowed to leave.

O Umhindi. — Boycotters walked into five KwaNdenze schools, tore up examination papers and walked out. KwaNdenze Chief Minister, Chief Cato, Bhekiseni, said here.

He said he had received reports that boycotters tried to intimidate students writing examinations at Vuyisile Motolo, Phumelo, Ekhazi, Mpende and Dr John Dube schools.

He added: 'A similar incident allegedly occurred at Okhahlamba Secondary School.'

O Johannesburg — The Government has announced that all colored students at institutions of higher learning who have not yet resumed normal classes, will be suspended.

State bursaries will also not be paid for this term.

Seven training colleges, six training schools, a Technical, and a teachers' college are affected by the decision, which does not apply to schools.

O Port Elizabeth — In the Eastern Cape, at least 600 students have lost their bursaries for this term and hundreds more may have been suspended or found their schools closed.

O Pretoria — More activities planned for next week in the townships here have been called off in defiance of the June 10.
— Argus Bureau, Argus Correspondents, 1980.
Examinations from boycotting pupils fail to deter Indian school girls.
Students
Rose 11/6/60
suspended

The Government has announced that all coloured students at institutions of higher learning who have not yet resumed normal class attendance, have been suspended, according to a SABC television broadcast last night.

The Government bursaries of such students will also not be paid for this term.

Seven training colleges, six training schools, a technical, and a teachers college are affected by the decision which does not apply to schools.

The Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr JH T Mills, said that the students who had been suspended could apply for readmission but they would have to supply reasons why they did not attend classes. — Sapu.
Teachers to resist move to expel 4,000

The President of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, Mr Franklin Sono, said last night the association would resist the move by the Department of Coloured Relations to expel about 4,000 students who did not attend classes last Friday and Monday this week.

Earlier at a meeting of the Bishop Lavis and Elsie's River branch of the association, which Mr Sono did not attend, support was expressed for the protest of schoolchildren against discrimination but appealed to them to return to classes as soon as possible.

Dissatisfaction was also expressed over the recent increase in teachers' salaries announced by the Minister of National Education and Sport and Recreation, Mr Punt Jansen.

More than 250 teachers attended the meeting in Bishop Lavis to elect a branch committee and to discuss the new teachers' salaries scales and the present education crisis.

The meeting called on the pupils boycotting classes "as teachers" to return to school to prevent losing a whole year by carrying on indefinitely. "As a community" it supported the case of the pupils against discrimination.

Concern was also expressed about "physical injuries that pupils face in clashes with police". Situations which provoke physical conflict such as stone-throwing should be avoided, the teachers felt.

The new salary scales were condemned as insufficient and a resolution was passed calling for the wage gap between the salaries of whites and other race groups to be closed much faster than in the case at present.
Cape students not expelled

Cape Times 12/6/80
Staff Report

Rectors of training colleges did not expel students yesterday despite the announcement by the Department of Coloured Relations that all those who had boycotted classes last Friday and on Monday this week have been expelled.

None of the students have been informed officially about their expulsions. Nearly 4000 are involved. At some colleges "normal classes" were resumed yesterday but at many attendance was reported to be low.

- In Port Elizabeth the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, appealed to students and pupils to reassess the schools boycott because "widespread withdrawal of state bursaries would cause great hardships".

Meanwhile 400 Dower Teachers' Training College students were ordered off the campus by Port Elizabeth riot squad policemen yesterday when they refused to return to lectures.

- It was reported from Durban that the Chatsworth police yesterday temporarily detained about 100 University of Durban-Westville students.

In Ulundi the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and acting minister of education, Chief Gatshe Buthelezi, told the Legislative Assembly that he had received a report from a University of Zululand student that a group of students at the campus were planning to disrupt the half-yearly examinations due to start on Friday.
New teacher's body

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A non-racial national teachers' association has been launched to fight for a single and equal education system in South Africa.

At a mass meeting held last night in Johannesburg and attended by black and white teachers as well as college and university staff members from all over the country, the National Education Union of South Africa was formed in opposition to the whites-only South African Teachers' Council.

The drive to establish such a body — led by a group of rebel white teachers and backed by leading black and white educationists — comes against the backdrop of the current country-wide schools' boycotts, threats by white teachers to take strike action over poor salaries and working conditions, and possible action by the British National Union of Teachers (NUT) against white South African teachers.

In a strongly worded address, Professor Philip Tobias, dean of the University of the Witwatersrand's medical faculty, said educational integration and unity of all educationists was "urgently and vital", stressing that this new body was reaching out to "that future time when the tragedy of today's educational crisis will be chapter of the past".

"More and more sectors of our educational system must unite in the struggle to throw off the bonds of the antiquated, obscurantist and divisive government education policy," he said.
By Sheryl Raine

Warnings of bloodshed, inevitable change and an ever-increasing thirst for learning were sounded by a multiracial panel of educationists last night who examined the current crisis in South African education.

The panel consisted of Mr Fanyana Masibuko of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, Prof P. Tobias, dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Ralph Thomas, president of the SA Teachers' Union and the Rev John Thorne, former president of the South African Council of Churches.

All four members of the panel blamed the separation of race groups and the racially inferior education system of Christian National Education for the current unrest in black (including coloured and Indian) schools and for failing to prepare white schoolchildren for the changes which would occur in South Africa.

"If anything can save the country from bloodshed it is the education of blacks, not 'black education'," said Mr Ralph Thomas.

"Without consulting their teachers or their parents, black schoolchildren have shown their rejection of separate education systems.

"Because no plan for a united education system has come from the Government, individuals involved feel that it is their responsibility to bring about a new order."

Change, the panel agreed, was inevitable.

"Whether we like it or not, the future of white and black people are intertwined and change will occur," said Mr Masibuko.

"The white community still holds the key to peaceful transformation."

But the black community, he said, was finding it difficult to separate education from mainstream politics.
"Certificate of education" slammed

SOUTH AFRICANS needed a system of education which would emphasize quality of learning, rather than the present system which aimed at acquiring certificates, Professor C T Millar, professor of adult education at UCT, said at last night's education symposium.

The symposium was held at Barlino High School to mark the 50th anniversary of the school. The topic was Education in the year 2030.

"I have observed, mainly among blacks, that those who succeed in achieving academic qualifications are mainly those who are able to memorise well," said Professor Millar. This meant many people had certificates as opposed to learning.

"Until there is a political solution in South Africa, I fear there will be no change in education," he said.
School boycott goes on in Lenasia, Cape

Staff Reporters

Indian pupils in Lenasia continued their boycott of lessons today and indicated they would not write the mid-year examinations which are scheduled to begin on Monday.

Schools in the area were virtually deserted. Parents have said they are keeping their children at home rather than allow them to gather in school grounds.

Black students at the University of the Witwatersrand will not be writing examinations on Monday — the day of mourning for the 1976 Soweto riots.

University authorities have indicated they will allow students who do not write exams to do so at a later date.

There was a complete stayaway at Cape Peninsula training and technical colleges today as students defied a Government expulsion order issued by the Secretary of Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills, earlier this week.

Attendances at Peninsula high schools were again low today. Principals said the situation was tense as pupils discussed next week’s stayaway and the commemoration of those who died in the unrest of 1976.

No University of the North Turffloop students are writing the mid-year exams, which started on Wednesday, despite threats that their subsidies may be withdrawn or that they will be refused re-admission.

A student told The Star that they had stayed away because they had been threatened with assault and with having their homes burned.

At the University of Zululand, students sat for their exams without interruption, according to the rector, Professor A C Nkabinde.

Security Police have detained another Fort Hare student, Mr Xola Vena, a second-year BA student who was picked up at his Tokora home early today.
NOT a single candidate turned up for examinations at Turfloop University yesterday as students throughout the country continued to defy calls to go back to class.

The official closing of Turfloop University is said to be just a matter of time. Students milled around the campus—which is teeming with scores of policemen—and none of them went to the exam centre.

Student sources said the footballer, student who was detained by police on Wednesday, Mr Thabo Tseteta, was released the same day after being escorted to the exam centre.

Books belonging to one student who had defined the boycott were torn at a mass meeting held on Wednesday night and R30 found in the books is to be donated to the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Mshamba, who were sentenced to prison terms after being found guilty under the Terrorism Act.

In Johannesburg and on the Reef, Indian schools were almost deserted.

The mass stay away is expected to continue at least until after June 16.

Some shop owners at the Oriental Plaza and in Lenasia have said they will respect the commemoration period and close on Monday.

Meanwhile, police are believed to have detained six students from Lenasia and Eldorado Park, who had gone to the Rivonia High School for a students' meeting.

Sources there said that police stormed the school and chased the students through the schoolgrounds before finally arresting them. However, by late yesterday it could not be confirmed whether the six were still being held or whether they had been released.

In Durban, a meeting addressed by the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, called for the "unconditional and immediate release" of all leaders detained without trial.

In Grey Street, downtown Durban, several shops were closed yesterday afternoon in protest against the continued harassment in the area by police.

At the University of Zululand, students were due to start examinations today.

The rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J M de Wet, said the university would re-open on July 15. Students who wanted to be readmitted would have to pay their fees in full.

Some rector's and principals of training and technical colleges in the Cape Peninsula are refusing to carry out a Government instruction to expel boycotting students.

It is reported from Bloemfontein that the call for people not to turn up for work yesterday and today, has so far failed as workers went to work as usual. The call is said to have come through mysterious leaflets written in free hand and placed in post boxes.
The high school that lives on protest.

It’s been a struggle for 25 years.
End the boycott

A BOYCOTT of schools will not bring about political change for the voiceless majority in this country and the time has come for the boycott to end.

This was the message from a noted educationist, Dr Edgar Maurice, to more than 600 Mitchell's Plain residents last night. He was addressing parents who gathered to discuss the current school crisis.

Dr Maurice, a former principal of Harold Cressy High School, said it was a mistake to believe that the school boycott was the only method available to achieve political rights.

"There is a wide spectrum of political techniques available to us," he said. "The boycott must come to an end from a position of strength if there is to be real victory, and I say that that position of strength will be on next Wednesday."

Dr Maurice said the boycott had a tremendous impact on everybody.

"Never in the history of our community have young people shown the same sense of discipline and unity," he said.

But, he said, the boycott could not continue indefinitely because people will be passed this year without acquiring the necessary attainment.

"The main point of concern is not that pupils will fail, but that pupils will pass as half-baked standard 7s and standard 8s," he said.

Dr Maurice said people had "slowly lost their faith in Education".
3,000 students stage walk-off

STUDENTS at eight training schools and colleges in Peninsula yesterday staged a mass walk-off in response to the announcement by the Department of Coloured Affairs that they had been expelled.

The students — approximately 3,000 — have decided to stay away till the beginning of the new term in mid-July, when they expect to be unconditionally reinstated.

The walk-off came after rectors of the institutions had for two days refused to carry out an instruction from the Department of Coloured Affairs to expel all students who did not attend classes on Monday.

The institutions involved in the walk-off were Hewat and Bellville training colleges, Rattwood, Zonnebloem, Wesley and Boparcab training schools, Athlone and the Peninsula Technical.

Urgent Supreme Court application

The director of the Peninsula Technical, Mr. Franklin Sonn, disputed the legal standing of the directive to expel the students. Mr. Sonn said last night that the directive was not valid and he had refused to comply with it.

He had informed the Secretary for Coloured Affairs, Mr. J. H. T. Mills, of his view and an urgent Supreme Court application had been prepared.

But in a meeting with Mr. Sonn's attorney, Mr. Richard Rosenthal, assurances were given by Mr. Mills and it is understood that the application to court has been withdrawn. Mr. Rosenthal said he could not disclose the nature of the assurances.
THE ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday announced the details of a 12-month inquiry into education in South Africa, including a programme for equality for all races.

Under the leadership of Professor J P de Lange, principal of the Rand Afrikaans University, the inquiry will be coordinated by the Human Sciences Research Council and will make recommendations to the Cabinet “within 12 months”.

Mr Botha said the inquiry will establish “principal guidelines for a practical educational policy” in South Africa so that the optimum potential of all inhabitants was realised, economic growth promoted and the quality of life improved. It would investigate “a programme whereby equality in education for all population groups can be attained,” Mr Botha said.
Probe to seek new education policies

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday announced that the Human Sciences Research Council would be asked to launch a co-ordinated investigation, in collaboration with all interested parties, and propose to the Cabinet principal guidelines for a practicable education policy.

Speaking in the third reading debate on the Budget, he said it had been decided that the council should report within one year on:

- Principal guidelines for a practicable education policy to develop all inhabitants to the maximum;
- Promoting economic growth and improving quality of life;
- Organisation control structure and financing of education;
- Consultative and decision-making mechanisms in education;
- "An infrastructure for education to fulfil South Africa's manpower needs and the self-realisation of inhabitants."

Mr Botha said: "This investigation has to be undertaken with due allowance for, inter alia, the existing situation in education, the composition of the population in the South African society and the means that would be available for education within the scope of the country's overriding financial position.

"The investigation will be aimed at all levels of education, in other words, at pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary education."

The Human Sciences Research Council had drawn up a plan of action for the research programme.
MARTIN: A NEW YORK \nBY WANDA EDKINS \nsalary
battle

join

MARTIN parents thronged to press statements and the crisis in white schools, which has led to a "no staff - no salary" plan. Parents have pledged their support.

"It was staggering when I saw the message," said Mrs. Rachel Taylor, who is a member of the Parents Association. "I think there are a lot of staff who are not happy with their salaries."
Union move to beat school crisis

By WANDA EDKINS

AN anti-political education union, which aims to remove control of education in South Africa from politicians and place it in the hands of educationalists, has been formed in Johannesburg.

Plans for the non-racial body grew out of discontent with the racial tag attached to the South African Teachers' Council for Whites and general inequalities in education.

Support has since been fu- nct by the present school boycott crisis which reached its climax soon after the establishment committee was formed.

Overwhelming support was received from about 550 representatives of schools, universities, teacher training colleges and related organisations who packed Johannesburg's Selborne Hall on Wednesday to vote on the establishment of the National Education Union of South Africa.

Chairman of the interim committee Donovan Lowry, vice-principal of a Johannesburg school, said the new body had been established to unite all educational groups in South Africa, and to design and demand a single and equal educational system.

"At present teachers organisations are fragmented along racial and provincial lines. This fits in very well with the policy of apartheid but it prevents any unified action by teachers," Mr Lowry told The Sunday Tribune.

"We are not suggesting tak- ing over from established teaching associations. What we envisage is dual membership. "We see ourselves as complementing them, not usurping them."

Mr Lowry said the national union had support from all race groups and many leading academics had identified with the move. It had begun in the Transvaal but branches would be established nationwide.

"We don't want education left to politicians. I'd call us an anti-political organisation. We want to see the influence of teachers and academics counter that of politicians who've created the present state of chaos in education."

He said he was effective teachers had to have a united body. They needed a point of focus.

Mr Lowry said the present Teachers' Council would have to either be replaced or opened to all race groups. "It is an insult to teachers. It is the only professional body in the country that has race built into it."

Mr Lowry said a meeting would be held this week to elect a new committee from more than 40 members chosen this week to constitute the governing body of the association.

A national convention on education, at which a permanent constitution for the association would be adopted, would probably take place before the end of the year.
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**background**

Now I am leaving SA to the Militants!

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**STAY WEL/80**

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**JUNIOR AVIS**
We have fundamental evidence of concrete improvements which must have a major impact on the improvement of our schools. As the Department of Education and Training is aware, the achievements in terms of improved education and learning outcomes are evident in the performance of our students.

Evidence of Improved Learning Outcomes

- Increased graduation rates
- Improved test scores
- Enhanced student engagement
- Lower dropout rates
- Increased attendance

These positive changes are a result of the dedicated efforts of teachers, support staff, and parents. The improvements reflect a commitment to education and a shared vision for our future. The achievements are a testament to the hard work and dedication of those involved in the educational process.

In conclusion, we see a bright future for our schools as we continue to build on these solid foundations. Together, we can ensure that every child has the opportunity to achieve their full potential and make a meaningful contribution to society.
School pupils go into hiding

Crime Report

PUPILS from the Sentinel Secondary School in Hout Bay have gone into hiding after police requests for a list of the names and addresses of all Standard 8 pupils at the school.

The requests came in the wake of the stoning of a bus in Hout Bay on June 6 after which a person in a blazer was seen climbing over a fence into the school grounds.

The police requests were confirmed yesterday by the headmaster, Mr Jacobs, who admitted that a number of pupils were no longer staying at their homes with their parents.

After the stoning, riot police arrived at the school but were denied entrance. Later a senior police officer asked to see the prefects or school council so that it could be established who was responsible for the stoning.

Later, Mr Jacobs was asked to hand over a list of names and addresses of those in the Standard 8 class at the school.

Mr Jacobs refused, but many of the 44 pupils fled their homes, fearing detention.

Mr Jacobs said those who had not left house were living in fear of detention.

Separate meetings have since been held with police, Coloured Education Department officials, teachers and school committee members, in an attempt to find a solution.

"We are not condoning any act but we want to make sure nothing lights a potentially explosive situation," he said.

He added that Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg area, had been most helpful in regard to the present situation.

Buses damaged

Colonel A J van Dyk, District Commandant for Wynberg, said two buses were damaged in the stonings and police had information that Standard 8 pupils were involved.

"We just want to know who the Standard 8 pupils are," he said. "It is just a normal criminal investigation."
Attendance almost normal at EL High

EAST LONDON — Attendance at the East London High School was "almost back to normal" yesterday, according to a teacher there.

Most of the 150 students who walked out on Wednesday had returned to classes yesterday, including most of the 32 suspended last Monday.

The teacher said eight of the 32 suspended students had handed in letters asking to be readmitted, but the school was also accepting students without letters.

A few students were still refusing to go back, he said, but the position was "generally stable" with almost 100 per cent attendance in the senior classes.

The boycott continued at John Bisseker High School here. — DDR
Boycott backers' motives queried

EAST LONDON — A former chairman of the Common Management Committee has questioned the motives of the Coloured and Indian Management Committee members who have claimed to support the boycotting students.

Mr. Peter Mopp, who resigned as CMC chairman because he said the committee served no purpose, said some members of the CMC and IMC like Mr. D. A. Phillips and Mr. M. Williams boldly stood up at recent public meetings and declared their support for the students.

"Did they endorse the students' stand to retain popularity or did they endorse the stand because of their deep felt conviction that what the students are doing is right?" Mr. Mopp asked.

"They are serving on a Government created body which is part of the system and the students are protesting against. How can they, in all honesty, support the students and continue serving on bodies which uphold the system?"

Mr. Mopp said the students were sacrificing something precious in an attempt to voice their disapproval of the system and its short-comings.

He said CMC and IMC members either had to reject the stand taken by the students and continue serving on CMCs and IMCs, or support the stand taken by the students and resign from these committees.

"The other members of the two committees are by no means exonerated. The excuse that they are serving their communities on these ethnic committees must now be seriously questioned," Mr. Mopp said.

He said even the type of service these members were rendering must now be reviewed.

"The chairman of the CMC, Mr. J. H. Nash, has not for the past two years spent more time out of East London and the constant cry of where is he when we need him has been heard once too often.

"Where has Mr. Nash been throughout these last eight weeks of the students' boycott when his leadership and service was sorely needed?"

"Mr. A. V. Green has not been seen around East London the whole year, yet he continues to serve on the CMC. Mr. J. Temmers was seen at recent students' and parents' meetings only once. He did not even attend the meeting of all the teachers. Both Mr. E. Klass and Mr. W. Badenhorst have been conspicuous by their absence," Mr. Mopp said.

Mr. W. George and Mr. R. Phillips have both been attending meetings and have voiced their opinions," he said.

Mr. Mopp wondered when last members of the CMC and IMC held meetings with the public to discuss vital issues affecting their communities.

He said the 92 per cent absenteeism at the last CMC by-election clearly showed that the system and the type of service provided by members had been rejected by the community.

Reacting to Mr. Mopp's call, the vice-chairman of the IMC, Mr. M. Williams, said it was his personal viewpoint he expressed at the meetings.

He did so as a parent and not as an IMC member.

Mr. Williams said he supported the students' boycott not because he sought popularity as a member of the IMC.

"To the contrary, I did so because they showed solidarity and did so in a peaceful and commendable manner. The students did not cause any desecration of property," he said.

Mr. Williams said when the Department of Indian Affairs put the gun to the heads of students by sending expulsion letters and then turning them into suspensions, the parents had to resolve to stand with the children and support the boycott.

"The reason why I would not take Mr. Mopp's advice to resign from the IMC is because it is the only representative body for the Brazi! Heights community.

"We have achieved a lot more than any other association had achieved and we have a very good understanding with the City Council.

"It is, however, my ultimate aim to seek direct representation on the city council from where I could serve my community," Mr. Williams said.

Mr. D. Alexander and Mr. J. F. Temmers said they needed time to study Mr. Mopp's statement and would release their replies later.

Mr. Nash is away in Cape Town and could not be contacted for comment.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with anyone except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
By Gerald Reilly

The rejection of teachers' demands for a commission of inquiry into education had greatly deepened the profession's distrust of the Government, said the president of the Transvaal Teachers Association, Mr Peter Mundell.

The TTA associated itself with the "deep regret" expressed by the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations at the Government refusal to appoint a presidential commission.

The Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Jansen, told the Federal Council at a meeting in Cape Town last Saturday that the Government had decided that an investigation into education would be made by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The Federal Council said the Government and other relevant bodies must clearly understand the priorities in the proposed investigation. These were:
- Service conditions and salary structure;
- The recruitment of suitable student teachers;
- The shortage of suitable teachers;
- How to retain teachers in the service.

Mr Mundell said the deep regret expressed by the council was a massive understatement.

"Teachers' anger will be inflamed by the Government's rejection of a commission without a reasonable explanation of why one has been released," Mr Mundell said at the weekend.

There were already sound grounds for seriously questioning the Government's goodwill or lack of it to the teaching corps.

Education in South Africa was in a state of crisis and only a commission headed by a judge would have the necessary authority and objectivity to get to the roots of the problem.

Teachers would also doubt the authority of an HSRC investigation.

There were issues involved, including a unitary education system for all population groups, which demanded the objectivity which only a judicial commission could apply.

"I feel that this is history repeating itself. We have had half-baked efforts at solving the problems in education in the past and I fear this is another of them," said Mr Mundell.
2000 pupils are expelled in Lenasia

By Yusuf Nazee

More than 2,000 boycotting pupils have been officially expelled from Lenasia's four high schools under a notice of suspension from the Department of Indian Affairs which came into effect yesterday.

The suspensions follow warnings since last month that boycotting pupils who did not return to classes would be expelled.

But the pupils ignored the warnings and continued with the boycotts demanding the release of all detained students and parents' action committee leaders involved since the boycott started.

The pupils have refused to write their examinations which started in some schools last week.

They are asking that the examinations be postponed to another date in August. But the department wants the examinations to continue.

Scores of pupils have left school and are enrolling for correspondence courses with white colleges.

School sources said expelled pupils could reapply for admission when the new school term opened on July 21. Indian schools close next Friday.

Coloured schools close on Friday.

Pupils said last night that they were now more determined doggedly to pursue the boycotts until:

- the expulsions were rescinded;
- everyone detained in connection with the boycotts had been released;
- concrete educational changes had been instituted.

About 100 Indian pupils were removed from the Lenasia High School by police today and taken to Soweto police headquarters.

Brigadier Kobus Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of police for Soweto, said today the removal of the pupils had been done at the request of the school and a schools' inspector.

He said the pupils were told by the inspector that
Teachers press for full probe

Pretoria Bureau

The Government is expected to come under pressure from teachers' associations throughout the country in the next few days for a Presidential commission to probe the problems of the entire education system.

The associations have not accepted "as the final word" the announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that an investigation will be made by the Human Sciences Research Council.

Criticism of the Government's unwillingness so far to appoint a commission is expected at the annual conference of the South African Teachers' Association — representing Cape teachers in Graaff Reinet at the weekend.

Next week the annual conference of the Natal Teachers' Society will also hit out at what is seen as an unreasonable delay in appointing an inquiry.

And on Saturday the executive of the Transvaal Teachers' Association will meet in Johannesburg to discuss the Prime Minister's announcement.

In it he said that HSRC would be asked to investigate and report within a year on aspects including:

- Guidelines for a practicable education policy for the maximum development of all;
- Organisation control and the structure and financing of education;
- A programme to attain equal education for all.
EAST LONDON — Coloured Management Committee members have reacted angrily to Mr Peter Mopp’s call for them to resign from racial bodies and his querying of some members’ support for the schools boycott.

In a joint statement by all the members, except the chairman, Mr Hally Nash, who is in Cape Town, they questioned Mr Mopp’s sincerity in urging qualified teachers — one of the reasons for the boycott.

"We have been part of the CMC and do not support government’s decision making and we have constantly opposed racialism."

"We have a dominant role in trying to get the Central Library open to all, in the fight for race equality, facilities and the CMC and community stand together to formulate a joint strategy.

"Replying to the personal attack on him in which his support of the student boycott was queried, the CMC vice-president, Mr Corrie Jansen, said, "I will never hide behind children’s boycotts to become politically famous."

"I maintain the struggle for freedom has different methods and everybody does the method he sees best."

On Mr Mopp’s call for the CMC to close shop, Mr Alexander said: "When he was chairman, I moved that we close shop. He said we should use the CMC to irritate the government and as a weapon of confrontation."

Mr Jansen said: "I also wish to remind Mr Mopp of his advice that we should stop fighting for SA in general, but for the betterment of the coloured people. Is this not racism?"

"I also wish to remind Mr Mopp if I do not have to go to America as he did to realise my oppression, I know I’m being oppressed."

Mr Errol Glauser and Mr William Badenhorst said Mr Mopp’s attack on them for not attending the boycott meetings was unjustified as they were busy with other matters.

Mr Mopp’s standing in the community is fading and he is now joining popular movements such as boycotts to save face. We do not need to do this as we are doing positive work."

Mr J. Tommer said: "We won’t quit the CMC to please Mr Mopp because I believe all voices should be used to improve the lot of our people."

"On the boycott issue I wish to remind Mr Mopp that we all made use of apartheid education at one time or the other. I backed the boycott at first but when children got killed, we had to rethink strategy."

"If Mr Mopp is so concerned about us serving on racial bodies he should resign from the school committee, remove his children from racist institutions and he should not serve on the Urban Foundation — sponsored Build a Better Society (Babs)."

Mr Ronnie Phillips said although Mr Mopp had not attacked him, he stood by the CMC statement and also wanted to know why Mr Mopp worked in racist areas with Babs.

Mr Wally George said Mr Mopp should realise the CMC did civic work and had nothing to do with schools and education. We are just trying to do a good job in our limited situation," he said.
By Yussuf Nazeer

The school crisis has taken a new turn. Grim-faced parents are escorting their children to examinations in Lenasia schools. Some are carrying canes and sjamboks.

The parents (mostly mothers) bodyguard swung into action after some children who wanted to write their examinations were chased out of classrooms by boycotters.

Yesterday one whip-wielding mother lashed out at a group of boycotters who taunted her child as a "sellout" and "traitor" and tried to prevent the pupil entering the classroom.

Examinations began this week and continue next week up to Friday when Indian schools close.

Examination writers who do poorly will be given the benefit of the doubt depending on their previous marks.

School heads said today that children who write their examinations would be treated "sympathetically" because of the special boycott circumstances.
PRINCIPALS at Peninsula schools said today they had little hope of a return to normality next term as hundreds of coloured schools throughout the country closed for the June vacation.

Attendance at most schools today ranged from nil to 10 percent and there were no joyful schoolchildren streaming through school gates to enjoy the holidays.

The three-week vacation will provide a brief respite for 'coloured education' following the most chaotic period in the 20 years of its existence.

But a number of Cape Town principals have already been told by their pupils that they will return to school a week later than planned and on the same date as Indian pupils who start their vacation next week.

'This is to show their abhorrence of racial education,' one principal said.

Principal interviewed said they were pessimistic about a return-to-normality next term.

'Unless there is an improvement in the general situation in the country I can't see pupils sitting down to normal school work,' one said.

'The other factor is that most pupils have written off this year and have accepted that a situation of unrest will continue.'

Another principal said although examinations were 'superfluous' in the minds of pupils, the situation at the University of the Western Cape and training colleges would influence any return to normality.

The situation would be a 'disaster', he added.

Is the author advising the authorities to adopt a more sympathetic approach, especially with regard to Heuwel and other colleges.

'If there's any conflict, there are at the start of next term I don't think the pupils not supporting their colleagues,' he said.

One principal said the June examinations had been 'completely shelved' and the main task would be to get outstanding school work 'back on' during the vacation to catch up on lost work,' he added.

Spokesman for the Committee of 81, which has been spearheading the class boycott in the Western Cape, was not available for comment.

Principal and lecturers of Peninsula training colleges were to meet the Secretary for Education Relations, Mr J H T, this afternoon to discuss the 'critical situation' at their colleges following their close-down and the expulsion of hundreds of students by the Government.
No more Afrikaans

Special Correspondent
UNTATA — The Transkei Government has bowed to students’ demands that Afrikaans and Bantu Education should be removed from school syllabuses.

In a statement sent to all schools in Transkei the Education Department has given a strict instruction that Afrikaans will no longer be taught.

The Deputy Secretary for Education, Mr S C Mvondo, told school inspectors and headmasters to make a thorough study of the statement.

The students’ demands were also echoed in the National Assembly when both Government and Opposition members called for the scrapping of Afrikaans.
Indian children can return — Krog

DURBAN. — The last of the major obstacles to ending the three-month-old boycott of classes by Indian pupils was removed by Mr Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, yesterday when he announced that all schoolchildren who had been suspended from classes would be allowed to return to school unconditionally.

Mr Krog said the decision had been taken in the interests of normalizing the unattended conditions and to enable schools to continue with their educational programme in the best interest of the pupils.

It was estimated that nearly 10,000 pupils had been suspended.

The director's decision was last night widely welcomed by the Teachers Association of South Africa, the Indian Council, Natal Indian Congress, Parents' Action committees and Natal Association of Education Committees, which all made representations at various levels to have the suspension orders rescinded.

"With the boycott ending, pupils everywhere will now have to put in extra effort to catch up on lost class work," a Durban principal said.

Mr Y S Chimenswane, chairman of the South African Indian Council, described Mr Krog's decision as "statesmanlike" and said the council had shown its mettle. Mr Pat Samuels, president of TASA, said he was pleased that his association's repeated requests to Mr Krog, Mr J G Brunner, Secretary for Indian Affairs, the Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had been met.
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES and the qualifications of the teachers of white pupils were undeniably superior to those of the other population groups, the Director of Education, Dr P S Meyer, said last night.

Speaking at the University of the Western Cape's graduation ceremony last night, Dr Meyer said that the provision of equal facilities and the raising of the level of teacher-training to the desired level would take time and money.

The realization of equality in education was not only the responsibility of the state, but part of that responsibility rested with the teachers.

"Be continually evaluating and improving their own standards of competence, and by setting goals for their pupils, they can do much to achieve levels of education equal to the best in the country."

South Africa's educational system had come under close scrutiny, he said. "And rightly so, because the quality of our existence depends largely upon the quality of the education we are exposed to."

**Equal educational facilities**

It seemed that, for various historical and other reasons, children of different cultural groups were not being afforded equal educational opportunities, and certain disparities in the service conditions of teachers still existed.

"It seems, furthermore, that although much has been done to raise the general standard of education in South Africa, there is a genuine desire by the authorities to remove the inequalities in scholastic opportunities and service conditions."

The announcement that the Human Sciences Research Council would conduct an in-depth investigation into all aspects of education, was proof of the government's sincerity in this regard.

Dr Meyer sounded a note of caution when he added that equal opportunities in every respect could not be accomplished within one, two or even five years.

**This became evident if it is taken into consideration that between 1965 and 1975 the increase in the number of pupils in South Africa was: White — 93.1 percent. Asian 98.3 percent, coloured 80.1 percent and black — 267.8 percent.**
Schools to accept expelled pupils

By Yusuf Nazeer

More than 5,000 Transvaal Indian pupils who were officially suspended and expelled from classes can return to school unconditionally from today and Monday.

At a meeting of the Department of Indian Education and the Parents' Action Committee representatives in Pretoria yesterday, it was agreed to allow all suspended and expelled children back without any conditions.

It was also decided to scrap examination dates and begin the mid-year examination afresh from Monday, and to ignore the current mid-year exam marks and base all class promotions on the end-of-the-year exam.

The meeting was between the chief inspector of Indian schools, Mr Otto Boyer, his aides and the Johannesburg Action Committee representatives, Dr R A M Saloojee, Dr Yusuf Saloojee, Mr F A Cassim Saloojee and two parents.

A representative of the Lenasia Parents' Action Committee, Mr Joe Cassim, said the action committee took up the expulsion and examination questions with the authorities on a mandate given them by pupils.

The Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, has announced that all Natal schoolchildren who had been suspended from classes would be allowed to return to school unconditionally, thus removing one of the last major obstacles to ending the three-month-old boycott.
Schools equality ‘will take time’

CAPE TOWN. — There was a genuine desire to raise the general standard of education in South Africa and remove inequalities in scholastic opportunity, Dr P S Meyer, the Cape Director of Education, said in Cape Town last night.

Speaking at the University of the Western Cape graduation ceremony, Dr Meyer said the announcement that the Human Sciences Research Council would conduct an in-depth investigation into all aspects of education was proof of the Government’s sincerity.

“It seems that, for various historical and other reasons, the children of our different cultural groups are not being afforded equal educational opportunities.

“It seems, furthermore, that although much has been done to raise the general standard of education in South Africa, there is a genuine desire by the authorities to remove the inequalities in scholastic opportunities and service conditions.

“Before we start rejecting at the impending new dawn on our educational horizon, I should sound a note of caution. Equal opportunities in every respect cannot be accomplished within one, two, or even five years."

Dr Meyer said this became evident when it was realized that between 1965 and 1975 the number of black pupils increased by 205.8%, coloured by 165.1%, Asians by 63.3% and whites by 48.1%.

He said: “The educational facilities and qualifications of the teachers of whites are undoubtedly superior to those of the other groups.

“Providing equal facilities and raising the level of teacher training to the desired level will take time and money. However, South Africa has vast natural and human resources and with clever programming and a will to succeed, the creation of equal opportunities is not beyond our capacity.”

The realization of equality in education was not the responsibility of the State only — part of the responsibility rested with the teachers. By continually evaluating and improving their own standards of competence and by setting goals for their pupils, they could do much to achieve levels of education equal to the best in the country.

“Equality in education should not be confused with uniformity in education. In all modern democratic educational systems, cognizance is taken of the differences among individuals as well as the differences among groups.

“Who live in South Africa should have a clear understanding of one basic truth — being different is no disgrace.

“I believe that the dissimilarity of the inhabitants of this land, the variety of talent and the cumulative ability of our society, can make South Africa one of the most potent countries in the world,” said Dr Meyer. — Sapa.
Adult learning moves ahead

ZWELITSHA — Great progress is being made throughout the Ciskei in adult education due to the efforts of Mr. M.T. Yakapi who is in charge of adult education.

He organised a seminar on adult education in Zwelitsha where papers were read by experts.

There are 167 part-time teachers in adult education.

The department has decided to appoint four full-time principals to organise education centres at Mdantsane, Zwelitsha, Sada and Dimbaza.

A tentative programme to upgrade the quality of teaching has been launched.

The Human Research Council is helping with a programme School Readiness, to improve the level of teaching in Sub A classes, and it is hoped that this will diminish the drop-out and failure rate at schools.
The reality of the South African condition in 1980 is that oppressed and disenfranchised people are reaction. Reaction against oppression, racism and economic deprivation, does not need anonymous agitators.

The present situation was born of frustration and anger. If we think that providing money to repair windows and to buy textbooks is the answer to our problems we are deceiving ourselves. If we think that a few handfuls will stop off the protesting community we are being naive.

Windows and textbooks are relatively irrelevant side issues. The problem lies much deeper.

Freedom and equality are fundamental concepts that the voiceless are demanding. Day-to-day physical and material practicalities are incidental to the struggle for a new South Africa.

The events of the past two months are historically significant for at least two reasons. Firstly, students, to some extent, teachers, have succeeded in creating a new awareness in the community at large of the injustices that surround us.

Secondly, now more than ever before, black people have united in concert.

No amount of labelling is going to succeed in compartmentalising the response of the people into ethnic categories. We do not regard this as a coloured struggle, just as it is not merely a plea for textbooks for coloured schools.

There has been a recognition of the principle that, as songwriter Robert C Scott has it, "He ain't heavy, he's my brother!"

The privileged have the ballot box to right wrongs, and protect their privileged way of life. The dispossessed have to resort to school boycotts, economic boycotts and passive resistance to verbalise their just demands.

Many say that the students suffer because they have to lose a year of schooling. But we must remember that the black child is schooled, not educated.

There is a world of difference between the two.

He accepts that it is a sacrifice he has to make — he declares that it is a sacrifice he is willing to make. He believes that nothing can be achieved without sacrifice and realises that the loss of a year's tuition pales into insignificance when he considers what he is deprived of in his country anyway.

And he has his parents right behind him.

The parental reaction of 1980 is very different from parental reaction in 1976.

Political unawareness and political lethargy are things of the past. The black parent, the black worker, is ashamed of his apathy of the past. He refuses now to be obedient to his master's opinions.

In 1976 the black parent unwittingly aided the State's reaction by chastising his child, by being concerned not with a cause, but, instinctively, with protecting his child's physical well-being and future.

Generations of stable indoctrination had the desired effect on his parents.

But this has now changed.

From a geographically isolated school boycott, the movement of rejection has developed in strength and momentum.

The original school boycott created a forum for protest for ordinary, law-abiding people. It was not a Government-created forum, but a meaningful forum for meaningful struggle for meaningful change.

South Africa will never be the same again, and the co-ordinated, conciliatory, cautious, meek South African ignores the danger signals at his peril.

The insensitive, arrogant handling of boycotts and strikes is aggravating an already grave situation.

Suppression of the facts, threats and guns will not achieve anything positive and lasting. Instead of restoring peace the Government's resort to violent law enforcement only serves to emotionalise issues, whip up hostility and encourage black-white polarisation.

What is needed is a calm preparedness to pause, and then to be strong and big enough to admit that the cry for rights is a legitimate one, that the policies of apartheid are unjustifiable and have failed.

We need a cool preparedness to commit the country to positive, fundamental change: to be seen to be dismantling the whole structure of apartheid in South Africa.

We acknowledge that this would be a monumental task, but at this late hour, nothing less will satisfy.

Even the most radical black thinker accepts that such change cannot come overnight.

But, regrettably, there has not been any attempt over the past months, to resolve the situation. And therein lies the tragedy, the pessimism and helplessness.

Are better schools and more books the way to end the schools boycott? No, says Vincent Farrell, chairman of the Cape Teachers' Action Committee, who explains how the protests stemmed from frustration and anger — not irresponsibility — and looks at the effect on the coloured community.

While one does not condone violence in any form, on the contrary, one condemns it — one needs to recognise the socio-economic deprivation of people pushed against their will into the desolate Cape Flats by legislation, to be able to understand the stone-throwing, the looting and the arson over the past days.

A depressed community will always react violently to institutionalised violence and will always react violently to the inflammatory presence of riot squads.

Much of the anger on the Cape Flats was inward-directed because people will always react violently to the few who are seen to be collaborating and who refuse to show their solidarity with a cause, a boycott or a strike.

The authorities have made a lot of capital out of the recent incidents of street violence. It is explained away as "coloured hegemonism." Again they have chosen to misinterpret the situation.

The boycott, the protest, the demonstration — all these will eventually recede in their present form and become another chapter of South African history.

But the calm can only be superficial because the rejection of the status quo will not only continue but will just out of sight, the blindfold.

Nobody wants to be a martyr. The black man also wants peace and order and stability in a united South Africa.

He also wants to show his goodwill, and contribute to racial integration.

Let us not wait until we are confronted with more violence. And let us remember that the poet's words: "Send not to ask for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee."
Fields of green for schools of Soweto

Soweto’s dusty schoolyards will soon be transformed into fields of green according to a plan being implemented by the Department of Education and Training.

Mr Dudley Hall, a former member of the Young Farmers’ Club in Zimbabwe, is at the helm of a project which aims to improve nutrition and the environment at Soweto schools by setting up demonstration gardens in each school.

He received enthusiastic reaction to the project from school principals and set up the first garden in March.

With his team of 13 field workers, he aims to cover all the schools in Soweto and Alexandra.

He wants to motivate the teacher and break down the opposition to gardening as a subject.

“Because they think we are trying to turn them into gardener boys,” said Mr Hall.

The project also aims at involving parents in the gardens.

“Our team members will talk to the teachers and the principals and get them motivated. They will in turn teach the children, and our field workers will follow up all the time.

“In the past there has been no follow-up, and I think this is where previous schemes have failed,” said Mr Hall.

A main demonstration garden will eventually be established in Soweto where all interested people can learn about cultivation of all types of plants and how to keep chickens and farm animals.
Pupils back, but refusing to write exams

Boycotting pupils from three Lenasia high schools returned to classes today but will not write their exams.

They decided at a meeting this morning not to write despite promises by schools and the chief inspector that the mid-year marks would not be taken into consideration at the end of the year.

Pupils said they were not prepared for the exams and did not want "concession marks." They wanted to earn them.

At the fourth high school, M H Joosub Tech, a large group of pupils continued the boycott today, and a tough group of parents turned up to protect children who wanted to write.

The office of the Lenasia High School principal was burnt on Thursday evening.

A group from the M H Joosub High School stayed out of class rooms.

PROF PRETORIUS

Our Durban Correspondent says the "Committee of Ten" representing students and parents of the University of Durban-Westville last night held an urgent meeting with the Rector, Professor S P Olivier, in an attempt to solve the impasse over the normalization of academic activity at the university.

The committee, which issued a statement at the weekend calling on students not to return to lectures until the rector had met the committee to iron out certain problems, obtained a signed undertaking from the rector that students would not be victimized, police would be removed from the campus and all hostel students would be readmitted.

The executive committee of the senate at the University of the North (Turfloop) was due to hold a crucial meeting today which might result in the closure of the university or the expulsion of boycotting students.

Last week fewer than 20 students were writing exams. Most had gone home again.

WENTWORTH

Mr Pieter Harzer, registrar and administrator at Fort Hare University in the Eastern Cape which was closed after students boycotted lectures, said hundreds had now indicated willingness to return under conditions set by the authorities.

The University of Zululand has not been affected by boycotting and students were writing exams today.

Medical students at Wentworth, Natal, have gone home again after deciding to continue the boycott since reporting at the university last Thursday. The SRC decided none of their conditions had been met by the Government.

Medical students at the University of Natal are to reconsider a decision not to return to lectures for the rest of this year.
GRAAFF-REINET. — The South African Teachers’ Association decided at the weekend to press for the immediate establishment of a Presidential commission to investigate education in South Africa.

This decision was taken at the start of the teachers’ four-day congress which is being held in Graaff-Reinet.

Mr N M Patterson, president of the federal council of the Teachers’ Association of South Africa, reported in committee on the protracted and frustrating negotiations with the Government.

Mr J L Stonier, seconded by Mr T J Webster, proposed the following unopposed motion:

"The SATA expresses its bitter disappointment that a Presidential commission has not been appointed to investigate education in South Africa. "While acknowledging that the Human Sciences Research Council inquiry may be of value, the SATA rejects it as an alternative to the Presidential committee and requests the federal council of the Teachers’ Association of South Africa to continue to press for the immediate establishment of a Presidential commission."

The general committee of the SATA said in its annual report that the tension which began in April last year, when the teachers were excluded from the salary increases granted to other State employees, was diffused somewhat after the meeting between the federal council and the Prime Minister in October, but reached breaking point when the scale was announced in April this year.

The effect of this was an extraordinary resurgence of interest in the SATA from a mass of teachers who had previously been uninterested or apathetic.

— Sapa.
Black Education Education and cash uplift

Jump Bookshop takes one of the top educators and top researchers about the way to improve the lot of black schoolchildren.
Education’s critical issues

Just as in the tragic 1976 disturbances in which hundreds of young South Africans lost their lives, so in 1980 the equally tragic situation began in the schools and the universities.

The crisis in South African education, in four wasted years, has quite clearly not been resolved. And just as in 1976, the young people who were then dubbed “the kids” have made their point.

Even the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, has publicly conceded that they have legitimate grievances and has ordered a 12-month investigation into education in South Africa.

The Prime Minister has also emphatically stated that the aim of government policy is the equalisation of spending on education for all races.

Both Mr. Botha and the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, have strongly condemned the tactics used by the students to voice their grievances, and even people like the president of the South African Council of Sport, Mr. Hassan Howa, have urged the students to return to school.

The escalation of the boycott in last week’s tragic events is something that will be the subject of investigation and debate. What is beyond any doubt is that “the kids” of 1980, whatever one feels about the tactics they have adopted, have gained recognition of the unequal distribution of educational resources in South Africa.

The critical question facing the authorities now is how to start the equalisation of expenditure to deal with the first steps and priorities to reverse the historical trends in such a way that the students in the schools and universities can be convinced the situation is really changing.

The Human Sciences Research Council investigation, under the leadership of the principal of the Rand Afrikaans University, Prof. J.P. de Lange, will be examining these issues.

But the Ciskei Education Conference, which opens in East London today, could play an important role in helping to give that inquiry direction and goals, particularly if scientists are relevant to both rural and urban areas away from the major South African centres.

Certainly, South Africa cannot afford to waste another four years and today’s conference could not come at a more appropriate time.

In these circumstances, it is important to examine just what “the kids” of 1980 are saying.

Clearly, one of the key issues is the central political question: who decides on the distribution of the resources from the taxes paid by every South African?

At the end of this year’s parliamentary session, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, summed up this issue succinctly when he said: “We are a society divided into two sections: the wealthy, largely black, educated and another section, all white, who decide on its distribution.”

That fundamental question is beyond the scope of today’s conference, but it does have direct bearing on the distribution of educational resources and the schools they are a very legitimate grievance and a source of friction which can and should be removed.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr. Marais Meyn, announced last month that Treasury approval had been given for an increase in the special grant for textbooks to wipe out the backlog by the end of the year, that the school building programme would be stepped up and that the procedure for financing repairs to damaged schools would be accelerated.

These measures should have been taken before the dissatisfaction resulted in the boycotts, but at least as far as those people classified as coloured are concerned, they have been delayed.

But, in relation to all schools in South Africa, the question should be asked: who are the administrative deficiencies and what steps can be taken to overcome them?

Last month, the Committee of 81 in the Cape Peninsula (representative of 81 schools), issued a statement listing their demands. It included demands about the textbooks and repairs to schools. Other demands included:

- We demand an end to interior of tablet buildings.
- We demand a policy statement on the scrapping of R.A.D., CAI and LAD.
- We demand the government to acknowledge that it is the government’s responsibility to ensure that the students are educated.
- We demand that our schools cannot be built properly.
- We demand that the government to develop our academic potential to its fullest.
- We demand that the government to provide a special grant for textbooks and books to the extent of the backlog by the end of the year.
- We demand that the government to provide adequate supply of library books.
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- We demand that the government to provide adequate supply of library books.
Sonn calls for end to school boycott

From a Staff Reporter

OUTSHOORN. — Boycotted pupils must return to their classrooms because their protest action against inferior education had become counterproductive, Mr. Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Professional Teachers' Association, said here last night.

Mr. Sonn was delivering his presidential address to the annual congress of the 13 000-member association.

He told the 700 delegates that pupils could not be requested to stop protesting.

"But we can ask them not to risk their strongest weapon which is their future.

PASSWORD

"Good judgment and wisdom must be their passwords and they must be brave and return to their desks but with the flame of freedom in their hearts," he said.

Mr. Sonn said pupils must not estrange their parents and teachers by destroying their careers and future.

"Referring to the Government's promise to improve conditions at coloured schools, he said it should be asked why it only reacted to a crisis.

HIGH PRICE

"Why must such a high price first be paid before he authorises respond? Is the Government surprised that people are vying that dialogue doesn't help any more," he said.

Mr. Sonn said although immediate shortcoming at schools had to be corrected the protest went much deeper.

"We will continue to ask now a country which produces more corn and maize than Canada, with an industrial complex such as the Wilwaterrand, can afford the luxury of the crisis situation into which it has manoeuvred itself.

"We, who have been denied our birthright for so long, passionately desire change.

"We, who are witnessing the despicable cruelty of our black children against inferior education, must play our part to effect this change," Mr. Sonn said.

He said that in 1939 children proclaimed that the association's past argument reasoning and 'ardent' demands had met with no response and that they would take up the matter in their own way.

REVOLT

"We are witnessing our children in revolt. We may be fooling ourselves by euphemistically talking about what we are experiencing as a boycott of classes.

"We know, however, that it goes much deeper," he said.

Mr. Sonn said it was clear that race separation in South Africa was being challenged and that the black proletariat was refusing to accept an inferior role.

He said the Afrikaner teacher had realised in the 1940s that he was part of a community determined to see its ideals achieved at all costs.

"The Afrikaner teacher faced dangers but he knew that if he did not fight for his rights nobody else would.

EXAMPLE

"The question is whether we can learn by the example of the Afrikaner and his past.

"We are responsible for our own future which must be built sometime with bitter agony," he said.

Mr. Sonn said the association rejected 'with contempt' the belief that the black man's protests only concerned integration with the white.

"Our struggle is for human dignity, civil and political rights and not to be white. We are experiencing apartheid with intense revulsion, it hurts us and makes us restless," he said.
Students back for exams

STANDARD 5 to 9 Indian children from Lenasia High School, who had been boycotting classes for 10 weeks, returned yesterday to write their examinations.

The majority of Matric pupils from three high schools although not writing, also returned to classes yesterday.

But a group from the M H Joosub High School stayed out of classrooms this morning.

The decision to return to classes yesterday to write examinations was taken at a meeting between the Parents Action Committee and the pupils late on Sunday.

It was still uncertain what the final decision of the pupils at M H Joosub School would be, as far as the Matriculants are concerned.
SONN CALLS FOR END TO BOYCOTT

Staff Reporter

TEACHERS were witnessing the "desperate struggle" of young people to retain their fair share in the country and have the right to decide on the future of their associations, the president of the South African Teachers' Association, Mr. Sonn, said last night.

Mr. Sonn was delivering his presidential address to the 13th annual conference of the association in Johannesburg.

He also called on all pupils to return to school or risk alienating the support of their teachers, parents and educators, and jeopardizing their future careers.

"They will definitely do this if they recklessly throw aside their careers and futures," he said. Pupils should return, but should still keep the "flame of freedom" burning in their hearts.

He urged teachers to understand young people and to understand what they were saying.

"They are conscious that change must come. We who have been denied our birthright for so long desire change passionately. But it is for us to understand the world as it actually is, not as we wish it to be. With a growing understanding we may be able to guide change into effective channels.

According to Mr. Sonn, the long-term goals of the association were full political and civil rights for all in South Africa and short-term goals revolved around the solution of daily problems.

"Righteousness, justice never defeated"

"To those teachers who have given up the struggle, we renew our call that a brighter tomorrow is at hand. Righteousness and justice are never permanently defeated," he said.

He urged teachers to set out to build the world as it was meant to be by identifying the meaning and range of the tasks which teachers could take on.

"Our consciousness of self must encourage us to abhor systems and policies which constitute an affront to our dignity. Quoting Scripture, Mr. Sonn described the teacher as a midwife and said that education could be an instrument in this country for "reforming the birthplace of a society that was in bondage."

"We need all men and women to help in this new birth," he said.
Call for single education body

PORT ELIZABETH. — The South African Teachers' Association (Sata) yesterday called for a crash programme with drastically increased spending on black education and the unification of all education departments under one South African education ministry.

In a motion deploring racial discrimination in teachers' salaries, service and education opportunities, a Cape Town delegate to the Sata conference in Graaff-Reinet, Mr Richard Hawkins, said: "Association with black teachers who do the same quality work, but in worse conditions for lower salaries, ought to be professionally intolerable."

Pooling all education departments under one ministry would distribute funds equally and was the only way to stop discrimination, he said.

Mr Hawkins said about R1 000-million was needed to improve black education.

It was believed that the Sata stand on racial parity, the first formal Sata statement on this national issue, would show the willingness of white English-speaking teachers in the Cape Province to stand up and be counted.
Black universities ‘a failure’

EAST LONDON — Black universities in South Africa were a failure because they had a stigma of racial exclusion, Professor David Welsh said yesterday.

They were the shameful fruit of the application of apartheid to the university system, and they were and are viewed by most blacks as being instruments of apartheid in whose existence they have had to acquiesce or tolerate the possibility of black education, he said.

Speaking at the College of Education, Professor Welsh, Professor of Comparative African Education at the University of Cape Town, said it was essential that universities evolved in harmony with the rest of the communities that existed.

It was also vital that black universities be taught under the auspices of a single education department and be fully integrated with the university planning system of the central government.

Professor Welsh said that educational systems were built on political considerations. In a deeply racialised society, black education has been a highly politicised field. I see little chance that this will be different in the future, he said.

White universities would also have to change, he said. ‘Bacteria of racial exclusiveness’ could not be allowed in a non-discriminatory society. To enjoy credibility in such a society, universities would have to be seen to be non-racial.

The implication of this is that teaching staff, administrative units and support bodies will have to adopt an effective non-racial approach,” he said.

The abolition of all racial discrimination would be a major step forward in South Africa but this would not be enough. Racial inequality that had been entrenched for generations could not be overcome simply by a change of statutes.

Racism would have to be looked at as a matter of urgency and groups that had been discriminated against would have to be compensated or positive discrimination or affirmative action, Professor Welsh said.
Education's Widening Gap

The education gap is a term used to describe the disparity in educational attainment between different socioeconomic groups. This gap can be measured in various ways, such as the average years of schooling completed by individuals, the percentage of the population with a college degree, or the graduation rates of different racial and ethnic groups. The widening of this gap has significant implications for social mobility, economic growth, and societal cohesion. Addressing the education gap requires comprehensive strategies that include increasing access to quality education, investing in educational infrastructure, and reforming educational policies to ensure that all students have the opportunity to succeed.
Education:
Call for equalized spending

Political Staff
EAST LONDON. — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, last night called on the government to launch a specific programme, on a five- or 10-year basis, to equalize spending in education among all races in South Africa.

He criticized the government for unilateral decision-making about the new constitution and the president's council and accused it of telling others how they fitted into Nationalist plans instead of jointly devising a constitution.

Dr Slabbert said he found the Prime Minister's view that there would be confrontation if people did not serve on the president's council to be "extremely depressing".

Reacting to the television interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, he said that while he welcomed the fact that the government would again look at the grievances of disaffected and frustrated communities, he thought the time had come for the government to draw up "specific and concrete programmes for actions which can enjoy the cooperation and participation of the communities affected in removing the root causes of their grievances".

Dr Slabbert, who has been attending the Civician conference on education, said the responsibility of the government was to remove those aspects of its own policies which caused grievance.

It was obvious in the short-term that there had to be action against arson, pillaging and looting, but it was likely that this kind of action would increasingly follow from what usually started off as peaceful demonstrations.

In the long-term, however, the government had to involve communities in programmes of action to repress grievances. "Good intentions will only enjoy credibility in terms of concrete actions that follow from it."

"For example, in the education field, it is not enough to say you want to equalize educational opportunities. One should sit down, calculate available resources, and give a plan of action in terms of which such equalization can reasonably be brought about."

"It should not be beyond the means of the experts available to the government to devise a scheme, such as a five- or 10-year plan," Dr Slabbert said.

It was generally accepted, that the widest possible communication by all population groups should take place when a new constitution was devised, he said.

'Deficient'

"The president's council was created in Parliament with a minimum of such consultation and discussion and it excludes the vast majority of people in South Africa, namely the blacks, from any representation."

"At its very inception it is a deficient constitutional vehicle. "Now the Prime Minister says that if this vehicle does not work, confrontation would appear to be the alternative."

"Surely one can only say this after one has tried to create fully-representative constitutional mechanisms through a process of consultation and discussion on the widest possible basis."

"This government, by its own admission, has not done that and yet the Prime Minister insists that confrontation is inevitable and is the alternative if the president's council does not work."

"It is a form of constitu-
One education call

DEMANDS for a uniform system of education for all were made at a meeting of the Cape African Teachers' Union (Cantu) in Uitenhage at the weekend.

The meeting at Kwa-Nobuhle deplored the disparity in salaries for black and white teachers and called for all education to be placed under the control of one department.

An appeal was also made to boycotting pupils and students to return to their classrooms to give the Prime Minister's Commission time to table its report on equal education.

In a Press statement released after the conference by the president, Mr S'K'Ngoqo, the teachers felt that in view of schools boycotts and disturbances throughout the country there was an urgent need to repeat the demands the association had made in the past.

- Free compulsory education and free school books for all.
- Physical aspects of the education for black and whites, particularly buildings, premises and equipment to be equal in every aspect.

The conference called on the restraint black students had exercised in their protest against the political, social, economic and educational order of the country, but appealed to students and pupils to return to classes.
A three-day Indaba at Wits

A conference of academics, educators, and community leaders from South Africa will meet at the University of Witwatersrand to discuss education and development in South Africa. The conference is open to all educators, researchers, and community leaders.

The conference is scheduled for June 20 to July 2.

Post, Wednesday, June 25, 1990
Bruin onrus nie
„Toevallig”

DIT is nie bloot toevallig dat die hernieuwd onrus aan bruin skole in die Skierelland saamval met die Leeu-toer en die eerste besoek van die Leeus aan Kaapstad nie. Die span kom vandag in die Myn-derstad aan en Saterdag vind die eerste toets op Nuweland plaas.

Aan RAPPORT is gesê dat dit nie ver van die waarheid sal wees om te sê dat die hand van die anti-Suid-Afri-
kaanse bruin sportligaam, Sacos van mistr. Hassan Hova, agter die boikot te bes-
speur is nie. Die liggaam het groot invloed in die skole — by sowel leerlinge as onder-
wyers.

Sacos was van meet af teen die komst van die Leeus ge-
kant. Die liggaam het skerp kritiek uitgespreek teen die Britse sportvordering wat vroeër vanjaar die land be-
soek het en wie se gunstige bevindings die Leeu-toer in werkelike gemaak het.

Aggene dan die Sacos se lede opdrag gegee het om nie die Leeus se wedstry-
de by te woon nie, wil dit nou ook voorkom of hulle skool-
kinders gebruik om hul saak uit te dra. Sacos is deeglik bewus daarvan dat daar in
groot getal Britse persmas-
ne, waarvan 'n groot persen-
tasie duidelik net hier is om politiek te aan, die toer mee-
mak.

Deur onregtig op so 'n breë vlak moontlik in die toetsweke te bewerkstellig, hou die mens om 'n proter leserspubliek as dié van Suid-Afrika te bereik, word gesê.
Sukhvir Singh, minister of education and training, and the minister of science and technology, Dr. P.A. Hendrikse, are among the honorees at the opening ceremony of the Cape Town International Conference on Education at the University of Cape Town. Singh, who is also the minister of science and technology, is a professor of physics at the University of Cape Town. Hendrikse is a professor of physics at the University of Stellenbosch.

Surprise at absence of officials

Despite the absence of the vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Professor C. de Villiers, and the minister of education and training, Sukhvir Singh, the conference opened with a Welcome Address by the president of the University of Cape Town, Professor C.D. Schoeman, and a stirring address by the minister of science and technology, Dr. P.A. Hendrikse.

Although the conference was supposed to be held in the Cederberg Mountains, the weather was not conducive to outdoor activities. Instead, the conference was held in the conference center of the University of Cape Town.

The conference, which is being held in cooperation with the University of Stellenbosch, is expected to attract over 1,000 participants from all over the world.
Spend same on all races plea

EAST LONDON — The Principal of Rhodes University, Dr Derek Henderson, yesterday called on the government to equalise spending on all schoolchildren in South Africa, possibly at a figure of R500 per child.

Dr Henderson, who described the proposal as "fairly radical", said this would halve the state spending on white education but pointed out that schools could provide extra facilities by levying fees.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said afterwards that the proposal was "practical, not just theory".

Dr Henderson, who was speaking at the Ciskeian conference on education, said: "The problem of disparity of resources must be faced squarely."

"We are all aware of how much more the state spends on the yearly education of a single white child than it does on a black one."

"It will take an enormous deployment of resources to bring the quality of all education up to the standards presently enjoyed by the white schoolchildren."

"With the best will in the world it just may not be feasible to do so in the short term."

"On the other hand it is no longer possible to justify, if indeed it ever was, the huge discrepancy between what is spent on the per capita schooling of white children and that of other race groups."

"As a way out of this dilemma I should like to make a fairly radical proposal."

"The fiscal authorities should be charged with determining how much the public exchequer can afford towards the per capita annual cost of the education of each and every child in South Africa, regardless of race."

"A reasonable estimate of this figure would be in the vicinity of R300 per year, approximately what is currently spent on Indian education, much in excess of what is spent on African and Coloured education and about half of the white quota."

"The reallocation of resources would permit an enormous upgrading of African and Coloured education, but would present a severe problem for white schooling."

"My answer is if there is a little anyone who desires a level of education in excess of this minimum must be prepared to make sacrifices to obtain it."

"The state should provide what it can by way of teacher posts and buildings, and the governing body of the school, after consultation with the parents, must provide the extra facilities by levying fees."

"As a reasonable compensation for the lower level of funding of the better endowed schools, all school fees should automatically be tax deductible."

"This mechanism has the tremendous advantage of eliminating all unfairness in the allocation of state resources to schools," he said.

The proposal would, in effect, make every school a potential private school in that they would have the right to levy fees.

He pointed out that this system was already in operation in the Orange Free State where several former private schools operated on this system with excellent results.

Earlier, Dr Henderson said the Prime Minister had demonstrated some receptivity to the idea of a single command structure for all education.

"This question is of such symbolic as well as real importance that it must be given a high priority."

"I cannot imagine a step that will make a greater contribution to reassuring black people that their educational needs are being taken seriously," Dr Henderson said. — PC

Nutrition is a teacher's concern

EAST LONDON Educators should be fully concerned with the nutrition of children because this affects the growth of their mental abilities, Prof John Reid, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Ciskeian conference on education, he said: "The recognition that the growth of mental abilities may be affected by the early nutrition of a child look at those less privileged than himself at his own institute — the cleaner, the nighthawker, the humble worker of any kind."

"If you are not concerned with the child under 'the same roof, a man whom you do know, how genuine is your concern for the faceless and nameless and unknown?"
throws a particular responsibility on the educator.

"It is a good place to learn and practice fairness and justice," he said.

Later in his speech, Prof Reid said that educators in South Africa needed to have some idea of how to respond when pupils and students engaged in stayaways and boycotts.

Although, as an educator, he was opposed to them, they had to face up to the harsh truth that this was the only legal method which the latter could make public noise and protest.

"I have therefore adopted the following principles for determining my own response:

"First, that I must give due weight to what the students are saying which I have mentioned;

"Second, that I must then decide my own attitude to the objectives of the boycott;

"And third, that if I am in agreement with the objective, I must at least not be part of the problem they face, and at best part of the solution.

"In the very recent past, I must associate myself completely with the objective of getting rid of the indefensible, evil discrimination in the allocation of resources to education according to race.

"I would not obstruct that boycott, though of course I would have to inform them regarding deadlines to my ability to make up classes, and would do what I could to give them the best possible education when they returned to class.

"If they had alternative and equally effective means of attaining this objective, the position would be different.

"But in any case when it is university students one is concerned with the educator's role is not to play the policeman. They are adult enough to fall under the due processes of the law.

"And so willy-nilly and however reluctantly, the educator must in his educational function take account of all other factors, such as this difficulty in making their opinion known effectively.

"And he must play an indirect part, that of not obstructing movements to impress on the public the need for the removal of discrimination in educational support," Prof Reid said. — PC
Slabbert: set deadline for equal education

By BARRY STREEK

EAST LONDON — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, last night called on the government to launch specific programmes, on a five or ten-year basis, to equalise spending in education across all races in South Africa.

He also lashed out at the government for unilateral decisions, pointing out the new constitution and the president's council and argued such policies were not consistent with the Nationalist plans and called for jointing devising a constitution.

Dr Slabbert added that he found the Prime Minister's view that there would be confrontation if people did not vote on the president's council to be "extremely depressing".

Reacting to the television interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, he said that while he welcomed the fact that the government would again look at the grievances of disaffected and frustrated communities, "I think the time has come for the government to draw up specific and concrete programmes for action which can enjoy the cooperation and participation of the communities affected in removing the root causes of the grievances."

Dr Slabbert, who has been attending the Ciskei conference on education, said the prime responsibility of the government was to remove these aspects of its own policies which caused grievances.

It was obvious in the short-term that there had to be action against apartheid pillaging and lootings, but it was likely that this kind of action would increasingly follow from what usually started off as peaceful demonstrations.

In the long-term, however, the government should involve communities in programmes of action to redress grievances.

"Good intentions will only enjoy credibility in terms of concrete actions that follow from them. For example, in the education field it is not enough to say you want to equalise educational opportunities. "One should sit down, calculate available resources, and give a plan of action in terms of which such equalisation can reasonably be brought about. "It should not be beyond the means of the experts available to the government to draw up a scheme, such as a five or ten-year plan," Dr Slabbert said.

Turning to the Prime Minister's statement on the rejection of the president's council, Dr Slabbert said the attitude taken by Mr Botha was "extremely depressing."

It was generally accepted that the widest possible communication by all population groups should take place when a new constitution was devised.

"The president's council was created in Parliament with a guarantee of substantially equal representation and inclusion of the vast majority of people in South Africa, namely the black from any representation."

Dr Slabbert

"At its very inception it is a deficient constitutional vehicle. "Now the Prime Minister says if this vehicle does not work, confrontation would appear to be the alternative. "Surely one can only say this after one has tried to create fully representative constitutional mechanisms after a thorough process of consultation and discussion on the widest possible basis. "This government by its own admission has not done that and yet the Prime Minister insists that confrontation is inevitable and is the alternative if the president's council does not work.

"This is a clear example of the old strategy of the National Party, namely unilateral decision-making and telling others how they fit into the Nationalist plan rather than asking others to participate and jointly devise a constitution that can enjoy the greatest degree of acceptability. "It is a form of constitutional paternalism which the whole sad episode of colonialism has shown to be counter-productive. It is a grateful constitutional relationship," Dr Slabbert said.

FC

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Education, the weapon for change says prof

EAST LONDON — Clichés should, like their forebears, take up weapons but these should be the weapons of education, Prof Jeff Ogland said today.

"Take up the weapons of education so that the children can be taught to live in peace and harmony," Prof Ogland said.

In a outspoken address at the Cliché conference on education, Prof Ogland, who is director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, said that because education was not fair and just in South Africa, the role of education for change had to be analysed.

"One of the greatest roles of education is to educate whites about the inevitability of change, the inevitability of black majority rule," he said.

Prof Ogland asked who could afford change in South Africa.

"It is not the 28 people lying dead in Blikkiesbos, nor is it the dead in Soweto, nor is it the African National Congress, however many Satan it might blow up.

"The only true agents of change is the government of South Africa. Only the Nationalist Government"

Delegates at the Cliché education conference (from left) Miss A. N. Manzabanda and Miss C. Mpho, both of Malmesbury, and Mr N. M. Gqweni, of Middletown.

From left: Mr A. P. Kato, Miss Esther Fete and Mr L. Scott, all of ZweLingan.

Delegates at the conference (from left): Mrs N. N. Nkoko of Middletown; and Mrs Thulani N. Zukena, of Malmesbury.

**Intelligence test challenge**

EAST LONDON — The government should immediately institute an intelligence test for black children, as existed for other race groups, said Elizabeth educator, Mr J. L. Omanga, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Cliché conference on education about gifted and talented children, Mr Omanga said an intelligence test in each of the seven main African languages should be compiled.

"A further danger is that, due to isolation in small, or even in big, communities and schools, they may become underachievers, or frustrated and some may become gifted criminals, master-minding crimes of all kinds."

Mr Omanga said most white people were given an intelligence test between standard three and standard five.

"The Coloured Education Department has recently completed similar tests for coloured and Asian pupils.

"But regrettable there is as yet no intelligence test for black pupils, only tests of aptitude and tests of intelligence.

"This is one of the challenges I present to the education departments (nine in all) responsible for the education of black pupils: compile as soon as possible an intelligence test."

Mr Omanga said in his speech, which was read on his behalf by Mrs Thulani Henderson, that "unless the gifted and talented are identified, preferably at an early age, and unless they are given challenging, learning situations, in and out of school, they may become underachievers, frustrated and some may become gifted criminals, master-minding crimes of all kinds."

It was a challenge to Africa and especially Southern Africa to recognise and educate gifted and talented children or to lose them forever, he said.
In education, one had to consider what kind of change ought to be effected, while the masses or the elite should be educated.

"I believe that we cannot afford to ignore the roots of Western tertiary education. It would be wrong to deny education rooted in the universities."

He felt it would also be wrong to gear all education to market demands, because although this may satisfy many people, it would lead to a deterioration in education standards.

"The standards will drop as they are doing now. I believe they are spiralling down the black hole.

"If we project our standards at the middle, we don't encourage others to teach the top," Prof Ostrand said.

What was necessary was a national ideal in education, such as the ideal developed by the Jewish people.

Ciskeians had also displayed high ideals in education, such as when money was collected from the people to establish Blythwood.

"I truly believe that educators must challenge, teach their pupils to adapt and to change."

He did not believe that education should be confined to syllabuses and examinations.

"If we teach not facts, but an attitude to facts, then we are approaching creativity in education.

"Teaching is a subversive activity. Teachers and educators must realise that they have the minds of their children in their hands."

He felt rumblings in the Ciskeian nation and he felt it was time for educators to come down from their seclusion, not just for the children, but for the whole nation.
Turf Senate wants exams next month

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE University of the North senate yesterday recommended that the executive council of the university work out details for writing of the examination when the university reopens next month.

The students boycotted the exams as part of their protest against separate ethnic education in the country and have called for one educational system for all.

A member of the Senate told POST yesterday they had decided that the exams be conducted again. "We told the executive council to work out details about the dates because some students, like those doing science, have to do practicals relevant to their exams before they go to the exams proper," he said.

The senate will meet again on Friday to finalise the matter. The university officially closes on Friday but the campus is already deserted, after the mass walk-out a week ago.
Major point in education crisis looming

SOUTH AFRICA was rapidly approaching a major point of crisis in education, the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr Berend S. Henderson, said at the Civic Education Conference in East London.

"If we are to have any hope of avoiding the vicious circle of boycotts escalating into violence which in turn engenders a reaction of firm repression until law and order is restored, two major changes in attitude are of prime importance," he said.

"On the part of whites a real sense of urgency and commitment is essential.

"This must be matched on the part of blacks with a realistic assessment of just how fast change can be brought about, given the commitment of the whites."

Dr Henderson said that at this stage mere words and promises alone were not an acceptable reaction. The least that was acceptable was clear evidence of a change of direction, backed by an unequivocal commitment to a detailed timetable of steps to be accomplished and corresponding resources to be committed.

Some pointers in the right direction were already forthcoming like from next year all new teachers in training would be required to have a minimum matriculation certificate.

SINGLE COMMAND

"The Prime Minister himself has demonstrated some receptivity to the idea of a single command structure for all education, instead of the present dispensation whereby education is the concern of no fewer than four Government departments," he said.

"This question is of such symbolic as well as real importance that it must be given a high priority. I cannot imagine a single step that will make a greater contribution to reassuring black people that their educational needs are being taken seriously."

"A small step in this direction is the decision that black schools in Natal will in future write the matriculation examination of the Natal Education Department," Dr Henderson said.

Dr Henderson said the problem of disparity of resources should be faced squarely. Everyone was aware of how much more the state spent on the yearly education of a single white child than it did on a black one.
Presence of Steve Biko, Promoted Students

promoted students
New education system proposed

A new system of education for blacks has been proposed by a senior lecturer at the UCT school of economics, Mr Brian Kantor.

In an article in the latest issue of Businessman's Law, Mr Kantor says black education could be greatly improved even without additional expenditure per pupil.

Noting that the people responsible for black education are responsible to white voters and taxpayers, he proposes devolving the responsibility for education upon the black community and, in particular, the parents of schoolchildren.

The school system should be broken up into many very small school districts consisting of a few schools.

The smallness of the district would provide parents and residents with a strong incentive to become involved in school affairs. They would elect a school board, in terms of Mr Kantor's scheme, which would be fully responsible for budgets, including salaries and the hiring and firing of teachers and administrators.

The board would select a syllabus and set the standards to be reached.

Government subsidies would be paid according to the number of pupils in each school board and these could be supplemented by fees or taxation levied on the local community as decided by the elected board.

Mr Kantor believed many educators and 'educational bureaucrats' would be outraged by the plan because it would reduce their independence and make them more subject to the marketplace.
Prof: black youth must be listened to

EAST LONDON — The black youth in South Africa should be listened to, Dr. Kenneth Hartshorne, said yesterday.

Dr. Hartshorne, a former senior official in the Department of Education and Training and now attached to the University of the Witwatersrand, said many young people attached high value to education.

"But they are prepared to give up that education, if necessary, for higher goals," he said.

In a new response to a new situation, this group of young black people had distinct political goals.

The young people who had taken the lead in the protests in Soweto in 1976 "had grown up under the worst years of Bantu Education — the worst years were the 1960s, if one looks at money strengths, pupil-teacher ratios, and so on."

However, in many schools, the youth were taught an ability to reason and an ability to express themselves.

Dr. Hartshorne said he had spoken to many young people to find out what they were saying.

"They said 'we have been let down by our parents, by our teachers and the system."

"Perhaps they were less than fair to their parents, but one of the interesting things about the 1980s is the reunification between the students and the parents."

Their criticisms of the teachers and schools were justified, particularly because of the lack of facilities such as libraries and laboratories and the underqualification of teachers.

"The system was not just because it was built on the whole discriminatory system."

"They were saying then, as they are saying now, that we want a good education, as good as anyone else."

"Certainly to begin with the definition of what was good was white education, but this has definitely changed." New issues of relevance have risen. Certainly young black of today don't see white education as the answer.

"They are also saying that we want full freedom to use our education in an open society."

The youth wanted equal opportunities and equal pay, as well as the same opportunities for advancement.

"I think they sum up in a very simple way what this is all about," Dr. Hartshorne said.

It was quite clear that the situation could not be put right and equal education established without radical solutions.

To begin with there would have to be some kind of unitary system with a more equitable distribution of education resources.

In pragmatic terms, he supported the view that the desegregation of education would have to start from the top, in the universities, the technical colleges and the training colleges.

"It will be possible to move quickly there, without a great deal of hassle, to make the point that there is a sharing of educational resources in our country."

Although more buildings and more facilities were necessary, equal educational opportunities would, in the end, be created by more teachers.

"I think one of the most positive things happening in South Africa is that the white teaching profession is beginning to think of the wider issues, rather than just salaries," Dr. Hartshorne said.
PAT SCHWARTZ

WITH THE country in a turmoil over education — whether it is black school-children staging graphic protests about conditions, standards and inequality or white teachers threatening action over their pay, it seems to be a good time to take education out of its ivory tower and put it back in the community where it belongs.

A three-day conference, with at least part of its aim to do just that, will take place under the auspices of the University of the Witwatersrand’s Centre for Continuing Education next week.

Under the general title “Curriculum and Community”, 50 experts from all sections of the education world will be delivering papers, leading discussions and conducting workshops. The conference is open to anyone interested in the future of education in South Africa.

The organiser, director of Continuing General Education at Wits, Mrs Phyllide Wentzel, says, “I think there should be something in it for everyone and, if parents are really interested in their children’s education, they should come along and hear about the new thinking in education.”

Although the conference, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, falls during the school term, afternoon programmes will be organised to include lectures of interest to teachers and some of the more relevant workshops will be repeated for teachers who wish to attend.

The Johannesburg conference is the first phase of a two-conference exploration of curriculum development in South Africa. The second phase will be at the University of Cape Town, in February.

Although next week’s conference comes at a time when the whole question of education in South Africa is in the forefront of many minds, it is says Mrs Wentzel, not a direct result of the current distress — the programme was decided before the boycott.

“There’s a sort of groundswell of concern about education which has been going on for years and what we will be discussing is principles. What has happened in the past few weeks is a manifestation of discontent concerned with the whole infrastructure around differentiated education and the shortage of amenities.”

What will be considered at the conference is what is being taught and whether it is relevant for the sort of society we live in, says Mrs Wentzel.

“We are hoping to be positive and not devote time to knocking the system,” she adds.

The keynote for the first day will be “Learning for Living”. Participants will take an international perspective.

The current thinking on education, says Mrs Wentzel, is that it is a lifelong process and the question to be asked is what is it all about — “what are we educating people for? Presumably it is to cope with the pressures and needs of the society in which we live.”

“We are looking at community education projects as well as at schools.

The conference will also look at what educationists mean by curriculum and at the process of curriculum change, at the needs of the society and at the activities that can be arranged to meet those needs.

On the second day, participants will look at 14 different projects, all of which are innovative. Some of them are still in their experimental stages, all are concerned with new developments in the curriculum.

Among the participants will be members of the Transvaal Education Department who, Mrs Wentzel says, will be talking about a number of exciting projects. Representatives of the department will be looking at new methods of teaching as well as actual syllabi.

The conference, Mrs Wentzel maintains, is not intended as a political forum although she concedes that education is a highly inflammable political factor.

“What will be represented are viewpoints at different stages. It would be interesting to know how, by waving a magic wand, you could put equal education into force overnight but the point about these three days is they will be looking at the here and now and at what is actually being done.”

The third day of the conference will be an attempt to “demythify the process of curriculum change”. The conference will learn about the role of the Joint Matriculation Board in devising and influencing the choice of syllabi.

It will also look at the role of the TED in the machinery for curriculum change.

And, in the end, what will it all achieve?

Mrs Wentzel hopes that out of the conference will emerge working parties to investigate the whole situation, to spend some time taking a “good hard look” at specific areas.

“We hope something fairly constructive will be done.”
Farm schools and child labour

The situation of child labour in farm schools

Child labour in farm schools is a significant issue that needs to be addressed. In many rural areas, children are forced to work on farms to support their families, often at the expense of their education. This practice not only hinders their academic progress but also exposes them to various health and safety risks.

In farm schools, the emphasis is on practical skills and agriculture rather than providing a well-rounded education. This can lead to a lack of knowledge in other important areas such as mathematics, science, and social studies. Moreover, the long hours spent working on the farm leaving little time for study can result in poor academic performance.

The government and non-governmental organizations have initiated various programs to combat child labour in farm schools. These initiatives focus on providing alternative income sources for families and promoting the importance of education. However, much more needs to be done to ensure that children are not exploited and are given the opportunity to receive a proper education.

In conclusion, ending child labour in farm schools requires collective efforts from the government, schools, and communities. By implementing policies that provide alternative income opportunities and prioritizing education, we can help prevent children from falling into the cycle of poverty and ensure a brighter future for them.
Education inquiry has no credibility — Sebe

EAST LONDON — The Prime Minister's appointment of an inquiry into education by the Human Sciences Research Council came under heavy fire at the Ciskei conference on education yesterday.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said the inquiry would make the situation in education more serious.

"I fear that that body instead of attempting to put out the fire with water, will be throwing petrol onto the fire," he said.

Chief Sebe said the inquiry "would do nothing to remove the distrust of the youth to the system."

"It does not have credibility as far as the black people are concerned."

The Ciskei's Minister of Education, Rev W. B. Xaba, said the inquiry was "like a child that has died before birth."

And Dr Kenneth Hartshorne, a former senior official in the Department of Education and Training, said: "In urban black communities, the Human Sciences Research Council is seen as an extension of the establishment." There was no way that the inquiry would enjoy credibility among black people.

"But it is not too late to demand that the whole thing be widened into a broader-based commission.

"One would like more than this. One would like a watchdog national education council which is representative."

The wider commission would have to report soon, possibly three months, so that the details of a unitary system of education could be worked out with the necessary checks and balances.

"Let us be clear about one thing: separate systems are a thing of the past."

As the conference was concerned about education in the 21st century, it would have to plan in terms of the fact that there would not be separate systems then. Dr Hartshorne said.

Some white people might find it difficult to accept that these changes would take place.

"But if we don't do it for ourselves, surely we can do it for our children," Dr Hartshorne said.

Delegates to the conference were (from left) Mr Mtesa Sibill, Mr C. M. Vazi and Mr S. Gugwini, all of Mdantsane.

1. Examination book(s) or used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
THE newly-elected executive of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) yesterday issued a statement denouncing the neglect, division and inequality that has produced the present educational crisis in South Africa.

Part of the statement read: "As a body dedicated to the assumption of responsibility by all active educationists, we demand an initiative in which teachers and lecturers are heavily involved. We see yet another move to investigate by a totally unrepresentative body as a delaying tactic.

"Yet another investigation of a system which is massively rejected by students and teachers is the last thing a country needs from a government which is tragically avoiding any possible response to students' demands for immediate change.

"The executive unaniuously endorsed the view that no significant progress towards justice and peace in South Africa can be achieved until there is a unified and equal distribution of educational resources.

"What we demand is a national convention on education and we call on all educationists and all teachers organisations to assist in organising such a convention.

"Our governing council elected recently at meeting of some 800 educationists has instructed us to take this initiative and to call on all concerned people to join in our efforts either as professional members or as associate members of Neusa.

"To mobilise concern and to produce effective action, we are organising branches throughout the Republic. Even the events of 1976 failed to produce changes that would have prevented the deaths that have accompanied the present crisis. Let us act to prevent yet another recurrence of such devastating breakdown in human relations."

The executive of Neusa is as follows: Mr Ralph Thomas, chairman; Mr Donovan Lowry, honorary secretary; Mr Iain McNeill, honorary treasurer; additional members: Mr Penyana Mazibuko; Dr Peter Hunter; Mr Norman Naidoo; Mr Gerald Braam; Mr Michael Corke; Mr Jonathan Paton; Mrs Claire Rosseau; Mr Peter Kallaway and Mr Michael Gardener.
Staff Reporter

THE newly-formed nonracial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) is soon to launch a national convention on the educational crisis in the country.

At the union's first executive meeting this week, all "dedicated and responsible" educators and all existing teachers' organisations were called on to help organizing this convention.

The union also strongly rejected a proposal by the Prime Minister, Mr F W Botha, to have a survey on education conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council.

"This is merely a delaying tactic by the Government—we want an initiative in which teachers and lecturers could be directly involved," an executive resolution said.

"Yet another investigation which is being massively rejected by students and teachers is the last thing this country needs from a Government which is tragically avoiding any possible response to student demands."

The resolutions of the executive were that they:

- Deplored the "neglect, division and inequality" that had produced the present educational crisis;
- Unanimously endorsed the view that no significant progress towards justice and peace would be achieved until there was a unified and equal distribution of educational resources; and
- Announced the formation of branches throughout the country.
application of free-market principles to education comes at a particularly appropriate time.

The call by Syncom (Synergy Communication), suggests a radical rethink of education strategies. In a special report, Syncom director Andre Spier suggests a redefinition of institutional services, such as education, so that they become areas for profitable investment, particularly by the private sector.

Says Spier: “If these services cost money and are paid for out of the total economic substance of the nation, the total system can only benefit if they are made more cost-effective and relevant.” But Spier’s application of free-market economics to the educational system does not mean that “business must run the educational system, but that the forces of the market of demand-and-supply and of competition-cum-excellence are applied.”

New resources

He concedes the state has a responsibility for the provision of infrastructure and for the induction of the individual into society and a learning environment — but adds that knowledge must be paid for.

“...The costing function for education and training must be redesigned to be spread more equally over the State, the private sector, direct employers, the parents and the learner,” Spier says.

The lack of formal facilities is, however, only part of the problem — money is the major part. A massive upgrading of the income substantiated by increasing productivity of the workforce. Spier suggests, would benefit the private sector directly and indirectly and would give parents the means to pay their share in the cost of education.

The report avers that the current backlog in educational provision means the problem cannot be solved in either a conventional or traditional manner. It is clear that new and as yet untapped resources must be employed if any progress is to be made. Even in terms of the existing backlog, 3.5m pupils must be catered for in SA today. Therefore, 71 700 teachers, 1 177 schools and 61 350 classrooms are necessary. To train these teachers and to build these classrooms would cost more than R1 000m. The figures are even more startling if compulsory education were instituted for blacks in 2000. Then, 13.9m pupils will be of school-going age. 306 500 teachers will be needed to train them, and 629 000 classrooms will have to be built. This would cost R4 000m in today’s money.

Given the projection that by 2000 75% of the labour force will be urbanised if rural urban migration is not halted, the future educational strategy is in radical need of transformation, the report says.

Addys Spier: “The state will be in no position to foot this bill for a compulsory education system for all, irrespective of

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EDUCATION

Involving big business

With Transvaal teachers resigning at the rate of 19 a day and white education facing collapse, a call this week for the
Let’s learn together

As Prime Minister Piet Botha continues his attempts to streamline and gain control of the public service, he needs to act urgently in a particular area that requires reform more desperately than any other — education. Not just for coloureds, or blacks, or Indians, but for all races, including the privileged whites.

The signs of decay are everywhere. In the Cape, coloured pupils have returned to class boycotts to underline their demand for education equal to whites. In Soweto, tensions rise as black teachers are regarded as their pupils’ self-outs to the system of ‘Bantu education’. In the Transvaal, white parents are becoming increasingly concerned about falling standards at schools because of, among other things, the chronic teacher shortage.

Throughout the country, some teachers, mostly black, remain unpaid for months at a time through bureaucratic delays.

More specifically, Botha must arrest the deteriorating quality of education for all colours, borne the burdens of bureaucracy that are stifling its application and phase out unequal salaries for teachers of different races. This will take time. But the process must be started in earnest.

There is one move he can make now that more than anything else, will reduce tensions and get education on a path of reform that will enable sweeping improvements to follow in its wake.

This is to place the country’s four racially divided education departments under one umbrella. No other single action could do more to demonstrate that government seeks desires that all should be educated in the same system. It would give the people confidence that teachers would really be paid equal salaries, not equal qualifications. It would reduce tensions over teachers being seen as ‘coloured’. It should improve administrative efficiency and enable higher salaries to be paid to fewer teachers.

Certainly, it would not be a picture. It would not, for example, immediately improve the quality of the teaching. It would not even ensure that more money would be available for education. But it would do an immense amount for race relations. Government would be demonstrating that it no longer seeks to parcel SA up in groups that are concerned only about race and not about standards or abilities.

The harsh truth is that at present education is seen to be treated politically, just as economics had for so long to be the stepchild of political ideology. To place coloured education under the Department of Coloured Affairs makes no more sense than placing coloured businesses under that department. And no matter how much black education is improved, as long as it is under a separate department, it will still be perceived as inferior “Bantu education.”

Decentralisation

Of course, placing all education under one department in Pretoria would not in itself be the ideal. Education is best decentralised. Experience in the US and Britain has shown this. But the decentralisation should not be — as it is in SA at present — along racial lines. What is needed is regional decentralisation that will handle the needs of education in specific areas, such as Greater Johannesburg, Greater Cape Town and Greater Durban, regardless of race. A central non-racial Department of National Education could monitor standards throughout the country ensuring that the education would, in fact, be equal.

Many educationists support such a view. But not all agree this is the answer. Minister of Coloured and Indian Affairs Marais Steyn, for example, tells the FM that the coloured and Indian education systems have their own peculiar problems at present that are dealt with by specialist departments.

“At present 62% of coloured teachers have qualifications of only Standard Eight,” he says. “They need special care and assistance to become qualified. Even if you had one system, you would have to have a special organisation dealing with each. It would, therefore, not streamline anything.”

The separate organisations exist because of the discrepancies. The discrepancies have not been created by the separate organisations, he asserts. “It’s no use making political gestures when you affect the efficiency of the system,” Steyn averes. “Let’s get the problems right first, then you can talk about putting them under one department.”

A similar line is taken by Dr Braam Fourie, chief director of the Department of Education and Training.

“We are making progress because we are tackling those problems that are peculiar to the fact that we are serving developing nations,” he tells the FM. He adds that the “great majority” of SA’s 50,000 black teachers need to have more qualifications and to be retrained. There would be no point in a unified education system at this stage, Fourie asserts.

How far these differences are real or illusory is difficult to judge. But as politicians tend to be convinced by their own illusion, the FM prefers the views of educationists. Don White, professor of Education at Witwatersrand University, agrees that regional authorities under a central Department of National Education would be far preferable to the present system. In-service training, for example, could be given in a greater Johannesburg region, he says. The presence of universities like Wits, RAU and Pretoria in the area make this practical.

“Because it is being handled politically, the solutions are all seen in political terms,” he says. “Putting the departments under one head would remove at least some of that political slant. We could then concentrate on education problems.”

Other educationists point out that one department would be a spur to those black teachers who have lower qualifications. They could seek higher salaries and advancement within the system by improving their abilities.

Bishop Desmond Tutu has listed a single education department as one of his four priorities to break the SA political logjam.

“What makes it impossible for all these problems the authorities mention to be dealt with in one umbrella department?” he asks. And Tutu suggests the present white system of education is not necessarily the best that should be followed. A new umbrella department could take an in-depth look at the situation and come up with an educational system that is the best for all South Africans.

The FM agrees. Education in this country is in disarray. As leading Indian educationist Ralph Thomas puts it: “A single and equal education system is imperative for those seeking a common SA identity. It’s the only thing to save us from bloodshed.”

That may be overstating the case, but such would be the advantages of an umbrella educational system, with a degree of local involvement including parental options, that only reactionaries such as Steyn would oppose it.
Viljoen praises role of private schools

PORT ELIZABETH — Private schools had always been and would remain an important part of the South African scene, the State President, Mr. Marais Viljoen, said at the 125th anniversary celebrations of St. Andrew’s College in Grahamstown yesterday.

Addressing a large crowd on the St. Andrew’s rugby field, the State President said it was evident that South Africa had a dual system of education.

With its rich diversity of people, South Africa would always need private educational institutions, as well as educational structures financed and controlled by the State.

Private schools, which offered teaching programmes somewhat different from those applied in provincial schools, had a long and distinguished history which reached back into the 17th century.

In 1697 there were 227 State schools in South Africa with a total enrolment of 82,000 pupils, and 155 private schools with 42,000 pupils.

Last year in the Cape Province alone, there were as many as 56 private primary and high schools, with about 13,000 pupils.

These figures bore witness to the relatively strong position of private schools in South Africa, Mr. Viljoen said.

St. Andrew’s College in particular had helped transplant to South Africa all the finest qualities of English private schools.

“Today the entire structure of South African education bears the unmistakable imprint of its British origin,” he said.

Love of sport — and particularly the South African national game of rugby — and the importance attached to school assemblies were two examples of English traditions that had become ingrained in South African schools.

Warning that there were unsettled times for South Africans, Mr. Viljoen said it was clear that issues would have to be resolved, attitudes modified and “hands of goodwill will have to be clasped”.

Strategies would have to be further adapted to obviate conflict and polarization while new constitutional structures, capable of accommodating the valid aspirations of all people identifying themselves wholly with the country, would have to be designed.

“Statesmanship will have to create conditions of stability for peaceful coexistence, in which the unruffled processes of evolution can take their course in a land large and rich enough to provide...”
SA needs private schools says Viljoen

GRAHAMSTOWN — Private schools would always remain an important part of the South African scene, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said at the 125th anniversary celebrations of St Andrew’s College here yesterday.

Addressing a large crowd on the school rugby field, the State President said it was evident South Africa had a dual system of education.

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MR VILJOEN

“Statemanship will have to create conditions of stability for peaceful co-existence, in which the unruffled processes of evolution can take their course in a land large and rich enough to provide for us all.”

To devise the blueprint for such an achievement was the solemn duty of his generation and something they owed to the youth of the country, he said. — DDC.
**Blik van binne op skole-onrus**

**MNR. FRANKLIN SONN, voorsitter van die Kaaplandse Professionele Onderwysersvereniging, praat in hierdie artikel reguit oor diepeperliggende oorsake van die bruin skole-onrus en wys op die "ontmoontlike posisie" van die onderwysers — leiers wat van twee kante af as 't ware onder druk geplaas word.**

Van die beroepe wat herhaalde kere van gemeenskapsleiers gekrom het, gaan om biegir vir die omstandighede van hul mense.

Die kanaal wat daar bestaan het vir die politieke uitdrukkings van die bruin gemeenskap was gebreeklik en wesenslik onbereikbaar. Nogtans het die boodskap van dié gebreeklikheer verhoog ook al hoe duidelik begin kom — maar dit het op dowe ore geval en die stem is stilgemak. By wye van spreke: Die draer van die slegte tyd (die VKN) is die ongespleet.

'n Mens kon verwag dat veral die jonge gees onaanbeding en ander metodes sou gebruik in hul strewe na 'n gelykaardige bestaan.

Die diep het net die moed om harder te stry om dit waarna die hele bruin gemeenskap smag. Daar moet aanvaar word dat al meer gebruik gemaak van verhoog soos skole, kerke, sportverenigings en professioneel verenigings om op die strewe om volle politieke regte. Hierdie toestand is moeilik en verskeie leiers — en dié soos onderwysers wat uit die aard van hul beroep 'n leidende rol speel — al hoe meer onverbrokke skol aan en bereid sal wees om die prys daarvoor te betaal.

O Hier vats ek die oorsale van die onrust by skole en in die breër bruin gemeenskap kortlik saam:

1. Afsonderlike ontwikkelinge, beteken vir ons verwyning, uit die hoofstroom van die Suid-Afrikaanse samelwaar. Ons is saal vir die boereplaas-opset in die land. Die baas bly in sy huis en daar eenkant moet sy werkers in stigte omstandighede afgeskik word.

2. Die Wet op Groepsgedrige symboliseer die uitstoot-proses meer as enige ander wet. Die proses van verwydering en bervestiging was pynigend en tredend.

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3. Afsonderlike ontwikkelinge het sedert die vorige jaar 'n geslag jongs mense meegebraat wat die uitmaak nie op die normale manier kon leer nie. Die "apartheidskinders" het net die gesagfigure, soos die politie, landbou en imperiaal leer om wat waarskynlik strewe en opleid vir. Dié hierdie kinders wat nu in opstand kom.

4. Die hele onderwyssitsei staan in die teken van apartheid. Dit word dus gesten as 'n instrument van die bruin kind voor te berei vir sy ondergeskiesde rol.

5. Op die onderwysserskongres op Oudtshoorn is die afkoelbehandeling bespreek — minder geld, slegte versorging van gehue, onderwysers wat meer as 'n jaar vir salaris moet waj, korrepsendente wat nie bereik word nie, die feit dat sommige leerlinge nie 'n bestuur hou nie. Daarom het hulle gerebellieer.

O Dalk kan hoeveel pogings aangewend word om die toestand te stel. As dit binne die apartheid-bedeling geskied, gaan dit nie werk nie. Is by daardie punt verby? Om die belange van die kind te beskermer, is ons gemeenskap saamgnesgeer soos nog nooit tevore nie.

Die bruin leier, en meer bepaald die onderwyssers, het geen ander keuse nie as om die kind en gemeenskap se diepste belofte uit te spuug. Tog moet die onderwyser so sy dagtaak as beroepsman vervul.

Hierin le die netgelik van die situasie:

Aan die eent kant moet die onderwysers se leerlinge stee dat hy by hulle staan. Aan die ander kant moet hy nie te ver boewe van die departemente nie in wie hy in die diens is nie.

Dit word 'n ontmoontlike posisie vir die onderwyser. Dié wat kies om by hul leerlinge te staan, loop gevaar om dissiplinaire strappe ten hulste te kry, terwyl die onderwyser wat hom gedienstig deur die overheid staar, onherstelbaar verweer van die jeug wat juist in opstand is teen die overheid.

Blankes in gesagfigures moet nuwe maatregel bring dat onderwysers eenvoudig nie meer klaklose werk van die overheid kan wees nie (onklaar daardie overheid verdrukking verdeel).

Veel meer gesamentlike besluitneming, iets wat nou ontbreek, is nodig om dié krisis te ontont. Die houding van sommige blanke amptenare is ongelukkig nog dat hy met 'n Kleurling praat as hy hom 'n opdrag gee en geen teenspraak word gedoen nie.

Slegs volle politieke regte is die antwoord om die matekring in die onderwys en die breër bruin gemeenskap in room op te las.
Staff Reporter

EDUCATIONAL research conducted in Zimbabwe recently could be successfully applied in South Africa, a visiting professor from Zimbabwe said this week.

"Prof. Norman Atkinson, of the University of Zimbabwe's education department, was speaking at a conference on curriculum and community at the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Continuing Education.

"Prof. Atkinson said that as a teacher he could only share principles derived from discussion at the University of Zimbabwe, which were:

1. The need to give expression to all the cultural traditions represented in the society.
2. The need to create a sense of personal responsibility for active involvement in curriculum decision-making among all members of the educational profession.
3. The need to keep in mind the essential relationship between curriculum development and inservice education.
4. The need to maintain effective machinery for application, so that decisions could be confirmed or altered as curriculum programmes develop.
5. The need to maintain a sound balance between direction of curriculum development from the centre and the provision of opportunities for innovation and initiative at the regional and local levels.
6. In attempting to carry these five principles, the central direction of curriculum policy and planning should continue to be exercised by development units already established within the Ministry of Education.

"But," he said, "regional centre should be able to adapt the central policy to suit local conditions.

"There are within Southern Africa, political ideologies, vested interests and prejudices, which must be analyzed and carefully considered, lest the decisions of curriculum development should take too little account of the real interests of the individual child," he said.

Speaking on curriculum in the Bophuthatswana context, Dr. Hartshorn of the Centre for Continuing Education and a member of the Bophuthatswana National Education Commission, said it was important to realize that a new state did not start out with "a clean slate.

"Within the situation of general educational neglect under the system of Bantu Education, the rural areas suffered even more greatly," he said.

"The need to maintain a sound balance between direction of curriculum development from the centre and the provision of opportunities for innovation and initiative at the regional and local levels, should continue to be exercised by development units already established within the Ministry of Education.

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"Within the situation of general educational neglect under the system of Bantu Education, the rural areas suffered even more greatly," he said.

Specifying areas of neglect, he mentioned poor equipment and facilities, underqualified staff, low state expenditure and double teaching sessions.

"Rural areas in South Africa suffered most under "Bantu" education, urgently needing restructuring, compulsory education and extensive literacy programmes," he said.

He said the restructuring of the school system began with a programme of compulsory education and a literacy campaign, firstly in Tsawana then English and finally in Afrikaans. The attitudes, aspirations and opinions of the Tsawana people were regularly monitored by internal reports and feedback."
Govt and teachers expected to clash

By GERALD REILLY
Presidency Bureau

Conflict between the teaching profession and the Government may intensify when the demand for interim salary increases is expected to be submitted to the Minister of National Education, Mr P W Botha, later this month.

Nine white teachers' associations and the Federal Council of Teachers Associations have unanimously rejected the new salary scales which were announced last month by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the majority is expected to continue to press for a presidential commission.

The Transvaal Teachers Association believes that the HESC inquiry could be a useful subsidiary investigation, according to the secretary, Mr Jack Ballard.

But only a commission headed by a judge, Mr Ballard said, would be in a position to carry out the kind of investigation needed to resolve the growing problems in education.

In their demand for interim increases, teachers will stress the misleading information given by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, because he raised teachers' expectations of "reasonable increases".

In his statement in Parliament, the Minister included tax relief and other benefits in his calculation of increases in teachers' take home pay "giving a totally wrong impression".

Another pressure point is the rising number of teachers' resignations.

Last week the Director of the Transvaal Education Department, Professor J Jostes, announced that during the first five months of the year, 1692 teachers resigned.

"Last year there were 645 resignations."

The associations claim that, Mr Botha, in a meeting with the Federal Council last year, gave an undertaking that the fact that teachers missed out on increases in April 1979 would be taken into account when this year's increases were determined.

The TTA has warned that unless drastic adjustments in salary levels are made within the next six or seven weeks, the resignations rate at the end of the year could have "tremendous consequences for the quality of education".

...
PRESS RELEASE BY THE HONOURABLE T N H JANSON, MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

1. Further to my earlier announcement that an inquiry into the status of the educator had been undertaken by my Department during the second half of last year, I now wish to give further information on the project and the progress already made. However, I first wish to make it clear that this inquiry should not be confused with the HSRC's national inquiry into education, announced by the Prime Minister on 13 June. The HSRC inquiry is a general one, while the inquiry by my Department is specifically focused upon the status of the educator. The HSRC inquiry and that of my Department will be complementary.

2. The aim of this project is to determine the present and expected status of the educator in the South African Community and to determine the implications of this, after which a final report is to be submitted to me as soon as possible.

3. A project committee consisting of the following persons has been constituted to carry out the project:

Dr H S Steyn Director of University Affairs in the Department of National Education (Chairman)
Mr S C M Naudé Deputy Director-General of National Education
Prof H B Thom Chairman of the Universities Advisory Council
Prof J H Jooste Director of Education, Transvaal
Mr J A Meiring Director of Education, Orange Free State

The committee is being assisted by a group of researchers drawn from various education authorities and organisations representing a wide spectrum of...
the effect of the bureaucracy in the administration of education, etc.

5. The project is well advanced. I have also requested that arrangements be made to ensure that reports on all three parts be submitted to me by the end of 1980: I am satisfied that the progress made so far is such that this objective will be achieved. I trust that the results of the inquiry will help me to judge the status of the educator on the basis of scientific facts and that on the strength of this the Government will be able to take decisions that will ensure that justice will be done to all involved in education and teaching in South Africa.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

PRETORIA 2 JULY 1980
4. Die ondersoek bestaan uit drie afdelings, te wete 'n ondersoek waaruit 'n historiese perspektief op die huidige status van die opvoeder verkry word; 'n studie van vergoeding as faktor in die status van die opvoeder; en 'n ondersoek van ander faktore as vergoeding wat die status van die opvoeder beïnvloed.

In die eerste afdeling word ingegaan op die historiese ontwikkeling van die totale onderwysstelsel ten einde die implikasies daarvan vir die huidige status van die opvoeder te bepaal.

In die tweede afdeling word aan die hand van 'n studie van onlangse en huidige vergoedingstrukture van opvoeders en verwante personeel; die totale jaarlikse uitgawe aan vergoeding vir opvoeders en verwante personeel; die vergelykende vergoedingstrukture van opvoeders en vergelykbare beroepe in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die buiteland; die behoefte aan mannekrag van die verlangde gehalte in onderwysinstellings in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika; en 'n posevaluasie van verskillende poste in die opvoeders- en ander vergelykbare beroepe, beginsels uitgewerk wat van toepassing behoort te wees by die ontwikkeling van 'n mededingende vergoedingstuktur vir die opvoedersberoep as geheel.

In die derde afdeling word ondersoek gedoen na die sogenaamde higiëniese faktore soos voorskrifte waaraan die opvoeder onderworpe is, administratiewe en buitemuurse verpligtinge, gemeenskapsverwagtinge van die op-
DURBAN. — It was ironical that at a time when South African politicians were talking about impending change in the field of labour and economy, the schools, which should nurture and guide this change, were still allowed to remain the most segregated institutions in society.

The Minister of Education for the KwaZulu Government, Dr. Oscar Dhlomo, said this on the last day of the Natal Teachers’ Society’s annual conference in Durban yesterday.

Racial tolerance did not simply grow like wild trees — it had to be deliberately and patiently implanted into people’s minds, and this should be done at school, he said.

“It would be a tragedy if South Africa failed to make use of the abundant manpower resources simply because of a political ideology that set great store by a person’s skin colour rather than his human capabilities,” he said.

In reply to a question on how the idea of one education system would be incorporated into Inkatha, Dr. Dhlomo said Inkatha preached the idea of cultural liberation.
new call for a commission

THE central executive committee of the South African Council for English Education has sent a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. P W Botha, urging him to appoint a commission with a judge as chairman to consider some of the immediate and urgent needs in education.

A copy of the letter, dated June 23, and signed by the central executive committee chairman, Dr. E C Halliday, was released to the press yesterday.

The letter says the council welcomes the Cabinet decision that an in-depth investigation into all aspects of education be undertaken.

But it noted "with great unease" that it has now been decided that the Human Sciences Research Council be requested to launch a co-ordinated and scientific investigation in collaboration with all interested parties and to make recommendations to the Cabinet within 12 months.

``This indicates by implication that a commission is not to be appointed."

``We agree with the statement by the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations that a research organization, while it is designed to analyse the problems, is not a body which can be expected to make proposals for administrative change and reform with any expectation that its proposals will find acceptance by the general body of citizens."

``A more suitable way in which the HSRC can be used is for providing research facilities for a statutory commission which we should like to propose."

``We again urge you to take the step, which we proposed in our letter of June 9, of appointing a commission -- with a judge as chairman and educational experts and men of long standing in education as members -- to consider some of the immediate and urgent needs about which there is virtually no disagreement," the letter says.

The council says this commission should make proposals within a few months for some immediate steps towards bringing some stability into education.

``After this, the information being gathered by the HSRC should go to the commission in stages to enable a fundamental restructuring of the national education system to take place."

``The country is in a thoroughly disturbed state over many issues, including educational policy and administration, and there is an urgent need for the Government to be seen to be taking some preliminary steps to rectify the position," the letter adds. -- Sapa.
Education probe runs into teacher opposition

By Sheryl Raine

Several white teachers' associations are expected to reject the Human Sciences Research Council's commission of inquiry into education at a meeting in Pretoria today.

Teachers' dissatisfaction with the appointment of the commission is expected to dominate the meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations.

The FCTA called on member teachers' associations to convey teachers' views on the commission to the federal council by Monday this week. Discussion of the reports and suggestions for further action were to take up most of today's meeting.

Mr Jack Ballard, general-secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, told The Star he believed several associations would reject the HSRC commission and renew their original call for a fully-fledged commission of inquiry headed by a judge.

"I believe the federal council accepted the HSRC commission on condition that evidence be led in public and under oath, that the final report be tabled in Parliament and that those giving evidence could be cross-examined," he said.

"The Minister of Education, Mr Punt Janson, gave some assurances concerning the tabling of the report in Parliament. He also said that the HSRC commission could, if necessary, be turned into a Presidential commission of inquiry. But no concrete assurances have been given.

"Under the circumstances, the TTA will reject the principle of the HSRC commission. The Transvaliese Onderwyservereniging expressed considerable doubt about the commission, last week, and I would not be surprised if other associations express themselves against the commission just as forcefully."
Trial of 41 children in camera

THE TRIAL of 41 Bellville school children, charged with public violence after stone-throwing incidents in Bellville South on June 9, is continuing.

The 41 are charged with public violence, alternatively with attending an unlawful gathering under the Rượtous Assemblies Act or malicious damage to property.

The trial has been proceeding for two weeks and the State has closed its case.

At present, the children are giving evidence. They are on bail of R100 each, which was set after their first appearance on June 10.

The trial is expected to continue till next week.

Mr M J Langenhoven is on the bench. Mr A C Human is appearing for the State. Mr Wilm M Lew and Mr B Griesel instructed by A M Omar and Company are appearing for the children.
Confusion on return to schools

BLACK schoolchildren in the Western Cape were supposed to have returned to their classrooms after the mid-year holiday today, but many high school pupils failed to do so due to a misunderstanding, according to a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training.

The spokesman said the misunderstanding arose because the official calendar scheduled the start of term as July 7 (Monday), but the diaries issued to the pupils stated that 'back-to-school' day was Tuesday, July 7. This had led to confusion, particularly because the schools usually restarted on a Tuesday.

Inspectors were still making the rounds of the schools to estimate attendance, but it was expected the situation would be normal tomorrow.

Primary schools started today on schedule with no problems.

EAST CAPE

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that the boycott of black schools in the Eastern Cape continued today when the schools reopened for the third term.

Thousands of pupils at an estimated 28 schools in the area are believed to be still involved in the boycott.

There were no reports of incidents at any of the schools. At some, pupils were reported to be carrying placards and singing freedom songs.

The Department of Education and Training's circuit inspector in the Eastern Cape, Mr Steve Buys, refused to give details of the schools still affected.

'All I can say is that the boycott is still on,' he said.

A spokesman for the department in Pretoria, Mr G E Engelsbrecht, referred inquiries to Mr J Owens of the Cape Town office who in turn referred them to Mr Buys.

The circuit inspector for Albany, Mr G Meerhoud, confirmed that pupils of two black schools in Grahamstown continued the stayaway from classes.

Meanwhile, Port Elizabeth black, coloured and Indian leaders are seeking an urgent interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for a delegation to discuss pupil's grievances about education.
School boycott spreads

PORT ELIZABETH — The boycott at black schools in the Eastern Cape spread to Somerset East today when pupils of Somerset East junior high school and Nieki higher primary school marched out of their classrooms.

The boycott continued at higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Uitenhage.

Black schools in the area reopened for the third term yesterday with no change in the boycott which started nearly two months ago.

Mr. Steve Ruse, Port Elizabeth's circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, confirmed today that the boycott was continuing.

CALENDAR FAULT

He said there was no question of a misunderstanding over dates in the calendar, as a booklet had been printed out long ago.

His information is that all higher primary and secondary schools were affected, he said.

'I believe that none of the lower primary schools is affected.'

In the Peninsula the St. Kamile Secondary School at Nyanga reported that no pupils had arrived and no lessons were being given. At other high schools — the Fezeka and ID Minto High Schools at Gqumuleni and the Langa High School — the telephones rung unanswered.

Mr. P.J. Scheepers, circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training, said today it was not known what the school attendance was today. Inspectors were checking the situation.

Yesterday, when schools started after the midyear holiday, attendance at primary schools in the Peninsula was normal, but irregular attendance was reported at high schools. Mr. Scheepers said this was due to a misunderstanding about the official date for the start of term.

Most black schools throughout the country remained with full attendance today, according to a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, Sapa reports.

He said exceptions were schools in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.
Police use teargas at PE schools

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — Police used teargas this morning when large crowds gathered outside two Port Elizabeth schools where pupils were boycotting classes.

This was confirmed by the liaison officer for police in the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen.

He said that at both schools the crowds dispersed included some pupils, but the majority were those watching the boycotting pupils.

The crowd of about 500 in the street outside Leviso Secondary School in New Brighton was dispersed with teargas when they refused to heed a police request to move off because they were obstructing traffic.

A crowd of about 200 in the street outside Thembelihle Technical School in New Brighton was dispersed in similar circumstances.

In both cases, the crowds were calm and there were no incidents of violence. There were no injuries or arrests.
Change will mean reforms in education

SOCIAL change coming to South Africa will require reforms in pre-school education, according to Professor M B Steinberg, senior lecturer in the university of Cape Town's education department.

These reforms would be part of a change in the education system as a whole, he said.

In the keynote address today at the start of a study conference organised by The South African Association for Early Childhood Education, Professor Steinberg said reforms would involve new projects and a spirit of commitment from pre-primary educators.

One need was for pre-primary education subsidies to be augmented across the board for all races. Professor Steinberg was confident the authorities were moving in this direction.

He said the realisation that pre-primary education was not child-minding, but an operation as important as primary and, secondary schooling, was long overdue. The task for the '80s was to integrate pre-primary schooling into the education system as a whole. More research in the field was needed.

Teacher training colleges in South Africa were the best on the continent and compared favourably with those in Europe and America, but it was regrettable that direct university involvement in training pre-primary education had been small.

A new approach should involve the mother in the teaching process to strengthen family unity. Mothers tended to devolve their responsibilities on the pre-primary teacher.

More than 200 teachers are attending the conference, which runs until Friday. Ten papers will be presented, and workshops and audio-visual programmes have been arranged.
Boycott of schools goes on

A CROWD of pupils from high schools in the black townships gathered at Guguletu today as the third-term boycott of classes entered its third day.

There was a complete stay away at all high schools except at Fezeka senior secondary school.

Pupils from the three other high schools — I D Mkhize, Langa and Zizamile — gathered at Fezeka for an awareness programme.

A pupil said one reason for the continuation of the boycott this term was the position of the striking meat workers who were locked out by Cape Town meat firms about two months ago.

'NORMAL'

Mr D H Owens, the director of the department of Education in the Peninsula, said he had no reason to believe the situation had changed much since yesterday.

He said the attendance at lower primary schools was normal.

At Langa and Guguletu, a large number of pupils from high and primary schools were walking along the streets.

In the Eastern Cape, the extensive boycott of classes at black schools continued today but no violence was reported.

The aggregate consumption is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line. The consumption function is not a straight line.
Cape pupils on rampage

Cape, Brigadier AFR Verwey, confirmed in a telephone interview from Grahamstown today, when a mob of about 2,000 boycotting pupils went on the rampage, shattering hundreds of school windows, ripping blackboards off walls and stoning cars.

The Divisional Inspector of Police in the Eastern Province, who named the principal, whose name is not known, was injured.

He said a mob of boycotting pupils from the Andrew Moya School and the Nathaniel Nyaluss High School, marched on the Ntsika Junior School. Police had information that they ‘wanted to kill the principal’. They pelted the school with stones but dispersed when police used teargas.

Brigadier Verwey denied knowledge of damage to other schools by stone-throwing pupils in Grahamstown, but reports were received that two other black schools were also extensively damaged.

A spokesman at the Gewu Higher Primary School, who would not be named for fear of victimisation, said many windows were shattered at his school. He said the neighbouring school, Makanazkop Junior Secondary School, was also damaged. He said a large crowd of pupils, apparently dispersed by teargas, at Ntsika school, marched on his
Baton-charge on pupils

Argus Correspondents
GRAHAMSTOWN.—Police used batons and dogs to disperse a crowd of pupils in Fingo Village here and four policemen were injured by stones. Two blacks injured by batons were admitted to the Grahamstown hospital.

An undisclosed number of pupils were arrested.

Brigadier A. P. B. Verwey said tear gas had been used on pupils yesterday when they pelted the principal's office and school buildings with stones. No tear gas had been used today.

This afternoon the townships were quiet but police were still patrolling them.

'No gatherings will take place in Grahamstown's black townships again today,' Brigadier Verwey said.

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that the circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training in Grahamstown, Mr. G. Mericq, was due to make an assessment today of damage in Grahamstown after yesterday's stoning of at least three schools.

Most of the damage was inflicted at one school, Ntsika Junior Secondary School, where about 200 window panes were shattered.

- VICTORIA
Elsewhere in the Eastern Cape the boycott continued today.
Twenty port Elizabeth schools — all higher primary or secondary — were affected by boycotts yesterday.

In Cape Town, the Committee of 31, which has been regulating the schools boycott in the Western Cape has decided to continue the boycott until all its short-term demands are met.

Schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs start their third term next week and those under the Department of Indian Affairs the following week.

The committee said in a statement the demands had to be met at all schools, including those under departments serving Indian and African pupils.

The demands include the unconditional reinstatement of all pupils and students expelled or suspended; independent, democratic representative councils; the provision of textbooks and repairs to damaged school buildings.

Early reports indicated that the boycott of classes in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa was continuing today.
The real reason for the boycott... 

By Hugh Robertson

WHITES who think coloured and black schoolchildren have made their point and should call off their school boycott have not grasped the purpose of it all, according to militants who support the extended boycott taking place in Cape Town.

They level the same accusation at black and coloured leaders, including educationists, and defiantly maintain that the boycott has not been abandoned. They say that they are not only protest against segregated education but also to give the pupils a sense of group discipline and some understanding of political organisation.

TO RAISE AWARENESS

The experience, they say, was intended to raise awareness and to engender solidarity in the sense that when the younger generation took over leadership roles in the community it would simply not tolerate the existing order in South Africa.

The shared experience of the boycott, they argue, would give the younger generation an idea of what it could do to change that order. The boycott was not intended only to build solidarity and to heighten consciousness, but also to give the pupils a sense of group discipline and some understanding of political organisation.

The militants say it has not. They are pressing for more "awareness classes" and more action among the pupils to achieve their goals.

Why have schoolchildren become the focus of the boycott? Partly, it seems, because they are mobilised, being generally grouped together in the same way.

Also, because they are not burdened by the responsibilities of the older generation and are thus free to take action.

But perhaps the main reason was provided by the sympathetic school principal. He said that the children have made a protest for the future, whereas adults are weighed down by despair and are thus unable to act.
Police baton charge E Cape pupils

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH.—Clashes between boycotting black pupils and police continued in the Eastern Cape today where police baton charged two gatherings of pupils.

This was confirmed by the liaison officer for police in this area, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, who reported this situation to be calm but tense in Port Elizabeth.

Police were patrolling African townships here, and were also watching Grahamstown, Port Alfred and Cradock closely, after Port Alfred had its first unrest yesterday.

STRATEGY.

Today's first baton charge, apparently the latest riot police strategy here to disperse 'dangerous' pupil gatherings, was at Tszangwa Junior Secondary School in Kwazakhele, Port Elizabeth.

Major van Rooyen said about 500 pupils gathered in the school grounds. When they would not heed police requests to disperse, a baton charge was ordered, after which they dispersed.

In Port Alfred, 300 pupils of the Nomzana School and hooligans were baton charged when they locked themselves up inside the school then stacked desks against doors and windows and shouted challenges at the police.

The police forced the doors and the pupils were driven out with batons.

NO INJURIES

No dogs, birdshot or teargas were used, no one was arrested and no injuries were reported, Major van Rooyen said.

Unrest broke out in Port Alfred's black townships yesterday but was quickly quelled. Police claimed those responsible were hooligans stoning cars.
Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Hundreds of pupils at Mamafeng lower primary school in Saulsville were locked out of their classrooms today.

Classes were again disrupted at some schools in Atteridgeville where pupils were forced out yesterday. Pupils were forced out of their classes at Mboweni higher primary school and J J de Jong lower primary school. Mboweni was also affected yesterday.

STRANGE

Teachers and pupils arrived at Mamafeng earlier today to find that they could not get into their classrooms because the school keys had been forcibly taken away from the cleaning women by some strange boys.

Four classrooms were later opened with keys brought by officials of the Local Administration Board.

The boycott of classes by Pretoria's Hofmeyr High School by pupils entered its fifth day.

Mr. Jack le Letshu, principal of Mamelodi High School, Pretoria, was injured yesterday when he was struck by a rock on the forehead by a group of demonstrating youths.

A witness said the incident happened in the school's premises when a group of demonstrators marched up to the school and demanded to enter the yard but Mr. Letshu would not allow them into the school yard.

Stones were thrown at the school. One of the stones hit Mr. Letshu on the forehead, and he was taken to a doctor for stitches.

It is reported from Durban that Kwazulu High School pupils are continuing the boycott of classes which they began more than two months ago.
Teacher crisis talks feared deadlocked

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

AMID increasing support for protest action in the teacher crisis, negotiations between the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, and the executive of the Federal Council of Teachers Associations are feared to have reached deadlock.

The Minister and FCOTA met in Pretoria yesterday to discuss salary levels and calls for the appointment of a Presidential commission to inquire into all aspects of education.

The meeting took place in the wake of yesterday's news that the Transvaal Teachers Association is urging members to support a "protest week".

Senior educationists said yesterday that the fear of a stalemate appeared to be confirmed by the fact that no statement was issued after yesterday's meeting.

They said that while the negotiations dragged on, teachers were becoming more restive and militant, and the number eager for "strike action" was growing.

"We can't even get a firm "no" from the Minister," one said.

The Government was ignoring the alarming increase in teacher resignations — more than 1 000 in the Transvaal alone in the first quarter of the year.

The fact that the Government is apparently unwilling to give a firm commitment on pay, and that it has assigned an education investigation to the Human Sciences Research Council instead of a Presidential commission, has, according to the TTA secretary, Mr Jack Ballard, "increased the frustration and anger of teachers to a point where a growing number favour strike action".

Mr Ballard recalled that last November, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, called the FCOTA to a meeting at the Union Buildings because of growing agitation among teachers.

Mr Botha undertook to see that the exclusion of teachers from public sector increases in April last year would be fully taken into account when the new salary scales were compiled.

When the new scales were announced in April, it was obvious that this undertaking had not been met, Mr Ballard said, and that teachers had been denied the "special treatment" they had been promised.

Since April, there had been a series of meetings between the teachers and Mr Janson. None of these had produced firm answers to teacher grievances.

Mr Ballard warned: "The threat of strikes is not an idle threat. More and more teachers are talking of this as the only way to get the needed urgent attention focused on their grievances."
Weekend Argus
Correspondent
DURBAN. — Senior
officials of the African
Teachers’ Association of
South Africa (Atasa) today
held urgent talks with the
Director General of black
education, Mr G J Roux-
sev. in Pretoria in an
attempt to end the school
boycott.

Mr H H Diameze, sec-
cretary general of Atasa,
said today that they had
submitted a memorandum
which, among other things,
called for:
O The appointment of a
commission to investigate
the educational system;
O The opening of all in-
stitutions of higher learn-
ing to students of all race
groups without any re-
striction; and
O Parity in teachers’
salaries.
Teachers call for an investigation

AN URGENT CALL for a commission of inquiry into the whole system of education was this week made by the African Teachers’ Association of South Africa (Atasa). Their call comes in the face of increasing school boycotts in the country.

Mr H H Dlammenze, Atasa’s secretary-general, said his association had recommended that the Department of Education and Training investigate the most effective ways of eliminating inequalities in the education of black children. The recommendations were contained in a memorandum submitted to Pretoria on Friday.

Mr Dlammenze said his association reiterated its stand for equal subsidisation of education for children of all race groups.

It also recommended the opening of all teacher training institutions to students of all race groups to promote uniform standards.

Meanwhile, observers believe a new dimension has been added to the schools boycott since the stayaway by Soweto secondary school students on Friday.

There was virtually no attendance at schools in the township as students gathered in schools yards. They claimed pamphlets calling for a schools boycott had been circulating at many schools.

Coloured students at Cape Peninsula schools will resume their boycott until their short-term demands have been met. Schools reopen on Tuesday.

The demands include repairs to buildings, the provision of equipment and textbooks and the unconditional reinstatement of suspended or expelled students.

Schools boycotts spread to Soweto

Black senior school pupils from Cape Town’s Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu townships are holding “awareness programmes”. They decided at a meeting this week to continue the boycott of classes.

The boycott, they said, is no longer only a protest against Bantu Education but a lesson in solidarity and organising through increased awareness.

Police used teargas in Port Elizabeth this week to disperse boycotting students. A spokesman for the Fort Elizabeth Students’ Council said it was “stern police action” in response to the students’ new strategy.

The strategy is to keep the students united by gathering at one school in each of the three townships. Twenty-seveq students were arrested.

The schools crisis in Durban’s KwaMashu township continues with some 10,000 students now staying away. They have continued boycotting classes in spite of the personal intervention of Chief Gelsa Buthelezi.

In addition to their protest against Bantu Education, students are complaining about overcrowded classrooms, the lack of proper laboratories and recreational facilities as well as the shortage of properly qualified Maths, Science and English teachers.

Classes were disrupted at eight schools in Pretoria’s Atteridgeville township, including Hofmeyr High, where students have been boycotting classes since school reopened on Monday.

Students at Takula High in KwaThema, Springs, are refusing to attend classes in protest against the detention of five members of the Kwalazul branch, one of which is a classmate.

Police Minister Lujie Grange said his men had been ordered to “strictly enforce” the ban on assemblies of more than ten people.
Pupils to decide on return tomorrow

INDICATIONS are that coloured students and pupils at colleges and schools in the Peninsula will return to the various institutions tomorrow to review the current boycott of classes.

The boycott, which started in the Peninsula almost four months ago in protest against 'inferior education', resulted in the widespread disruption of schools throughout the country.

The Committee of 81, which has been regulating the school boycott in the Western Cape, said in a statement today it had decided that pupils and students would return to school tomorrow to review the current school boycott.

Student mass

'The decision to continue or suspend the boycott rests with the student mass,' the statement said.

'We call on students to discuss the decision with their working parents and other groups included in the struggle.'

The committee said a decision to return to classes would depend on the reaction from the State.

'If the State refuses to meet our short-term demands, continues with the detention of people, does not lift the ban on meetings and withdraws (readmission) application forms, the decision-making process will be prolonged,' the statement said.

Demands

The short-term demands listed include independent, democratically-elected representative councils, all required textbooks to be delivered at all schools represented on the committee, including schools under the Department of Education and Training, repairs to damaged schools and the reinstatement of students and pupils expelled as a result of the school boycott.

The Argus Pretoria correspondent reports that the week-long boycott of classes at Hofmeyr High School in Atteridgeville, has ended.

In Mamelodi today everything was reported to be normal.
'GO BACK TO SCHOOL' PLEA

STUDENTS and pupils are our hope for freedom, but they must not turn our hope into despair by continuing the boycott,' Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector of schools in the Wynberg region under the Administration of Coloured Affairs, said today.

Dr Quint, urging students to go back to school when the new term begins tomorrow, said if students were resolute in their decision and desire to complete their examinations then there was nothing to prevent them from giving a creditable performance.

'Obviously they have lost time, but if they work they should have a good chance of passing. There won't be any time for half measures, however,' he said.

He suggested that schools run extra classes to extend the normal day.

He said students and pupils should realise that, 'For all the arrangements, but if they are not prepared to work twice as hard and get stuck in right away, they will not pass.'

He said students and pupils should realise that there would always be things with which they could sympathise, but there were other ways of showing it besides boycotting.

Quoting from Joshua 9:21, he said: 'Students have to decide now whether they want to be 'tears of wood and drawers of water.'
All quiet in E Cape black schools boycott

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The boycott of African schools in Port Elizabeth continued today — there were no mass gatherings, police/pupil clashes or other incidents which marked last week's continued boycott.

Reports from schools in other parts of the Eastern Cape were that some African pupils turned up, but were not attending classes.

The number of Eastern Cape schools affected by boycotts on Friday was estimated at between 40 and 50.

No Incidents

The liaison officer for police in the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said no incidents of unrest or mass pupil gatherings had been reported in the townships today.

The last unrest was on Saturday in Port Elizabeth's Walmer township and in Veepoort.

Eight incidents of stoning had been reported at the weekend, all but one at Veepoort, where a private vehicle was also burnt on Saturday.

Teargas was used four times to disperse crowds of between 250 and 300.

Teargas was also used to disperse a crowd in Walmer township on Saturday evening when a police vehicle and two private vehicles were stoned.

The Divisional Inspector in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier A F B Verwey, has disclosed that riot police would, from this week, use sjamboks to disperse pupils if they massed.

The reason was that the pupils had to be frightened off but not injured, he said.

Soweto school attendance was normal today, the Argus Correspondent in Johannesburg reports.

A police spokesman in Durban said that the situation at black schools today had also been quiet.

Pamphlets calling for a boycott of lectures were distributed among students at Fort Hare, Alice, today as the university reopened after being closed for three months.
Students refuse to sign readmission forms

A confrontation is threatening between the authorities and a large number of coloured students at Hewat and other Peninsula training colleges, who have refused to sign readmission forms.

Colleges and schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs are due to start the third term tomorrow amid signs that the widespread disruption of classes cannot be halted during the past four months could continue.

Expelled

Students at several training colleges were expelled at the end of last term as a result of the boycott of classes and have to apply for readmission.

The Department of Coloured Relations, however, in response to representations to make the return of students as easy as possible, have simplified the admission form.

But the committee of Western Province Colleges, a body which represents students at Peninsula training colleges, said in a statement issued at the weekend it had urged students not to sign any admission forms and to return to colleges tomorrow unconditionally.

No conditions

In its statement, the students' representative body said students at the seven training colleges, training schools and the Peninsula Technikon would be going back to classes on Tuesday unconditionally.

The conditions under which the students will be allowed back as laid down in the recommendations by the department are such that they will be forcing students to assume a passive role, the statement continued.

"Students realise they have a responsibility to go back to classes so as to qualify and go back to the community. If any college is victimised or if any action is taken against any student, all the colleges will react and stand together."
THOUSANDS of pupils in the Western Cape returned to class today for the start of the third school term.

At some high schools, it appeared that normal lessons were being resumed. Principals approached by The Argus said their schools were between 75 and 100 percent full.

Several principals reported that pupils had returned in large numbers, and that they were having a good start to the term.

On the other hand, some schools were still struggling to reach full capacity. One principal said that they had received some reports of pupils not attending due to transport issues.

Assurances

Yesterday, a report of a letter from Mr. A.J. Arendse, director of Education, to the Department of Education, in which he appealed to parents to consider school for their children, stated that the authorities had agreed to a delay in the start of the school term.

The letter was in response to concerns raised by some parents regarding the safety of their children during school hours. The authorities agreed to delay the start of school for a few days to allow for additional security measures to be put in place.

A circuit inspector visited the schools and reported that the majority of the schools were ready to accommodate the pupils, although some were still struggling to meet the demand.

Positive Note

An estimated 70 percent of pupils had returned to school today. The inspectors were pleased with the progress made so far and encouraged schools to continue working towards full capacity.

The inspectors also noted that there were some challenges, particularly in areas with limited transport infrastructure. They encouraged schools to work closely with the authorities to address these issues.

The inspectors highlighted the importance of continued collaboration between schools and the Department of Education to ensure a safe and conducive learning environment for all pupils.
...am convinced that the authorities are deeply concerned about solving the problems in education.

Sincerity

Consequently, I take the liberty of approaching you with the request to give the authorities the opportunity of proving their sincerity, the letter said.

The Committee of SI released a statement yesterday calling on pupils to return to school this week to discuss and review the 13-week boycott.

It said, the decision to suspend or continue the boycott is in the hands of the student mass, but warned that the decision would also be influenced by the reaction of the State to their short-term demands.

The demands

Their short-term demands include recognition of independently elected SRCs, all required textbooks to be delivered at schools, all repairs on school buildings to be done and unconditional reinstatement of all those suspended or expelled because of the boycott.

Meanwhile pupils at schools in the Peninsula's black townships are continuing with the boycott.

Mr. D. H. Owens, regional director of the Department of Education and Training, said there were no pupils at secondary schools.

The attendance at higher primary schools was "very poor" and at lower primary schools "satisfactory."

There was a full turnout of students at diesel and...
Clashes at Uitenhage

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH.—Police and pupils clashed again at Uitenhage today, a police spokesman said.

About 200 pupils were gathered at the Illingwe Secondary School in Kabah township at 11 am and would not disperse when told to do so. They were then routed by police using sjamboks. After that, about 200 adults regrouped and when they refused to disperse teargas was used. Two adults were arrested on charges of public violence.

E township unrest worsens

Argus Bureau

ELIZABETH.—The unrest in the townships here and yesterday and today, the main target of stoning mobs were buses of the PE Tramway Co. A policeman and a white motorist were slightly injured.

A police spokesman said seven buses were stoned just before 8 am today in Johnson Road. About 300 people gathered yesterday afternoon also in Johnson Road, and threw stones when police arrived.

Constable S. J. Webb was hit in the right eye. The crowd was dispersed with teargas and a baton charge. There were no arrests or injuries.

At 4.30 pm 11 buses were stoned in Zwane township. There was no police action, no arrests and no injuries.

About 8 pm a motorist, Mr T. J. de Freeze of Colesveld, stopped in Struan Road because of a bus and was stoned through the open car window. He has a 6 cm. cut in his right shoulder.

The house of a security policeman, Constable Z. H. Bpelo, was burnt down in KwaZulu last night.

VEHICLES

Delivery vehicles were set alight in this area yesterday.

A petrol bomb was hurled into the cab of a delivery lorry in Johnson Road. A crowd of 200 was dispersed with teargas.

Between 20 and 30 people around a municipal vehicle in KwaZulu yesterday were dispersed by police wielding sjamboks.

The windows had been smashed and the radio damaged.

Attempts had also been made to set it alight.
Boycott by coloureds reaches crucial test

Political Staff

The coloured pupils' boycott, which sparked the recent countrywide educational and labour unrest, reaches a crucial stage today when coloured schools and colleges reopen for the third term.

With black pupils in some of the major urban areas still boycotting classes - and with the stayaway spreading to schools near Pretoria - the line of action coloured pupils will take was unclear yesterday.

In Cape Town, where the boycotts started last March, the Committee of 61 yesterday called on pupils and students to return to their institutions, but asked them to review the situation and decide for themselves whether to resume classes.

The committee - the pupils' and students' representative group co-ordinating the boycotts - said it had not received a mandate from its members on the line of action to follow.

This was because of the ban by the Government on gatherings of more than 10 people.

The committee issued a list of short-term demands, which included the lifting of the ban on gatherings, the release of detainees, and reinstatement of expelled students.

Students at teachers' training colleges were expelled at the end of last term because of the boycotts.

The Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills, said yesterday that there had been positive reaction to the steps taken by the department to ensure a return to normal teaching when its eight teachers' colleges and six training schools reopened today.

Most students had applied for readmission and agreed to abide by the conditions, he said.

"The department also made special arrangements to ensure that the re-admission of students will be handled efficiently and without unnecessary delays by appointing a local committee at each of the institutions to consider all applications on the spot.

"However, students who are not prepared to apply for readmission and to give the necessary undertaking, will not be allowed to enter the institutions or the campuses."

In Johannesburg, coloured pupils would not say whether they would return to classes, but sources said they would study the Cape situation before making a final decision.

Black high school pupils in the Peninsula continued their boycott yesterday. And high schools in Durban's KwaMashu township were deserted as the boycott continued. However, schools in Umlazi were reported to be inundated with requests from KwaMashu parents seeking to register their children.

The public relations officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, said the boycott was still effective at six secondary and two higher primary schools in Roehampton.

He said that for the first time since schools reopened last week, pupils stayed away from a few schools in Mabopane, near Pretoria, yesterday.

Attendance at schools in Soweto was 88%, while in Mamelodi and Alberton, Pretoria, the attendance was an average 86%.

At Tlakula High School, KwaThema, Springs, only a 30% attendance was registered.
‘Act now on education’

Political Reporter

THE chairman of Anglo American Corporation, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, has called on the Government to take urgent steps to defuse the education crisis in the country.

Presenting the corporation's annual report yesterday, Mr Oppenheimer said it was essential the Government go much further than its present generalised expression of intent on educational reform.

"It seems to me that it should commit itself to the achievement of equal educational facilities for all, not in some undefined future but within an agreed period which should be as short as possible."

But he added, that alone would not be enough to defuse the simmering black and coloured education crisis.

It would also be necessary for the Government to give practical evidence of its goodwill by taking immediate steps to improve the situation.

"For example, all universities, technikons and training colleges should be opened on proper conditions to students of all races.

"Then it should certainly be possible within a comparatively brief period to achieve a single standard matriculation examination to be written by students of all races."

"And there could surely be no insuperable difficulty in the way of moving rapidly to parity in the pay of teachers having equivalent qualifications," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He pointed out that a commission was to inquire — belatedly — into the whole education system.
Schools may be closed if boycott continues

SCHOOLS in the Peninsula affected by the class boycott will be closed if the unrest continues and the situation does not return to normal, high school principals have been warned.

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

A circular letter, sent out by the Administration of Coloured Affairs yesterday, said the administration had "anticipated" that the situation would have returned to normal by the beginning of the third term.

ABNORMAL

It said, however, that if the situation remained "abnormal" on any date thereafter schools would be closed.

It also warned that if schools were closed pupils would be readmitted only at the personal request of their parents.

Dr Quint said no school would be closed "without good reason" and that the circular was intended to outline to principals the procedure that would be followed should the unrest continue.

Today the principal of a high school in Mitchell's Plain sent the pupils home and closed the school after school buildings were stoned.

Dr Quint said the step was taken for the safety of the pupils and that the school would reopen tomorrow.

The Committee of 81 is expected to take a decision today about whether to continue the boycott.

A member of the Committee of 81, Miss Dawn Philander, a Wynberg schoolgirl, has been detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Boland police also confirmed the detention of a Standard 8 pupil at the Paulus Joubert High School in Paarl, Mr Gerald Andrews.

REEF NORMAL

Attendance at black and coloured schools on the Reef was normal today according to principals.

Attendance on the East Rand was also normal at coloured schools, and circuit inspectors for these to say attendance at black schools was also normal today.

The University of Fort Hare students boycott continued today as students stayed away from lectures while calling for the release of the 20 students detained in May.
Johannesburg — The chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, has called on the government to take urgent steps to defuse the education crisis in South Africa.

Presenting the corporation’s annual report yesterday, Mr. Oppenheimer said it was essential that the government should go much farther than its present generalised expression of intent in regard to educational reform.

"It seems to me that it should commit itself to the achievement of equal educational facilities for all, not in some undefined future, but within an agreed period which should be as short as possible."

But, he added, that alone would not be enough to defuse the simmering black and coloured education crisis. It would also be necessary for the government to give practical evidence of its goodwill by taking immediate steps to improve the situation.

"For example, all universities, technikons and training colleges should be opened on proper conditions to students of all races. Then it should certainly be possible within a comparatively brief period to achieve a single-standard matriculation examination to be written by students of all races."

There could surely be no insuperable difficulty in the way of moving rapidly to parity in the pay of teachers having equivalent qualifications, Mr. Oppenheimer said.

He pointed out that a commission was to inquire, belatedly, into the entire education system. "It is to be hoped that out of this inquiry will come a programme, with a definite time-schedule attached to it, for the elimination of this major cause of resentment and unrest among the black and coloured communities."
By Elizabeth Wilson

The Chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, has called for an urgent and fundamental remodelling of the country's educational system to provide equal facilities for all within an agreed period.

In his chairman's statement for 1980, Mr Oppenheimer says it is essential that the Government to "much further than its present generalised expression of intent" as regards educational reform.

It should commit itself to the achievement of equal educational facilities for all, not in an undefined future, but within an agreed period which, he said, should be "as short as is practically possible."

"This," he predicted, "will still not be sufficient to diffuse the simmering crisis in regard to black and coloured education. It will also be necessary for the Government to give practical evidence of its goodwill by taking immediate steps to improve the situation."

Mr Oppenheimer said all universities, technikons and training colleges should be opened on proper conditions to students of all races.

Standard matric

"Then," he said, "it should certainly be possible within a comparatively short period to achieve a single standard matriculation examination to be written by students of all races."

There could, he said, surely be no insurmountable difficulty in the way of moving rapidly to parity in the pay of teachers with equivalent qualifications.

A commission now to inquire into the whole education system, which has been appointed long ago said Mr Oppenheimer, but at least it was "better late than never."

It was to be hoped that one of this inquiry would come up with a programme, with a definite time schedule attached to it.

Defining the magnitude of the task, Mr Oppenheimer said he achieved the average ratio of 15 teacher to every 35 pupils, 400,000 qualified teachers would have to be recruited for the entire population. There are at present — an increase of 212 percent.

He said it had further been calculated that to meet the objectives of equalisation and equity expenditure on education as a percentage of gross national product (GNP) would have to be increased from the present level of about 4 percent to 10 percent.

Acute shortage

He also stressed the acute and growing shortage of skilled workers as the "reason why South Africa's industry is dying."

An estimated 100,000 jobs remained unfilled because the necessary trained workers to fill them were unavailable.

"This situation," he predicted, "must rapidly worsen as the economic expansion gathers momentum."

It was obvious in the current education system being heavily weighted in favour of white, perhaps equally important was the heavy weighting of the system towards academic, as distinct from technical education.

12 — (this illustrated)

He said that within this system the bias against technical education for blacks was strikingly illustrated.

While blacks made up 64 percent of all pupils receiving primary and secondary education, only nine percent received technical training at secondary level and an almost negligible 6 percent of technical students — 400 out of 24,000 — at a tertiary level.

Mr Oppenheimer added that it was of urgent importance to open up opportunities for black work and competition on equal terms. The Government on this occasion must tack the lead in expanding the economy.

He said the Prime Minister had last year given the country good reason to look forward to a great programme of reform and he "urgently linked this with the growth of all private enterprise."

But despite the success of the Prime Minister's meeting with mainly white industrialists last weekend, Mr Oppenheimer felt it to be "hard to pretend that significant progress had been made towards realizing the hopes and confidence that were raised then.

One morning in black workers, he said, was still obstructed by a maze of laws and regulations and the apparent absence of coloured and Indian workers is often illustrated by the lack of housing in areas where their skills are required.

Mr Oppenheimer said the Prime Minister in particular had to bring the electorate to recognize — as foreign investors already did — that racial discrimination and free enterprise were "basically incompatible."

Failure to eradicate one would ultimately result in the destruction of the other.

Mr Oppenheimer warned that a government which did not face now and then the fact that it would have to be faced in a much aggravated form in the
Students leave Fort Hare

ALICE — Hundreds of Fort Hare University students left the campus today after they had been given an ultimatum by the Rector, Professor J M de Wet, either to attend lectures or leave the university.

The public relations officer for the university, Mr Norman Holliday, said only 10 percent of the 1,700 students counted on the campus last night, had gone back to lectures today.

'A couple of hundred' had left the campus and it was not sure what the rest were planning to do.
—Argus Bureau and Sapa.
PUPILS GO BACK TO CLASSES

THOUSANDS of schoolchildren throughout the Western Cape returned to their classrooms today to end the 11-week boycott of classes in protest against 'inferior education'.

The Committee of 81 which has spearheaded the boycott in the Western Cape, decided yesterday to suspend the boycott as from today.

A spokesman said an overwhelming majority of schools represented on the committee voted in favour of a return to normality.

In a short statement the committee said it would actively campaign for the attainment of all short-term demands at the schools it represented.

FREE BOOKS

Some of the short-term demands that had been outlined were the adequate supply of free books; repairs to damaged school buildings; the recognition of democratically elected representative councils and the unconditional reinstatement of those expelled or suspended from schools as a result of the boycott.

Some of these demands, such as the supply of free books, have been met by the Administration of Coloured Affairs since the start of the boycott in April.

REJOICING

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr. Bertram Steyn, who left Cape Town today after overseeing the start to the crucial third term this week, said he was 'rejoicing over the decision of the Committee of 81'.

'I'm happy to see that the organisers saw the growing tendency among students at colleges and pupils to get on with their studies and have now fallen into line.

'I'm particularly happy that the children now have a chance to complete their studies by dint of hard work,' he said.

Mr. Steyn said the Government was committed to provide equal education for all the people of South Africa.

Mr. Colin Coglin, PFP MP, welcomed the committee's 'wise decision' and said the boycott had not been without its achievements and tragedies.

'But what would be especially tragic is if South Africans did not learn the lessons of the boycott,' he said.

It was now over to Mr. Botha's Government to fulfill the pledge, that the Prime Minister himself gave, to ensure equal education for all South Africans.

Coloured citizens should also be given full political rights so that they don't have to resort to boycotts and stay-aways to press their case for a square deal as citizens of this country, he said.

Dr. Frank Quinl, chief inspector for the Wynberg district, and spokesman for the Administration of Coloured Affairs throughout the boycott, welcomed the committee.

'Everybody is happy about it, including the parents. Now we must all pitch in together and get cracking,' he said.

The Argus Port Elizabeth Bureau reports that the attendance of classes and work back to normal for the third successive day at coloured educational institutions in the Eastern Cape, educational authorities there are confident that the pupil and student boycott here has ended.

The widespread boycott of black schools in this area is continuing.

The Argus Johannesburg correspondent reports that Reef attendance at black and coloured schools was reported 'normal' with figures of more than 90 percent.
Black parents’ bid to end boycott

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Parents of boycotting black pupils have sought talks at Cabinet level in a bid to break the deadlock that has left dozens of Eastern Cape schools without pupils.

A delegation yesterday met the Minister of Co-operation and Training, Dr Piet Koornhof, for a two-hour emergency session at H F Verwoerd airport.

It has also been announced by Mr Norris Singape, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, that the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, has been invited to the city on July 24 to discuss the critical situation in the schools.

Dr Koornhof said after yesterday’s meeting that a statement on its outcome would be issued within 12 hours by the relevant authorities.

AGREEMENT

"All I can say now is that I have seen Mr Singape and other delegates from the school committees. They put certain points to me, and we have come to an agreement on these points.

The delegation consisted of clergymen and businessmen and community, political and civic leaders.

A meeting of parents, teachers and principals in the Port Elizabeth and Despatch areas has been called for 2 pm on Sunday."
A way to help

The private sector can, and ought to do something about the gap between white and black education, as much for self-interest as for moral reasons, contends Michael Corke, headmaster of St Barnabas College, Johannesburg.

It has private schools, training centres and community projects relatively free from bureaucratic control which can be used to provide the education needed to compensate for deficiencies within the system.

That there are deficiencies can hardly be doubted. All white teachers have passed standard 10 and 32 of these teachers are graduates. But only 16 of African teachers have passed standard 10 and 23 of these teachers are graduates." Besides excessive numbers and poorly qualified teachers, pupils are subjected to unbalanced curricula and still bases influenced by ideological thought," says Corke.

The system produces young people who have a lack of confidence in dealing with privileged whites, poor development of communication and cognitive skills, an unsatisfactory command of English even as a second language, and neglected early development of conceptual thought.

Unless the problem is tackled we are likely to end up with an economy run by incompetents, with the slow growth and wastage that implies. As Corke puts it: The low stock of black skills at all levels, the projected shortage in the skilled categories, and the fact that the white population is manifestly incapable of meeting these needs, suggest that a large proportion of the people performing managerial and technical functions will do so with inadequate qualifications."
Ultimatum sees student exodus

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — About 86 percent of the 1760 students who arrived at Fort Hare University when it reopened this week, have left the campus after yesterday's ultimatum by the rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, that they either attend lectures or leave.

Some students were still preparing to leave this morning.

About 10 percent of the university's total of 2700 registered students are attending classes.

The university reopened earlier than scheduled to make up for time lost when it closed two months ago because of student boycotts.
Black schools boycott in East Cape continues

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — The widespread boycott of black schools in the Eastern Cape continued today with only a slight improvement of attendances at two schools.

The improvement was at the Kirkwood Secondary School and the primary school in Despatch, where small numbers of pupils arrived today for classes. The schools were deserted yesterday.

There are no pupils at 40 higher primary and secondary schools in the areas of Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Uitenhage.
STATE REPEALS INDIAN RIGHTS OVER EDUCATION

Steyn will now control schools

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Government has removed the rights of the South African Indian Council to decide which Indian schools may stay open and which pupils should be admitted.

In terms of a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette Extraordinary, the Government has also taken over the control of pupils at State-aided schools from the SAIC Executive Committee, and the question of punishing pupils at these schools.

IN 1976

The power to keep schools open and to control pupils was initially in the hands of the Minister of Indian Affairs in terms of the Indian's education Act of 1955.

In 1976 these powers were delegated to the Executive Committee of the SAIC.

In yesterday's gazette, the Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, repeated the delegation of these powers to the Executive Committee and took over the powers again.

Mr Marais Steyn said today that a reason for returning these powers to the Government was the recent unrest in Indian schools.

It would be 'wilfully malicious' to suggest this was due to lack of confidence in the Executive Committee, he said.

'I have the highest regard for the council and they have been doing very well'.
Hope of end to boycott in PE

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A delegation of parents of black pupils, who yesterday met police in the Eastern Cape, will today appeal to their children to return to school after making what they regard as a 'breakthrough.'

The leader of the delegation, the Rev. J. M. Huya, described the police attitude as helpful.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier E. S. J. van Rensburg, agreed not to take action against pupils who meet in school grounds.

Brigadier van Rensburg said police would keep a low profile at schools in Port Elizabeth on condition there was no damage to property or lives.

Representatives of the pupils would be allowed to visit other schools freely in an attempt to end the boycott, he said.

KEY DATE

The delegation was meeting representatives of the pupils to convey the 'breakthrough.'

'I just hope that the pupils have their minds not too strongly set on September 2, when the law expires, as their deadline to return to schools,' Mr Huya said.

Stone throwing in the Uitenhage townships Ke-b-a-h-an and Kwanobuhle ended two days of clamour since Saturday.
EAST LONDON. — Seven pupils — three from Mozambique High School, Mzantsane, three in Dimbaza, and one from Nompendulo Secondary School, near Zweilitsha — have been detained.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe. He said the pupils from Mozambique were detained after five boys from the school had gone from class to class telling other pupils to leave for a meeting.

He said the other three boys from outside the Ciskei were caught distributing leaflets in Dimbaza. "And this proved something we have known for some time — that we don't get much trouble from pupils in the Ciskei," Colonel Sebe said.

In another incident at Nompendulo Secondary School, more than 200 pupils were baton-charged by Ciskeian Police yesterday when they refused to attend classes after the morning teabreak.

The pupils had boycotted classes and demanded that the present system of education be scrapped and replaced by an integrated system of education. When the pupils refused to go to class, police were called and ordered them to do so. They refused and were baton-charged.

Colonel Sebe said nobody was injured or detained. Meanwhile, the class boycott at nearby Forbes Grant Secondary School, which started last week, continued yesterday.

Out of 376 pupils only 25 girls attended classes — Sapa.
Pledge to Fort Hare students

Argus Correspondent

ALICE.—The senate of Fort Hare University decided yesterday that, all students who returned to lectures by this weekend would be readmitted.

"But if students do not return this week in time for next Monday’s lectures, it will be pointless their coming anyway. They will never catch up with the work," Mr. Norman Holliday, Fort Hare’s public relations officer, said here.

About 400 students are at the university continuing their studies. About 1,700 students returned when the university opened on July 15. They did not attend classes. On July 18 they were told either to attend lectures or go home. About 1,300 students left for home the same day.

"We will be pleased to welcome them back on the same conditions as before, namely that they pay their fees and attend classes," Mr. Holliday said that at no time had there been violence or damage to the university by students. But there had been intimidation of students by 'militants', and this had caused grave anxiety to parents who had been telephoning the campus.
SA's biggest problem is 'black education'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — If the 'swart gevaar' seemed to be the biggest nightmare for politicians of the '20s and '30s, the biggest problem politicians will have to grapple now is the looming black education crisis.

Everything about it is of a magnitude either staggering, monstrous or abject in its seeming possibility.

For a country the size and with the limited resources of South Africa to be told it has to build another 180,000 classrooms as it is in Syncom's new report Towards a New Educational System, seems more than enough. Syncom is the Sandton-based future research organisation.

But at the same time, the report adds, we will have to put 220,000 teachers through college or almost 11,000 a year, to fulfil the Government's promise of compulsory education for all.

Monstrous bill

And after all that, 30,000 new schools, and remedial education for some 2.75-million illiterate black workers, the State will have to admit that it cannot pay the monstrous bill.

So says Syncom, and it adds that everybody else will have to foot the cost, including the pupil, parents, the private sector and direct employers.

For the total cheque required for the massive compulsory education for all, the tab will be some R6,000-million in today's money, enough to pay for a Sarel 4 and part of a Satol 5.

Teachers

Of the 220,000 teachers needed by the year 2000, South Africa only has 67,000 so far (89,000 if Transkei and Bophuthatswana are included). The reason is the population explosion. On present projections Syncom estimates that while the population doubles the number of school-going children will be 18-million by the end of the century.

Now there are 7.8-million.
We have described the people in the organization as if they were roads, each one connecting to others. The chart appears as a map, showing how these people interact. It is easy to see how the chart is organized. The people in the organization are divided into two main categories: formal and informal. The formal group includes those who have authority, such as a president or CEO, while the informal group consists of those who do not have official positions but have influence nonetheless. The chart also shows the flow of information and power within the organization. The people at the top of the chart are the ones who have the most influence, while those at the bottom have the least. The chart shows how the different parts of the organization are connected and how they communicate with each other. It is important to note that this chart is not perfect, as it is based on observations and interviews with employees. The chart may not reflect the actual structure of the organization, as the researchers may have missed some connections or misunderstandings may have occurred. However, it is a useful tool for understanding the relationships within the organization.
Population

In the future, the population of the world will continue to increase. This is due to several factors, including the declining death rate and the increasing birth rate. However, there is a limit to how much the population can grow. If the population increases too much, it can lead to problems such as overpopulation, which can strain resources and lead to environmental degradation. To prevent this, it's important to promote family planning and provide education on population control.

Programmes for Reform

The programmes for reform include education, training, and research. These programmes are designed to help meet the needs of society and promote the well-being of the population. Education is key to developing a skilled and knowledgeable workforce. Training programmes are important for developing the skills needed to meet the demands of the economy. Research programmes are important for advancing knowledge and developing new technologies.

Massive

The impact of education is significant. It can help reduce poverty, improve health outcomes, and increase access to opportunities. Education is also essential for developing a skilled and productive workforce. However, education is not just about what is taught in the classroom. It's also about how students learn and how they are assessed. At the same time, education should be accessible to all, regardless of their background or circumstances.

School Black

School Black is a project aimed at improving education for all children. The goal is to provide free, quality education to all children, regardless of their background or circumstances. The project aims to achieve this by improving the quality of teaching, providing adequate resources, and promoting a learning environment that is conducive to learning.

The different problem

According to a new report, education in South Africa is facing several challenges. The report notes that a significant number of children are not attending school or are attending school only part-time. The report also highlights the need for investment in education, including teacher training and educational materials. To address these challenges, it's important to focus on improving the quality of education and ensuring that all children have access to quality education.
School damaged in second fire

A FIRE at Eureka Primary School, Elsie's River, last night burnt out three classrooms and caused damage estimated at R6 000.

This was the second fire in recent weeks to damage classrooms.

Police have not yet determined the cause of the fire.
Renewed unrest at coloured schools

THERE was renewed unrest at coloured schools in the Peninsula today as the Committee of 81 were meeting to reconsider their decision last week to call off the three-month boycott of classes.

The Committee of 81, representing schools in the Western Cape, has been spearheading the boycott of classes in protest against 'inferior' education.

There was a stayaway at Alexander Simon High School at Athlone and at Manenberg High School pupils refused to attend classes.

At the Wynberg Senior Secondary School there was a walk-out by pupils after representative council members were asked to leave the school grounds by the principal.

IN TOILET

A spokesman for the representative council said they were holding a meeting in the school's toilet when the principal told them to leave the grounds.

Some of the other pupils left with them in protest against the principal's action.

An official of the Administration of Coloured Affairs said about 50 percent of the pupils at the school left after they refused to obey instructions and return to their classes.

About 35 pupils at Rylands High School gathered at the school gate today after they were told to leave the school by the principal on Monday.

They were accompanied by their parents who had to give undertaking that their children would abide by the school's regulations before being reinstated.
Stoning at Soweto school

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Violence broke out today in Soweto when boycotting Morris Isaacson High pupils stoned a car belonging to a school inspector. The schools boycott appears to be spreading to other schools.

The police Director of Public Relations, has confirmed that a Morris Isaacson High matric pupil, was being detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

The Morris Isaacson pupils, who started their boycott yesterday in protest at the detention of the pupil, refused to return to class. The police were present.

When an inspector, Mr Seth Mzizi, arrived at the school the pupils stoned his car causing slight damage. Later another car was stoned.

Unconfirmed reports came through that several other schools at Klipspruit and Pinville were hit by boycotts of classes by pupils protesting at unhealthy food being served.

Another high school, Ngunghuveni, in Chiwela township, was reportedly hit by boycotts yesterday, but classroom attendance had returned to normal today.
THE Information Service of South Africa has launched a nationwide campaign promoting education in the wake of a go-slow by Transvaal teachers and the recent schools' lawsuit.

Posters portraying three hands holding lighted candles with "knowledge is the way to success. Education means progress," written above and below, have been distributed to numerous organizations.

The campaign comes the week after the Committee of Inquiry called for Cape Flats schools to end their boycott and while Transvaal teachers are conducting a go-slow in protest against an "insufficient" increase in teachers' salaries.

The Cape regional director of the Information Service, which replaced the former Department of Information, Mr H van der Wathuizen, yesterday rejected allegations the campaign was sparked off by the present turmoil in education.

He said there were "various reasons why" it was necessary to embark on such a campaign.
PRINCIPALS of schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs reported normal attendances and classes today as the Committee of 81 continued to deliberate whether to continue the boycott.

The committee met yesterday to reconsider a decision taken last week to call off the boycott, which has disrupted schools for three months.

The meeting was adjourned until today.

A parent said that pupils at the Ryland's Estate High School had been sent home early today and the school closed for the day as a boycott by some pupils continued.

The principal was not available for comment.

WYNBERG

At Wynberg Senior Secondary School, normal classes were held following yesterday's walk-out by pupils.

The principal said that attendance was about 75 percent.

Principals at most other schools said the situation was normal with attendances between 70 and 100 percent.

However, the stayaway continued at high and higher primary schools in Cape Town's three black townships.

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Cars were stoned and a bakery truck was looted in Soweto today as pupils at the Morris Isaacson High School continued a boycott of classes.

Pupils went to the school in spite of an order from officials of the Department of Education and Training to stay away. Their teachers have called a meeting to re-open the department's offices.

The pupils stood in the yard. Some began stoning passing cars.

DISPERSED

After the looting of the truck, police arrived. The pupils dispersed but gathered some distance away.

Meanwhile, teachers at the school refused to obey an order from Mr. Jaap Strydom, regional director of the Department of Education and Training, to report to his office.
Man held after PE fire bomb

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A petrol bomb was thrown through the window of a house in Zwide, a Port Elizabeth township, early today.

The owner of the house managed to put out the fire. Damage amounted to about R20.

A man was arrested at the scene of the fire.

Buses were stoned four times in black townships at Despatch and Uitenhage last night, but no injuries were reported.

Mr. Singapi, who said Dr. Hartzenberg was coming at his invitation, has prepared a memorandum on the boycotts which contains a draft of the pupils' grievances.

A delegation of boycotting pupils parents led by the Rev. James Haya, is to have talks about the boycotts for the second time this week with the Divisional Commissioner of Police here, Brigadier E. S. J. van Rensburg, who earlier agreed to allow pupils to gather at schools for consultations.

The delegation believed that this would lead to their return to classes.

So far, however, there has been no sign of a return.

The situation at about 40 higher primary and secondary schools in the Eastern Cape was unchanged with no attendances.
Two schools closed over boycott

TWO schools in the Western Cape at which the boycott of classes and unrest continued have been closed. Meanwhile, high school principals in the Peninsula reported confusion among pupils regarding the Committee of 81.

The principals said that no clear directive to pupils had been given by the committee, which has been meeting over the past two days to reconsider a decision taken last week to call off the boycott.

The committee has been regulating the schools boycott in the Western Cape.

A spokesman for the committee denied reports that the committee had been dissolved.

He said the committee had been restructured in view of difficulties experienced.

EXPULSIONS

Pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary School were expelled yesterday and will have to apply for readmission if they wish to return.

This was confirmed by Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg region, who said the school would be reopened on Tuesday.

The closure of the school was in terms of a circular letter issued to principals by the Administration of Coloured Affairs which stated that should schools remain "abnormal" during the third term, they would be closed.

Parents of the expelled pupils would have to accompany them to school on Tuesday and give an undertaking that their children would attend normal classes.

The Klein Nedéripp Junior Secondary School, Paarl, was closed yesterday after the police dispersed a group of pupils from the school grounds.

Principals at most schools in the Peninsula reported normal classes but below average attendances.

The stayaway at schools in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa continued today.
Indian school ends up a pile of ashes

Mercury Reporter  N.M.  25/7/80

A SOUTH Coast farm school, due to have closed today, was reduced to a heap of smouldering ashes early yesterday.

The two classrooms and library at the Outlands Indian Primary School, near Ramsgate, were gutted by a fire which police believe started in an awning over a door of one of the classrooms.

Mr A P Pillay, principal of the 40-year-old school for the past six months, said the blaze had started about 2 a.m. Only the caretaker had been in the building and he had escaped unhurt.

'When I arrived about 8 a.m. the place was swarming with policemen. It was terrible to watch my school burning.'

The 34 pupils, all children of farm workers, were to have attended their last classes at the school today, Mr Pillay said.

'Because of the small number of pupils, and because we have only two teachers, it had been decided by the Education Department and the local community that the children would benefit more by attending the Jai Hind Primary School in Port Shepstone.'

The school was to have been taken over by the KwaZulu government and about R10,000 worth of furniture and teaching apparatus, destroyed in the fire, was to have been returned to the Department of Indian Education.

Police are still investigating the cause of the fire.
Unrest closes 3 schools in Soweto and Western Cape

SUNDAY POST
Reporter

THREE schools — two in the Western Cape and one in Soweto — have been closed because of class boycotts and unrest.

The regional director of Education and Training in Johannesburg, Mr Jap Strydom, announced on Friday that classes at Matelita High, Soweto, would be suspended until further notice because of unrest at the school.

In the Western Cape, the pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary School were expelled on Friday. Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg region, said the school would be reopened on Tuesday and all pupils would have to apply for re-admission.

The Klein Nederberg Junior Secondary School in Paarl was also closed after the police dispersed a group of pupils in the school grounds.

The principal at most schools in the Peninsula reported below-average attendance.

Police fired birdshot and used teargas to disperse stone-throwing mobs in Uitenhage, Despatch and Port Elizabeth on Thursday night.

A 16-year-old youth was wounded in the left thigh. He was identified as Mbonyeni Qono.

No pupils arrived at the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto on Friday. The students were told to re-register after they had staged a sit-in protest against the detention of a fellow student, Sipho Nhlapo, by police last week.

Authorities at the University of Stellenbosch said nearly 1000 students had returned to the university and were attending lectures.

Parents and educationists in Port Elizabeth and surrounding towns have expressed concern at the idea of the Minister of Education and Training that teachers in schools affected by the boycott may be transferred to other schools.

Dr George Molets, a well-known educationist and civic leader, said the idea was going to bring confusion. "Already some of the schools are understaffed," he said.

Comparison of the classification outlined in Appendix A and the indicators listed in Appendix B, shows, on the one hand, that where categorization is based on a classification of the quality of the indicators, there is a need for more data. On the other hand, there is a need for careful consideration of the implications of the indicators. The conclusions reached in Appendix A may be used to rationalize the results of the analysis.
Transkei rejects 'slave' language

BY MARCUS NGANI

Afrikaans must not be taught nor used as a medium of instruction at primary school level in Transkei and should be optional in high schools.

This recommendation comes from a seven-man commission of inquiry whose main task was to probe into the overall quality of education offered in Transkei and purge Transkei of all vestiges of Bantu Education.

The commission has also advised against the immediate introduction of compulsory education in the territory and found that:
- There is unhappiness about the high drop-out rate at all levels.
- The curriculum needs considerable revision to bring it into line with Transkeian needs.
- There is considerable scope for upgrading teacher quality.
- The teaching of English — almost unanimously regarded as the key second language — is less satisfactory than in the past, with the result that speech is poorer and the capacity to read and write deteriorating.

Earlier this year, Afrikaans was described in the Transkei Legislative Assembly as a "slave language."

According to the commission's report the undesirable living conditions of many pupils who, compelled to live away from distant homes, were accommodated privately without adequate supervision or control of physical amenities, is a constant problem.
SCHOOLING CRISIS: TRIALS, TROUBLES AND TREKS OF DEPRIVED CHILDREN

Just one smash — and 160 children could die

FIVE HUNDRED schoolchildren from Geluksdal Coloured township make two dangerous trips every day. Buses built to carry 120 children are packed up to 160 for the 20km journey.

The bus service is run by the Brakpan Municipality. After the Sunday Express inquired this week, transport deputy head Mr P Kruger said the people of Geluksdal would suffer if adverse publicity was given to the bus service.

He refused to elaborate.

Geluksdal township, close to Brakpan, was recently established by the Department of Coloured Affairs and the people of Paynesville Coloured township outside Springs have been moved to Geluksdal pending the demolition of their homes.

But Geluksdal has no schools and the first — a primary school — will only be opened early in 1983.

Until then, 500 Geluksdal children make two trips a day

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

Mr Wangrah said that the chaos was normal.

“Terror’s scarcely a day goes by without this sort of confusion.

“Naturally the children want to get home as soon as possible. So rather than risk them having to hitch 20km home when the fourth vehicle doesn’t arrive, we allow them all into the first three,” Mr Wangrah said.

He said he wouldn’t like to consider the consequences should one of the buses be involved in an accident.

All the buses carry notices that stipulate that only 65 seated and 20 standing passengers may be accommodated.

According to Mr Hiltard Steenkamp, head of Brakpan’s transport department, these figures only apply to adult passengers.

“A smaller amount of space is allocated in the case of schoolchildren. This means that 90 seated and 30 standing passengers may travel in the buses,” said Mr Steenkamp.

“If more than the stipulated number are travelling in the buses then I don’t know about them and they certainly aren’t paying for their trips.”

“I work out the number of children travelling in the buses from the fare money (20c a day) which I receive once a week and my figures say that we are transporting a legal number of children,” he said.

“It seems to me we transport far more children in the afternoon than we do in the morning because during the trip in, one of our buses usually travels virtually empty.

“We make every effort to keep these people as happy as possible but we just don’t get the cooperation needed to keep our bus service running efficiently,” said an irritated Mr Steenkamp.

Mr Kenneth Fortuin, chairman of the Geluksdal Liaison Committee, told the Sunday Express the children’s parents were very unhappy with the situation.

“We have made countless representations to the Brakpan Town Council but their response has always been unfavourable. We have just about given up hope of getting an improved service out of them,” he said.

“What we really need is schools in Geluksdal — and fast.

“At the moment the town council is playing around with the lives of our children — it’s only a matter of time before one of those buses is involved in an accident,” he said.

The Brakpan town clerk was not available for comment.

Mr C Brayns, regional representative of the Department of Coloured Affairs, said he couldn’t remember “offhand” when the schools would be ready in Geluksdal.

“The situation is far more complicated than you realise and it won’t allow us to build schools overnight,” he said.

Mr Brayns was shocked by the bus figures.

“This shouldn’t be — I’ll bring the matter up with the contractors as soon as possible and find out what is going on.

“I wouldn’t like to think what would happen should one of the buses be involved in an accident. We can only hope it won’t occur,” he said.
Police disperse 900 Soweto pupils

Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg—Police today dispersed more than 900 boycotting Soweto pupils when they gathered at the Morris Isaacson High School which has been suspended indefinitely by the Department of Education and Training.

The school, which was the trouble spot in the June 16 1976 unrest and produced student leader Tsotsi Mashinini, was suspended last week when pupils boycotted classes in protest at the detention of colleague Sipho Nkomo held under Section 10 of the General Law Amendment Act.

The pupils last week stoned vehicles and looted a bakery delivery van and were dispersed by police.

The Regional Director of Education and Training for Johannesburg, Mr. J. B. Sadyon, suspended the school and said that all pupils should bring their parents for re-registration at four different centres in Soweto over the weekend.

Several pupils, accompanied by their parents, applied for readmission while many more did not show up.

Earlier today pupils gathered in groups in the school yard and were getting ready to go to their classrooms when police arrived in three vans and a car.

A police officer using a loud-hailer then told them to return home because classes had been temporarily suspended. They would be told when to come to school again.

The teachers at the school are reporting for duty daily at the Mofepe Technical College until registration of students has been completed.

At Mapela High School, which was also affected by the boycott at Morris Isaacson High School, pupils gathered on the school premises and were sent home by police.

The school has also been suspended.
Pupils ignore boycott call

THE situation at most schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs was normal today in spite of a statement by the Committee of 81 at the weekend that the boycott of classes would continue for another week.

Principals reported that pupils appeared to be determined to continue with classes and catch up on work outstanding since the start of the boycott about three months ago.

The committee, which has been regulating the boycott, said in a statement that it would be continued because all short-term demands had not been met.

INSPECTOR

The chief inspector of schools under the department in the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quidat, said reports he had received indicated that attendances and classes were normal.

The only unsettled school was Wynberg Senior Secondary, at which the pupils were expelled last week.

'The school will re-open tomorrow and pupils will have to apply for readmission.'

The stayaway at high and higher primary schools in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa continued today.
A total of 1311 students had returned to Fort Hare by this morning’s deadline, a spokesman for the university, Mr Norman Holliday, said.

He said 278 students had also returned to Zwe-

litza extra mural department.

This means that 1439 students have not returned, of whom 99 percent are recipients of bursaries.

Mr Holliday said it was believed that a large proportion of those who had failed to return were in standards 7 and 8 at the time of the Soweto riots.

It was believed that the communist aim in South Africa was to create a generation of uneducated or semi-educated people whose aim would be to destroy.

"These people say the next generation can re build, presumably on the ashes."

But this failed to take account of the crying need for educated men among blacks, Mr Holliday said.
BLACK PUPILS BOYCOTT CLASSES

HIGH SCHOOLS and some higher primary schools on the Peninsula's black townships were deserted yesterday as pupils continued their boycott of classes.

The pupils resumed their 'awareness programmes' at a church in Guguletu yesterday after the programmes were suspended last week by the pupils' regional committees.

The committees claimed that the security police had frequently been present at the daily awareness programmes in the churches.

The programmes included the study of drama, poetry, music, candle-making and first-aid.

At Robben Island School about 20 pupils were asked by the principal and the parents' committee to leave the school premises if they were to continue to boycott.

One of the pupils, who declined to be named, said that a parent action committee had been elected at a parents' meeting at the school on Sunday to act against 'disident' pupils.

He said that yesterday morning about 20 pupils had refused to attend classes and sat behind the school fence. During the school break other pupils approached them but were stopped by parents who wanted to take their names.

The principal was not available for comment last night.

'NORMAL ATTENDANCE' AT PENINSULA SCHOOLS

MOST coloured high schools in the Peninsula yesterday reported 'normal attendance' as a call by the Committee of 81 went out for the boycott of classes to continue for another week.

A total boycott of classes continued at high and higher primary schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu yesterday.

The committee, which has been regulating the boycott at Western Cape schools, said yesterday that the decision to continue the boycott had been taken 'because of certain short-term demands not being met at HAD (Hottentot Affairs Department), CAD (Coloured Affairs Department) and CAD

Door) Affairs Department schools.'

"Because of conditions at various schools, different tactics will be used to take forward the struggle."

The committee said it had not disbanded 'as previously reported'.

The principals of most high schools said yesterday that attendance was 'normal' and classes continued uninterrupted.

Wynberg Senior Secondary School, which was closed down on Friday, will reopen today. Pupils who want to be readmitted must be accompanied by their parents, who are required to give an undertaking that their children will attend classes.
HUNDREDS of angry parents of expelled pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary School, which was closed last week because of continued unrest, refused to sign readmission forms for their children today unless one of the clauses is removed.

Wynberg was one of three schools closed last week by the authorities because of the continuation of the boycott of classes and unrest.

The school was reopened today but pupils were allowed readmission only if their parents gave an undertaking that their children would abide by the school's regulations.

OBJECTIONS

Parents who gathered in the school hall and were addressed by the principal objected, however, to a clause on the form in terms of the Coloured Persons' Education Act of 1953 which stated that parents understood and accepted that steps would be taken against their children in terms of the Act should they not abide by the undertaking.

The principal, Mr S J Williams, later held discussions with officials of the Administration of Coloured Affairs on the matter.

Some parents signed the forms after they had deleted the clause. Their children were allowed into classes after being given blue identity tags.
New education director: A balanced background

Staff Reporter

THE Cape’s new Director of Education is a 60-year-old father of four who subscribes fully to the dictum of the famed Elizabethan schoolmaster Roger Ascham, that a child’s mind is a fire to be kindled rather than a vessel to be filled.

And Mr Hugo Amos Lambrecchts speaks from years of solid teaching experience, in the course of which he was headmaster of two of the country’s most prominent Afrikaans schools.

A Cape Town man by education as well as birth, 60-year-old Mr Lambrecchts matriculated from Jan van Riebeeck School and attended the University of Cape Town, where he majored in English, Afrikaans-Nederlands and history, and obtained a BA degree in 1940.

In 1941 he gained a senior tennis doubles with honours, and in 1949 a first-class MA honours in Afrikaans-Nederlands, also at the UTC.

“I’m not sure if I did it that way,” Mr Lambrecchts said in an interview after moving into his new office. “Afrikaans-language school and English-language university — it gives a good balance to my educational background. I think...”

Headmastership

Mr Lambrecchts taught at Jan van Riebeeck and the high schools at Matjiesfontein and Sutherland before taking on his first headmastership that of the secondary school at Ugie. From there he moved back to Cape Town to become the first head of the newly-established Hoërskool Ysterplaat in 1954, followed by Paarl Boys’ High and Jan van Riebeeck.

After a term as rector of the Teachers’ Training College at Graaff-Reinet, he was posted to the head office of the province’s education bureau in April 1970. He spent 2½ years as an inspector on the Rondelbreed campaign to bring an educational planner to the schools in October 1973. One year later he was made chief educational planner and on June 1, 1978, Deputy Director of Education (Planning).

During 1968-67 he was chairman of the joint council of the South African Teachers’ Association South Afrikaans Onderwyers.

He is married to the former Miss Jordaan, daughter of Jan van Riebeeck’s first headmaster, and has four children ranging in age from 10 to 12.

Mr Lambrecchts’ immediate plans are to carry on with the projects started by his predecessor, Dr P S Meyer. These include:

- The programmes for gifted children.
- The outdoor education programme — we still have a lot of catching up to do.

Teachers’ centres

- General expansion of teachers’ centres, which consist of facilities provided by the province where teachers keep themselves up to date by means of in-service training arranged by themselves. A programme which is especially important in view of the times in which we live.

At the moment there are centres in four of the Cape’s big centres — Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Kimberley — but in a place like Cape Town, where the city has spread out in all directions, another centre catering for the more distant suburbs would be beneficial.

- A music centre for the Peninsula. This has been approved in principle and will be put in hand when the money becomes available. The centre, which will probably be built in Rondebosch, will provide various types of musical instruction — among other things tuition in instruments for which no provision could be made in certain schools. It is Mr Lambrecchts’ hope that the music centre might lead to the formation of a children’s orchestra, as has happened in Port Elizabeth.

Computer studies — an increasingly popular field — has a strong supporter in Mr Lambrecchts. At the moment this is a seventh subject available at some schools like SACS and Cape Town Technical School, and we are appealing to teachers to give part-time tuition, not only to children from their own schools but also to children in the neighbourhood. We would like this to become one of the six subjects for children who have an aptitude for it.

The idea was to improve pupils’ abilities to communicate under all circumstances, and therefore there was more emphasis placed on oral communication.

This was particularly important, as South Africans still tended to be inarticulate. “But we did not see the experts they interview on television”, Mr Lambrecchts says, and they obviously knew what they were talking about, but many of them simply couldn’t pass their knowledge on to the listeners.

Practical communication was also the name of the game when it came to teaching African languages — Xhosa in the Cape, and Tsswana in Kimberley and surrounding areas.

The dead-language approach was out. In Cape schools there was a strong “verbal emphasis” in teacher methods, with much use made of greetings and everyday conversation instead of learning by rote.

Asked if it was true that the teaching profession was abandoning many of the innovations of the past years and reverting to traditional concepts and methods, Mr Lambrecchts replied that he did not think it was as simple as that.

In teaching there is action and reaction. There are new views and reviews all the time. But there are so many new methods in teaching techniques and other areas that you can’t just say you’re going back to the three Rs, but leave it at that.

He is not particularly worried about the introduction of television and its effect on South African children.

Mr Lambrecchts’ personal observation tells me that the novelty has worn off. Exactly how TV has affected children is something which needs scientific study, but what seems to appear is that it has several definite advantages. It certainly increases their vocabularies and their appreciation of science, nature and general knowledge. I also think children learn to know their second language much better.

I feel a lot depends on conditions in the home. If your children know you feel that other things shouldn’t be neglected, they’ll follow your example.

It’s our advantage that we don’t have an all-day TV service. Programme quality would probably suffer, as happened in other countries, and children would be much more inclined to sit in front of the TV whenever they could.
OWN CORRESPONDENT

PORT ELIZABETH. — Early estimates of damage at six schools set ablaze in Grahamstown on Saturday were yesterday put at more than R500,000. The black townships were quiet yesterday but tense yesterday as riot police patrolled the streets.

Police warned that they would no longer allow large crowds to attend the funerals of riot victims.

Isolated stoning of private cars occurred on the main road to East London late on Sunday night, and motorists reported being stopped and threatened by stone-wielding demonstrators.

Three more people were arrested yesterday, bringing the number of arrests since Saturday’s disturbance to 10.

All are being held under the Riekkas Assemblies Act and will appear in the Grahamstown Magistrate’s Court today. Major Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said.

Two men were killed by police birdshot and one was stoned to death in violence which swept through the townships on Saturday after the funeral of a riot victim, Boyboy Nebiba.

The death brought the current riot toll in the Eastern Cape to seven, six of whom have died in Grahamstown.

Two more people were treated at hospital yesterday for birdshot injuries sustained on Saturday. One youth, with a birdshot pellet in the eye, was admitted to hospital and another released after treatment.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, said that the families of those killed on Saturday — when police fired birdshot at a crowd storming a hippo armoured truck — had been asked to hold their funerals on a week day.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 people were at the funeral on Saturday which preceded the outbreak of violence.
A FIFTH school was closed yesterday and there was a complete stayaway at an Athlone high school today as incidents of unrest continued.

At most other schools, however, normal classes were held and attendances were between 70 and 100 percent.

Modderdam High School became the fifth school in the Western Cape to be closed by the authorities because of continued unrest and the boycott of classes.

Other schools closed since last week were two Paarl high schools, Arcadia High School in Bonteheuwel and Wynberg Senior Secondary School.

Modderdam High School will be reopened on Monday and pupils will only be readmitted if their parents give an undertaking that their children will abide by the rules.

At Alexander Sinton High School in Athlone the pupils decided yesterday on a stayaway. No reason for their action was given.

The chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said he had sent two inspectors to the school to investigate, but was waiting for a report.

The stayaway at high schools and primary schools in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa continued today.
Police maintain watch at John Bisseker

EAST LONDON — Police maintained their watch at the John Bisseker High School here yesterday.

Three policemen in camouflage clothing guarded a side entrance at the school yesterday morning before moving into position at the school’s front gate with two Security Police officers at 10 am.

After a siren went at the school, pupils were seen carrying on with their games and only a few moved towards the classrooms.

The principal, Mr S. Naidoo, said 60 per cent of the pupils attended classes yesterday, this was 20 per cent lower than on Monday.

Pupils said they left the school between 10 am and 11 am because they were dissatisfied with alleged police interference at the school on Monday.

However, the divisional commissioner, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, said there had been no action at the school.

A few pupils had weals and bruises where they claimed they had been hit by men in safari suits on Monday while leaving school.

They claimed these were inflicted by policemen armed with quirts.

Captain R. I. Nienaber, of the SAP’s public relations department, said only riot squad policemen were issued with quirts — and they were camouflage uniforms.

Security branch policemen usually wore safari suits, Captain Nienaber said, but they were not issued with quirts.

Captain Nienaber said there were no incidents at the school yesterday.

Pupils in secondary and high schools in Mbonakwenzi started drifting back to schools yesterday following poor attendance on Monday.

The school with the lowest attendance of 24 per cent on Monday, Mzimhle High, had half the number of registered pupils attending classes yesterday.

Another school which had reported a 25 per cent attendance last week, Khulani Commercial, had a 56 per cent attendance yesterday. Their turn-up on Monday was 36 per cent.

Nicolswane High School had a 70 per cent attendance yesterday as against 50 per cent on Monday while figures at Wongalethu High were 83 per cent and 59 per cent for yesterday and Monday respectively.

Figures at other schools were (with Monday first and yesterday) Nkomaswenti, 80 and 68.6; Nkomasko, 36 and 62; Hlokoma, 59 and 81.7.

Other schools in which full attendance had not been realised in the Nyanga yesterday were: Archie Veilie (Dimbaza) Nkomaswenti, Mambula, Makhosazana (all Alice).

At Fort Hare University it was reported that more than half the students registered at the beginning of the year had returned yesterday.

"We have 1 600 students back," a spokesman for the university said.

Students who returned now after the official deadline expired on Monday — would be readmitted "only under very special circumstances," the spokesman said.

It was reported from Johannesburg that the Morris Isaacson School in Sophonato has been closed until January next year because officials of the Department of Education and Training want to avoid pupils wishing to attend school being prevented from doing so.

Pupils from the school are being placed at other schools in the township, Mr Jaap Strydom, the director of the Department of Education and Training in Johannesburg, said last night. — DBM-DBC.

Picture page 3.
Black schools to get new guidance class

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A new syllabus in guidance for black schools will be introduced by the Department of Education and Training next year.

Mr G Engelbrecht, the department's chief public relations officer, said the new subject to be offered at all black schools would be for non-examination purposes. It will be taught from Standard 6 to Standard 10, he said.

At Standard 6 level, two periods a week would be set aside for guidance lessons and one period a week for the subject for Standard 7 up to Standard 10 classes. A course in guidance was introduced at teacher training colleges last year, Mr Engelbrecht said.

As from 1981, a school counsellor (Inspector of schools specially for guidance) will have been appointed in every one of the department's 53 circuits.

Most of these appointed have B.A degrees with psychology as a major, he said.

Those people who have bachelor of education (B Ed) and Master of Arts (M A) degrees will be among those to be considered for appointment as school counsellors by the department, Mr Engelbrecht said.
Unrest:
4th school
in W Cape
closed

ARCÁDIA HIGH SCHOOL in Bonteheuwel yesterday became the fourth school in the Western Cape to be closed by the authorities because of continued unrest and the boycott of classes.

All the pupils will have to apply for readmission and their parents will have give an undertaking that their children will abide by regulations in terms of the Coloured Persons Education Act of 1953.

The school will reopen on Monday.

Three other schools in the Western Cape — Klein Nederberg Senior Secondary School, Neerder Paarl High School and Wynberg Senior Secondary School — were closed by the Administration of Coloured Affairs last week.

Mapatla Tswana Senior Secondary School was definitely closed and may re-open soon while Morris Isaacson High School will be opened in January next year.

The closure of the two schools came after unrest at the schools.

Parents of Wynberg pupils, who refused to sign readmission forms yesterday because they objected to a certain clause, will be addressed by the chief inspector of schools for the region, Dr Frank Quint, at a meeting in the school hall tonight.

The situation at most Peninsula schools, however, was normal, according to Dr Quint.

Two Soweto high schools remained deserted today after Mr J Strydom, a regional director of the Department of Education and Training closed them yesterday. The Argus Johannesburg Correspondent reports.
Official warning on use of Western Cape schools

Education Reporter

The Department of Education and Training says it will have no other choice but to make alternative arrangements if the facilities for black scholars are not used.

In a statement released in Cape Town yesterday, the department said that facilities for black scholars in the Western Cape and certain other areas had not been used for months.

"The schools are there but the pupils are still not attending," a spokesman for the department's regional office said today.

"As far as the alternative arrangements," he said his department was still working out details and these would then have to be discussed with principals.

"We have got to utilise the teachers. They cannot sit around doing nothing and get paid for it," he said.
EDUCATION
GENERAL

2 August 1980
31 August 1980
Most Peninsula pupils return to classes

Staff Reporter

PUPILS at Alexander Sinton High School, who had staged a stayaway in solidarity with boycotting black pupils on Thursday, returned to classes yesterday.

Most other coloured high schools in the Peninsula reported normal attendances and classes. Twenty-five pupils were absent from Oaklands High School in Lansdowne yesterday and on Thursday, the principal said.

A spokesman for Trafalgar High School in Walmer Estate said 23 pupils were absent yesterday, of whom 12 had said that they were leaving school.

The principal of Rylands High, Rylands Estate, where several pupils continued to boycott classes earlier this week, reported yesterday that conditions were "absolutely normal".

The pupils decided to return to classes on Thursday after several detainees had been released. A regional committee of the Committee of 81 called for a return to classes because the authorities had started to release detainees.

Aradia High in Bonteheuwel and Middedorp High in Bellville South, which were closed by the Department of Coloured Affairs on Wednesday, will reopen on Monday. Pupils must apply for readmission and parents will be required to give an undertaking that their children will abide by regulations under the Coloured Persons' Education Act of 1953.
PLAY with them — but don't learn with them.

This was the forthright message delivered by Director of Education in Natal, Dr Gerald Hosking, to guests, parents and staff at the Kip River Senior Primary School's centenary celebrations in Ladysmith this week.

"I am wholly against integration," said Dr Hosking.

His experience as an educationist who confirmed his views that the cultural, socio-economic and language differences in South Africa were so "meaningful" that integration within the curriculum was "educationally undesirable and unacceptably (unanswerable)." Speaking "not as a politician, religious leader or sociologist but merely as a pragmatic educationist", Dr Hosking added that he could only hope that the composition of this school in the past and present would "remain intact during the years ahead".

He warned, however, that this future lay in the hands of the children and in their ability to adapt successfully to social change and that "integration exists" that the school would have to adjust to increasing social changes.

In their adapting, he hoped that they can both keep their identity intact, and evolve a sound basis for co-existence with all the groups which collectively comprise the nation.

But on the subject of "this new phenomena — mixed sport", Dr Hosking said he did not regard co- incidental (toevaliza), spontaneous sport contact as any threat.

"This movement toward another is mostly an attempt to build a bridge. And born out of a desire for good relationships and racial harmony, this is indeed desirable."

Dr Hosking explained that he "served both the State and the public, whose views were sometimes divergent. I must take notice of all those opinions as well as those among the churches".

Dr Hosking described indoctrination at schools as both dangerous and unethical.

"It is certainly not necessary for schools to attempt to condition pupils into accepting political or social philosophies. "Ideologically informed pupils who can distinguish between right and wrong within the context of a free Christian society have without a doubt a brighter future than pupils whose emotional development has been warped by any form of deliberate conditioning or indoctrination," he said.

And to a certain extent the social surroundings had undermined the authority of the school the parent and the Church.

The fact that the educational system was by law Christian in nature was no guarantee that these Christian principles would be effective.

"This depends on the norms and the attitudes of the parents who make up the community as a whole." Dr Hosking added: "This is an environment which is characterised by the watering-down of Christian principles and sometimes damaging influence of television, Sunday papers and the entertainment world."

It was Dr Hosking's contention that the mass media "formed a formidable challenge" in this respect.

Turning to the subject of the recent unrest among schoolchildren, he said he was "presently paying attention to the safety of pupils in our schools."

"In the recent past we have had examples of the type of war that is characterised by terrorism and a wearing-down process."

He said schools were "very vulnerable" to deeds of terrorism and it would be foolish not to admit that "we may become involved in much the same situation."

Subject: **Economics II Paper II**

Paper No: **PAPER A**

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners’ Initials

### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

### WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.
Educationist calls for change

CAPE TOWN. — The attitudes of all South Africans, irrespective of race or colour, should change drastically towards their fellow people, the chief inspector of Coloured Education in the Wynberg area, Dr Frank Quiet, said on Friday.

He was speaking at the official opening of a community centre in Sarepta.

Referring to the proposed President’s Council, he said the attitude of the coloured people that nothing the Government did was good enough for them, had to change.

“Everything that the white man or the Government wants to do for us is automatically seen as wrong for us. On the other hand, everything that happens in America, is good for us, and these solutions have to be applied here.

“The whites do the same. Anything that is suggested by the coloured people is regarded as wrong, for whites. Many white and coloured people have already seen the unjustness of this argument, but there are still many who hold these beliefs.”

He said the same attitude applied to things the Government was trying to do. South Africa was a country of tremendous mineral and human potential and if this potential was to be realised, a realistic attitude would have to be adopted.

“Think and work” should be the motto of the people, he said.

America and Britain were often upheld as examples of what could be done to solve the problems of South Africa.

“People lose sight of the fact that although these countries have no discriminatory laws, people of other colours there are also continuously complaining of discrimination. One merely has to look at what has been happening there in the past few months.”

Dr Quiet said that the Prime Minister’s ideal of a President’s Council might not be the ultimate recipe, but it certainly was a good idea which had to be expanded.

“Everything that the Government does for us is not necessarily wrong. We have to be critical, but also realistic,” he said. — Sapa.
Women students allegedly beaten by police

From a Staff Reporter

ALICE. — Six women students at the University of Fort Hare were allegedly beaten up by police on Tuesday night.

The acting Rector, Professor G. J. van Rensburg, would not disclose details about the allegations when interviewed today, but confirmed that police had been asked to investigate them and that police authorities had promised to take action.

Students and staff were also reluctant to discuss the allegations today.

Women students said they feared victimisation.

It has been learnt, however, that six women students received hospital treatment after allegedly being beaten up.

PETROL

The public relations officer of the university, Mr. Norman Holiday, said today women students in the residence reported smelling petrol in the residence on Tuesday night.

Security officers confirmed the smell and called the police, who investigated.

Mr Holiday would not say what he had heard happened between police and students because he was not at the campus at the time.

Professor van Rensburg said today police had already started questioning students in their investigation.

Professor van Rensburg had issued a police to students expressing his regret that this has happened, but he has assured them that the matter had been reported to the highest authority for investigation.
Pupils Suspended Over Worship
Transfer of black teachers temporary

THE transfer of teachers from black higher primary schools in the Peninsula to other areas would be a temporary measure affecting only a small proportion of teachers, an official of the Department of Education told the House yesterday.

Mr P J Scheepers, local district inspector of the department, said that it was still uncertain whether the transfers would go ahead, as word was being awaited from Pretoria.

Teachers, however, have baulked at the prospect of being moved to country areas and some are threatening to resign rather than comply.

72 TEACHERS

Schools know there is a possibility some of their teachers will be transferred. We have already transferred about 72 teachers to lower primary schools in the Peninsula, Mr Scheepers said.

Others could now be transferred to areas whose schools are functioning normally.

Mr Scheepers said a complete stayaway continued at all higher primary and secondary schools in the Peninsula. The position had been fairly normal at lower primary schools until a stayaway on Monday.

Pupils at lower primary schools in Langa were returning yesterday but attendance was low at schools in Guguletu and Nyanga.

Mr Scheepers said teachers who were transferred would have to be transferred would help to bring down the teacher-pupil ratio at schools continuing normally and could assist with subject teaching.

Younger teachers with teaching commitments were most likely to be transferred and this would be only until conditions at their own schools returned to normal.

The teachers are under paid if they can be hired profitably elsewhere, the department will consider moving them.

Mr Scheepers said a very small proportion of the Peninsula's 600 teachers would be affected.

Asked whether it was considered worth risking restrictions in order to redistribute a token number of teachers, he declined to comment.

'St is a departmental decision,' he said.
Coloured pupils build-up

IT was too early to say whether there would be a big buildup of pupils next year in schools under the Administration of Coloured Affairs because of this year's class enrolments, according to Dr Frank Smith, chief inspector for the Wynberg area.

"We are keeping the question in mind and will have a clearer idea of the situation later in the year," he said.

"No admissions have been completed yet. Notices to applicants are being written down to see how many people are interested."

Dr Smith continued that schools would be writing September examinations.

"We are trying to get tests back to normal as soon as we can. We don't expect any trouble."

LITERACY programmes for Africans faced a major problem as there was no relevant material available, Professor M. Aldridge said yesterday.

He said great African writers like Professor Amahlele and Chinua Achebe were not readily available to these programmes, hence newly literate African adults had very little to identify with in the material they read. Almost all material available to them was based on foreign experiences.

However, he praised Sached as one institution that produced the best post-literacy material in southern Africa.

Prof Aldridge was speaking yesterday at an adult literacy programme exhibition arranged by the British Council in conjunction with Sached at the Union Centre, Johannesburg.

Material on display was in two sections, the first on adult literacy teaching and the other on beginning to learn how to read and write.

In the latter section, material available could be used to stimulate ideas, or as teaching or reading materials for adult on three ability levels, the beginner, intermediate and advanced levels.

The beginner level provided material which merely concerned itself with familiarising the learner with words, sentences and co-ordination of sentences into the message in such sentences. It is presented in large print so as to cause little problems for learner readers.

The intermediate and advanced levels were the problem areas as there was material on foreign experiences.

The essence in this part of the programme is to provide the reader with content he can understand easily which is not provided for in general materials.

The exhibition is on until tomorrow and is open to the public, said the director of Sached, Mr John Samuels.
Transfer of black school teachers

BLACK teachers at Peninsula schools which have been empty since the beginning of this term five weeks ago because of a pupil boycott will be notified by telegram from Pretoria of their transfer destination.

Others would be seconded to lower primary schools in the Peninsula area, an official from the department of education and training said yesterday.

The regional director of the department in the Cape, Mr D H Owens said yesterday some teachers had already been transferred to schools outside the Peninsula. He said all teachers at empty schools were still on full pay and their transfer costs would be paid.

Classes at black schools from standard 8—10 were still empty yesterday.
Many school drop-outs

‘Cheap labour’

SOMIS schools in the Peninsula have lost as many as 300 pupils because of the boycott, aggravating the already serious drop-out problem and swelling the Cape’s unemployment figures.

Many of those who dropped out have, ironically, been scammed up by factors only too willing to employ cheap labour.

During the boycott, pupils protested strongly against being educated for cheap labour. ‘But,’ said one principal this week, ‘the boycott has, unfortunately, promoted the cheap labour market.’

WORST HIT

Worst hit are schools in the sub-economic areas. Many parents are poor and feel that their children are earning R8 a week in a factory, said a principal, who has lost 260 pupils out of just over 500 since the boycott.

His normal drop-out rate is 100 a year and the biggest proportion come from the second and fourth classes. Since the boycott, 50 of his sixth-grade pupils have dropped out.

‘The sad thing,’ said another, principal, is that many of those who have left were average and above-average pupils who would have passed at the end of the year.

His school, which also serves a sub-economic area, started the year with over 1,000 pupils. Since the boycott, 260 have dropped out, compared with 117 last year.

‘OPTIONS WIDER’

‘The boycott accelerated the drop-out rate. Many parents who used to take their children out of school because they couldn’t afford to keep them here if they were not seriously involved,’ he said.

He added most children from his school left because of economic circumstances. Attempts were usually made to negotiate payments for their children’s long-term future, but that was ‘too expensive’.

‘With each standard they pass their options become wider,’ he said.

A principal, who usually had been between 10 and 15 pupils a year and has lost 150 of 800 this year, said he had done a thorough job of trying to get the children back, but had failed 100 percent.

LABOUR

Many of the remaining pupils have dropped out and most of them are still dreading another look at the factory floor and some have taken to working as labourers.

Even schools attended by pupils from affluent homes have been affected. One school that recently suffered from a drop-out problem has lost 12 pupils and there are slight signs in another who have not been accounted for.

‘It is definitely abnormal,’ said the principal, ‘that the majority of the pupils are in Standard 9 and 10, and very tough whether they are in jobs.

I think the main reason for them leaving school is that they are afraid of the challenge having to catch up on all the work,’ he added.

For those that remain at school, principals have nothing but praise. Working extra hours, they have continued to teach extra classes and at some schools at
Ever since the police started interfering with the taxi drivers my mother walks to work,’ said 12-year-old Thando.

I LIVE in Guguletu, myself.

I got to Crossroads and Nyanga, where people have been killed this week, by car.

It was pretty late. It was a few days after the deaths.

I asked a couple of people about shebeens. That’s a good place to hear what people are saying. I got to one. People were drinking wine or brandy or beer. Most drank brandy or beer, sometimes together, mixed in the same glass.

Because it was a cold night, brandy sold best.

* * *

The shebeen was nicely furnished with a few-piece lounge suite and a big coffee table. We sat in the front room. This is usual.

I didn’t catch the name of the sister who runs the place.

I didn’t ask the name of the place, either. Sometimes it is better not to know.

As I parked my car outside the shebeen in Nyanga, a police van could be seen with police in camouflage uniforms parked about 10 meters away. I did not see the van when I left the shebeen.

Outside in the streets, young and old people moved about either alone, or with their friends. This was after

IN CALMER TIMES... the Shawcso clinic does valuable work in the Crossroads settlement. Now some white clinic workers have refused to go to the area for fear of the mob.

Mr Mhlanga said Crossroads and Nyanga people depend on the taxi to take them to the station in Gugulethu.

That is called Nyanga one from Sisonke High School.

I asked them what they were thinking about the school boycott. Whether there was any chance of

ONE of the characteristics of the normally peaceful Crossroads quarter settlement is his common sight — women fetching water.

In spite of the fact that shebeens lights were
TERRIBLE VIOLENCE

ONE-PARTY

DIFFERENT

WAKS

THE Angus Special Correspondent

Address: 123 Main St, Angus, AB T0L 0M0
Book tells story of coloured boycott

By Jaap Boekkooi

The story of the recent coloured school boycott is being told to black school children for the first time — in an anti-separatheid book distributed in Transvaal schools.

"The 48-page book, "Stanley Bekker en die Blokko" was written "out of frustration" by Afrikaans' author John Miles, a Wits lecturer, and looks at the boycott through the eyes of a coloured child.

So far the book has been sent to 150 Afrikaans teachers at black and coloured schools, but it is a certainty that no education department will buy it.

For the text and pictures make accusations about conditions in detention and the alleged actions of some police.

Al the illustrations in the book have been done by pupils of one of the boycotting schools who remain anonymous "to protect them against intimidation," according to Mr Miles' wife, Elza.

"John wrote the book because he felt for the children and because he was so frustrated in not being able to do anything. He read his story to the children and they then made the illustrations for the book," she said.

The book has been published by Taurus, who specialises in "risky" Afrikaans literature.
Study by HSRC slated

Black representation on the Human Sciences Research Council committee appointed to make an in-depth study of education in South Africa is inadequate, says the leader of the country's black teachers.

"To be meaningful the committee should have had a very strong representation of black opinion. But it seems black opinion is hardly represented," said the president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, Mr A L Petem, today.

Mr Petem said he did not know what efforts had been made to secure black representation. It was possible such attempts had been made but had failed. Atasa, the major body representing black teachers, had not been approached, however.

*Page 6: Teachers welcome inquiry.*
Closure threat as pupils go back

A NEW confrontation looms between education authorities and black pupils following the threat by the Administration of Coloured Affairs to close down schools on Friday if the situation remains abnormal.

In a circular sent to all high school principals, the Administration said they had hoped that the education situation would have returned to normal when the third term started this week.

However, if the pupils' activities which did not form part of the normal school curricula — continued they would shut the schools. Pupils at schools which were closed, would be readmitted only with their parents' personal request.

Dr Frank Quint, the chief inspector for the Wynberg area, confirmed on Wednesday that the circular had gone out to all the principals.

The threat comes at a time when the pupils are meeting to decide whether the boycott should be continued or not.

The pupils had, in response to a call by the Committee of 81, returned to school on Tuesday when schools re-opened. It was done primarily to discuss whether to end the boycott.

No official decision was taken for a return to normal lessons, although at certain schools this had taken place.

Attendance was reported to be very good at most high schools for the first day and it was generally expected that a firm decision would have been taken before the end of this week.

The Committee of 81, when they had announced their list of short-term demands, said that the actions of the authorities could influence their decision.

Dr Quint said on Wednesday that the circular was merely a 'precautionary measure' and possibly would never be implemented.
Leaders of all race groups join on council

PRETORIA. — Leaders in the fields of finance, business management, manpower research and government from all major race groups have been invited to serve on the Executive Committee of the Human Sciences Research Council which will investigate education in South Africa.

The names of the committee members were disclosed by Dr J G Garbers, President of the HSRC. Nineteen of the members are white and six are black, Indian or coloured. One possible member, currently abroad and unable to react to the invitation, may yet be kept in which case the non-white representation will increase by one.

THE MEMBERS

The members are Professor J P de Lange, Chairman and Rector of Rand Afrikaans University; Dr J G Garbers, President of the HSRC; Professor A N Boyce, Head of Financial Policy in the Department of Finance; Dr R M Cango, Director of Schools in the Department of Education and Training.

Dr K R Hartshorne, consultant at the Centre for Continuing Education in the University of the Witwatersrand.

Professor J H Japoe, Director of the Transvaal Education Department; Professor S H Maramai, Dean of the Faculty of Education in the University of Durban-Westville.

Mr P R Nel, former Director of Indian Education and a member of the Natal Education Department.

AN INSPECTOR

Professor A C Nkaibinde, Rector of the University.

Professor R B van der Ross, Director of the Peninsula Technikon.

Mr A Poudkov, Director of the Natal Technikon.

Mr F Somm, Director of the Peninsula Technikon.

Professor P E van der Ross, Rector of the University of the Western Cape.

Professor E W van der Stoop, Dean of the Faculty of Education in the University of Pretoria.

Dr W H Venter, Deputy Director of Education in the Department at National Education.

Mr W B Vosloo, Head of the Department of Government and Public Administration at the University of Stellenbosch.

Mr C C Rietveld, a teacher at Westerford High School.

Mr Garbers emphasised that the committee had been independently constituted by the HSRC and that the members were chosen in their personal capacities, and not as representatives of their organisations. — Sapa.
THE unanimous decision by representatives of black pupils in Port Elizabeth to call off their four-month long class boycott would not influence the situation in Cape Town, black pupils said here today.

Cape Town pupils approached by The Argus said the Port Elizabeth decision did not affect them.

'Our demands have not been met and at present we are still continuing with the boycott,' one pupil said.

A spokesman for a parent/teacher/pupil body in Guguletu expressed doubt that the PE decision would alter the situation here.

He said pupils still felt their demands had not been met and they would continue the boycott until the authorities realised their grievances.

The spokesman added that although many pupils wanted to go back, a decision could only be reached at a meeting at which pupils, teachers and parents were present.

'Because of the ban on meetings it is very difficult to get together to make this vital decision,' he said.

Our children's future depends on the decision being reached soon,' the spokesman said.

He said there were plans to arrange a meeting soon but it was still too early to speculate on the outcome.

Mr D H Owens, regional director of the Department of Education, said if the report was correct, the call-off of the boycott was to be welcomed.

'It is very much in the interests of the pupils and the community to end the boycott,' he said.

POSITIVE

Mr Owens repeated the assurance that he gave earlier this week that the department would give every assistance to help pupils prepare for the end-of-year examinations.

'The methods we have in mind to do this will be discussed with the school committees and principals,' Mr Owens said.

The decision to call off the boycott in Port Elizabeth was announced today by the Rev James Haya, chairman of the Parents' Committee, which has been negotiating with the pupils.

He said the decision was given to the Parents' Committee last night by the Port Elizabeth Students' Council, a committee of about 20 pupils.

The Parents' Committee had appealed to the pupils to return to classes to show 'a positive step' from their side while the Government was acting positively to their demands.

Mr Haya said the pupils would return to their classes on September 2, when the ban on public gatherings expires.
Principals unaware of racist slurs in dictionary

SCHOOL principals in Cape Town were this week unaware that a new Afrikaans dictionary compiled by N S B Kritzinger for National Uitgewers contained definitions offensive to South Africa's Black population.

This was said after hearing the dictionary was slammed by educators as a disaster in race relations and would probably have the effect of polarising pupils and students still further.

The dictionary, called a "Beknopte Verklarende Woordboek," has definitions such as:

Baas — die naam van 'n wit man (the name of a white man).
Molt — kleurlingsvrou van 'n Bantoe vrou (a coloured woman or the name for a Bantu woman).

Witman — 'n man van karakter (man of character).

The Rev Allan Hendricks, until recently the CRC Executive member for education, said that the issue of such a racially biased dictionary was tragic.

"It is sure to be seized on by students as another way of telling them that those persons who are not white are inferior to whites and it must be condemned for this," Mr Hendricks said.

One Cape principal, who has the dictionary at his school, said that he was unaware of the contents but would make a close examination of it before taking the matter further.

Mr W Langeheven, principal of Lavender Hill Senior Secondary School, said that it was up to school principals to check the contents of certain books before ordering them.

Mr A J Arendse, director of Education, was not available for comment at the time of going to press.
Angry pupils set up their own enquiry as PW's begins work

BY ZWELIHLA SHEMBU
and VICTOR UMDO

This committee appointed by the Prime Minister this week to investigate the possibility of equal education in South Africa is expected to present its first report in October.

But angry students from the Eastern Cape have already chosen an alternative committee of experts to investigate and prescribe one system of education for all races in South Africa, and have asked the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, to recognise their committee.

The committee of experts chosen by the more than 20,000 pupils includes

- The principal of the Eastern High School, Professor J. H. J. Bekker of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Professor A. L. Vilakazi. They will also approach the principal of the Federal Theological Seminary in Pretoria.

According to Dr. Johan Garbers, president of the Human Sciences Research Council, who will conduct the Government's investigation, the committee consists of 25 people, including two blacks: Professor Smibhola, rector of the University of Zululand, and Dr. Shinga from Pietermaritzburg.

The main points that the Government's committee must consider are:

1. The public's principles for a feasible education policy in the country in order to allow for the implementation of the inadequate potential of the institutions to provide economic growth and to improve the quality of life for all the people of South Africa.
2. The educational and training infrastructure for the future requirements of South Africa and the self-realisation of the people.
3. A programme for making available education of the same quality for population groups in the country.

Mr. A. Z. Lamba, a schoolmaster for the parents' and students' committee in the Eastern Cape, said they have asked the Government to accept the committee elected by the people to investigate one education system for all.
How the Human Sciences Research Council will carry out its investigation into education was described yesterday by Professor J. P. de Lange, research director, after the first meeting of the full council in Pretoria.

A number of working committees were established, he said, and areas they would be covering were:

- The main principles and policies for education, led by Prof. F. van der Sloep, faculty of education, Pretoria University.
- The management structure of the educational system, led by Dr. K. B. Hartshorne, of the Centre of Continuing Education, Wits University.
- Economic planning and finance for education, led by Dr. S. Brand, head of the financial policy section of the Department of Finance.

A number of special subjects would be investigated.
Afrikaans school dictionaries burnt

PUPILS at a school in the Strand area today burnt, tore up and threw away their Afrikaans school dictionaries which they say contained words which were derogatory and offensive to blacks in South Africa.

The dictionary compiled by M S B Kritzinger, among other offensive words, referred to 'boss' (boss) as being the name of a white man and 'maid' (maid), the name of a coloured or black woman.

At the Macassar Senior Secondary School, the senior pupils who had destroyed their dictionaries also vented their anger on an inspector of the Department of Coloured Affairs who visited the school. They threatened to throw dictionaries at him.

At another school in the Somerset West area, Gordon Senior Secondary School, pupils also destroyed their dictionaries on Monday and pelted an inspector's car. He was forced to leave when angry pupils approached him about the dictionary.

Both incidents at the

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Dictionaries

(Continued from Page 1)

schools were confirmed by reliable sources.

The dictionary was today also criticised by a Peninsula principal as a disaster in race relations which would probably have the effect of polarising pupils and students still further.

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, CRC Executive member for education, before the CRC was scrapped, described the issuing of such a racial dictionary as 'tragic.'

He said it would surely be interpreted by pupils as another way of telling them they were inferior to whites.

'It must be condemned,' Mr Hendrickse said.
Europe to give SA a R190-m loan for housing

Pretoria Bureau

The director-general of finance, Dr Joop de Loor, today announced that a European loan of about R190-million which South Africa was seeking was earmarked for housing and education for coloured and black people.

The loan of 250-million dollars is being arranged by a consortium of West European, United States and United Kingdom banks and marks a significant step towards the rehabilitation of South Africa as a respectable international borrower.

Dr de Loor said this was one of the biggest loans which the country had ventured on in the overseas money market.

He said it would take some weeks before his department knew if the loan would come through.

He confirmed that South Africa was approached about a month ago by the overseas bankers to place the loan.

RESPECTABILITY

The use to which the loan would be put had not yet been determined but that it would be mainly for black and coloured housing and education, he said.

The new credit is being handled more in the open than previous loans and indicates South Africa has gained new respectability in foreign money markets.

The Financial Times of London reports that banks are beginning to accept that South Africa is set on a gradual relaxation of apartheid.

Banks are also aware the rapid increase in the gold price over the past two years makes the country a first-rate commodity, the Financial Times writes.

For many years international opposition to South Africa's apartheid policies has forced it to resort to undercover arrangements which carried stiffer loan conditions than those of other borrowers.
EAST LONDON — No action has been taken on the copies of the race row dictionary at John Bisseker Senior Secondary School here.

The regional representative of the Department of Coloured Affairs here, Mr J Dippenaar, said he had only heard of the row when he read in the newspaper about pupils burning dictionaries in Cape Town.

He had not received any directive from his head office in Cape Town about the dictionary compiled by M. S. B. Kritzinger.

The dictionary has been condemned by coloured leaders for having words such as "bass" which is defined as a white man and "kaffertjie", defined as a Bantu boy.

The dictionary appeared on the John Bisseker order list and scores of copies had been ordered for distribution next year — DDR.
Angry coloured schoolchildren
burn the book that calls them
Germans', and says the whites are 'bass'.
PREPARED TO BEAT SCHOOL CRISIS NOW IT'S PARENT POWER

PAT THOMPSON

PARENTS UNITED

3/30/80

SUNDAY EXPRESS AUGUST 31, 1980
BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Department of Coloured Affairs aimed to wipe out the backlog in education for coloureds within the next five years, the Minister of Community Development, Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Opening the annual meeting of the Orange Free State Kleurling Munisipal Shakelsveereeniging (Coloured Municipal Liaison Association), Mr Steyn said the provision of educational facilities placed a heavy burden on the shoulders of the authorities, especially if it was taken into account that the coloured population was relatively young demographically.

"Whereas 47.9% of the white population is under the age of 24, 65.2% of our brown fellow inhabitants of the country fall in that group. Coloured youth under the age of 14 constitutes 45% of the population group as against a figure of 30.5% in the case of whites," Mr Steyn said.

In spite of the efforts of the previous administration of coloured affairs to wipe out the backlog of school buildings, there was still a shortage of classroom accommodation.

"If we look, however, at the progress made in the most recent years, it gives cause for optimism. During the last six years, expenditure on educational buildings has increased from R6 million to R26 million a year and it is expected that this allocation will increase substantially, depending on the economic capability of the country," Mr Steyn said.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had said recently that the Government was prepared to endorse a programme to reach the objective of equal education for all population groups as soon as possible, within the economic capability of the country.

"The matter is at present receiving the attention of the Department of Coloured Relations, which has as its aim that the backlog should be wiped out over a period of five years, while at the same time providing for the annual population growth," said Mr Steyn.

At present 610,000 pupils are receiving primary school education while 120,000 are receiving it at secondary level.

In the socio-economic sphere, Mr Steyn said, phenomenal progress had been made. The number of coloureds in the white-collar group had increased from 78,000 in 1973 to 128,500 in 1979.
THE headmaster of Sizanle High School, Mr. P. Tukula, in his car which was badly burnt.

Continued from Page 4.

anything, but increased the house in size.

'Have no place, where I am going to stay tonight,' he said.

ALONE

The principal of Pankwa, Mr. M. Govi, said that at about 8 p.m. he was alone in his home when he heard knocking on his door.

'I did not open it as I had some suspicion of what was happening. I was there then left.

When I looked out of the window I saw a mob of about 50 people standing in front of my house.

They did not say anything, but when they came up they started bombing the windows.

When they realized that I was not coming out they started burning my car and set it alight. I was forced to leave the house by the back door and spent the night with friends.

ATTENDANCE DOWN

Attendance at schools in Langa, Nyanga and Nyanga was down today, with some schools reportedly empty and others attended be between 10 and 100 pupils.

At some schools, where pupils had turned up for classes, no lessons were being given.

'After what happened last night to three principals' houses, teachers are a little nervous about giving lessons,' one principal said.

'The situation is very confusing,' another principal said.

Some people blame the deterioration in the situation in the townships on the Department of Education and Training for not responding to the pupils' grievances, others blame the gobierno element.

Some people say what is happening is right and others say it isn't. The pupils are becoming dangerous. During the day, they are too hot at night they rate the targets.

'It seems as if their targets are the pupils' parents, the people who have been trying to uplift them all these years."

Brigadier D. D. Ndhane, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, said today that the police had followed the pupils into the church after.
Shattered

"Later, the home of the principal of Foeke, Mr. M. Guda, was stoned. All the windows were shattered and his car, which was parked in the yard, was set alight.

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

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

Mr Tukulu said his family was watching TV when a mob of angry and violent youths burst into the front door.

Helpless

His family and relatives stood by helplessly as the youths ransacked his fridge and sprayed petrol all over the furniture.

"Farther a policeman had come to my home to tell me that our priest's home had been stoned. After he used the phone I accompanied him to the corner.

When I was returning home I was approached by three youths. They threatened me with death. As I was about to leave somebody took out a bayonet and told me that "I'm going to kill you.""

I ran to my home. When I got there a mob of about 50 youths, boys and girls, had already burst into the house.

Ransacked

"Another group was busy overturning my brand-new car. When the petrol started running out they set it alight.

"All my family and I could do was to stand by helplessly."

Mr Tukulu and his wife said that while the youths were in the house they did not accuse him of

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)
Pupils find little to replace schooling

MANY of the boycotting children of Lusas, Guguletu and Nyanga have given up the idea of going back to school this year — and there is little to take the place of schooling. During school hours in these areas children of all ages can be seen sitting on street corners, playing, waiting and talking. Although 4 000 pupils reregistered for school recently, little development between them and those determined to continue the boycott. Intimidation of pupils extended to teachers who found themselves in a no-win situation. Now even those children who are not politicised have lost initiative.

"USELESS"

"They say it's useless now when they didn't learn the whole year, and they don't want to lose money paid for exams they won't pass. My children want to go back next year," said one mother.

The picture is one of demoralisation, uncertainty and frustration. Some children are trying to find jobs but there aren't enough posts. A mother whose 16-year-old child is trying to get a clattering job said: "Because they are so young the pay is terrible. I'd rather they stayed at home."

Gail Sperring of the Careers Centre, which offers a counselling service to students of all race groups, says cheap labour and clattering jobs are all black students can expect.

It has to be proved that a coloured person is not available for the job before a black will be appointed. In addition companies tend to avoid the bureaucracy involved in employing blacks.

TRANSKEI

"Some kids come merely to use our information library — others appear to have applied for admission to schools in Transkei and even coloured schools. Most plan to go back to school next year."

A Mowbray employment agency says few black students are coming for jobs. Those who do are given a form to fill out and are told they must continue looking for themselves.

Spokesmen for correspondence schools operating in the Peninsula say there has been no increase in admissions of black students.

Some 50 children have registered at the Nyanga Art Centre, but a teacher said they did not attend regularly. "You'll take a long time working with a child, and then tomorrow he may not come."

Parents, understanding the reasons for the schools boycott, are supportive but worried. "I don't want my children to end up like me with a standard eight education," said one mother. "But I won't tell them what to do. My children are staying at home and waiting. They're feeling vengeful. They want something more."

In a complex and fluctuating situation, the message from young and old is clear: "We don't want this Basuto education."
Fire bomb raids on principals

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

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

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

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

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

In Cape Town, the home of Mr P Tukulu, principal of Sizamile High, was stoned and severely damaged by fire after a petrol bomb was lobbed through a window.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"I reported to the police and they arrested two of the youth, but the others got away. I was able to go into my house unharmed but I have been traumatised by this incident."

"I have asked the police to tighten security and I hope the authorities will take action to protect the homes of school principals and teachers."

The violence in Cape Town is part of a nationwide campaign by student radicals to disrupt schools and disrupt education. The authorities have been forced to close many schools across the country, and teachers have been targeted in attacks.

The authorities have been criticized for their weak response to the violence, and there have been calls for tougher measures to protect school staff and facilities.

"We need to ensure that our schools are safe for students and teachers," said Dr Tshabalala. "We cannot allow these attacks to continue. We need a coordinated effort from all stakeholders to tackle this issue."
Police Break Up Meeting

Students with Baccalaureate degrees were asked how they would feel if they were to have a meeting in the old Aguacate Church, which was opened in a larger hall in a more secure area. They felt it would be a more comfortable environment for the meeting.

The meeting was attended by a mixture of students and faculty, including representatives from the Department of Police and the Department of Education. The meeting addressed the issues of security and safety, and the need for improved communication between the police and the community.

The meeting was also attended by representatives from the Department of Health and Social Services, who discussed the importance of mental health and social services in the community.

Overall, the meeting was a success and there was a sense of unity and cooperation among the participants.
DISILLUSIONMENT with the coloured education system has been largely responsible for the abnormally high dropout rate from schools and colleges following the 'suspension' of the boycott.

This is the opinion of educationist Mr. Vincent Farrell, chairman of the newly formed Teachers' Action Committee.

Mr. Farrell said senior pupils dropped out because they were bored and wanted to earn money.

Students teachers dropped out because they were disillusioned with teaching and with the reaction of their lecturers to the boycott.

Fourteen of the 22 schools affected by the boycott, lost 1,353 pupils.

A new schools crisis looms

By PERRYNE CONSTANCE

One principal said pupils felt they would not be able to cope with the work — and parents were reluctant to keep them at school if they were going to fail.

Another said parents could not afford to keep children at school because of the economic situation. Yet most of these children were still unemployed. It is difficult to get a child to return to school once he has found employment, but we are hopeful. Education is for their benefit.

Schools most affected are in lower income group areas. But the large number of people looking for jobs have made principals confident that children will return.

'Pupils are working for very low wages and many have decided to return next year,' a Retreat principal said.

'Those who have left school will find the lack of education detrimental to their future,' he said.

Mr. Farrell said he could not see pupils passing exams at the end of this year after missing three months of school.

However, he believed that the authorities would water down the exams to ensure a good pass rate — and so prevent an accommodation crisis next year.

RETURN

Professor B. van der Ross, rector of UWC, also blamed the high dropout rate on the boycott and said pupils wanting to return next year should not be refused admission.

'Teachers should accept that an abnormal position has arisen and if they reject these children, this could be an additional hardship for them,' he said.

Parents should impress upon their children that schooling is essential — and they must not let pride stand in the way of ensuring their future.

'The children were not individually responsible for the situation — and it is now up to the principals and teachers to show they are genuinely interested in their future,' he said.
Blacks beaten up in Cape schools

Education Reporter

ATTENDANCE at black schools in the Peninsula has dropped dramatically after some teachers and pupils, who had re-registered at the weekend were beaten up in their classrooms yesterday afternoon.

One principal, who had 236 pupils yesterday and had none today, said a group of boycotting pupils entered his school yesterday afternoon and beat up pupils and some of the teachers.

Another principal, who yesterday had 254 out of the 500, said his figures were down to 63 today.

HOSPITALISED

"Although I have had no assaults in my school there are rumours in the township that children and teachers are being beaten up and that one child has even had to be hospitalised as a result," he said.

Another principal who had 50 pupils today compared with 228 yesterday, confirmed that children were afraid of coming to school for fear of being harassed.

Over the weekend, 4704 pupils, accompanied by their parents, re-registered at schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

However, at a meeting in a church hall in Guguletu on Sunday night, the recently-formed Parents' Action Committee called for the boycott to continue until all grievances were met.

DEADLINE

The meeting attended by more than 400 parents and 600 pupils, gave the Department of Education and Training until September 15 to meet the pupils' grievances, which include improved school facilities and the abolition of Bantu education.

The meeting also accused the school committees of collaborating with the Government and ordered their members to resign and to be replaced by representatives from the Parents' Action Committee.

Following the meeting, only 3422 of the 4704 pupils who had re-registered over the weekend attended school yesterday.

The decision not to return to school was taken at a similar meeting in Port Elizabeth, where only 10 of the total of 291 who had re-registered were in their classrooms yesterday.
Over 6000 pupils fail to register

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

The circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Schepers, said 4783 pupils had registered over the weekend and yesterday.

He gave the original number of the pupils at these schools as 11 063. That meant 6280 pupils did not register. He said 5044 pupils were present at the schools yesterday.

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

No pupils were visible at Fezeka High School and at Langa High School, there were many pupils in the school yard. There were police in vans keeping watch on all the schools and it is believed that they were watching for intimidation of pupils who were registering.

Mr Schepers said he did not know whether the schools would be closed if the registered pupils continued to boycott classes.
5000 sign but schools stayaway continues

Education Reporter

ATTENDANCE at most schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu today was poor although about 5000 pupils re-registered for classes over the weekend.

By late yesterday most schools had reported an approximate 50 percent turn-out for re-registration.

However, by 10 am fewer than half of those were at school.

In Guguletu, I D Mkize High School had only 59 of the 336 pupils who had re-registered. Fezeka High School had 56 out of 381 and Shivve Higher Primary had 236 out of 562.

In Nyanga, Sizamile Senior Secondary School had 100 out of the 550 pupils who had re-registered, and Walter Teka had 218 out of 250.

At Zinze Higher Primary School and Moshesh Higher Primary School in Langa, all the pupils who had re-registered were present today.

POLICE

Uniformed policemen in protected vans were stationed outside all schools today, allegedly to stop intimidation of pupils who wanted to return to school.

The poor attendance today, in spite of the relatively high registration number, could be attributed to a meeting of more than 400 parents and 500 pupils in Guguletu last night, where it was decided no pupils would return to school today.

Instead, pupils should continue the boycott until all grievances were met by the Department of Education and Training and a deadline was set for September 16, the meeting decided.

RESIGN

The meeting also accused the school committees of collaborating with the Government and ordered their members to resign to be replaced by the parents' action committee.

The decision not to return to school was taken at a similar meeting in Port Elizabeth, where a disappointing number of 269 pupils had re-registered.
Pupil Shot: Policeman

Stoned to Death

2 Killed at Saba

East London - A Child Police

"The school was in a dark, eerie silence when we were ordered to shoot and one pupil was confirmed dead."

We felt the school was in a dark, eerie silence when we were ordered to shoot and one pupil was confirmed dead.

2 Killed at Saba

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We felt the school was in a dark, eerie silence when we were ordered to shoot and one pupil was confirmed dead.
Province to build 24 schools on Reef, Pretoria

By Arnold Kirkby, Pretoria Bureau

The Transvaal Provincial Executive Committee has approved the building of secondary and primary schools in the province costing about R45-million.

...Twenty-four of these schools will be in the Johannesburg-Witwatersrand-Pretoria areas due to the shift in population, Mr. David Brink MEC in charge of Education said in Pretoria yesterday.

He added the building of 29 schools throughout the province had been approved since last October.

STRAIN

Approval was also given for the building of 25 pre-fabricated rooms at 10 schools throughout the province.

Mr. Brink said the building of these schools would place severe strain on the province's finances, considering the fact that it costs between R1.7-million and R2.1-million to build one secondary school, between R1-million and R1.3-million for a primary school and between R8 000 and R12 000 for a single room.

SITES

Schools which need to be built include:

Two English-medium high schools in Johannesburg South; three in Johannesburg North; two in Alberton; two English-medium and two Afrikaans-medium high schools in Pretoria East; an Afrikaans-medium high school in Vereeniging and one in Randfontein.

Primary schools needed...
THE GRAVITY of the school boycott in the Eastern Cape is getting the kind of definitive action from the top-brass it has long needed.

Still the choice of people who are attending the summit meeting in Port Elizabeth does seem odd and even awesome.

Among those who have been invited to the hush-hush talks are senior members of the South African Defence Force, Security Police and counter-insurgency unit — an awesome battery of top-heavy brass one would expect only in an emergency affecting the security of the whole country.

We have long said the school situation throughout the country was so serious that it demanded immediate and aggressive solutions.

It seems to us that it has been left fallow for so long that top Government officials have had to be called to leak into it. What had been needed at the very onset was the total scrapping of an unsuitable educational system, however ponderous and expensive such a metamorphosis was going to be.

One shudders to think what these elite in the defence and military apparatus of the country are going to decide. We are frankly amazed that they had to be called in the first place, except to point out that the situation has gone way beyond the control of those people most immediately affected, or concerned — parents, teachers and the Department of Education.
Schools boycott summit

TOP government officials, including heads of the Defence Force, security police and counter-insurgency unit, held a hush-hush summit at the Defence Force base in Port Elizabeth yesterday on the area's worsening school boycott situation.

It is believed that the local administration board, the Department of Manpower Utilisation, Co-operation and Development, the head of the local security police, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, and the divisional commissioner, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg were present. No black leaders were involved.

The boycotts are reported to be continuing at about 40 Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage lower primary schools - which means that pupils are staying away from all but one of the area's lower primary schools.

Four schools in Port Elizabeth had attendances ranging from six to 47 on Monday.

Twelve Port Elizabeth high schools were closed recently because of the continued boycott.

Security police are still holding 19 youths in connection with the alleged intimidation of lower primary school pupils last week. The pupils were chased out of classrooms to join the boycott.

Four youths were convicted on Monday in the Uitenhage Magistrates Court of intimidation. They pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to seven years.

The sporadic unrest in black townships continued on Monday night when a police vehicle was destroyed after being set alight.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gertie van Roonen, said that although other vehicles had been destroyed by firebombing in black townships recently, this was the first police vehicle to be destroyed.

The incident happened when members of the Eastern Cape Murder and Robbery Squad parked the vehicle outside a house in KwaZakhele township. They
Army head at boycott summit

Mr P. L. Poteni, president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa), met teachers at Fort Hare University at the weekend to discuss the situation.

"Although the exact number of teachers likely to be involved in transfers is unknown, Atasa is deeply concerned about the situation. We cannot afford to lose teachers, especially qualified teachers. They will resign rather than be transferred away from their families and homes. Some have already resigned, Mr Poteni said.

About 1,250 teachers have been directly affected by the closure of schools. Other teachers affected are employed at 41 primary schools which have been plagued by gangs of intimidators in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage districts.

"Although we have been told that teachers who are transferred will be returned to their original posts once the schools are normal, the Department of Education and Training has given us no firm undertaking," Mr Poteni said.
Girl (15) held - 'Why must they keep her so long?'

PPS Cape Town children younger that 16 are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Mrs Cape correspondent surrounded a home where a daughter is detained.

1986 has not been an easy year for Mrs Rose Mchidiana of Guguletu.

Her husband is still out of work after he went on strike with 800 other meat workers and her eldest daughter is being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mrs. Mchidiana cannot stop the tears when she talks about her daughter, Nomane (9), who she has not been able to see after she was detained at her home in Guguletu on August 12.

"Is that the law? she asked when PPS asked her about her daughter.

"She is still so young. Why must they keep her so long?" she asked, crying.

Mrs. Mchidiana was at the hospital when Nomane was taken away.

Residents say the security police took her away from home at about 2 pm.

Nomane collapsed when she arrived home. I was told of my daughter's detention. I just collapsed because I could not believe it," Mrs Mchidiana said.

Nomane is the eldest of three children. Gladstone (9) is a pupil at Bonga Lower Primary, while there is also Beline (15).

Nomane, a pupil in the Transkei, came home in June to get money from his father, Mr. Goodman Mchidiana.

When she came home, he was not working. He had been on strike with his fellow meatworkers since May.

"Obviously he couldn't give her any money because we were only surviving on R5 a week — strike money that he was getting from the union — Mrs Mchidiana said.

Mrs Mchidiana said she has no regrets that her husband went on strike.

"Now that the strike has been called off, and we do not get money from the union anymore, it has been going tough.

"Goodman was the only one in the family who was working. Now there is nobody.

"We have only been living off donations and with the help of relatives and friends," she said.

Nomane is one of several young people being detained in the Western Cape.

Cecil Flatford (14), Nancy Nomvuyu Quilia (14), Nokuzola Joyce Denvi (10), and Kholud Maxhabana (15) are the youngest of more than 20 people known to be held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.
Qoboza 'has his facts wrong'

Political Staff

The Government is busy with massive programmes to wipe out the shortage of black classrooms and illiteracy among blacks.

In a rebuttal to a call by Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of South Africa's largest black newspaper, for a return to the pre-1933 system of education for blacks, Mr G J Rousseau, Director-General of Education and Training, said it was the Government's intention to introduce equal education.

Changes since the so-called "ideal" situation before 1933 included:

- The standards expected of matriculants of all races are the same. Black pupils have a choice of writing either the Department of National Education's exams or the Joint Matriculation Board's.

- The number of full-time black matriculants has jumped from 75 in 1955 to 43,700 in 1980. The pass rate has also increased from 19 percent in 1955 to 76 percent in 1979.

- The increase in the number of matriculants has enabled the Department to increase the minimum entrance qualification for teacher training to Standard 10 from 1969.

- The department has reached the stage where it offers a comprehensive and fully differentiated education from pre-primary education to tertiary education.

Mr Rousseau was replying to an article by Mr Qoboza in the Washington Star, where he is editor-in-residence.

Mr Qoboza referred to the change in the education system in 1933 which had led to a "deterioration" of standards in black schools.

"Is Mr Qoboza seriously advocating a return to such a system?" asked Mr Rousseau.

"Today enrolment in secondary schools has increased to about 618,000, compared with 35,000 in 1955. The percentage of children of school-going age actually at school was increased from 36.7 percent in 1951 to 75.2 percent in 1975 and there are 6,364 black students at universities, compared with 481 in 1960.

"To this must be added the 9,905 black students enrolled at white universities and the University of South Africa," said Mr Rousseau.
Urgent case for better education

n Ste Education Reporter

EDUCATION should take advantage of today's economic windfall rather than wait for a political disaster, Professor M J Ashley, Professor of Philosophy of Education at the University of Cape Town, said last night.

Delivering his inaugural lecture — it was entitled Education Towards Open Society — Professor Ashley spoke of two interrelated national issues.

The first concerned the distribution of wealth and power, the second concerned group identity.

The concern of the educator is not directly with specific political solutions, but with the developments of minds in such a way that problems will be approached honestly and imaginatively, he said.

My own view, based on my experience of the South African reality and reflection upon recent history, is that the best interests of the country will be served by the acceptance of the need for the evolution of society towards a state of greater openness.

DEFINITION

Defining an open society as one that aimed to create conditions for criticism to flourish, Professor Ashley said such a society would strive to apply censorship only where it was necessary.

Open debate should be encouraged in the belief that this would ensure a rich supply of new insights.

South Africa was destined to become an increasingly complex unit.

The Black man's industrialisation process only began later — chiefly after the First World War — picked up in tempo and is still in full swing today. The outstanding feature of our time is the great influx of Black workers into all sectors of our economy. Between 1975 and 1978, for example, half a million more Blacks than Whites entered the economy.

As/...
Schools will not close, says Owens

Own correspondent

FORT ELIZABETH. The Cape director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens, said yesterday no decision had been taken to close the lower primary schools in the townships here in the wake of the class boycott.

In an interview, he condemned the action by senior boycotting pupils which had driven about 16,500 lower primary school pupils from their classrooms.

"These children are not old enough to decide for themselves on the issues which agitate the minds of the boycotters. Most of them are the children of working parents. For them the school is also a place of safety. What has happened is tragic."

"We are watching the situation."

Mr Owens said that at his meeting they had discussed the problem which could arise if the lower primary schools were boycotted until the end of the year.

"If this year's Sub-A pupils have to repeat the year, the 1981 numbers will be unmanageable."

He said he believed there was a great deal of intimidation of schoolchildren, teachers and principals.

He said higher primary and secondary school teachers were being kept busy with work schemes, preparation of lessons and in-service training schemes.

If the lower primary boycott continued, principals and teachers at these schools would also be kept busy.

Mr Owens was here for a two-day routine meeting with his circuit inspectors.

Meanwhile, most of the 33 schools in Zwele, New Brighton and Kwazakze were deserted yesterday. Some had a handful of pupils. The highest attendance was at a school near a police station.

Children who went to school did not wear uniform or carry their books.

The Eastern Cape Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier B S J van Rensburg, said enough policemen were being deployed in the townships to deal with intimidators.

Allegations of intimidation were being investigated, he said.
"Talk to school boycott parents now!"

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Fredrik von Zell Slabbert, this week made a plea to the Minister of Education, Dr Poppel Hartzenberg, to defuse the explosive situation in black schools. Addressing about 800 people at a public meeting in Port Elizabeth, he said the present deadlock in the schools' boycott was the result of a communicative breakdown.

He warned that if it was not resolved now by those who had the pupils' confidence and support, it would get completely out of hand within the next year and would be dominated by radicals.

Dr Hartzenberg should hold talks with parents' committees who desperately wanted to resolve education problems.

"If no ways of peaceful resolution are found, education will become a political issue," he said.

Asked how he would handle the explosive school situation, Dr Slabbert said he would immediately engage parents' committees in talks and give them a concrete declaration of intention — "even if it meant three to five years to fulfill," he said.

They should be informed about intended reform methods, budgets and teacher supply.

Black parent committees should be asked for alternative suggestions to ease the education crisis, so as to "lock them into the whole process and gain their cooperation and support".

Describing the PFP as an "embattled party" under continual attack from the Afrikaans Press and the Prime Minister, Dr Slabbert said its members had been accused of boycotting, lack of interest and apathy because of the refusal to sit on the President's Council.

His refusal to support the President's Council had led to his becoming a "political punchbag," because the Council did not have the support of the coloreds.

"If we are so insignificant, then why does the Afrikaans Press devote such an extraordinary amount of space to the official Opposition and why does the Prime Minister find it necessary to attack us..."
A PRETORIA matric pupil, who delivered a speech on “apartheid” during a cultural evening at her school, has provoked an angry outcry from a group of guest performers.

The performers, musicians who had been asked to take part in the cultural evening at the Hoërskool Staatsspresident C R Swart on Wednesday, said they were shattered to hear Yolande Kellerman, 18, speak on separate development.

A spokesman for the irate group, Mrs Gill Udal, claimed Yolande had made the following points in her speech, for which she was applauded:

- Generations of whites had fought blacks and won and had the right to continue winning and ruling.
- In the United States, Red Indians had been shot to keep the country “pure”. In South Africa, the policy of separate development also sought “purity”.
- After talking about selective breeding in animals, she asked whether South Africa would like a race of “kroes klonkies” (frizzy-haired youngsters, i.e. coloureds).
- White private schools that allowed black pupils caused racial tension and children themselves recognised the preference of remaining separate.

“One of our musicians is a student dominie and he too was horrified. We would have walked out without performing if she had preceded us,” said Mrs Udal.

When the “Mail” approached the school’s headmaster, Mr M G Feuchter, he at first agreed to allow a perusal of Yolande’s speech, saying that Yolande had not said anything offensive.

He then changed his mind because he was afraid the publicity might upset Yolande for her final matric exams next month.

Yolande said she had written her speech on “apartheid” herself for a speech and drama eisteddford earlier on in the year.

“It was not a political speech. It was a cultural speech with a political subject. It was not so much what I said but how I presented it,” she said from her home in Queenswood, Pretoria.

“The subject matter wasn’t that important.”
20 PE pupils are held after boycott by 16500

PORT ELIZABETH
More than 20 Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils were detained or arrested at the weekend by security police for alleged intimidation of lower primary school pupils last week keeping about 16,000 children from school.

The head of the Eastern Cape security branch, Colonel Gerrie Erasmus, said today investigations were continuing into large-scale intimidation at primary schools last week when pupils were chased out of classrooms. Many more arrests or detentions were likely.

Appeal to stayaways

PORT ELIZABETH — Organised commerce in Port Elizabeth has appealed to boycotting black pupils to return to school as soon as possible so as not to jeopardise their positions in the future economy of the Eastern Cape.

A joint statement, issued by Mr P H du P Meier, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Afrikaanse Sakekamer, and Mr M H T Still, president of the city's Chamber of Commerce, today recorded the grave concern of organised commerce at the economic consequences of the school boycott.

About 30,000 children have been affected by the boycott. All told, 77 schools in Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and Cape Town have been closed.

Those arrested were described by Colonel Erasmus as schoolies and he said they included pupils.

Four were to appear in the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court today, charged with intimidation, and about 19 others were being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The Department of Education and Training's chief liaison officer in Pretoria, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, said today the department had not yet decided what steps it would take about the enforced boycott of primary schools.

He said 33 primary schools in Port Elizabeth — all except one — were totally empty as well as about seven in Uitenhage.

Ten high schools in the area and two in Grahamstown were recently closed for the rest of the year by his department because of continued boycotts.

Interviewed last week the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (PESCO), Mr Duma Laniam, denied that his members had anything to do with the intimidation although it wanted the lower primary schools to boycott to show solidarity with the high school pupils.

Early reports today indicated that the boycott was unchallenged at senior and junior schools.

A classroom at a Port Elizabeth lower primary school was damaged last night by a petrol bomb.

Damage of about R100 was caused to a floor and a book cupboard at the John Moroka Lower Primary School in Walmer.
Boycotts worry businessmen

PORT ELIZABETH. — Serious concern about the economic effects of the continued boycott of black schools in the Eastern Cape has been expressed by the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce.

The two chambers said in a joint statement yesterday that because of the boycott of black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, about 13,900 pupils over the age of 12 had not been at school since May.

Most of the schools had been closed after it became clear that pupils had no intention of returning to classes, they said.

The chambers' chairmen recently discussed the effect of the boycott with Government officials. They said the biggest single reason for the high unemployment was a shortage of skilled workers and an oversupply of unskilled workers.

The best solution for this was education and training, but basic schooling was necessary before the intending worker could receive technical or commercial training.

The statement called on pupils, "in view of the clear proof that improvement in black education is being brought about", to return to school as soon as possible. — Sapa.
STATEMENT ISSUED BY MR G.J. ROUSSEAU, DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

According to reports in the press Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, Transvaal, has made certain statements in the Washington Star in connection with education for Blacks in South Africa. If Mr Qoboza has indeed made these statements, it is necessary to draw attention to his total disregard for the true facts pertaining to developments which have taken place in South Africa since 1953.

Apparently Mr Qoboza uses as basis for his attack on the Department of Education and Training a speech made by Dr H.F. Verwoerd, then Minister of Native Affairs, in 1954. The fact that Mr Qoboza has joined the ranks of the few who continually quote from this speech in attempts to create dissatisfaction raises serious doubts about Mr Qoboza's true intentions. One cannot but wonder whether he has, in fact, read the speech in full. If he did, he would undoubtedly have noted the following:

a) The heading of the speech was "Bantu Education: Policy for the Immediate Future."
Firstly it must be realized that Dr Verwoerd made this speech 26 years ago under totally different circumstances from those prevailing today.

Secondly the word "immediate" in the heading must be noted. Dr Verwoerd's statement actually encompassed an undertaking to provide facilities so that every Black child would get the opportunity to attend school for at least 4 years. That programme was more or less concluded in 1959 and a totally new phase was embarked on in 1960.

b) Did Mr Qoboza note that Dr Verwoerd also said in the statement that "in the establishment of new schools the Department will be guided by the needs of each

2/ ...
The following statement by the Honourable the Prime
Minister was reported in the Post of 26 January 1978.
"I also intend reviewing the Bantu Education Act of
1953 and changing its name. The new Department will also
proceed with changes and adoption of the existing system
of education for Black people and the introduction of
numerous improvements of which more details will be given
in due course".

On 16 May 1979 the Honourable T.N.H. Janson, the then
Minister of Education and Training clearly stated in
parliament that the Government aimed to have equal education
facilities for Black and White in South Africa and that
it wanted to introduce free and compulsory education for
all Black children as soon as possible. (Hansard No 14
of 1979, Column 6566). On 12 June 1979 he also said the
following in Parliament: "It remains an important stand-
point of the Government that every child who would like
to attend school on a voluntary basis should have the
opportunity to do so. In this connection I want to say
that a large part of the public seems to be under the
misunderstanding that the remark made by Dr Verwoerd caused
a ceiling to be imposed on the level to which the Black
child is able to progress in this country. I want to
emphasize that reading and re-reading the statement of
Dr Verwoerd makes it abundantly clear that no ceiling was
imposed or envisaged on the development of Black children."
(Hansard No 18 of 1979, Column 8469).

On 23 May 1980 Dr the Honourable F. Hartzenberg, the
present Minister of Education and Training, reiterated
in the House of Assembly that "the Government intends to
provide Black people with the best possible education."
He added: "We are aiming at an absolutely equal standard
of education for everyone." (Standing Committee 3 - 1980
Column 259). On 5 May 1980 the Honourable P.W. Botha,
Prime Minister, said in a press statement: "The government
commits itself to equal education for all population groups,
but emphasizes that the historical backlog cannot be erased
overnight."

\$\text{\textendash}\$
Secondly it is imperative that Mr Qoboza be reminded of the actual state of affairs during the so-called "ideal" situation before 1953.

a) The period before 1953 was a period of divided control since education for Blacks was in the hands of various mission societies, while the four provincial education departments had a completely separate section for "Native education." Different syllabuses and different textbooks were used in schools for Blacks. The per capita expenditure also differed considerably with only R15 per annum being spent on every Black child. This so-called "ideal" state was inherited by this Department and this amount, incidentally, formed the basis for this Department's budget for nearly 17 years.

b) The education of Blacks before 1953 was limited to the "elite" or the select few, while the masses were totally ignored. This is proved by the fact that when this Department took over there were only 675 pupils in Matric out of a school population of 1 million. Only 19% of these pupils passed. Furthermore the incidence of illiteracy among this generation was extremely high.

c) Some 20 000 teachers of the "system" before 1953 are still in the employ of this Department with only a Std 6 academic qualification and a basic professional qualification.

d) The Native Education Commission of 1949 - '51 raised the following main points of criticism against the system prevalent in 1951:

i) "Native education is not an integral part of a socio-economic development plan.

ii) In itself Native education does not possess any organic unity but is divided into a perplexing number of divergent activities and is not planned.
qualification for teacher training firstly to Std 8 and as from 1969 also to Std 10. As from 1981 certain colleges will accept only Std 10 as entrance qualification for all courses. This principle will be extended to all colleges as soon as possible. Continuous attention is also being given to the upgrading of teachers' academic and professional qualifications through the adult education programme, cash grants, in-service training courses and further training opportunities for teachers in service.

6. The number of Black students attending a university increased from 481 in 1960 to 6 364 in 1979. To this must be added the 9 905 Black students enrolled at universities for Whites and the University of South Africa. During all the years before 1956 only 1 426 degrees were awarded to Blacks. From 1956 to 1978 no fewer than 7 190 degrees were awarded.

7. The percentage of children of schoolgoing age (7 - 16 years) actually at school increased from 35,7% in 1951 to 75,2% in 1975, whilst quite a number of pupils between these ages had some form of education, i.e. they attended school for at least some years.

8. The Department of Education and Training has also reached the stage where it offers a comprehensive and fully differentiated education. This encompasses school readiness programmes and pre-primary education, provision for scholastically and mentally retarded children, an upgrading programme for primary education, provision for technical education, teacher training and tertiary education. Technical education in particular is being developed at an astounding tempo. The technical education programme includes a unique system of technical orientation starting at primary school level, academic technical high schools, technical colleges for trade training and advanced technical education (Technikon training). To provide in the demand for technicians and technologists and to supplement the existing facilities for advanced technical
dentists, accountants and architects in Soweto which has a population of 0,8 million according to the 1980 Census and not 1,5 million as stated by Mr Qoboza. He conveniently blames this shortage on the education system. The fact is that these avenues of employment have always been open to Blacks. The numerous Black matriculants entering universities satisfy the same requirements laid down for Whites. Where a particular course is not yet offered at a university for Blacks, permission to study at another university is granted almost as a matter of routine.

It is also interesting to note that Mr Qoboza makes no mention of the Medical University of Southern Africa which was started three years ago to meet the specific needs of the Black community. In a few years' time this university will produce 200 Black doctors per year as well as dentists, paramedics and veterinary surgeons.

The production of Black medical practitioners has increased dramatically over the past number of years. Only 3 Black doctors qualified in '94 as against 16 in 1972, 22 in 1976 and 39 in 1978. The proportion of Black doctors per million Blacks increased from 0,51 in 1969 to 2,0 in 1978.

Finally Mr Qoboza stated that many Blacks do not want to come to South Africa "because they know they can no longer get a first rate education there." It is, however, an indisputable fact that education for Blacks in South Africa is the best, percentage-wise, and far superior to that in the rest of Africa as proved by figures published by Unesco and the OAU. Mr Qoboza would do well to study reports published by these two bodies before he again makes such sweeping statements about South Africa's Blacks receiving an inferior education.

With regard to the obvious plea for fully integrated education for all population groups, Mr Qoboza is
1. It is an education which is not imparted in the maternal tongue but in a foreign language, with all that that implies - not only the uprooting and blocking of the concrete frames of reference, but also the mental efforts which no child in the world (no matter how gifted he may be in intelligence and alertness, qualities which African children do not lack) can sustain without provoking a sometime permanent blockage of his potential resources.

2. It is an education organised an imparted according to principles, methods and practices which are competely foreign to the social structures within the family life of the child.

3. Lastly, it is an education which, in the absence of an industrial job market, and due to stagnation in agricultural production destined for domestic markets, offers no other outlet than to seek minor posts in public or military administration."

Finally, the Conference of Ministers of Education of African Member States of the C&F (Nigeria 1976) reported as follows:

"The relevance of content of education is also sought in relation to the cultural environment of the child. Many curricular activities indicate a new tendency towards tapping the resources of African traditions, and the use of African languages as languages of instruction. The latter is already enforced in a number of countries as well as advocated by most others. In addition to the merit of eliminating psychological traumas and blockages entailed by the premature use of a foreign language as a vehicle of instruction, the use of African languages appears as an irreplaceable means of conveying values and attitudes which are components of the cultural heritage of the community. The introduction of African languages as languages of instruction is therefore a decisive move
Resignation threat by hundreds of black teachers

By Sheryl Raine Education Reporter

Hundreds of qualified black teachers, who face the possibility of being transferred after the closure of Eastern Cape schools, are threatening to resign at a time when the country desperately needs their services.

In addition, 35 teachers who had no teaching qualifications or who were appointed to temporary posts have been dismissed by the Department of Education and Training since the closure of 88 schools in the Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, East London and inner Cape regions.

Mr. E.L. Peteni, president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa met teachers at Fort Hare University at the weekend to discuss the situation. 'Although the exact number of teachers likely to be involved in transfers is unknown, the Department is deeply concerned about the situation,' he said. 'We cannot afford to lose teachers, especially qualified teachers who are threatening to resign rather than be transferred away from their families and homes. Some teachers have already resigned.'

About 1240 teachers have been directly affected by the closure of schools. Other teachers affected are employed at 41 primary schools placed by gangs of intimidators in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage districts.

"Although we have been told that those teachers who are transferred will be returned to their original posts once the schools are normal, the Department of Education and Training has given us no firm undertaking," said Mr. Peteni.

Mr. Peteni gave the Department credit for increasing the number of in-service training programmes to occupy idle teachers but said that the Department would not set up more such schemes to keep the teachers meaningfully employed.

Top-level meeting on PE school boycotts

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH - Government officials, including heads of the South African Defence Force, the Police and the counter-insurgency unit, were having a hush-hush meeting at Defence Force base in Port Elizabeth today on the area's worsening schools situation.

It is believed that representatives of the local administration board, the Department of Education, the police, the Department of Education and Training, the Department of Transport and the police are in attendance.

No black leaders are involved.

The boycotts are reported to be continuing but one of the 40 Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage lower primary schools.

19 HELD

Twelve high schools were recently closed by the government because of the continued boycott.

Security Police are still holding 19 youths in connection with alleged intimidation of lower primary school pupils last week.

Another four youths were convicted in the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court yesterday of intimidation.

They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to seven days in prison.

The sporadic unrest in black townships continued last night when a police vehicle was destroyed by fire after being set alight.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Mr. G. S. van Rooyen, said although other vehicles had been destroyed by fire bombing in black townships in recent months, this was the first police vehicle destroyed.

No arrests have been made.
Pupils idle

60 000 black pupils are now idle (Continued from Page 1)

A PRACTICAL CRITICISM

ogy of practical criticism

Absalom & Architeophel

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

More than 60 000 black school pupils are now idle and stand to lose a year or more of schooling following the Government's indefinite closure of 69 schools throughout the country.

Thousands more black children have had their education disrupted at 33 lower and higher primary schools in the Port Elizabeth area.

14 March

Educationists and economists fear the situation will have far-reaching implications at a time of economic boom.

Schools now closed include Kirkwood, one; Johannesburg, one; Outshoorn, one; Paarl, two; Adelaide, two; Grahamstown, three; Cape Town, 19; Port Elizabeth, 17; Uitenhage, 17.

These details were disclosed today by Mr. George Engelbrecht, the Department of Education and Training.

1 Auto-tu

DEEP CONCERN

Economists and educationists who have expressed deep concern about the growing number of idle school pupils predict that the full impact of the school boycotts and the school closures will take place in 1987.

This year the number of black pupils enrolled to write matric exams is almost double that of last year, largely as a result of school boycotts after the 1976 riots.

In 1979, 23,351 black students wrote matric while this year there are 43,765 registered to sit the exam.

Because of the delays caused in education following previous boycotts, underqualified blacks are reaching the labour market.

(Continued on Page 3, col. 8)
Keep pupils out of politics

Hirsch

Vanself Staff Reporter
toepass.

Die pro-
die pro-
die pro-

THE MEC in charge of education in the Cape, Mr F A Loots, should ensure that pupils in school uniforms were not involved in party political events, Mr Herbert Hirsch, Leader of the Opposition in the Cape Provincial Council, said in Camps Bay last night.

Mr Hirsch, MPC for Sea Point, was addressing a Progressive Federal Party constituency meeting when he said he was deeply concerned at events involving pupils at the National Party's Cape congress in Port Elizabeth.

School principals were asked to provide a guard of honour of pupils in school uniform for Mr P W Botha (the Prime Minister) at the opening of his party's Cape congress.

'I call on the MEC in charge of education, Mr Loots, unequivocally to dissociate himself from this incident and to ensure that it does not happen again,' Mr Hirsch said.

'I want to emphasise that if the Prime Minister had been opening a new school or performing some other function in his official capacity, I would have taken a different view.

Mr Hirsch quoted a newspaper report saying that Mrs Sheila Linton, Nationalist MPC for Walker, had told a school principal that 'this was a request of the Prime Minister.'

If this was true, Mr Botha's action was 'scandalous' in involving school children in party politics, Mr Hirsch said. It showed a lack of understanding as to what democracy was all about.

Kortom, vaste afval het so iets as 'n nood van die Instituut vir Waste-afvalbesteekon- grondslag fiksioneer.

Meneer die Voorsitter, ons kan nie meneer.

Tersiëre onderwysinstelling is die kundigheid van munisipale van omgewingsaangeleenthede of dankbaarheid dat reëlings nou vir reinigingsbeamptes daar opgeleide reinigingsbeamptes is van dag 'n gespesialiseerde ervaring verg.

The essence is the key to the spectrum of waste and that the current generation of the public service are strong treels en die doeltreffende lang en belangrijk.

The services are complex and require sophisticated management of the waste.

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Blacks: education is top priority

CAPE TOWN — A survey of black opinion has shown that blacks regard education as the most important priority, a seminar here on the black consumer was told yesterday.

Mrs Beatrice Kubeka, a research executive, revealed the contents of the survey — conducted by a petroleum company, the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business and an advertising agency — to the seminar which was organized by the Stellenbosch University Graduate School of Business.

The survey, which attempted to gain the view of the “average” black, found that blacks wanted nothing less than an education system which would put black children on an equal footing with whites.

Present black education was felt to be inferior, and the gap between expenditure on education for blacks and whites was not regarded as home ownership.

The blacks canvassed looked to a future of equality but not complete integration.

Of organisations whose purpose it is to help blacks, the Institute of Race Relations was felt by some to be paternalistic and the involvement in politics of the South African Council of Churches was favoured as being a means of fighting apartheid.

No single black leader enjoyed the support of a wide cross-section of blacks.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was hindered by his apparent willingness to cooperate with whites. Dr Ntsato Motlana and Bishop Tutu lacked wide support and some respondents felt they were too comfortably middle class to truly represent the majority of blacks.

It was also found:

- The 99-year lease was expressed because of low salaries, poor advancement prospects as was lack of scope for using initiative and poor communication with bosses.

In Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban there was the necessity to struggle up through another layer of employers of other race groups as well as whites.

Trade unions were considered a good idea with most respondents preferring black unions as they would further black interests. — DDC.
60 000 pupils not in school

problem even for blacks with school qualifications.

If the situation is not resolved soon, we are looking for trouble. There is an angry feeling among so many young black people in the country, which opens the path towards civil disorder and worse.

All black schools in Port Elizabeth were reported to be completely deserted today.

Parents are keeping their children at home fearing intimidation after Tuesday’s disruption of classes.

The intimidation spread to Uitenhage schools yesterday but had not affected Grahamstown schools, said Mr J Schoeman, deputy PRO for the Department of Education today.

Most parents were frightened to comment and one, who asked not to be identified, said he had told his eight-year-old son to stay home for his own safety.

60 000 black pupils not in school

By Sheryl Raine, Education Reporter

More than 60 000 black pupils are now idle and stand to lose a year or more of schooling in the wake of the Government’s indefinite closure of 80 schools countrywide.

Thousands more black children have had their education disrupted at 33 lower primary and higher schools in the Port Elizabeth area.

Educationists and economists fear that the situation will have far-reaching implications when the economic boom is in full swing.

Schools now closed include: Kirkwood (1), Johannesburg (1), Oudtshoorn (1), Paarl (2), Adelaide (2), Grahamstown (2), Bloemfontein (3), Cape Town (14), Kimberley (18), Port Elizabeth (17), Worcester (2) and Uitenhage (17).

These details were disclosed today by Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, PRO of the Department of Education and Training.

Economists and educators who have expressed deep concern about the growing number of idle pupils predict that the full impact of the schools boycotts and closures will be felt in years to come.

This year the number of blacks enrolled to write matric exams is virtually double that of last year, largely as a result of school boycotts after the 1976 riots.

In 1979, 23 251 blacks wrote matric. This year there are 43 755 registered to write the exam.

Because of the delays in education after previous boycotts, matriculated blacks are reaching the labour market later than they would have at a time when the country needs all the skilled labour it can get.

Among those who have expressed concern that the situation could worsen is Mr J C Fogg, director of the Institute.
swell the possibility exists of a co-ordinated expression of dissatisfaction or solidarity among frustrated groups."

Dr Alex Boraine, Opposition spokesman for Education and Labour pointed out the link between the schools unrest and that of the labour field in the Eastern Cape.

"Apartheid chickens are coming home to roost in the educational as well as the labour field. Black young people have reached a point of desperation.

"It is no coincidence that the hotbed of schools unrest is occurring in the Eastern Cape and the Ciskei where there is already an alarming unemployment..."
SA may get 8 non-racial 'Waterford type' schools

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Plans are afoot for the establishment of eight non-racial, non-denominational private schools in South Africa by 1983.

The schools will be modelled on the renowned Waterford School in Swaziland, which thousands of South African schoolchildren have attended.

Each school will cost about R2.5 million and will cater for about 500 pupils from nursery school level to matric.

But the establishment of these schools depends largely on Government reaction and on whether sufficient financial support is found, according to Mr Steyn Kriega, chairman of a committee appointed by the headmasters and headmistresses conference of the Private Schools Association of South Africa to investigate the possibility of establishing such schools.

TENTATIVE

"Plans are still very tentative and things are purely exploratory at this stage," Mr Kriega said.

"There are many obstacles to overcome, but we are hoping pupils could enrol by 1982."

The establishment of one of these schools in the Durban/Maritzburg area, "somewhere accessible to all sectors of the population," has been discussed.

Ideas had also been put forward for schools in Grahamstown, Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, he said.

"The number of schools established will depend on the finances available. "We hope that a number of people who see a need for such schools in South Africa will contribute to their establishment."

The idea is the brainchild of Mr Kriega, who is headmaster of Woodmead in Johannesburg, and Mr Deane Yates, headmaster of the Maru-a-Pula school in Botswana.

They form part of a five-man committee which is looking into the feasibility of establishing such non-racial schools.

Mr Kriega said leading citizens who could assist and give ideas, had been interviewed.

The committee would report back to the Headmasters and Headmistresses Association, Mr Kriega said.
Teachers 'disciplined' - pay held

Political Staff

SALARY cheques of a small number of teachers at black schools in the Peninsula had been temporarily withheld as 'a disciplinary measure,' a Pretoria spokesman of the Department of Education and Training said today.

The action had been taken in terms of existing regulations.

The spokesman declined to give reasons for the action, saying the department did not give reasons for disciplinary action against teachers as this was considered a domestic matter. The teachers concerned knew very well why the action had been taken against them, the spokesman added.

36 AFFECTED

The regional director of the department, Mr D H Beresford, said 36 teachers of 455 in the Peninsula were affected.

He said he did not want to get involved in a debate about the issue in the newspapers.

The affected teachers would receive their cheques next week, he said.
Armed youths disrupt classes

EAST LONDON — Police raids were intensified for the second day in Adamsdale after three armed youths disrupted class at a school yesterday.

Three youths who appeared to be punks went to Illovo Senior Secondary School in Braamfontein.

They were brandishing knives and threatened to hit pupils who did not leave the school. At the time of the incident a form three class was writing a mathematics exam.

The pupils were forced to leave the class and run from the school. No damage was caused to the school and no one was injured. The students did not appear in the morning.

Police were alerted and rushed to the school.

A senior police spokesman said every available police force was used in the subsequent raids. Police who were off duty were recalled.

He said the raids were intensified near Rydahain day before yesterday. A number of people were also rounded up near the Midlands Hotel and at the Lennox Soho building complex.

The operation was headed by Brigadier Charles Soho. Structure for Home Affairs Central Intelligence Services. Other commanders of the operation were Col. S. Talma, Col. K. T. Malizanu, Major C. M. Kholo and Lt. G. Mthethwa.

The spokesman said about 200 people, including punks, were held for questioning.

Among them were suspects in various crimes who are to appear in court on Monday. The others were released.

Brig Soho could not be contacted to comment on the operation yesterday.

— DD/T
Black schools will reopen in Pretoria

Assurances are given to Pretoria

Black schools, which have been closed because of continuing student unrest, will only be reopened in 1981 if the communities can give the Government certain assurances.

This was announced by Minister of Education and Training Dr. F. Hartzenberg this week. The statement was circulated to the chairmen of various school committees. Seventy-seven schools have been closed indefinitely. Many of them are in the Eastern Cape. The Minister's announcement reads: "Schools which have been closed indefinitely, will only reopen in 1981 on request by the community pending certain assurances. Please arrange for the protection of buildings and equipment."

Meanwhile an SACC official visited Port Elizabeth this week, at the request of a delegation led by the Rev D.M. Soga, which held talks with SACC officials recently. Mr. Soga said the move to ask the SACC to negotiate on behalf of parents affected by the closure, had been taken because the Government had not been prepared to negotiate statements by Dr. Hartzenberg, in which he had indicated that he was prepared to negotiate with the parents' representatives.

A memorandum to the SACC listed the main demands by pupils. These are:

- A declaration of intent by the Government to scrap Bantu Education.
- The establishment of a committee elected by parents with a view to prescribing one educational system for all races.
- Recognition of representative councils of students.
- The return of transferred teachers to their respective institutions.
- The release of all those detained in connection with the boycott.
- Better facilities for black schools.

Mr. Soga said the Port Elizabeth Parents Committee led by the Rev James Haya had made repeated attempts to negotiate with Dr. Hartzenberg on the school boycott. All had failed.
Call to upgrade creche staff

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — More than 75 percent of those taking care of children in day care centres in South Africa had no training for the work.

And the Government should urgently provide facilities for people of all races to qualify themselves in this field.

This was the unanimous feeling yesterday of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare at its biennial meeting here.

A motion that the council should approach the Department of National Education to provide a suitable training course — proposed by the East London Child Welfare Society — was unanimously adopted.

A spokesman for the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Mr. M. Odendaal, told the meeting that the Department of National Education had already decided to provide such a course.

WHITES ONLY

When he said, in reply to questions, that the course would probably be available to whites only, the council decided to push forward with the motion.

It called on the department to provide a course for workers in day care centres to cover early childhood development and care, the establishment of the correct environment including correct nutrition, basic administration, and a study of the legislation and requirements.
E Cape pupils held in Giskei

EAST LONDON — A number of pupils from Queen Elizabeth and Fitenge have been detained in the Giskei.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Director of the Giskei Central Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Nde. He declined to give the number and where they had been held.

Nde said the students were arrested during police raids between 9am and 11am yesterday in Mabatane and other areas of the Giskei.

He said the students had been arrested at various institutions in the Giskei, where they had allegedly influenced other students to have an absense.
INSIDE MAIL

BLACK students and pupils boycotting classes since the beginning of the year are doing so in ignorance and are not aware of the educational advancement by the Department of Education and Training (DET). This is the claim of the department.

Although students’ “alleged grievances” were discussed by DET officials with them, students and parents were not aware of what the Government was doing for black education.

DE'T explained in detail advancement and progress made in black education to the “Mail”. The facts and figures were supplied to us after we inquired what the Government was doing to improve black education.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training, said in a statement that it was the Government’s declared intention to provide equal education, including facilities, to all racial groups in South Africa.

According to the Minister, DET’s budget in “white” areas has increased by 26% and 37% respectively for the past two financial years as against an average increase of only 11% and 13% respectively for all other State departments.

The budget of DET increased from R237-million in 1977 to R294-million in 1980/81.

The different homeland education departments finance themselves.

Dr Hartzenberg said DET was granted Cabinet approval to start for the building of its own schools as from April, 1979. This would enable DET to eliminate the backlog in classroom accommodation by 1986 if the present financial climate prevailed and progress was not retarded by “disrupting activities”.

“All new schools erected are of equal standard to those of other racial groups and all the necessary facilities such as laboratories, libraries and centres of typing, woodwork and home-craft are included in such erection.” Dr Hartzenberg said in the statement.

Additional classrooms, laboratories, libraries are also erected at existing schools while old schools are upgraded.

In the 1979 financial year, 77 new community schools consisting of 1,640 classrooms and 814 additional classrooms at existing schools were built as well as 37 laboratories, 25 libraries and 48 centres for homecraft, typing and woodwork.

In the present financial year no less than 79 schools consisting of 1,468 classrooms and 1,701 additional classrooms at existing schools are being built — giving a total of 3,167 classrooms.

Dr Hartzenberg said free class readers had been supplied to all primary schools since 1957 as well as a limited number of text books, but as from 1976 DET embarked on a programme to supply free textbooks to every pupil in every class. During the 1973-1990 financial year, R6.2m was spent to complete this particular programme.

“The Department intended to start with the provision of set books and stationery this year but the prohibitive cost of textbooks has retarded this programme,” added the Minister.

Again, the free book programme has been retarded by the loss of textbooks.

Dr Hartzenberg said the Education and Training Act passed by Parliament last year made provision for the introduction of compulsory education and preparatory steps had been taken towards compulsory education in African schools.

These steps included the lowering of admission age to six from next year, lowering of pupil-teacher ratio from 60 to 1 in 1980 to 45 to 1 in this year; provision of sufficient classroom accommodation; provision of free textbooks; provision of remedial and special classes for scholastically and mentally retarded pupils at primary schools (almost 250,000 pupils were already involved). Also, double sessions had almost been eliminated.

The introduction of parity in the salaries of teachers from different racial groups was the declared policy of the Government, said the Minister.

In his last article on black education, J S MOJAPELO looks at the educational achievements and developments of the Department of Education and Training. The Government maintains that black pupils and students at present boycotting classes and calling for a uniform system of education for all races in the country are not aware of these achievements since it took complete control of black education in 1955. Pupils and students were misled by pseudo-committees, the Government claims, which did not have the interest of schoolchildren at heart.

DR FERDIE HARTZENBERG

Three of the five phases in this programme had now been completed and the gap had narrowed by more than 18% over the last two months.

Parity already existed from the rank of circuit inspector upwards whilst black teachers now earned on average 76% of what their white counterparts earned. The same key salary scale was now applicable to all racial groups. Conditions of service for black and white teachers were identical. This included leave, sick leave, study leave, pension fund, house loans and housing subsidies.

Dr Hartzenberg said in regard to the improvement of the quality of teachers and teaching it should be noted that this went hand in hand with the development of black education and the people concerned.

Initially Standard Four was regarded as entrance qualification and progressively raised to Standard Six and later to Standard Eight. Standard Ten would become the entrance qualification at certain institutions from next year.

Black teachers were given the opportunity to improve their education by going to adult education centres and a system of grants applied for every recognised university course successfully completed at the University of South Africa.

From next year African teachers could improve their professional qualifications by means of part-time courses, tutorials and vacation classes; ample provision was made for bursaries for prospective student teachers.

“The improvement of the qualifications of teachers will have a substantial influence on the per capita expenditure. Successful teachers will be placed in a higher salary category,” he said as far as syllabuses and requirements for the matriculation examination were concerned, one system already existed in South Africa. The same core syllabuses had to be used by all education departments since 1976.

This fact has been accentuated ad nauseam since 1967. The new Education and Training Act provided for the control of pre-primary education by DET. Existing pre-schools now...
had to register with the department. In fact, DET was already training pre-primary teachers at Soetwater and Langebaan, and an education planner for pre-primary education had already been appointed. The subdivision of pre-primary schools was being considered by DET.

Primary schools had been established in townships to cater for a specific medium of instruction. Contrary to the practice of other departments, the choice of school was left entirely to parents. The same applied in secondary schools.

According to DET, since the implementation of the Bantu Education Act in 1953, the education of blacks had increasingly been geared to their personal, social and economic needs and had consistently contributed to the raising of the social and economic standards of the black communities it served.

Recently, DET had made strides in the introduction of trade training, advanced technical training and industrial institutions.

Training courses in 13 different trade directions were offered at 17 technical institutes and secondary schools with technical sections throughout the country.

Mahopane East Technical near Pretoria is DET's showpiece.

DET established it as a direct result of the increasing demand for all kinds of technicians, commercial managers, administrators, paramedical staff and related professional careers in South Africa, the homelands and independent homelands.

Dr Hartzenberg said some members of the school committees were invited to the meetings where all these facts and developments were discussed.

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

"It is noteworthy that the representatives of school committees and community councils who attended these meetings were obstructed and their lives endangered when they endeavoured to report back to the parents," Dr Hartzenberg said.

These "pseudo-committees" had reacted negatively to DET's positive steps, the Minister said.

A bigger budget means that DET would be able to eliminate the backlog in classroom accommodation by 1985, says Dr F Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training.
Education report will cost half a million rands

The Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into education will cost R500,000 and reports will be handed to the Cabinet, not the President's Council as originally planned.

The findings of the investigation which will be complete by June next year "would probably be tabled in Parliament," according to Professor J P de Lange, chairman of the HSRC committee.

DECISION

"The decision to refer the HSRC's final report to Parliament rests with the Government," he said. "The commission was originally supposed to draw its members from the President's Council and to report back to the President's Council. The situation in education was such that we could not wait for the formation of the Council before going ahead with our investigation. We will now report to the Cabinet."

At a Press conference in Pretoria today Professor de Lange said 13 of the HSRC's working committees had established their areas of research, appointed researchers and determined working time-tables. Two new committees, one for education technology and one for languages, were formed at the second meeting of the HSRC's main committee yesterday.

More than 150 people will be directly involved in the investigation which now has 19 committees in operation.

Although the HSRC has accomplished much in a short time teachers who were hoping for urgent interim recommendations to ease immediate education problems may be disappointed.

RESEARCH

"Our committee is conducting scientific research into education. It is very difficult to give opinions on short-term problems. We are however giving attention to immediate problems," said Professor de Lange.

Teachers belonging to the "Transvaal Teachers' Association who demanded salary increases of 25 percent at the weekend would have to rely on the findings of the Projects Committee of the Department of National Education which was investigating the status of the educator in South Africa."
stoning death

GRAHAMSTOWN — Boy-
cotting schoolchildren
here said they would fight
the peacemaker vigilante
group if attacked and
gathered stones in
preparation, the Supreme
Court heard yesterday.

A witness said he had
watched the children
gathering stones outside
the fence of the Andrew
Moyoake Higher Primary
School, a short while
before a peacemaker, Mr
Alfred Soya, was stoned to
death in the school
grounds on May 14 this
year.

Twelve schoolchildren
face charges of murder
and public violence arising
out of Mr Soya’s death
and the stoning of a group
of peacemakers who tried
to get them back into their
classrooms.

Mr Christopher
Wakashe, 25, told the
court he was a watchman
at a centre next door to
the school. He saw a group
of about seven youths, in-
cluding two girls in school
uniform, running towards
Andrew Moyoake and
entering through a back
fence.

He heard them tell 300
to 400 schoolchildren
gathered on the netball
field that “the peac-
makers are on the way.”

Many children then
shouted that if the peac-
makers wanted to talk,
they would fight but if they
started fighting “we will
fight back.”

Mr Wakashe said many
of the children then
started gathering stones
outside the school
grounds.

He assumed they were
piling the stones into
heaps.

Later he heard shouts
from the people standing
in “A” street who said
“here come the rubbish”
and he understood that
the peacemakers had
arrived.

He saw stones being
thrown and Mr Soya fell.
While Mr Soya was lying
on his stomach, a youth
dropped a rock on his
head.

The case continues
today. — SAPA
This map shows 24 cities and towns where black school boycotts have occurred since the new term began in July. Schools have been closed in the 12 areas marked with a diamond and areas of unrest are marked with a triangle.

School boycotts "may lead to serious unrest."

Widespread boycotts and unrest have been reported throughout the Cape Province, despite heavy police crack-downs.

Since July, class boycotts have occurred in at least 26 cities and towns throughout the country. Natal remained unaffected and only two schools in Transvaal were touched.

By comparison, the districts of 1970 grew out of a boycott of just four schools in Natal, and never even touched many of the places involved in the present boycotts.

The new wave of boycotts began when black pupils in Cape Town, Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth refused to end their summer holidays until schools reopened. This is the case in Bloemfontein, East London, Kimberley, Grahamstown, Port Beaufort and Pietermaritzburg.

By Craig Charmer

Black educators warn that the situation is "definitely more explosive" than that in 1976. Mr. Nick Nugent, of the Black Education and Research Project.

"You are approaching a conflict. Emotion is building up." Other black educators have conveyed similar warnings privately.

Already, 77 schools have been closed in 12 cities and towns in response to boycotts. Most are in the Eastern and Western Cape, but 15 of the schools are in Kimberley, 3 in Bloemfontein, and 1 in Port Elizabeth.

About 8,600 pupils have been locked out of their classrooms.

In a number of other cases, some boycott-hit schools are experiencing trouble to remain open. This is the case in Bloemfontein, East London, Kimberley, Grahamstown, Port Beaufort and Pietermaritzburg.
Grahamstown may be site of possible non-racial school

GRAHAMSTOWN — Top level negotiations are underway throughout South Africa to investigate the possibility of starting a number of non-racial private schools of high academic standard.

Grahamstown has been mentioned as a suitable centre.

The move stems from the Headmasters’ Conference of Private Schools’ Association of South Africa which has nominated a national sub-committee headed by Mr Sturm Krige, headmaster of Woodmead School, in Johannesburg.

Mr Krige has been visiting different centres interviewing individuals of all race groups to sound out response.

In an interview, he said that so far he had received enthusiastic support with few reservations. "I can truthfully say that the overall answer has been an overwhelming 'yes'.”

Mr Krige said the idea would be to start from nursery or pre-primary school level and continue to matric.

The schools would have to be registered with the Education Department as are all private schools but it was likely they would have to be funded privately.

The aim was to provide education of the highest academic standard but fees would be scaled so as not to preclude bright children from families of average means.

Mr Krige stressed that at this stage his brief had been merely to investigate public reaction.

He said: "Talks so far have been tentative and exploratory. We have not even looked at finance."

He has already visited Grahamstown where meetings were held to look at the suitability of the Eastern Cape and Grahamstown in particular for one of these schools.

St Aidan’s College was seen as an ideal location.

Grahamstown was favoured as an education centre of excellence.

It was decided that at least R2.5 million would have to be raised and problems resulting from Group Areas legislation might have to be overcome.

Mrs Thelma Henderson, chairman of the Grahamstown Area Distress Relief Association (Gadra) educational welfare committee, was drawn in.

Mrs Henderson said: "As black education at the secondary level in Grahamstown has broken down with the closing of the schools for the rest of the year, and as many parents and scholars have lost faith in the existing system, it would seem essential that alternative educational institutions be founded as soon as possible."

Mr Krige said three or four of these schools were initially envisaged. They would be non-denominational with a Christian foundation.

It was hoped they would be top academic institutions in which young people of all race groups would study and grow together.

Existing models are Waterford, in Swaziland, Maru-A-Pusa, in Gaberone, and Woodmead, of which Mr Krige was appointed first headmaster 11 years ago.

— DDC.
WE WON IN KEI

By Glynnis Underhill

PARENTS of some of the black pupils in the Cape whose schools have been closed want to send their children to boarding schools in Transkei next year. But already there are indications that the pupils may boycott the move, and also that the Transkei Education Department may not be able to accept them.

"The Transkei Government education system is the same as the one we hate here. We will not go," said one pupil this week.

And a spokesman for Transkei's Education Department said his school facilities were not adequate to cope with a massive influx of Cape pupils.

FRANTIC

Many parents, however, are adamant. Frantic with worry, they prepared their children looking for trouble because they are bored and about the rising pre- nency rate among their children, they see Transkei as their only choice.

They must do something," a mother told Weekend Argus this week. "Many of us know we are the Government will not come." Many are prepared to attend, but are frightened, and will only get into trouble if we do not do something.

We want to send our children to Transkei.

R90 A YEAR

"It will cost R90 a year for each of the two, and we have a R20 single. This is a lot of money, we don't know how to do it. I must just try," she said.

The woman, who asked not to be named, is a housewife in the city. Her husband is a porter at Transkei. Together, they earn a R60 a week but are prepared to face financial hardships if they can get their children back to school.

Recently, my daughter disappeared for a week. We were not concerned. She had been to Transkei. We were only worried about my children, but I am also worried because many of the children are now saying they will not go to school in Transkei either.

We have worked hard to get what we have. We don't want to lose everything by having the house burned down," said a Guguletu father of six.

"A Nyanga father had already sent his six children and his wife to school in Cape Town. I saw the trouble coming at the beginning of this year," he said. "I sent two of my children to boarding school because I can only afford the R70 a year fee for two. The others must go to day school in Cape Town, so my wife must be there to look after them."  

IT IS HARD

He admitted it is hard to be separated from his family and the financial load was difficult - he earns R150 a month as a messenger - but it is better than having them walking in the streets and causing trouble.

But pupils interviewed around town this week said they would refuse to go to school in Transkei.

"Our parents have been talking about it, but we will not go," said one pupil. "The Government should lose. They give us a third class education system and we refuse it. Their policy is also to get all the black people out of the white schools, but we won't do that either.

REJECTED

"The Transkei education policy is just adapted from the Cape system, which we have rejected.

"Do they think we will accept this now just because it is run by black people in a country with a puppet black government?" he said.

A spokesman for Transkei's Education Department said he would know only in November how many children from the Cape had applied to enter Transkei schools in 1981. He said there were more than 100 secondary boarding schools in the territory and he did not yet have information from all the schools.

He added that Transkei had adopted the Cape syllabus for secondary schools, but had adapted it to suit the Afrikaans culture.

Most city parents, however, are hoping the Government will reopen the schools next year, and that their children will attend classes.

MINISTER

The deputy chief of the public relations department of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J.A. Schoneveld, said the Minister of Education would decide whether the schools should re-open next year.

"But I would assume this would depend on the position of the children and the community. If the Minister is satisfied the pupils will attend school, he will reconsider his decision."
By OWEN VANGA

BANTU education in the Ciskei was abolished in 1977, the Ciskei Chief Inspector, Mr F Bhengu, told a parents meeting in Mdantsane.

Black students and pupils boycotting classes in the territory were ignorant of the homeland’s educational system. Parents were also ignorant of the educational achievements and advancement, he said.

There was a need for parents and inspectors to meet once or twice a year so that they could be told what the Government was doing for the education of their children, he said.

"Even before the introduction of the Bantu Education Act in 1953, blacks throughout the country received Bantu education which was then called Native Education.

"Black kids were taught under Native Education, to be servants, teachers, clerks and ministers of religion. There were no technical, trade, industrial and commercial schools for them which were exclusively for students," he said.

Mr Bhengu said he could understand pupils from urban areas complaining about Bantu Education but not those at the Ciskei schools.

He said Bantu Education was abolished in 1977 after the Minister of Education, Mr D M Jongilanga, had studied the educational systems of the various racial groups.

"With the abolishment of Bantu Education in the Ciskei, double sessions were eliminated, the number of schools and Government-paid teachers increased. All teachers were paid by the state and English was introduced as a medium of instruction from Standard 1 as it was before Bantu Education," he said.

Mr Bhengu also said that:
- Afrikaans was only taught as a subject now;
- Some books were provided free to pupils and this was a step towards introducing free education for every child in the Ciskei;
- Free and compulsory education would be introduced in future;
- The Ciskei Government had introduced nursery, remedial, technical, industrial, commercial and trade schools.
Boycott parents look to schools in 'Kei

PARENTS of many of the black pupils now locked out of Cape schools want to send their children to boarding schools in Transkei next year. There are indications, however, that the pupils will boycott the move and that the Transkei Education Department may be unable to accept them.

"The Transkei Government is ridiculous and its education system is the same as the one we hate here. We will not go," one pupil said this week. A spokesman for the Transkei Education Department said his school facilities were not adequate to cope with a massive influx of Cape pupils.

But the parents are adamant. Frantic with worry about their children roaming the streets "looking for trouble because they are bored" and about the rising pregnancy rate among their daughters, they see the Transkei as their only choice.

"We must do something," a mother said this week. "Many parents I know are sure the Government will not reopen the Cape schools, and even if they do the children will not attend. Some are prepared to attend, but are frightened that they will be beaten up by the boycotters."

The woman, who asked not to be named, works as a domestic. Her husband is a packer. Together they earn R88 a week, but are prepared to face financial hardship if they can get their children back to school.

"Recently my daughter disappeared for a week. We were mad with worry, but she reappeared a week later. Quite uncounseled, she had been to Paarl."

The rift between parents and children has widened..."
Parents feared repercussions from their own children if their names were used.

"We have worked hard to get what we have. We don't want to lose everything by having our house burned down," said a Guguletu father of six.

A Nyanga father has already sent his six children and his wife to the Ciskei.

"I saw the trouble coming at the beginning of this year," he said, "so I sent two of my children to boarding school because I can only afford the R20 a year fees for two. The others must go to day school in the Ciskei."

Children interviewed in the Golden Acre complex this week said they would refuse to go to schools in Transkei.

"Our parents have been talking about it, but we will not go," one matric pupil said. "This is exactly what the Government would love. They give us a third class education system, and we refuse it. Their policy is also to get all the black people out of the white cities, but we won't do that either."

Many parents are hoping the Government will reopen the schools next year. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.
to blame'

By MANDZA NDLAZI

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner, now head- master at Alexandra High School, blames the Press for the education crisis that has closed schools in many parts of the country, affecting a total of 58,000 pupils.

Mr P E O Rikhotso was imprisoned for the part he played during the anti-pass campaign in the 60's and served three years on Robben Island.

Mr Rikhotso also said it was not a wise decision by students to boycott schools and said the mass resignation of teachers in 1977 was no way to bring about change.

Mr Rikhotso said because the Press was far from the problem, it could not be as effective as those who are close to it: "The involvement of the Press will disrupt rather than correct the issue," he said.

He continued: "The wrongs do not have to be exposed but corrected. Exposure in this case means throwing the baby to the wolves."

Writing in the monthly magazine of the Transvaal United African Teachers Association (Tuata), he said: "The Press has enjoyed too many concessions in the past. This is the time to call a halt."

Mr Rikhotso wrote: "It is a matter of opinion whether the acts of Bantu Education were shielded for too long. The Act has been drastically amended since 1953.

"There is an expression in English: 'To fish in troubled waters.' This means that as long as there is trouble, someone gains by exploiting the unfortunate position. Many newspapers gain their readership through the worst type of reportage, spurious reasoning and exaggeration.

"My dear reader, just read through the reports and comments of your paper and you will see no doubt agree with me that the Press has taken upon itself the role of running schools and families," he wrote.

SUNDAY POST spoke to Mr Rikhotso this week and put a number of questions to him:

- Is there any difference between Bantu Education and the present system?

- "No, it a change in terminology. Historically, Bantu Education was just a tool for the government to control the Bantu," he said.

- "The recent school boycotts were justified because of the unsatisfactory conditions and changes in the system of education. The pupils took an active role to boycott, but only because they had no alternative."

- What do you say of the pupils who feel they have been let down in their struggle for a better system of education by teachers who claimed they saw nothing wrong with the present system of education?

- "This is not the method used in the past to change the system."

- Do you agree that the Press gave AtaSa and Tuata's call to boycott the country's education policy predominance?

- "Yes, but once nationalised, the issue is now more serious."

- "I'm highly critical of both black and white reporters in all the newspapers and in every aspect of journalism, and not what I call yellow journalism."

- "I am critical of reporters who cover news in general, and not only on matters that concern education, but do not have a favourite newspaper. Some periodicals are better than newspapers because they don't rush anything to print."

- What do you think of the mass resignation of teachers in 1977?

- "This is not the way to bring about change. They should effect change from within."

- "It is said teachers who did not join the mass resignations weakened the forces of change."

- "The majority of those who resigned are back in the class."

Mr Rikhotso . . . "The Press is running the schools."
Compensatory teaching is needed for blacks

By Sheryl Balne
Education Reporter

White remedial educationists must reassess their priorities, stop focusing on special problems and start working on compensatory education for blacks, say leading remedial therapists.

At the South African Association for Learning and Educational Disabilities (Saled) conference at the weekend it was revealed that while predominantly white remedial educationists discussed the finer points of learning disabilities, thousands of black children were dropping out of grade 1 and 2 because of little-researched learning difficulties.

The drop-out figures were revealed by Dr R Hartshorne, former director of planning in black education and presently a member of the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation committee for education.

There were three major areas in which blacks needed compensatory education, according to Dr Hartshorne.

Black children often entered school from underprivileged backgrounds and were not ready for the school system. As a result 16 percent of these children dropped out of school in the first two years.

Young black adults were also in need of a "second chance" to re-enter education.

"In 1970 there were more than a million blacks in the 12 to 16 age group who had reached standard 2. Today these people are in the 22 to 26 age group and are looking for jobs while they have only a standard 2 education to offer."

There were also more and more black matriculants entering white universities.

"Although the matriculants have the necessary certificate to enter universities they lack the broad educational background which would enable them to cope with university studies."

Dr Hartshorne was not alone in appealing to the remedial specialists to reassess their priorities. Several delegates to the conference, commented that the highly-specialised topics being discussed were largely irrelevant in the South African context.

Dr D Donald, of the University of Cape Town, urged delegates to face reality.

"As an educationist we can no longer delude ourselves that our responsibility is limited to a privileged section. We can no longer afford to train remedial teachers to see their role as the tuition of middle-class dyslexics," he said.

Mrs Alice Mkhize, a Soweto teacher, told delegates "not to wait for legislation but to give compensatory education to blacks wherever possible."

Coloured and Indian schools now have limited remedial facilities but there are not remedial facilities for black children.

According to president of Saled, Professor A L Boul, remedial education for blacks has never been seen as a priority.
BEGIN THE SPADEWORK AND SET THE SCENE FOR
CONSULTATION BETWEEN POPULATION GROUPS ON

MR PRESIDENT, THE R.S.A. IS DETERMINED TO WALK
THE ROAD OF ORDERLY GOVERNMENT AND ENSURE A

Not True

In a letter to the Department of Education in January, the President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, has confirmed that the government is committed to the immediate implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Commission of Inquiry into the Management of the National School of Management (NSM) in 2007.

In the letter, Mr. Ramaphosa stated that the recommendations, which were made by the Independent Commission of Inquiry, are in line with the government's policy on education and training.

He further stated that the government is committed to ensuring that the recommendations are implemented as soon as possible, and that the necessary resources will be made available to support the implementation process.

The President also indicated that the government is committed to ensuring that the recommendations are implemented in a fair and transparent manner, and that all stakeholders will be consulted throughout the implementation process.

Additionally, the President highlighted the importance of education and training in the development of the country, and stated that the government is committed to ensuring that all South Africans have access to quality education and training opportunities.

He concluded by saying that the government is confident that the recommendations of the Independent Commission of Inquiry will be implemented in a manner that will benefit all South Africans.

WELL AS LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS AS WE HAVE ALWAYS
DONE IN THE PAST.

Developments in the education department, not initially

ELEVATING METHOD OR POLICY MATTERS TO HOLY
PRINCIPLES,
(b) That in the process of designing future constitutional structures there should be the widest possible consultation and deliberation with and among all population groups, in an attempt to raise the level of acceptability of any proposals in this regard.

The Republic of South Africa in its kaleidoscopic reality have now set a process in motion, with the ultimate goal of a constitutional dispensation, affording for both individual and group or nation, a place in the sun and a fair deal in decision-making on the highest level.

It is thus not in my capacity as a minister of economic matters that I stand before you tonight.
Boycotting pupils threaten to kill teachers

PORT ELIZABETH. — Principals and teachers at all the black Port Elizabeth schools which were disrupted when an estimated 9,000 pupils were chased from their classrooms yesterday, were warned by boycotting senior pupils that they would be killed if pupils returned to classes today.

This was confirmed today by Mr. Gerrit Engelbrecht, head PRO for the Department of Education.

Police were present throughout the black townships today to ensure that pupils can return to school following the disturbances of all 33 lower and higher primary schools in New Brighton, Zwide and Kwanokuthula.

The only school not affected was the Walmer location lower primary school, situated kilometres away from the troubled area.

Disruption

Major Gerrit van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said the groups of between four and 25 youths who disrupted the classes, were believed to be members of the Port Elizabeth Student Committee (Pesoex) who resolved at a meeting on Sunday to adopt tougher tactics. 
The boycotters also acted against private schools. Some of the 30 black pupils at Marist Brothers College were brought to school by car when the school bus was prevented from leaving New Brighton.

Two other private school buses were also prevented from leaving the townships, but pupils made their own way to classes.

**Chased**

Principals of black lower primary schools said when they arrived at school yesterday they found pupils being chased by youths and fleeing in all directions.

At one school, gangs of youths disrupted morning prayers in the hall and ordered the pupils to return home.

There was no violence. The small children simply ran away when they were told to get out by boycotters who said they were closing the schools, Major van Rooyen said.

Teachers fearing reprisals, made no attempt to

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)
Solving the schools crisis

Dr Auerbach is a leading educationist and a senior official of the Transvaal Teachers' Association

The SA public is finally aware of the ongoing crisis in our education system. We must now face the fact that faith in its worth has disappeared from large sections of the community — especially among youth, whose vision of school exceed the total white population of SA.

In the white system, the lure of the private sector which always accompanies an economic upswing has drawn even more teachers than is usually the case. There are two key reasons: first, teachers feel the State has let them down, making empty promises; secondly, the whole service suffers from inefficiency; an informed estimate suggests that more than 10,000 teachers did not get their January cheques on time.

Both factors operate even more strongly in the black systems, where teacher resignations no longer make headlines.

It’s not so much any of these — and other — problems in the schools that have caused the crisis, but a widespread view that the State won’t (or can’t) make the radical improvements that are clearly needed. The commission of enquiry into education is a scandal, its composition encouraging, its methods promising. Yet there is deep distrust even among informed people, a distrust based on at least three decades of neglect. Whatever their recommendations, will they be carried out with all deliberate speed? Or at all?

In spite of severe neglect in the past, there’s been no evidence that education now enjoys a higher national priority. In 15 years, education spending has increased to six times what it was, but defence has increased almost 11 times.

Let me list some of the things I think need to be done: it’s a formidable catalogue, but contains no impossibilities.

1. Teachers: Provide an efficient and responsive administrative structure in which salaries are paid on time; and qualifications are recognised fairly even if obtained abroad.
2. Develop self-respect in all young people.
3. Encourage them to identify with the schools, colleges and universities they attend, so that they feel these are their own institutions which they will wish to support.
4. Institute learning enrichment programmes for young people from deprived areas.
5. Develop self-respect in all young people.
6. They should seek the support of parents in improving school programmes, by encouraging parents to invest some of their talents and time — apart from their money — in enriching the life of the school.

Facilities: 1. Organise crash building programmes to overcome classroom shortages. (In 1989, 5.8% of coloured pupils shared their classrooms with an afternoon group; in 1979, this figure was 11.3%).
2. Draw up plans to equalise school amenities such as libraries, halls, laboratories and playing fields, so that where these are lacking pupils and teachers can believe they will get them within five years.
3. Simplify supply procedures and make allocations reasonable, so that all pupils will receive textbooks and other supplies when needed.

Consequent and methods: 1. Revise teaching content to ensure that more than one view of contentious issues are taught, and that we all learn to appreciate the history, cultures and values of other South African groups besides our own.
2. Promote systems in accordance with world trends: from inspector to principal to teacher to pupil, listen to people’s points of view, and stop pretending you (the one “above”) have all the answers. Teach people to participate in responsible decision-making — including students and pupils.
3. Strive for competence in teaching methods and pupil performance; encourage and reward excellence.

Attitudes: 1. Ensure that people know about all our education systems, not just the sector they work in. Black teachers whose cheques and textbooks are late believe this happens only to them, that it’s proof of discrimination. White pupils and teachers need to know how the “other” system works.
2. Among pupils of different language and population groups there must be informal personal contact to defuse current fears and suspicions. There must be an appreciation of how other South Africans live, and a nationwide move to avoid stereotyping other groups according to their worst examples. Only regular personal contact among individuals, starting at school, will bring this about.

In 1953 we spent 3.6% of GNP on education. A quarter century later (1978), with a far larger percentage of the school-age group attending schools, we spent 4.1%. More money, many energetic reforms, but above all commitment and vision from our leadership are needed to restore confidence to SA’s 660 pupils and 170,000 teachers.

Education can be a powerful force for economic development and for human liberation. It should be encouraged to become so.
Govt an 'agitator'
Staff Reporter

By detaining student leaders considered to be "agitators", the government avoided "the reality of accepting itself as the agitator", the South African Students' Association (Sasa) said in a statement yesterday.

Sasa was commenting on the detention at the weekend of Oupa Pule Lebulele, president of the students' representative council of Pezeka High School in Guguletu. Nineteen other students and several community leaders are still in detention in the Western Cape.

"The detention of Oupa Pule Lebulele and other students and community leaders again highlights the regime's repressive legislation and its illegitimate existence. This persistent attention to student and community leaders is a further manifestation of the oppression which the regime maintains in Apartheid.

"The government's basic reason for detaining these people is because it considers them the agitators of strikes, sit-ins and boycotts. It seems the government deliberately avoids the reality of accepting itself as the agitator."
EAST LONDON -- More than 500 pupils were rounded up by police in Mdantsane and Zwellithsha yesterday and later handed back into the care of their parents.

The secretary of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said he headed the police during an operation aimed to "clean up" Mdantsane and Zwellithsha. The operation started at 6 am yesterday. He was assisted by Lt-Col W. Toba, Lt-Col Z. B. Makhuzeni and Major C. M. Pakade.

Brig Sebe said there had been 90 per cent school attendance in the Ciskei. But after 11 weeks the unrest had escalated and forced the police to act before things went out of hand.

He said it was decided to sweep Mdantsane and Zwellithsha after the closure of schools in the urban areas.

During the clean up a number of students were taken to the charge offices in both townships, so that those who had come from the urban areas and were operating in the Ciskei could be identified.

Zwellithsha was not affected on a large scale but the situation was serious in Mdantsane. Brig Sebe said.

"There, we even picked up children who were not attending school, but staying in Mdantsane", he said.

After the children had been rounded up and taken to the charge offices, their parents were called to fetch them. At the time talks were held with parents and their children about why they were influenced by the agitators not to attend classes, he said.

"We are definitely gaining momentum in this regard and we are sure to beat the enemy. The majority of parents are behind us. They want their children to be educated", Brig Sebe assured.

He emphasised that during the operation not a single Ciskei pupil was detained.

He said the parents of pupils who came from Port Elizabeth and other urban areas fetched their children.

Brig Sebe also confirmed the detention yesterday of a field worker for the Dependants Conference of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Alfred Ntolo of Mdantsane, under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

He also confirmed the detention of another field worker, Mr C. Mangosha of Queenstown, and Mr Hintsa Siwisa, an Mdantsane attorney, who was detained on Monday.

Both had been detained in connection with unrest, he said. -- DDT
SA ‘warned on riots’

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Passivity in South Africa over education had gone, never to return, Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Finelands, said here yesterday.

Dr Boraine, PFP spokesman on education, gave the annual Academic Freedom Lecture to students at the University of Natal.

Talking about the ‘crisis in education,’ he referred to black boycotts and rioting.

**THIS YEAR**

‘We cannot claim that we had not been warned this year,’ he said. ‘It was written into history — and government-commissioned reports.’

‘Little’ was learnt from the report of the Chille commission into the 1976 riots. It blamed fundamental Nationalist Party policies for the spirit of unrest, with its racial discrimination, pass laws and homeland policies.

‘The 1976 Theron commission report spelled out the reason for discontent, but nothing was done.

‘We deserved this year’s mass boycotts.’

Dr Boraine said the total commitment among black people to fight the ‘bantustan education’ system still existed, no matter what name the department carried now.

There was considerable dissatisfaction with white people.

Referring to white education he said South Africa had to find a new spirit of understanding of what education is all about.’
Ataqa

not in

favour

of

Coab

inquiry

method

of
According to available statistics, the teacher:pupil ratio at the primary school level was 51:1 and at the post-primary level 52:1 overall.

Though Atasa welcomed the introduction of higher qualifications for teacher training admission, the association noted with concern that of the 491 teachers in black teacher training institutions last year, more than 50% had academic qualifications equal to, if not less than, the student teachers.

About 35% were in possession of a post-matriculation teachers' certificates or university education. The association recommended that the period of training for all black teachers be brought in line with that required for whites—three or four years after Senior Certificate.

It reiterated its stand for the opening of all universities and colleges for advanced technical education to students of all races with the necessary qualifications.

On teachers' salaries, Atasa said the new salary scales for black teachers had "fallen far short of our expectations". The 10% and 17% gains on salaries of the bulk of the black teachers were considered "extremely inadequate". Female teachers' salary increases were "most discouraging".

Atasa said another distressing feature of the new salary scales was the "unjust" adjustment key where it applied to men and women teachers. There was discrimination against the women teachers.

The number of black graduate principals was so small "we find it very difficult to comprehend why parity could not be implemented at this level".
DURBAN. — An intensive campaign to raise funds for improved education for the under-privileged should start now, the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tusca) has been told.

Such a campaign could convince school boycotters that society had their interests at heart, Mr Robie Botha, vice-president of Tusca, told the annual conference.

SLOW RATE
He moved a resolution expressing concern at the slow rate at which black people became apprentices. The resolution blamed black educational qualifications, adding that they were regarded as inadequate.

The conference adopted the resolution unanimously.

Mr Botha warned that it might be some time before any significant influx of black people into skilled trade became apparent.

UNQUALIFIED
"We are pushing the growth rate too fast without jobs for which the proposed beneficiaries are not qualified," he said.

It would be surprising if even matriculated black people could compete for jobs.

Mr Botha blamed overcrowded schools and other educational shortcomings, as well as the disadvantages of poverty which left black people unprepared for industry.

A FUTURE
Mr Th. van der Walt of the S.A. Boilermakers Society said everything possible should be done to bring black people into industry. A future had to be ensured for them.

Training should be based on employment prospects in five to 15 years' time. Employers should not take on black apprentices merely to prove that they had the interest of the country at heart.

Mr. van der Walt also warned against attempts to promote cheap labour through separate training for black apprentices.
SA 'warned on riots' 25/9/80

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There was considerable dissatisfaction with white people.
SACC move on school boycott

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — The South African Council of Churches had undertaken to communicate with the government on the school boycott, the Rev D Soga, vice-chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Parents' Committee, said on his return from Johannesburg last night.

Mr Soga yesterday led a delegation from areas affected by the recent closure of black schools in the Eastern and Western Cape.

The delegation, which held talks with SACC officials, included Mr A Z Lamani of Port Elizabeth, Mr Wallace Mgosi and the Rev Walter Gill of the Western Cape, and Mr T Lamani of the Congress of South African Students.

Memorandum

Mr Soga said that on behalf of the SACC, the Secretary-General, Bishop Tutu, the Rev F M and Mr M Stephenson, had undertaken to telex a memorandum on the school boycott to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, with a copy to the prime minister.

The SACC was also asked to send an official to the boycott-hit areas for on-the-spot information on the situation.

Mr Soga said the move to ask the SACC to negotiate on behalf of the parents was taken in the light of recent statements by Dr Hartzenberg in which he indicated that he was not prepared to negotiate with the parents' representatives.

'Repeated attempts'

Mr Soga said the Port Elizabeth committee, under the chairman, the Rev James Haya, had made repeated attempts to negotiate with Dr Hartzenberg on the boycott. These had failed, even when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had invited them to meet the Minister of Education in Pretoria.

Mr Lamani said that pupils had "paid too high a price" in their fight for the scrapping of Bantu Education, and it was evident that pronouncements and half-measures were not the answer. It would be appreciated if the government could give a declaration of intent that it would meet pupils' grievances.

From negotiations with their representatives it was clear that pupils would prefer schools to stay closed if separate education continued, Mr Lamani said.

List of demands

A memorandum to the SACC yesterday listed the main demands by pupils as:

- A declaration of intent by the government to scrap Bantu Education.
- The establishment of a genuine committee elected by parents with a view to prescibing one educational system for all races.
- Recognition of representative councils of students.
- The return of transferred teachers to their respective institutions.
- Release of all those detained in connection with the boycott.
- Better facilities for black schools.
Jara death: hunt for 40 suspects

ALICE — Police are still looking for more than 40 suspects in their investigation into the death of school principal Mr Silverman Jara.

The head of the Imingcangathelo Junior Secondary School in Gqumasho was stoned to death at the school last week.

Sixteen suspects were expected to appear in court here yesterday but the station commander at the police station said it would be “a couple of weeks” before there were any court appearances.

“This is a strange case, as there are about 60 schoolchildren we have to speak to,” Captain J. H. van Wyk said.

“[If we do not have them all here] it is easy for some of the suspects to put the blame on others who we can’t question.”

A few of the students will be charged with murder, he said, and the rest would be charged with public violence. — DDR
Warning: Schools in Cape may lag behind

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Areas where black schools had been closed down would be left-behind when other areas started compulsory education, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, said yesterday.

"Other areas will get compulsory education first, and the others will be held back," he said in an interview.

"I'm sorry about it, but they will be unable to provide teachers and the pupils will be behind in class work." Dr. Hartzenberg has closed black schools in the Eastern Cape, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, and Cape Town indefinitely because of boycotts and unrest.

Too Late

"I hope they will be back at school next year," he said.

"If they stay out for two years or miss two years' schooling, they are unlikely to ever go back and will enter the world with their education lacking.

"They will realise too late what a big problem this is!"

Asked what would happen to teachers where schools had been closed down, Dr. Hartzenberg said the department could unfortunately not continue to employ those hired on a temporary basis.

"The permanent teachers are being sent to help at schools which are still open so that we can give extra help to those children who want to pass.

"We want to get as many through as possible and the extra teachers will help with subjects which can be sub-divided; they will mark scripts, some will do adult education and others will do refresher courses."

Optimistic

Only one percent of black schools outside the homelands had been closed down, but because the schools in the urban areas which had closed were large, the closure had affected three percent of the pupil and teacher population.

In spite of the obvious signs of a crisis, Dr. Hartzenberg was optimistic about the future.

"There are 42,000 black pupils in matric this year (compared with 22,000 last year) and with an expected 75 percent pass this will mean 32,000 matriculants," he said.

"If I can get 12,000 to university or college for teaching I could make the entrance requirement Standard 10, putting it on a par with white education—which would be the greatest event in the history of black education in this country."
Residents to protest against 'lack of interest'

Staff Reporter

EDGEHEAD residents have called a protest meeting tonight to discuss the Education Department's 'lack of interest' in the area.

The Secretary of the Edgehead Residents' Association, Mr Allan Hiscock, said that residents felt education facilities were inadequate and that the authorities had ignored the need for a proper school building.

He said that the director of education had been notified in 1974 of the approval of plans for a school at Edgehead and had been asked for assistance. The director had advised Garden Cities (the town developers) early in 1975 that the primary school would be given priority.

In July 1972 the Parow School Board had been approached to assist with the development. The board had advised that it would oppose the director of education. In August 1974, Mr Hiscoc said, Garden Cities had ascertained that all plans for a school had been approved and were ready to go out on tender.

In December 1973 the Parow School Board had advised that it would consider the establishment of the school from the beginning of 1975. The school at that stage had been on the administration's priority list.

In July 1979 a survey had shown that in 1979 there would be 492 primary school-going children, and by 1982 there would be 982. Both counts were in excess of 900 (the number of children required to authorize the building of a school).

At the end of 1979 authorization had been received for a preparatory school (300 standard and Garden Cities had agreed to provide accommodation in the form of houses converted for teaching purposes for a period of five years.

Mr M King, the headmaster of the preparatory school complex, declined to comment on the issue, but confirmed that the school had no sports or recreational facilities.

With 182 pupils, the school was entering its third year for pupils up to standard two. Next year's intake will bring this total to 299 with a standard three class becoming operative.

Mr Hiscoc said it had been estimated that there would be about 314 children at school in 1983. Though the school had been granted permission to add three temporary classrooms, the Residents' Association would not accept this measure. He felt that this would be 'just another means to stuff the building of a proper school'.

The Director of Education, Mr H. A. Langlois, said his department's doors were open to all but it was up to the school principal and committee to contact his department about any grievances regarding education.

NOTE CARD

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.

2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used, only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Unrest case witness disappeared court told

GRAHAMSTOWN — State witnesses due to give evidence arising out of recent unrest here had been sent away by their parents because of a fear of intimidation, a police sergeant told the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday.

In one case an important witness had disappeared while the headmaster of the Ntsika Junior Secondary School had also fled because of intimidation.

Sgt J. Strydom, of the Port Elizabeth murder and robbery squad, was giving evidence opposing a bail application by 12 of 13 children accused of murder and public violence.

The children, whose ages range from 13 to 17, will stand trial next month for the murder of a 49-year-old taxi driver, Mr Alfred Soya.

Mr Soya was stoned to death on May 14 after he and other members of the self-styled vigilante group, The Peacemakers, had attempted to force boycotting pupils to return to classes.

The children had been held in custody since their arrest in May. Bail was previously refused by order of the Attorney General of the Eastern Cape, Mr E. C. Heller.

Sgt Strydom said several young state witnesses were likely to be intimidated if the accused were released on bail.

Some of the accused might also be intimidated or persuaded to flee the country. If they were released on bail and this was publicised, it would also make it more difficult for the police to trace missing state witnesses.

Sgt Strydom said that in one unrest case an accused had fled to Transkei and police were finding it difficult to get him back to stand trial.

Earlier, the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Cloete, ordered the case to be heard in camera because the accused were under age.

Only parents and guardians could attend, but the judge ruled that the press could remain in court as "proceedings where the liberty of a person is at stake should be held in public as far as possible."

However, the press would not be allowed to disclose the identity of the accused.

The stepfather of one of the accused told the court that parents and guardians had formed a committee and had undertaken to "guard" their children at home should they all be granted bail.

Mr Justice Cloete said he was concerned for their safety as he was the upper guardian of "some very small children."

Possible tension could also be caused by a vigilante group if the accused were released, the judge said.

"The last thing this court wants to do is create further unrest."

The judge asked the witness to discuss this matter with his committee and report back to the court today.

Giving evidence earlier, the accused all said they would abide by any bail conditions.

The case continues today. — DDC.
Fezeka student leader believed to be detained

By ANDILE NGUBI

THE president of the Fezeka High School Students' Representative Council, Mr "Ooga" Pule Lehure — reportedly detained at the weekend — is the latest addition to the list of people held since the start of the school boycott.

Mr Lehure's detention has not been confirmed by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

Nineteen of the detainees are students and pupils. Those from Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga are Kent Mkalipi, Vuyanqini Mthethwa, Vuyisile Mzaza, Michael Ntoyanto, Didi Magomeni, Bongani Mpando, Slenzani Ndhuna, Peter Hendricks, Nancy Qika and Carol Plantjes.

Nancy Qika and Carol Plantjes, both 13, are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. They were arrested in connection with incidents near Crossroads when three people died on August 11 and 12. Another three pupils were detained with them.

The others were detained in September in connection with the school boycott and are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Section 10 detainees

Bridgetown High School pupil Nicolette van Riet, two University of Western Cape students, Elzabeth Patel and Cecile Esam, and Hewat Training College students Zanade Dithsepe and Patrick Ricketts are being held under Section 10 of the internal Security Act, which allows for indefinite detention.

Other detainees under this section are the banned former president of South African Students' Association, Mr Achmat Cassiem; a teacher, Mr Matthew Chatiche; a co-director of University of Cape Town's Institute of Inter-group Studies, the Rev Richard Stevens, and Mr Aldurazzack Achna.

The acting president of the Azanian People's Organization, Mrs Nomtsheko Mchane, is also being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. She has been in detention for about six months.

Mr Oscar Mphela, national organiser of African Bond and Canning Workers' Union, is being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was originally arrested by members of the Murder and Robbery Squad for questioning. The next day he was officially held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. After 14 days it was announced that he was being detained in terms of the Terrorism Act.

He was quoted in the press as saying that the stone-throwing in the townships was caused by "police provocation". His family is concerned about his health as he is 71 years old and is a diabetic.

Journalist still held

Also being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act is Cape Times journalist Zubaida Jaffer. Miss Jaffer was detained on August 13 under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

After three days she was transferred to Port Elizabeth. When the statutory 14-day detention period expired, she was detained under Section 12 (b) of the Internal Security Act. On September 17, she was brought to Cape Town where she has since been held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Two members of the Parents' Action Committee of Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa, are also in detention under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act: Mr Jos Nqika, Mrs Ntsipho Ngele and Mr Bafo Bani.

They were detained in September 11 — a day after stone-throwing and police shooting in which one boy died and four people were injured.
55,165 black pupils affected by closure of 74 schools in Cape

Education Reporter

THE closures of schools by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenberg, on Friday night, has affected 55,165 pupils in 74 schools in the Cape.

In his statement announcing the closure of the schools, Dr Hartzenberg said the closure was not a blow to education as only one percent of schools, three percent of pupils and three percent of teachers were affected.

However, in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu alone, 11,014 pupils from 14 schools will not complete their education this year.

A further break-down shows 680 idle pupils from two schools in Pearl and 1,223 from two schools in Worcester.

In the Cape Province, excluding Kimberley, 19 senior secondary schools — with 15,702 pupils — and 37 higher primary schools — with 26,370 pupils — have been closed.

Kimberley is the only area in the country where lower primary schools have been affected. Here, four senior secondary schools, four higher primary schools and 10 lower primary schools have been closed, affecting 13,083 pupils.

Meanwhile, teachers and principals at schools in the Peninsula are still reporting as usual to school and have not received any instruction concerning their future from the Department of Education and Training.

According to one principal the attitude among his colleagues was one of confusion.

'We don't know what the department's aim is. It's almost as if they are saying 'If you don't like what we give you, we'll give you nothing at all.'

'They don't really appear to have listened to the pupils' grievances. There have been promises about improving school buildings and supplying more books but the problem is the type and standard of education our children are receiving.'

He said the other difficulty was that there had been no communication between the Government and the people, in which questions could have been answered.
Mother may sue police

MRS Caroline Memani, the mother of Themba Lennox Memani, who was shot dead by police in Guguletu on September 10, intends to take legal action against the Minister of Police, Mr L Le Grange.

Mrs Memani said today she was going to seek financial and legal support from the Black Sash.

Themba, 18, a former pupil of Vulukhanye Junior Secondary School, died after riot police opened fire on youths who were throwing stones at a bus in the township.

His companion claimed he was not involved in the stone-throwing.

Themba, the youngest of four children in his family, was buried in Guguletu on Saturday.

About 2 000 people attended the funeral.
Boycott group 'not representative'

Political Staff

DURBAN. — The "so-called" Committee of 61, which co-ordinated the boycott of schools in the Cape Town area earlier this year, was today nothing but a small group of trouble-makers, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange said yesterday.

I am not prepared to take any notice of them now as they are unrepresentative," he said in an interview after he had attacked the Committee of 61 in an address at the Natal congress of the National Party.

Mr Le Grange said the small group of men now controlling the body were not even students or scholars. "They are just a small group of trouble-makers," Mr Le Grange added.

"I would go as far as to say that they are part and parcel of a particular programme operating in South Africa."

Because the Committee of 61 was now not representative, Mr Le Grange asked the Press not to "blow up" their importance.

"I am not asking the Press to ignore these groups, but why should they give all this publicity to a small group of men who are not interested in law and order. "Not one of them has had the guts to come forward and identify themselves. They are not solving problems, but causing them. That is why I say the Press should ignore them."

Mr Le Grange said that from the little he knew about the group now controlling the Committee of 61, it was clear they did not have any educational grievances. He said this had not always been the case, because the original Committee of 61 was a group genuinely involved in educational matters up to that stage.
Boycott group 'not representative'

Political Staff

DURBAN — The "so-called" Committee of 81, which co-ordinated the boycott of schools in the Cape Town area earlier this year, was today nothing but a small group of troublemakers, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

I am not prepared to take any notice of them now as they are unrepresentative," he said in an interview after he had attacked the Committee of 81 in an address at the Natal congress of the National Party.

Mr Le Grange said the small group of men now controlling the body were not even students or scholars. "They are just a small group of troublemakers," Mr Le Grange added.

I would go as far as to say that they are part and parcel of a particular programme operating in South Africa.

Because the Committee of 81 was not representative, Mr Le Grange asked the Press not to "blow up" their importance.

I am not asking the Press to ignore these groups, but why should they give all this publicity to a small group of men who are not interested in law and order. Not one of them has had the guts to come forward and identify themselves. They are not solving problems, but causing them. That is why I say the Press should ignore them.

Mr Le Grange said that from the little he knew about the group not controlling the Committee of 81, it was clear they did not have any educational prerequisites. He said this had not always been the case, because the original Committee of 81 was a group genuinely involved in educational matters up to that stage.
WHEN will this madness come to a halt? When will the Department of Education and Training finally grow up and face school problems themselves without allowing the police to do the dirty job for them?

Before Mr Gaositoe W Leopo of Mapetla High School was detained we predicted the inevitable that the might of the law would step in in an educational problem which should have been handled by the department. Why must the problem be blown into something sinister and dangerous?

So the inevitable has happened to Mr Leopo and some of his students. So another nail has been driven into the credibility of the department, and the police department has to bear the brunt.

It is impossible for one to refrain from making analogies between South Africa and countries behind the Iron Curtain where such action is common. The police are now placed in the unhappy position of making their presence felt continually in matters that really should have been kept of their domain.

We certainly do not feel it is fair on the police themselves, apart from the fact that it besmirches the image of this strife-torn country even further.

We have mentioned the invidious position teachers are placed in because of such interference. We repeat: the generation of teachers that has to live under such an untenable situation is going to be a timid, frightened one. On the more positive side, we may be turning out a batch of bitter, angry men and women who are being primed to become activists.

It is ironic for us to regard such a change into radicals as positive, but the times we live in make that dignified. We would rather have angry, bitter men (which is a bad thing under normal circumstances) than frightened, timid “yes” men.

We all know that many fine teachers have left the department because of just this kind of action. Those who remain are faced with formidable choices, which will have a decided effect on their abilities as teachers.

By logical progression what happens to the teacher normally affects the student. It should be evident to those in power that they are fiddling with a powder keg.
WHITE EDUCATION

Shock treatment

FM 1971

The white education crisis continues to grow. Estimates are that in the Transvaal 90,000 pupils are idle for at least part of each day, because of an overall shortage of 600 teachers. By March, 1,134 teachers had resigned in the province, compared with a total of 2,137 in 1979, and this figure could have doubled by now.

Many factors are causing the drain, salary grievances being the most publicised. In the current economic climate some private sector salaries have increased by up to 50% in two years, and there is no way the schools can compete.

Not only those with technical training, but even in maths and sciences are being snapped up; teachers' managerial skills are also much in demand. Senior teachers, both black and white, are finding other patron, in personal appointments, for example.

The problem is exacerbated by a severe shortage of English-speaking male teachers in the Transvaal's 25,000 teachers, only 10% of whom are black. These schools are entirely staffed by Afrikaans-speaking teachers.

However, no even the traditional dedication of the Afrikaner teacher can fill the gaps. This year, at Pretoria University's education faculty, employment was only about 35%, as against 100% in 1973.

In one respect, there is a striking parallel between the situation in white education and that in black. Government has dispensed with the black-oriented education act, but has implemented action — a recent move to replace white teachers with black Afrikaans-speaking teachers to pacify protests — results in more of the same. And then, too often, teachers resign in despair.

The situation is that when this raises the rim of race issues, the consequences are irreversible, and the solution, however, is to allocate teaching force adequately and to implement affirmative action programmes in the community. Unless there is a mechanism whereby these things are dealt with on a sustained basis, there will always be a problem.
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Ciskei school principal was stoned to death yesterday.

The death of Mr Jara, principal of the Imingeanathelo Junior Secondary School at Gqumasho in the Alice district, was confirmed yesterday by Ciskei Chief Minister L. L. Sebe and the Secretary of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sebe.

The killing brings the death toll in the Ciskei school riots in the last 10 days to four.

At Sada last week, a policeman was stoned to death. It also emerged yesterday that two pupils died at Sada, not one as first reported.

According to Col Sebe, another unidentified pupil was killed in the clash with police besides Michael Massimini, 16.

Chief Sebe said immediately the unrest at Gqumasho was reported, a detachment of Ciskeian police, under Col Sebe, was flown in a helicopter to the trouble spot.

But Col Sebe said the students had already disappeared when the police arrived.

Col Sebe confirmed about 40 Ciskeian policemen were patrolling Gqumasho and the outlying areas last night.

Chief Sebe said Ciskei police had been instructed to deal with the riot situation with tact "and we have asked our men to conduct themselves with restraint, even under very trying circumstances, in an effort to avoid senseless death."

There were many ways in which people could fight for freedom "but I must state categorically killing your people is not one of them."

Chief Sebe hit at the South African Government for the delay in handing over some police stations to the Ciskei.

"I have information that following the closure of several schools in Port Elizabeth, some of the students from the schools have infiltrated the areas in the Ciskei which still fall under the South African Police and this is where we experience most problems."

Chief Sebe said: "People must now realise we are no longer contending with students, but with terrorists who have no consideration for human life."

"It's never happened in the history of the Ciskei that schoolchildren would go and kill their principal as brutally as Mr Jara was killed. I am convinced these children will kill their own parents."

He reiterated his criticism of the South African Government's closure of schools in Port Elizabeth, which he claimed enabled an influx into the Ciskei of scores of students "who are now busy disturbing peace in the Ciskei."

He said his government had been able to cope with the situation for 10 weeks, "but since the closure of the schools in Port Elizabeth, we have four deaths on our hands."
Youths held after head's death

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Several youths have been arrested in connection with the stoning to death yesterday morning of a school principal in the Alice district.

This was disclosed today by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in East London, Brigadier J H du Plessis.

He said the incident happened in an area under SAP jurisdiction and that Ciskei police were assisting in the investigations.

The stoning happened at about 8.30 yesterday morning, just after the morning assembly at the Imizamathetho Junior Secondary School.

The principal, Mr S Jara, was struck on the head by a brick and died.

The SAP was called to the school at Gqumasha and a detachment of Ciskei police flew there by helicopter.

By the time the police arrived, the students had left.

Interviewed from King William's Town today, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Col Sebe, said Mr Jara's death was the second stoning death in Ciskei.

A Ciskei student, constable Mr Lungile Mhobe, of Queenstown, was killed last Thursday at Sada township when stoned by rioting pupils.

Two students also died in the clash between about 300 pupils and 16 police men, in which police retaliated to a stone attack by firing shotguns.

Col Sebe said the Ciskei unrest had persisted for 12 weeks, but had increased in the past week.

He blamed the continuing school boycotts in the Eastern Cape, and the Government's closure of many schools here, for the renewed problems in Ciskei.
Schools deserted in city townships

Education Reporter

PRINCIPALS at higher primary and senior secondary schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu reported today that the situation remained unchanged and schools were still deserted.

A statement from the office of the Minister of Education and Training, Dr P. Hartzenberg, about the closure of schools was expected today. But an official later said no statement would be made.

Dr Hartzenberg has given assurances that everything possible would be done to retain the services of black teachers.

He said last week that those from schools that had been closed could be used in adult education centres or other schools, or they could be enrolled for in-service courses.
EAST LONDON — A 23-year-old woman was beaten up in Mdantsane by pupils who thought she was a scholar and claimed she was breaking the school boycott in the township.

Miss Ntombifikile Mbangelo, of Zone 9, Mdantsane, was treated overnight at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital for bruises and wounds to the head, body and limbs.

"I had accompanied a friend after buying some meat at the Zone 9 shopping centre on Monday afternoon when I met these boys who accused me of attending school," Miss Mbangelo said.

She explained she was not a scholar and had not been one for two years. But they would not listen and one of them said he knew her. They then attacked her with sticks, stones and anything they could find.

"If it had not been for a man who drove past and saw what was happening, they would have beaten me to death," she said.

The man drove her to hospital.

Miss Mbangelo believes the clothes she wore at the time—a black skirt and a red blouse—were mistaken for the uniform of the Rubusana Training School, in Mdantsane.

Student teachers at the school have not joined the boycott which has been plaguing schools in the township since May.

Miss Mbangelo would report the matter to the police after leaving hospital. — DDR.
Stoning: 4 held,
school closed

ALICE — The school where a Ciskei school principal was stoned to death near here was closed yesterday and four pupils were arrested in connection with the incident.

The Ciskei Government confirmed the closure and arrests in connection with the death of the principal of the Imbhongathulhlo Junior Secondary School at Gawkwaza, Mr. Siyabonga Mzondele, Jnr, 38.

The Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jonga, said the four teachers at the school would be transferred to other Ciskei schools, but no arrangements had been made for the 440 pupils.

"We would have continued the school instruction after Mr. Jana's death," Jonga said. "But the school would be closed until yesterday.

"The incident occurred during the last week of the school year, and the teachers have been asked to continue the school's work.

Meanwhile, the attendance at the school was about 60 per cent, while at Nkwenkwe and Nyamtheto it was about 70 and 85 per cent respectively.

At Wongalethu, most of the classrooms were empty, and only a few candidates were writing the September examinations. Total attendance was below 50.

Classes were continuing as usual at Ngcobo High School despite a request from the Eastern Cape Education Department that they be suspended. The school said it would be closed until further notice. The school had been shut down after the death of the principal, who was shot dead by armed police.

The incident occurred at the school, which is situated about 150 miles from Uitenhage, on the Eastern Cape coast.

The school has been closed since the death of the principal, who was shot dead by armed police.

Several boys in the senior classes did not attend out it was learnt from one teacher that there was a general panic at the school and that some pupils were finding it difficult to concentrate on their studies. — DDN.
Unrest
flares in
E Cape

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Damage amounting to thousands of rand was caused to schools, bakery lorries and a bus in a resurgence of unrest in the Eastern Cape last night.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rensburg, said today that a passenger bus was destroyed by fire at the Veepies terminal last night at 7.30. The driver leapt out and three men robbed him of R30.

The cause of the fire is not known. No arrests have been made. Damage to the bus amounted to R7000.

TWO SCHOOLS

Two schools, one in Port Alfred and one in Cradock, were set on fire last night and early today.

The fire at the St Barnabas Mission School in Port Alfred was noticed at 8.15 pm yesterday. Arsonists had broken into a hall through a window. Benches had been smashed and stacked against a wall, before being set alight.

The fire brigade extinguished the blaze. Damage was estimated at R80. No arrests have been made and no one was injured.

At 1 am today, the Mahallel Junior Secondary School in Cradock was set alight in the same way.

The fire department put out the fire, which caused damage estimated at R100. No arrests have been made.

Two bakery lorries were damaged today in separate incidents in Port Elizabeth.

A BOMB

At 6.00 am the driver of one lorry was threatened with knives by three men after his vehicle was stoned in KwaXakale. He was robbed of R160.

A petrol bomb thrown into the lorry did not explode. Damage was estimated at R60. The driver was not injured.

An hour later, a mob of 50 black people stopped another lorry in Johnson Road, Veepies, and ordered the driver to off-load 1,200 loaves of bread. They helped him before setting the lorry alight. It was destroyed — damage estimated at R7,000.
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN A fire at the Zwelethemba High School at Zwelethemba yesterday partly damaged a cupboard and burnt some of the books in it. It is not known whether the fire was an arson attempt.

The burning cupboard was discovered when a clerk at the school saw smoke coming out of the classroom.

Sources said students had been attending school regularly but yesterday they did not carry any books to school.

Attempts to teach were frustrated when the students reportedly failed to respond or started humming songs.

The school boycott in Mantsane spread to Mbalule High School yesterday.

At Kathu High School pupils were sent home before 11am.

The boycott continued at many schools but there was general praise for principal Incedza Phiri, who had been fighting to get the school opened.
Eleven suspects are being held in connection with the murder of the Inungangatheli Junior Secondary School principal, Mr Silczeman Jara.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J. H. Du Plessis, said yesterday his men, aided by members of the Ciskei police, were still searching for more people suspected of being involved in the incident in which Mr Jara was stoned to death at Gwamasho near Alice on Monday.

Brig Du Plessis said the acting divisional criminal investigation officer, Colonel J. N. Nkole, had personally handed preliminary investigations into the killing, and the investigating officer now handling the case was Lieutenant J. B. Vieser.

"Following a request from the Ciskei police they are helping in the investigation under the command of Lt Vieser," Brig Du Plessis said. — PEP
Cape to subsidise private schools

Provincial Reporter
PORT ELIZABETH — The Administrator of the Cape, Mr. Gene Louw, has announced a new deal for private schools in the Cape, with financial assistance based on recognition of the roles they play in education.

Mr. Louw said he and the Provincial Executive Committee had decided that parents of children to private Church schools of their choice.

Speaking at the annual prizegiving ceremony of Theodor Herz School here, Mr. Louw said he had decided to subsidies certain private schools in the Cape Province retrospectively from April 1, 1996.

WELL AWARE

In essence, this indicates that the province is well aware of the high academic traditions which have been established in most of our private schools,' Mr. Louw said.

'It also indicates the acceptance of the principle that parents have the right to send their children to sectarian schools of their choice, where their upbringing may be educated in their cultural traditions.

Thirdly, the province, through the payment of a subsidy, accepts responsibility for the type of education elucidated in each approved private school.

Mr. Louw said the committee might ask the board of governors of private schools to accept a representative of the Cape Education Department on their boards.

He said that in the past trainee teachers who had received financial assistance from the province had been required to repay their bursaries by way of service in departmental schools, on the basis of one year's teaching for each year covered by a subsidy.

'This ruling has now been amended so that new teachers will now be able to work off their bursaries not only in departmental schools, but also in private schools which receive a provincial subsidy.

'This should help private schools in their choice of teachers.

Mr. Louw said the province was sympathetic towards private schools and would encourage the development of all cultural groups in the Cape.

INDIVIDUALS

He called on pupils to strive to become the best. People should be regarded as individuals, with particular upbringing and cultures, and not as classes, masses, or droves of cattle.

Mr. Louw's speech was welcomed by principals of private schools the morning.

Sister M. Emmeran, principal of Springfield Convent, said although what he had said was not new, it was 'soundable' that it was being stated publicly.

'Even though we have been told individually about the new deal, it is encouraging that a man of the calibre is bearing us out,' she said.

THE RIGHT

Parents had the right to send their children to schools of their choice.

'She said that although private schools had not yet received subsidies, Mr. Louw's speech showed that the province was sincere in its intentions.

Miss P. A. Geldard, principal of Herschel School, said she had known about the new deal but was glad to hear these aspects of the decision.

She added that subsidies would help private schools "to maintain their high standards.

Brother M. Charles, principal of Marist Brothers' College, described Mr. Louw's speech as 'a step in the direction we would like to see things go.'
Cape to subsidise private schools

Provincial Reporter
PORT ELIZABETH. - The Administrator of the Cape, Mr. Gene Louw, has announced a new deal for private schools in the Cape, with financial assistance based on recognition of the roles they play in education.

Mr. Louw said he and the Provincial Executive Committee had accepted the principle that parents had the right to send their children to private Church schools of their choice.

Speaking at the annual prizegiving ceremony of Theodore Herzl School here, Mr. Louw said he and the Committee had decided to subsidise certain private schools in the Cape Province retrospectively from April 1 1980.

WELL AWARE

In essence, this indicates that the province is well aware of the high academic traditions which have been established in our private schools,' Mr. Louw said.

It also indicates the acceptance of the principle that parents have the right to send their children to sectarian schools of their choice, where their offspring may be educated in their cultural traditions.

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Brother Michael, principal of Marist Brothers College, described Mr. Louw's speech as "a step in the direction we would like to see things go."
Harvard chance for SA blacks

Education Reporter

A PLAN to send South African blacks to study the Master of Business Administration (MBA) course at the Harvard Business School in the United States has had to be amended because of the low standard of black education in this country.

About two years ago the Harvard Business School Club of South Africa, made up of businessmen who have studied at the school, started a fund raising programme aimed at supporting black MBA students at Harvard.

Club members were approached for both individual and corporate sponsorship and the programme was advertised to find suitable applicants.

Unfortunately, it was found that our educational system does not prepare candidates to a sufficiently high level of mathematical ability for them to undertake the MBA programme, a spokesman for the club said.

Professor Warren MacFarlan, chairman of the Harvard Business School executive education programmes, visited South Africa recently and during talks with the executive of the South African Club, suggested that candidates be recommended for the shorter executive programmes which do not place emphasis on mathematical prowess.

His proposals were fully supported by the Dean of the Harvard Faculty.

FIRST

The first candidate for the 14-week management development programme is Mr M B Kumalo, Mayor of Katlehong township on the East Rand, who has a number of business interests in the township.

He is also a lecturer in the Department of African Languages at Wits and is studying for an MA degree.

Mr Kumalo left for Harvard last week.
EAST LONDON
Violence erupted at Mdantsane yesterday and bus driver was charged for disorder.

An unidentified bus driver was charged for disorder and discharged from Grootfontein Hospital after he was treated for injuries. He drove a bus in Zone 10.

The police department in Mdantsane, the Mdantsane Special Operation, Mr A. S. Booysen, was arrested after he attempted to escape from the scene. Booysen was injured and taken to hospital.

His MSO vehicle was damaged and Mr Booysen had a large bruise on his shoulder after being hit by one of the stones.

The youths turned on Mr Booysen and drove a bus which had been stoned earlier. The bus drove through the windshield and onto the roof of his vehicle.

He managed to drive away from the scene and then drove to the police station in Zone 10.

Large rocks were found in the back of the bus.

In another incident in Zone 10, Mrs S. N. Rubbeln, principal of Ngqondhlela High School, was stoned. The principal was shot and injured.

Mrs Rubbeln, a nursing sister, who is on sick leave, does not know what happened until the incident. The principal was taken to hospital in Zone 10.

A protest was held at Ngqondhlela High School in Zone 8.

The protest was called for the release of Mr Booysen. The police said it was a breach of police discipline.

The school principal at Ngqondhlela High School, Mr M. M. M. Mwabu, said the students were protesting.

The principal added that the school was closed and no classes were held.

The students were protesting against the police action.
School doubts on exam results

Educational Reporter
ALTHOUGH principals at coloured schools in the Peninsula are confident that this year's syllabuses will be completed, they are divided as to what effect the boycott will have on end-of-year results.

Pupils, who break up from school today for a fortnight's holiday, have just finished writing September examinations, and according to some principals the papers that have been marked have been disappointing.

'I don't really think we have been successful although we tried to minimise the effect of the lost time with extra lessons,' one principal said.

He said extra lessons had been given at weekends and afternoons and time normally allocated to music, guidance and physical training lessons had been taken up with examination subjects.

Although the pupil attendance had been good, results, especially those of the 'tail-enders' had been poor.

'We are sending a letter to parents telling them that this two-week break cannot be regarded as a holiday and unless pupils work during it, they will have great difficulty at the end of the year,' the principal said.

This view was endorsed by a number of principals who said although pupils had worked hard, the results of the internal examinations had been extremely disappointing.

'I am very pessimistic about the results at the end of the year,' a principal said.

However, other principals approached by The Argus appeared to be fairly satisfied and confident about the situation.

The averages seem to be quite normal,' one principal said.

Another said there would be a sagging of results but it would only be slight. 'Probably a difference of about three to five percent per pupil,' he said.

'I am fairly confident that, for the best part, they have managed to catch up,' a principal said, while another reported he was satisfied with the work done by his senior pupils, although a little worried about the younger classes.
Many black schools in Cape are closed

Many black schools throughout the Cape Province have been closed indefinitely and a large number of temporary teachers may lose their jobs, it was announced yesterday.

Dr Fordie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training, said in a statement in Pretoria that all the schools in Guguletu, Langa, and Nyanga townships near Cape Town, all the schools in Galeshewe near Kimberley, two schools in Oudtshoorn, four in Paarl and one in Cape Town would be closed.

Ample opportunities had been created to normalise education in these areas, but as a result of the poor response, as well as the fact that there is not sufficient time to prepare for the end of the year exams, the schools have been closed, he said.

The pupils at these schools will not qualify for internal promotion or external exams.

Permanently appointed teachers at these schools will however be transferred to other schools and adult education centres in their areas.

Their services will be utilised in the interest of education and to the benefit of pupils at these centres. Dr Hartzenberg said. In-service training courses using these teachers will also be arranged.

The Department may be forced to terminate the services of temporary teachers, the Minister added.

Building programmes already planned for the affected areas are now being reconsidered with a view of transferring them to other areas where education is continuing and where backlogs exist.

In Cape Town yesterday police opened fire with a shotgun after a crowd, estimated at more than 300, stoned a bus and looted a lorry in Langa. Both drivers and the bus passengers fled for their lives.

Some of the crowd were screaming: "Run or we will kill you!"

Four people have been arrested in connection with the violence which left two injured.

In Uitenhage early this morning the offices of the West Cape Administration Board were damaged by a mob of about 40 people.

Last night an attempt was made to set fire to a lower primary school in Port Elizabeth.

A police spokesman said today that four black Administration Board officials were admitted to hospital after the mob had stormed the Uitenhage offices.

They had been injured by stones and klerie blows.

No arrests had been made and the damage totalled about R1,000.

The PFP Member of Parliament for Houghton, Mrs Helen Susman, said today that the closure of the Cape schools was a sad confession of defeat. It would not in any way resolve the situation.
Mdantsane pupils arrested over violence

MDANTSANE — Four school pupils have been arrested by the police following incidents of violence here this week. The station commander, Major C. M. Pakade, yesterday said the arrested pupils, whose ages range between 18 and 22, will appear in court on Monday.

The arrests followed the stoning of a bus in Zone 10 on Thursday. The driver was treated and discharged at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital.

Major Pakade appealed to the residents of Mdantsane to be calm and report any incident to the police.

He said the public's cooperation was greatly needed. The police were in control of the situation.

Police patrols were intensified in the township yesterday assisted by members of the South African police. — DDR.

Jara death: 16 held

ALICE — Sixteen people are expected to appear in the magistrate's court here on Monday in connection with the death of a Ciskei school principal.

Mr Silverman Jara, principal at Imingcangathelo Junior Secondary School in Gqumasho, was stoned to death after unrest at the school on Monday.

Charges have not yet been drawn up and the suspects are being held at Alice police station. — DDR.
4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei, the nuclear binding energy \( B_N \) increases as the nucleon number \( A \) increases. To show the rate of increase, we plot the ratio \( (B_N / A) \) versus \( A \) in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of \( \approx 8 \text{ MeV/nucleon} \) for "medium" nuclei \( (A \approx 40-120) \).

The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to the 'nuclear surface tension'.

The lower values for heavy nuclei \( (A > 120) \) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

If we fuse light \( (A < 10) \) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy \( (A > 200) \) nuclei into medium nuclei, our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be liberated as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and in thus a form of radioactivity in these cases. It may also be induced as a nuclear reaction, for example by bombarding a heavy nucleus with neutrons (fig. 23). The product nuclei (fission fragments) produced exhibit a range of \( A \) values, average \( A = 117 \), are initially highly excited and are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission \( (\approx 200 \text{ MeV}) \) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

Fig. 23 Example of a fission

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5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between \( \sim 0.1 \text{ MeV} \) and a few \( \times 10 \text{ MeV} \) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, \( \alpha \) particle, neutron and proton. Four former high school students represented the "race" element in terms of the security regulations. According to an eyewitness, the pupils were held in the police station last week. Their release was announced on Wednesday last. Some of them were being questioned by the police, and their parents were called to the station.

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Funeral: Edward W. Gurney, Jr.

Edward W. Gurney, Jr., a member of the D. W. Mace High School class of 1935, was killed in this city by police last week. According to an eyewitness, the pupils were held in the police station last week. Their release was announced on Wednesday last. Some of them were being questioned by the police, and their parents were called to the station.

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Vacuum Absorber

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{(a)} & \quad \varepsilon (\text{MeV}) \\
\text{(b)} & \quad \alpha (\text{MeV}) \\
R_d & \quad \text{average } R_d \\
\end{align*} \]

Fig. 24
4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy $E_B$ increases as the nucleon number $A$ increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio $(E_B/A)$ versus $A$ in Fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of $\sim 6$ MeV/nucleon for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 60-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A > 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

If we fuse light ($A \leq 10$) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \geq 200$) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be bound than the initial system (Fig. 22). Of energy (like kinetic energy of fusion one or both energy to overcome the nuclear separa Fission occurs upon a form of radioactive decay of a medium nucleus (as $^{130}$Ru with neutrons) producing are initially high-excitation states and are also released in the fission process in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission (\sim 200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

![Diagram of Fission Process](image)

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5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon ($\gamma$). Within these charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g. $\alpha$, $\beta$ and $\mu$) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies which are possible to the ionization potential lead to the ionization

![Diagram of Charged Particle Interaction](image)
4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei, the nuclear binding energy $\beta_n$ increases as the nucleon number $A$ increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio $(\beta_n/A)$ versus $A$ in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of $\approx 6$ MeV per nucleon for "medium" nuclei ($A = 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced nuclear surface tension. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A > 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

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Fig. 23 Example of fission

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(a) Charged particles (e.g., $e$, $p$ and $\alpha$) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and excitation of the atoms in matter. A process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle ($e$, $p$ or $\alpha$) and the electrons of the absorber atom. The particle loses kinetic energy in these collisions, and the energy absorbed is not continuous but is in the form of characteristic wavelengths (x-rays) produced in the process.

(b) Uncharged radiations (e.g., $\gamma$ rays) interact with the medium in a manner analogous to the interaction of a charged particle with matter. The uncharged radiation transfers its energy to free electrons in the medium, which in turn transfer the energy to other electrons. The energy transfer occurs through the excitation of electrons to higher energy levels. The transition to lower energy levels results in the emission of x-rays.

Fig. 24

\begin{align*}
\frac{dE}{dx} &= \frac{\beta_n}{A} \\
\beta_n &= \frac{\text{average } R_n}{\text{average } \langle E \rangle}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\beta_n &= \frac{1.3}{(1 \text{ MeV})} \\
\beta_n &= \frac{1.3}{(1 \text{ MeV})}
\end{align*}

Fig. 25
No decision likely today

IN the wake of continuing boycotts of African schools in the Peninsula and widespread detentions of student leaders, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, may consider closing higher primary and senior secondary schools.

A spokesman at his office in Pretoria said it was probable that no decision would be taken today.

Dr Hartzenberg was awaiting reports on the situation from the regional office of his department.

Schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage were 'closed indefinitely' by Dr Hartzenberg last week.

Principals at higher primary and senior secondary schools in the Peninsula reported a complete stay-away from schools this morning.

4 000 RE-REGISTERED

The schools were closed for a couple of days two weeks ago in a bid to end the four-month long boycott. Pupils were given instructions by the regional office of the Department of Education and Training to re-register in the company of their parents, over the weekend of September 6 and 7.

More than 4 000 pupils re-registered. Just over 3 000 turned up for school the following Monday after a call by the Parents' Action Committee to continue the boycott.

Numbers dwindled steadily after pupils and teachers attending classes were beaten up and by Thursday last week most of the schools were empty.

During the boycott and the recent unrest, lower primary schools in Lwasa, Nyanza and Guguletu have remained on the whole, unaffected.

APPEAL

The recent detentions of student leaders and members of the Parents' Action Committee have prompted an appeal by the committees to the authorities to 'listen to this voice of reason'.

'Actions like these are sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction and frustration that could grow into the type of violence which even the authentic
In defence of Fort Hare

WITH reference to "Fort Hare course for newsmen slammed" (Sunday Times, August 24) it is hard to understand why the head of the Department of Journalism at Rhodes University did not, like a good journalist, confirm the facts about professional training and facilities for journalism with his counterpart at Fort Hare.

There are major differences in communications and journalism courses at South African universities.

Rhodes is the only university in the country to offer an undergraduate course in journalism, while other universities, like Fort Hare, prefer communications.

At the latter university, as is the case with the universities of the Free State, Pretoria, Potchefstroom and RAU, journalism is a part of the communications course, both on the undergraduate and post-graduate levels.

As at the other universities, Fort Hare has various practicals for each course and in journalism students will most certainly receive professional training.

It is not clear why the Rhodes professor is of the opinion that Fort Hare won't have any facilities for journalism training available very soon.

As a matter of fact, the Department of Communications started only this year and is already well on its way.

It should be stated that Fort Hare offers many sub-disciplines such as communications, public relations and advertising, among others, in accordance with the International Communications Association.

A course in communications aims at training students for jobs such as journalism, public relations and advertising, information and industrial relations officers and the like.

It is not desirable to concentrate on journalism, as Rhodes obviously realised, with their proposed change in name and the efforts to introduce a chair in advertising.

Does the head of the Department of Journalism at Rhodes University imply that journalism is a better course to offer than communications?

It seems that all the other universities offering such courses disagree: they have opted for communications.

— V HUMAN, Director Public Relations and Development, University of Fort Hare, Alice.
13 held as PE schools closed

Port Elizabeth

Security police in Port Elizabeth are reported to have detained 13 people in connection with the black schools boycott in this area, which led to the indefinite closure of many schools here yesterday.

Parents, pupils and teachers reacted with shock at the closings.

Special arrangements made by the Department of Education and Training to provide for black pupils who wanted to continue their studies in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage came to nothing today as only six pupils turned up for classes.

This was learnt this afternoon from a spokesman at the circuit office of the department in Port Elizabeth.

The spokesman said although 31 pupils had registered for classes at the weekend, only six turned up today when two schools were kept open in Port Elizabeth to accommodate them.

The commander of the security police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, confirmed today that the president of the Port Elizabeth Students Committee (Peseco), Mr Duma Lamani, was among the youths detained in a swoop since yesterday.

Those detained included adults, but as police worked through the night, Colonel Erasmus had no more details.

More detentions were likely to follow today because police were still searching for some people. Those detained since yesterday were being (Continued on Page 3, col 1)
E Cape schools boycott continues

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The boycott of black schools in the Eastern Cape continued today.

While all parties are adopting a wait-and-see attitude, the police are pressing for a ban on public meetings in townships here.

A spokesman for the Security Police in Port Elizabeth said today the situation concerning the detention earlier this week of 12 people — in connection with the alleged distribution of African National Congress propaganda material at a parents/pupil meeting — was unchanged.

They were still being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

CANCELLER

The spokesman said he expected a magisterial order to be issued today, banning public meetings in black townships of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

Representatives of the pupils and of the parents' committees, which negotiates on their behalf, have cancelled meetings to discuss the boycott situation — particularly the closing of 51 schools earlier this week by the Department of Education and Training.

The chairman of the Black Parents' Committee, the Reverend James Haya, said however, that he was determined to go ahead with Sunday's meeting of parents and pupils, in spite of pressure from the Security Police.
EAST LONDON — A total of 254 Nicolsvane High School pupils appeared in Mdantsane magistrate's court yesterday charged under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

The charge was under Section 13 of the regulations and involved the holding of an illegal meeting at the Zone Nine shopping centre, Mdantsane, yesterday morning. All pleaded not guilty and were warned to appear in court on September 23.

Two other pupils, who were represented earlier, had charges against them withdrawn after their attorney had insisted he be given time to study the charges and prepare their defence. — DDR
Victim of stoning near Guguletu

IN yesterday's violence in Guguletu, a bus carrying cerebral palsied children to their homes was stoned by crowds of youths.

Damage to the bus, from the Eros School for coloured cerebral palsied children, is estimated at R1 600.

A number of children will not attend school until the situation in the townships calms down, according to the principal Mr F Maritz.

SHATTERED

In the incident the windscreen of the bus was shattered by a stone which narrowly missed the driver. No one was injured but one of the children who was shocked was taken home by riot police.

The unrest yesterday occurred during the afternoon. By sunset all was quiet, but police patrols continued.

\[ Pictures by Willie de Klerk \]

\[ Pictures by Willie de Klerk \]
Hostility keeps black schools empty

Education Reporter

Higher primary and senior secondary schools in Langla, Nyanga and Guguletu were empty today with only the principals and a few teachers present.

According to one principal, many teachers who had attended school regularly during the four-month-long boycott had begun to stay away following the mounting hostility against them by the pupils.

There is a growing animosity towards the teachers in the townships. Some pupils claim they, with the school committees, have sold them out by compromising with the Department of Education and Training, he said.

Since assaults on teachers and damage to the two principals' houses on Tuesday night, he added, many teachers were beginning to be afraid to go to school.

'Some feel they should not displese the militant pupils by being seen at school,' the principal said.

More than 4000 pupils re-registered over the weekend but just over 3000 turned up for school on Monday following a call by the Parents' Action Committee to continue the boycott.

Numbers have steadily dwindled since then. Teachers and pupils who resumed lessons have been assaulted.

'It appears that the parents are also hostile towards the teachers, a principal said.

He told of a teacher who ran into a house to escape from angry pupils who had assaulted him and was chased away by equally angry parents.

A spokesman for Vuku-kanye, Higher Primary, said Lennox Memani, a Std 8 pupil who was shot dead by police last night, was 'one of the school's crack athletes and was a fine pupil.'

'I'm sure he had gone there as a spectator. Unfortunately it always seems to be the innocent bystanders who become the victims and not the culprits themselves,' the spokesman said.

The Parents' Action Committee has issued a statement criticising the present situation. 'Violence cannot be condoned, whether it be from the community or the police,' the statement said.

'As members of the community we want to express our deepest sympathy to the families concerned at the unnecessary loss of life and damage to property.'
Parents warn on provoked violence

Parents in the Peninsula's black townships have said that violence does not advance the cause of justice, but have warned the authorities that their actions could provoke violence.

The Parents' Action Committee of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga said today that it deplored the pre-dawn detention of two of its members, Mr. Joseph Ndiki, and Mrs. Nompho Ngesa, as well as Mr. Bafobami, who is not a member.

The statement read: "As responsible members of the community, we want to sound this word of warning again. The attitude of detaining people indiscriminately must stop immediately. By now, we had hoped the authorities would have seen the sheer folly of their actions in detaining the accepted leaders of the community, who can speak with both authority and credibility to and for the community."

"Actions like these are sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction and frustration that could grow into the type of violence which even the authentic leaders of the community would not be able to control."

"Therefore, we appeal to the authorities to listen to this voice of reason."

Last night, following news of the Peninsula, the Parents' Action Committee issued a statement saying: "The committee wants to make it clear unequivocally that violence cannot be condoned, whether it be from the community or the police."

The statement added: "As members of the community, we want to express our deepest sympathy to the families concerned at the unnecessary loss of life and damage to property."

"We reaffirm our respect for the sanctity of life and the right of all to private property."

"We regret that members of the community who have been conducting themselves peacefully have had the situation exploited in this way. This is a regrettable course to follow as this cannot be seen to advance the cause of justice."
Parents must raise all hell

WE ARE becoming seriously perturbed at the lackadaisical manner in which the continued eruption by students and other schoolgoing children is taken.

South Africa seems to have the classical bent for tragedy in her continued nonchalance towards problems which invariably lead to explosions. The tragic trait is for the victims to continue along a headlong line of confrontation almost in the nature of the moth and the candle.

Part of the problem is the head-in-the-sand attitude of the authorities and the unfortunate dependence on repressive measures for solving problems. We are all for law and order but there are areas that should not waste the time of our police nor interest them at all. The school problem is such an area.

If our present education departments cannot handle the problem then they should say so, throw in the towel and let other people — not the police who have enough work on their hands — help out.

Those people who are directly involved are the parents of these children. There is not a single area in the whole country that does not have a school problem. But we have heard very little about direct parental involvement except after damage has been done. They then have to come up with all sorts of solutions that frequently do not even reach the nub of the problem — Bantu Education itself.

One sometimes gets the feeling that we parents are getting our just deserts. We are the ones who have to feed, clothe and bring up these children. They are, in the final analysis, our responsibility.

So we should be the ones to be making the most noise. Parents should be fighting tooth and nail to right an untenable situation. Parents should be raising all hell to see that the future of their children is safe.

Instead we leave the problem to the department, our children and — as the final and most unfortunate resort — the police.
Pretoria — All black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage had been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenberg, announced here last night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"It is significant to note that certain individuals, who are school committee members, were also invited to the same discussions at which the above-mentioned information was disseminated. However, they boycotted these meetings, formed their own pseudo-committees and engaged in anti-productive activities by misleading parents and pupils," he said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Peter Luzoko Matolongwe, 20, is charged with incitement, conspiring to boycott classes and escaping from custody. He has appeared in the Engcobo magistrate’s court three times and has been granted R300 bail.

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

Mr Matolongwe, who lives in Cape Town, said he was not told bail had been granted, “so we have not been able to arrange it. Since his arrest no one has been allowed to see him, including his lawyer, nor has he been allowed to receive food or clean clothing.”

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

Mr Peter Matolongwe had not been allowed access to his attorney, Mr P. Madzikizela, before Monday, “in terms of the emergency regulations.”

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

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

“I have to see him before then,” Mr Madzikizela said. “The charges have not been put to him and he’s unsure of the deeds he’s accused of.” — DDR.
\textbf{Kimberley:} A police officer's house was burnt on Wednesday. The officer, who lives in the community with his family, said the fire started in the early hours of the morning. The family was able to escape safely.

\textbf{Unrest in Kimberley hill:} The situation in the town continues to be tense. Local residents reported incidents of violence and clashes between protesters and police. The government has deployed additional security forces to maintain order.

\textbf{Houses set alight in Kimberley.} A number of houses were reportedly set on fire overnight. The cause of the fires is under investigation.

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

\textbf{Re: Term 4; the riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested.} To facilitate a fair comparison with the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Further, the investment cost is assumed to be on the same footing as in the previous example.
PRETORIA. — All black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage had been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr P. Hertzenberg, announced here last night.

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

"At these meetings the alleged grievances raised by the pupils were discussed in depth. It was pointed out to these representatives that the department was already engaged in various programmes relevant to the matters raised by them."
112 pupils arrested after riots

Argus Correspondent
PRITORIA.—Police have arrested 112 schoolchildren following a day of violence in Kimberley during which three policemen’s homes were attacked.

Homes in the white residential suburb of West End were damaged yesterday when police and pupils clashed.

A police statement issued here said that hundreds of black pupils went into the area, entering houses, smashing windows and overturning furniture. Considerable damage was caused.

The situation today was quiet.

Earlier, thousands of school textbooks were dumped at the Abantu Batho centre in Galeshewe and a baker’s delivery van was looted and set alight.

Buses were pelted with stones and police used teargas. The bus service to the area was suspended.

MINISTER
The trouble occurred while the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Fredie Hartzenberg, was meeting the schools committee from the black townships.

The police statement said that about 1500 pupils marched to a community hall where Dr Hartzenberg was to have addressed parents.

They tore up their school books and threw them into a pile.

Police were called in.

The students started stoning them, upon which the police used teargas.

The students left the scene and reassembled at the St Boniface school, which is closed at present.

The police went there and warned the students to disperse.

They refused and again stoned the police and shouted slogans. Teargas had to be used again.

The pupils then went to West End, where 19 were arrested for damaging property.

The others went back to St Boniface school, where they again stoned police, breaking a windscreen.

A bread delivery van was stopped near Galeshewe township, robbed and set alight.

A group stormed a beer hall, smashed a TV set and damaged beer pumps and other equipment.

REPORTER
A reporter said he was questioned and later released by police, who said that Galeshewe had been declared a riot area and that no photographs could be taken without permission.

The Administration Board offices in Galeshewe were closed after lunch.

Mr J E Makaudi, chairman of the Galeshewe Chamber of Commerce, told members to close their shops. — Argus Correspondent and Saps.
KIMBERLEY — The situation here was described last evening as “under control” by a spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria following yesterday’s unrest in the area.

The spokesman said police were investigating damage to property at “a couple of houses” in the white residential area of West End and a beerhall in the black residential area, Galeshewe.

According to an earlier statement by the directorate, about 1,500 pupils had marched on a community hall in Galeshewe where the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Fredie Hartzenberg was scheduled to speak. The statement said police had broken up the gathering with teargas after the children had torn up school books.

The pupils then went on to West End where they entered houses, broke windows and damaged furniture.

They assembled outside the houses where about 10 were arrested for damaging property.

The pupils then went to St. Joseph’s School where they stoned police on duty, smashing the windscreen of a police vehicle.

A bread delivery van was stopped near Galeshewe, robbed of its load and set alight.

After this the pupils stormed a beerhall, smashing a TV set and damaging beer pumps and other equipment.

A police spokesman described the situation as “tense but under control.” He added that no further mass gatherings had occurred and police units were on standby.

SAPA
All-race education talks their goal

By Sheryl Raine
Education Reporter

A multiracial national convention on education will be held in the near future if the National Education Union of South Africa can arrange it.

Formed in June, Neusa has issued its first newsletter. It says its main goal at present is to hold a national convention as soon as possible.

"We are convinced that the country needs one education system and one professional association of educators, one through which educators play a bigger part than the politicians in designing a single and equal system for all," said Neusa's secretary, Mr D Lowry.

"Unless teachers and educators unite as a profession to confront those who have fashioned our present educational system, different and unequal systems will continue to provoke the succession of crises we have experienced in our schools and universities," he said.

The Neusa initiative, which was started in the Transvaal, has now spread to other areas.

"We have established contact with groups in Bloemfontein, Turffontein, Cape Town, Durban, East Pondoland and Pietermaritzburg," said Mr Lowry.
Few return to E Cape schools

Own Correspondent

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

Only 29 of the total of 291 who had re-registered were in their classrooms yesterday. The department's Cape director, Mr. D. H. Owens, described the figure as "disappointing". He said the figure for Kwanzelwe, Uitenhage, where about 283 had signed on by late yesterday afternoon was also unsatisfactory.

Figures from Grahamstown, where 232 attended classes of the 659 who had re-registered, were more encouraging.

Mr. Owens said that in the Eastern Cape were in sharp contrast to Cape Town where of the 4704 pupils who had signed on 3022 returned to classes yesterday.

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

"The world may talk of black writers."

"Black writers are decried as a menace to the world of literature."

"In order to pull the world through, black writers must rise to their feet."

"In black literature, unity and change will be spoken of change."

"In black literature, writers are expected to be change."
Langa High now also deserted

THE only Peninsula high school which had a 100 per cent of attendance at the beginning of this week, Langa High School, was deserted yesterday.

The complete stay-away continued at Struandale Secondary, Fryers and I D Moir High Schools and all the higher primary schools.

No attendance figures at other schools were available yesterday. The principals of the schools contacted referred the press to the authorities.

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Desmond Owens, said he had no reason to believe that attendance was better than on Wednesday.

He said the decision to close schools in the Peninsula was still under consideration. Asked what the department would do if it decided to do after the attack on the homes of principals on Tuesday night, Mr Owens said that would be left to the police to deal with.

It was reported yesterday that two pupils' homes were searched on Monday in Gugulethu. It is claimed that they were planning to write the end-of-year examinations in secret.

Their names could not be obtained as Cape Times representatives were chased by some others when they were making a house call of one of the pupils.

Only pupils at some lower primary schools attended school yesterday. The situation was quiet but some as no police continued to patrol the township. Police were also stepping up searching people carrying parcels.

Police offer escort

The police have offered to escort the bus of the Rural School for coloured children passing through trouble spots. The police offered to do so, but the principal of the school rejected the offer yesterday saying he would let it wait and see what happens.

The offer came after the bus was stopped while visiting a home of a child in the Crossroads area on Wednesday afternoon.

The principal, Mr E Maritz, said he was not prepared to take the risk of the children. He said he would assess the situation on Monday.

After the situation was reported to the police, Mr Maritz said that all the children from the Crossroads area would have to miss their transport. The situation remained tense.

Re: Term 1; The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to other decisions in the same discount factor is expressed. This term is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the discount factor to have a taxable income.

A comparable loan should be used for the stream in Term 2.

Re: Term 1; Here it is suggested that the discount factor equal to the interest rate on the interest rate on this stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2.
Kimberley

pupils go on rampage

— 19 held

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

‘On the alert’

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

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

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

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

No estimates of damage were available.

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

Dr Hartzenberg left Kimberley yesterday afternoon without issuing a statement on his meeting.
September 12 deadline for all Ciskei students

BY GUSEN VANOA

THE Ciskei education department has issued an ultimatum to students to return to classes by September 12 or they will not be able to write the end of year examinations.

The secretary for education, Mr O. S. Bomba, said his department had decided on September 12 as the deadline for students registered at the various schools to report to classes, failing which they would be withdrawn from the school registers.

He said these standard eight and matric students who were entered for the end of year examinations would not be allowed to write the exams if their names had been taken off the school registers.

He said this would mean that they would have a year since the next exams would be December 1601.

Students who failed to meet the deadline would not be allowed to attend school for the rest of 1980, he said.

Attendance at various Ciskei schools had not been normal since June.
School boycott: Pupils ordered to re-register

PRETORIA. — The parents of school boy-cotters must go to the schools at which their children are enrolled on Saturday if they wish them to be re-registered, Dr F. Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said today.

Dr Hartzenberg said the parents must be accompanied by their children and announced that some schools would be closed today and tomorrow to normalise the situation.

The statement reads:

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

DISRUPTION

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

"Pupils did return to school, but not with the intention of studying. Instead, they continued to disrupt their own education and to organise further boy-cott."
Teachers will be on duty for this purpose.

The schools concerned will reopen on Monday September 8. Should effective teaching and learning not be continued, these schools will be closed for the rest of the year.

Pupils, who fail to be enrolled as prescribed above or fail to pursue their normal education in the classroom as from Monday September 8, forfeit the right to sit for the end-of-year examinations.

The response of pupils on September 8 will deter-

\[ \text{Profit} = \text{Revenue} - \text{Cost} = \rho_2 \times q_1 \times 0 \]

\[ \text{Cost} = \rho_1 \times q_1 \times 0 \]

\[ \text{Revenue} = \rho_1 \times q_1 \times x \]

\[ \text{which is a loss as the shaded area is smaller than the unshaded area.} \]

This is when any amount of price discrimination will not cover the total cost incurred.
Sabotage: pupils in court

EAST LONDON — Six Khulani High School pupils appeared briefly in the Mdantsane Magistrate’s Court on a charge of sabotage yesterday.

Zukiswa Mapevi, 19; Malusi Mndlana, 20, and four others aged between 16 and 17, were not asked to plead.

No evidence was led and all were released into the custody of their parents or guardians who were warned to bring them to court on October 6.

Their appearance was in connection with the burning of books at their school on August 13.

5 pupils charged

EAST LONDON — Malusi Mndlana, 20, and four other Khulani High School pupils appeared briefly in the Mdantsane Magistrate’s Court on a charge of public violence yesterday.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

All five were released in the custody of their parents who were warned to bring them to court for trial on October 6. — DAR

ex partes.
Ciskei police arrest pupils after unrest

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

Trucks and police vehicles were used yesterday to transport Zeleni Secondary School pupils to the Ciskei police headquarters at Zwelethu near here.

This followed unrest at the school yesterday, where stone-throwing pupils broke windows.

The unrest started in the morning when male students refused to return to classes. They were joined by other students after the short recess.

Sources at Zeleni said yesterday the students complained a few months ago about the "low standards" of tuition at the school, particularly in the Form V class.

The principal of the school, Mr A.N. Nqembotshe, was not available for comment yesterday.

Colonel Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, refused to supply the press with any information relating to the school unrest in the Ciskei.

Col Sebe, however, promised last week he would give a press conference today on the unrest where he would provide "full details" on the matter.

The Ciskei Education Department had asked him to call the meeting following disturbances at the school since August 12.

He said matric pupils in two classes were not cooperating with the teachers and no formal teaching had been done in the classes since August 12.

"The department has instructed me to explain that since this is a commercial school there are not enough black teachers to man it," Mr Cossie said.

"And because of the disturbances at the school one white teacher had left and a maths specialist would leave at the end of the year.

"If all white teachers here leave the school the department may be forced to close it because we shall not have enough black teachers to teach the subjects offered."

Tracing problems at the school he said pupils had written a letter to the principal complaining about certain matters.

"Some of these had been put right by the principal but he had to refer others to our head office and we are still awaiting a reply."

Mr Cossie said the school had had no problems with other classes.

An impassioned plea to students to continue their normal school work and write examinations at the end of the year was made by Mrs M. Mpoziwa, who said she was disturbed by the yearly disturbances in the school ending up in her children not completing their education.

In Port Elizabeth there were again few pupils at black higher primary and secondary schools, in spite of a call by student leaders that they return to school grounds from Tuesday.

No incidents of police action were reported.

-DDR-DDC
Trust aims to do research

THE Soweto Action Committee (TAC), which led the mass teachers' walkout against Bantu Education in 1977, has established a trust.

The trust, named the Black Education and Research Trust, is to be followed by the formation of a council. Its aim is to do research.

According to a statement released by the honorary director of the trust, Professor Es'kia Mphakise and organising secretary, Mr Nic Mogatasi, the move into research comes after a full year's planning and discussion by the executive committee of TAC.

The executive of the trust, which is in the process of being formed, will cater for persons who "take a lively interest" in the philosophy of education and not only teachers.

In a working memorandum, the Council declares, that as educators and educationists, blacks have not done enough to serve as a source of positive and enlightened opinion on educational matters.

"Our teachers, like our doctors, lawyers and nurses, social workers, businessmen and representatives of other professions, have for several generations been engaged in sheer effort for survival. Thus we have tended to think of our groupings as trade unions, each in our respective careers," the memorandum adds.

Other members who will serve on the council are Mr T W Kambule and Mr Nathan Molope. Mr Panana Madi and Mr Curtis Nhando were to serve on the council but their banning prevents them from doing so.
Plea for
sex talks
at school

THERE was 'tremendous space' for sex education in
schools, Dr Esther Sapire,
of Groote Schuur Hospi-
tal's family planning sec-
tion, said at the annual
meeting of Cape Crisis
last night.

However, this would not
be enough. It was impor-
tant to have sex education
at home as well.

'We have a choice to be
responsible in our sexual-
ity. Sexual curiosity starts
carly and it is neither
good nor bad until an
adult tells a child so,' she
said.

QUESTIONS

It was important for a
child to enter puberty
knowing what to expect.
A child's questions should
be answered simply and
straightforwardly or the
child would stop asking
them.

A great deal of sexual
dysfunction resulted from
lack of education, igno-
rance, wrong ideas, inhibi-
tions and prohibitions, Dr
Sapire said.

Not knowing how to talk
about sexuality was also a
contributing factor. This
was based on the taboo on
children and adults talk-
ing about sex.

Presenting the annual
report, the outgoing chair-
man, Miss Anne Mayne,
said Rape Crisis had 238
calls over the past year.

These calls included
women who telephoned
for counselling, requests
for information and re-
quests for talks from Rape
Crisis.

There had been an in-
crease in crisis calls and
this pointed to a need for
funds for an office and a
paid organiser.

The new management
committee of Rape Crisis
is: Lyn Blair, chairman;
Simone Witkin, vice-chair-
man; Ingrid Weideman,
treasurer; and Lisa
Thorne, secretary.
Bursaries for engineering

To promote education in the metal and engineering industries, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa is making bursaries available at three black universities.

The bursaries, each for R1 000 a year, will be available in the second year of the two-year preliminary engineering course at the universities of the North, Zululand and Fort Hare.

Application forms for 1981 can be obtained from the Head, Education and Training Division, Box 1088, Johannesburg. Forms should be submitted by September 30.
E Cape pupils return to schools

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — After a seven-week boycott of African higher primary and secondary schools in the Eastern Cape, there were indications today that pupils were returning to schools, but not attending classes.

In Port Elizabeth there were reports of pupils gathering outside schools and singing freedom songs.

The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee, which has been negotiating with boycotting students, the Rev James Haya, said students and parents attended a mass meeting in New Brighton on Sunday and had agreed that the pupils would return to school today with the expiry of a ban on public gatherings.

But they would not resume classes unless certain demands had been met by the Government by September 15.

CAUTIOUS

The principal of the Cowan African School in Port Elizabeth said about 50 of the school's 1000 pupils had arrived by 8.30 am today.

"The return of pupils is slow in these circumstances as they are cautious. Some have brought books with them and we are making arrangements for classes," he said.

At the new Brighton Higher Primary School the principal, Mr W X Cape, said pupils had started to return today.

A full turnout was expected but he was not sure if they would resume their studies, he said.

Schools in other areas have no telephones and circuit inspectors have been sent out by the Department of Education and Training to determine the situation.
Deaths: Sebe blames govt

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

“We have information that boys from Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown are working in the area. They have accomplished their aims in having schools closed in their areas and they are now concentrating on the Ciskei, particularly Mdantsane, Dimbaza and Zweilitsha.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs Elinor Masimini, 60, said one of her other sons had gone to Queenstown’s Frontier Hospital to identify the body.

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

All were remanded to September 26. — DDR.
Hans
422. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1979;

(2) what was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on farm school pupils during 1979?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) 4 734 (Table 2.3.1)
   (b) 9 219 (Table 2.4)
   (c) 436 118 (Table 2.5.1)

The statistics are as on the first Tuesday of March 1979 and contained in my Department's Annual Report.

2(a) and (b) The information is not available. It is not possible to identify all expenditure according to school categories. The per capita expenditure in respect of all pupils for the 1978-79 financial year, is as follows:

excluding expenditure of a capital nature; R65,15
including expenditure of a capital nature; R71,28.
511. Hr. H. E. J. Van Rensburg asked the Minister of Education and Training:

> How many pupils in each standard attended farm schools in the Republic in 1977, 1978 and 1979, respectively?

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<tr>
<td>Std 3</td>
<td>33 456</td>
<td>35 752</td>
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<td>Std 4</td>
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<td>22 290</td>
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<td>11 797</td>
<td>12 363</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>409 346</td>
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<td>439 443</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The reply to your question is contained in my Department's Annual Reports for 1977, 1978 and 1979 and is as follows:
Coloured pupils: capital expenditure

54. Dr. A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Public Works:

What was the capital expenditure on schools for Coloured pupils in the Republic in the financial year 1978-79?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

R20 614 918.
364. Dr. A. L. BORAINè asked the
Minister of Coloured Relations:

(a) How many Coloured pupils were and
(b) what percentage of them was
enrolled in the Republic in each stan-
standard from standard A to standard
X as at 31 March 1979?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsd. A</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
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<td>Subsd. B</td>
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<td>Std 1</td>
<td>95 148</td>
<td>15.3</td>
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<td>Std 2</td>
<td>85 178</td>
<td>11.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Std 3</td>
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<td>Std 7</td>
<td>37 944</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<td>Std 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Std 9</td>
<td>14 988</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std 10</td>
<td>7 865</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Coloured pupils

397. Dr. T. SCRANNE asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

1 MARCH 1980

(1) How many Coloured pupils in the Republic (a) wrote and (b) passed the Senior Certificate examination at the end of 1979?

(2) How many of the pupils who passed qualified for matriculation exemption?

(3) How many pupils (a) wrote and (b) passed the Standard VIII examination at the end of 1979?

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured Persons in the Republic is a matter falling under the control of the Coloured Persons Representative Council and administered centrally by its Executive. I have, however, ascertained that the answers to the question are as follows:

(1) (a) 7 654
     (b) 6 779

(2) 2 456

(3) (a) 21 938
     (b) 18 567
Indian pupils

478. Dr. A. L. BORAINDE asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(a) How many Indian pupils were and (b) what percentage of them were enrolled in the Republic in each class and standard from Class (a) to Standard X as at 1 March 1979?

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

The hon. member is kindly referred to the figures on page 69 of the annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 which reflects the position as at 6 March 1979.
22/4/60

Coloured School Boycott
(Statement)

So far said 10 CDs 4492-4494
Adult education centres

393 Dr. A. L. BORAIN: asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many Blacks were enrolled at adult education centres in each province in 1979 and (b) how many such centres were there in each province in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) and (b) Statistics are not kept according to provinces, but according to regions. The requested information according to the different regions is contained in my Department's Annual Report for 1979 (see tables 5.1.1 and 5.3.1, pp. 359 and 360.)
Commission of inquiry into state of education in South Africa

7. Dr. A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of National Education: 13/4/83

(1) Whether the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations has requested the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the state of education in South Africa; if so,

(2) whether the request has been or will be acceded to; if not, why not; if so,

(3) what will be (a) the profession of the chairman of the commission and (b) the terms of reference of the commission?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Yes;

(2) and (3) A full statement will be made shortly about the whole matter.
School boycotts: persons detained

625. Mrs. H. Suzman asked the Minister of Police:

(1) Whether any persons have been detained in terms of security laws because of their involvement in the recent school boycotts; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) in terms of what law was each of them held and (c) on what date was each arrested;

(2) whether any of them were subsequently released; if so, (a) what are their names and (b) on what date in each case?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) and (2) Except to confirm that 21 persons have been detained in terms of section 27 of the General Law Amendment Act 1965, I consider it not to be in the public interest to disclose further particulars.
17. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Police:

Whether the South African Police recently made attempts to convene a meeting at which he would meet the schoolchildren involved in school boycotts; if so, what was (a) the nature of the attempts, (b) the result of the attempts and (c) the object in holding such a meeting?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Yes.

(a), (b) and (c) In an attempt to end the boycott I requested the members of the so-called Committee of 61 to come and see me. The Committee unfortunately declined the invitation.
37. Mr. S. S. Van der Merwe asked the Minister of Police:

Whether any persons were injured as a result of Police action against schoolchildren during the school boycotts and processes or meetings of schoolchildren in connection therewith; if so, how many (a) schoolchildren, (b) policemen and (c) other persons?

The Minister of Police:

Yes.

(a) 7.

(b) 9.

(c) 6.
Dr. A. L. Boraine asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

Whether any Indian schools and/or colleges have been closed since 2 June 1980; if so, (a) in what areas, (b) what is the total number of (i) pupils and (ii) students affected and (c) what were the reasons for the closure?

The Minister of Indian Affairs:

No. (a), (b) and (c) fall away.
Compulsory education for Coloured children

Q 346

14. Dr. A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

(a) Up to what age or standard is education compulsory for Coloured children and (b) when did these requirements come into operation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

(a) 15 years or standard eight

(b) 1 January 1980
26/3/60

Human Sciences Research Amendment Bill

See Senate Hansard 4 ats 993 - 996
EDUCATION General
1-9-80 - 31-12-80
(4) (a) what are the names of (i) the booksellers who have supplied these books in the past and (ii) the publishers with whom orders are being placed at present and (b) what is the value of the order being placed with each publisher;

(5) whether the publishers are to receive publisher's or bookseller's price;

(6) who will be responsible for delivering the books to the individual schools?

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

(1) Yes. A large number of the books required are not in stock and must be reprinted. A publisher cannot reprint a book before he has established the need and this he can only do once he has received all the orders.

The survey to establish the shortage of books was conducted by the Head Office of the Department of Coloured Relations. If the normal procedures were to be followed, all the survey forms would have to be referred to the 13 Regional Offices of the Department for the placing of the prescribed official orders with the booksellers concerned. The booksellers would then have to order the books from the publishers in order to execute the orders.

As the early delivery of the books is a matter of urgency and the usual procedures time consuming, the Department decided as an exception to place the orders direct with the publishers to ensure that the majority of the books would be available at the schools by the beginning of the third school quarter.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes.

(4)(a)(i) According to the State contract there are 270 booksellers from whom schoolbooks may be ordered. If required, a list of the sellers can be obtained from the Department of Coloured Relations.

(4)(a)(ii) 
Juta ........................................ R198 645
Maskew Miller .................................... R165 803
Parskor ........................................ R51 268
Nason ........................................... R513 552
Human & Rossouw ............................... R20 805
Tafelberg ....................................... R183 374

A number of books must also be ordered from sundry overseas publishers as well as various smaller publishers from all over the Republic. Agreement has been reached with the above-mentioned larger publishers to place these orders.

(5) The publisher's price.

(6) The publishers.
THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

The Minister of National Education has received the following report from the National Research Council:

The report states that the current level of research in the field of education is insufficient to meet the demands of the modern educational system. The report recommends the establishment of a National Research Foundation to support research in education.

The Minister has instructed the National Research Council to consider this recommendation and to submit a detailed report on the feasibility and financing of the proposed foundation within the next six months.

The Minister has also requested the Council to develop a strategy for the allocation of resources to support research in education, with a focus on key areas such as technology, pedagogy, and curriculum development.
Thousands of children at mercy of others' whims

Scandal down on the farm

More than 70 percent of black schools could be arbitrarily closed by farmers — and the country has no law to stop them from cutting off the education of thousands of primary-school children.

Even in 1980 Government legislation fails to protect black pupils attending farm schools from possible stoppage of what many educationists believe is already inadequate education.

The farm-school system has been a touchy issue among black communities and educators for many years.

Latest figures from the Department of Education and Training reveal that in 1979 there were 6,657 black schools in the country (excluding the homelands) of which 7,794 were farm schools (71 percent).

In the same year, there were about 1,300 black pupils enrolled at schools of which 50 percent were earmarked for farm schools in classes ranging from Sub A to Standard 5.

The education at these schools is dependent solely on the co-operative farmers who, in many cases, own the land on which the schools are built. There is no law or regulation at the Education and Training Department at the farm school level.

In one case, a farmer from refusing to allow his children to attend a school on his property or closing an existing school.

A closure of schools does not happen often, according to a departmental report, but every year there are numerous cases of schools being closed by uncooperative farmers.

The Department of Education and Training did not have exact figures on the number of school closures last year.

Some educationists point that it is not the number of schools closed annually that matters, but the fact that they can be closed at all.

General white farming communities are more cooperative in these situations, and last year saw the creation of 178 farm schools. The Government grants a subsidy of R2,600 a year to pay for teachers' salaries, provisions, and water or electricity in these schools.

A visit to three farm schools in the Transvaal revealed the situation is worse in other areas where farmers are reluctant to allow members of the teaching staff access to schools.

There is no law to stop private people closing 70 percent of the country's black schools, writes education reporter SHERYL RAINIE.

There are certain numbers of text books and desks and inspectors to check the running of schools. Nevertheless, only R200,000 was spent on farm school classrooms during 1979.

A visit to three farm schools near Johannesburg opens the eyes of many.

At the Blair Athol school in the Transvaal, there is one classroom for 110 children.

At the Riversands school, north of Sandton, there are two classes in one classroom with one teacher for all instruction. The situation is worse in other areas where farmers are reluctant to allow members of the teaching staff access to schools.

Several schools have no running water or electricity. At the Witkoppen School in Sandton, the choir pupils have no running water or electricity.

It is not State policy to encourage the building of high schools on farms. This means that children who reach Standard 5 struggle to find accommodation in high schools in urban areas, rural boarders, or the homelands.

The majority of pupils face separation from their families because they have to attend schools far from their homes. This means that children who reach Standard 5 struggle to find accommodation in independent homelands to go to school they could lose their South African citizenship by being forced to apply for a homeland passport.

Bursaries are available from the Department of Education and Training to the tune of R150 a year for Standards 8, 7 and 8 and R100 a year for Standards 9 and 10. But these funds do not always cover the cost of a child's education, let alone transport fees, school uniforms, and books.

While the department does subsidise the provision of text books, pupils are expected to buy their own stationery and meals.

It's tough when parents are farm workers and sometimes earn as little as R20 a week and have to relinquish jobs.

There is no transport. It is not unusual for children to walk 40 km a day to attend school.

The situation is made worse by Government subsidies to transport schemes like the buses arranged for white farm children.

It is little wonder, therefore, that teachers and parents face problems with children who are too exhausted to learn after long walks and insufficient food to keep them alert in class.

Despite a regulation that states that children may not be used as farm labourers during school hours, black pupils are still pulled out of classes, especially at harvesting time. The extent to which this happens is not known, however, thanks to departmental inspectors who visit farm schools regularly to ensure that standards are maintained.

The solutions?

There are those like Mr Horace van Rensburg (PPF) and Mr J. P. du Plessis who believes the public should not get away with the "out of sight, out of mind" attitude towards farm schools and their service organisations.

Mr van Rensburg also agrees with Mr Samson Matlou, principal of the Witkoppen School, that the structure of the education system must change.

"Farm schools must be incorporated into a national education system," says Mr Matlou.

"What we need is a time table for progress," says Mr van Rensburg. "It is within the country's ability to achieve parity in education spending within 10 years."
Jobs crisis is due to ‘absurd influx laws’

By Sieg Hennig, Labour Editor

Employment codes and conditions negotiated by trade unions through industrial councils certainly cannot be blamed for South Africa's unemployment, says Mr. Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the Free Market Foundation.

In a speech to a seminar of the Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg yesterday, he blamed the unemployment crisis largely on:

- the education and training bottlenecks, and
- the Government’s ‘absurd’ policy of trying to put urbanisation into reverse through exporting unemployment to the rural areas by means of influx control.

For example, he said, in his private capacity, said economic development which benefited the whole population was possible in South Africa with modern technologies.

Japan, which had a per capita income no higher than that of South Africa in 1960, had proved the point that this was possible, he said.

Mr Merlin Dagut, corporate planner of Nedbank, said South Africa had not yet found the means of emulating Japan.

But it could reap many rewards automatically if it stopped committing “the sins of separate development.”

PROFITS

A spokesman for an American firm which cut its black force by 20 percent five years ago to increase wages by up to 40 percent said it had not proved a burden on profits.

Instead, 50 percent more jobs had been created as a result of the firm’s increased efficiency (and competitiveness).

Professor Jill Nattrass of the University of Natal said the immediate impact of higher black wages was greater buying power in the hands of low income earners.

This meant increased demand for food, clothing and other essentials—a demand which actually generated more jobs in the industries producing the goods, she said.

But Mr O'Dowd argued that harm could be done if the high wages being paid by big, capital intensive, firms were enforced on small, labour intensive, companies.

Where such large companies were threatened by competition from smaller ones, they should abandon the business in favour of the smaller firms, he said.
Soweto Back to Work and School
PORT ELIZABETH — There are nearly 25,000 boycotting schoolchildren roaming the streets here and in Uitenhage.

School enrolment figures for lower primary (23,000), higher primary (18,000) and secondary schools (11,660) were released yesterday by the Department of Education and Training's chief of public relations, Mr. Richard Engelbrecht.

In yesterday's cold and rainy weather, attendance dropped at the few lower primary schools which are still functioning.
Rousseau answers: Percy Qoboda's call for a return to black education system in use 27 years ago

The Class of '53
Don't force us

By CONNAL VICKERS

RESISTANCE to the inclusion of black pupils in the "multi- national" Republic Day celebrations in Pietermaritzburg has sparked off fears of unrest and violence in townships surrounding the city.

The headmaster of one of the senior schools in the area has warned of the "massive unrest" that could follow if pupils were subjected to any more pressure to take part in the festival.

Although Mr William Lotz, the regional director for the Department of Education and Training, has denied any pressure being used, the headmaster said pupils and staff were being "pushed into participating."

He cannot be named as all school officials have been forbidden from talking to anyone outside the school.

"Pressure is being exerted to make the pupils participate, but neither they nor their parents are happy about it. I am worried that any more pressure will lead to another outbreak of violence," he said.

Voluntary

Mr Lotz said participation in the festival was "entirely voluntary" and no one was forced to take part.

"At the moment we are not having any difficulty at all. I am not forcing any of the black children to take part. There are some who feel they do not want to do it but there are also a number of schools cooperating very pleasantly."

"There is only one school where pupils have refused to participate, and this school had in the past proved itself to be not a normal type of school."

Mr Lotz would not name the school or elaborate on the definition of a "normal school."

Headmasters at other schools in the area would not say whether their pupils were taking part or not, but referred all questions to department officials.

Festival organisers first encountered resistance after six teachers from each school had completed a course on the display of their pupils. They were expected to perform:

Students at two senior schools in the Imbali township refused to have anything to do with the festival, while in nearby Sobantu village, they attended three practice sessions and then stopped going.

Opposition

Further efforts were made by the department, with forms being sent to parents asking their opinions on the issue.

At one school parents held a meeting to voice their opposition to the festival. They expressed concern over their children's participation in the present political climate and feared it could lead to antagonism between families.

Students have been warned against speaking to the Press.

"Many of those spoken to in Imbali said they were opposed to the festival and would not be taking part."

Students in Imbali township — they want nothing to do with the festival.

"I like soccer and gymnastic displays so I will be going along," he said.

Mr Lotz said plans for the celebration would go ahead as planned.

Enough

"Acccording to my information we have enough students to stage the planned celebrations. There is no trouble and no problem as such with the festival with the original arrangements," he said.

It is expected that students will take part in gymnastic displays and precision dancing as one of the highlights of the 1981 Republic Festival activities.
CAMPS are to be established to protect schools and pupils in Umfazi, after threats had been made to disrupt examinations.

A meeting called yesterday by Winnie Madikizela, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, decided that parents should camp out so that their children could sit examinations without interference.

A series of meetings will be held in all wards to mobilize the community to counter any attempts to disrupt examinations.

Mr. Sabelo told the meeting that a boycott of examinations had been instigated by political enemies who aimed at destroying Umfazi's and Chief Zulu's image.

Mr. Sabelo said KwaZulu schools would be monitored day and night during the examinations which begin on October 29.

Last week the Umfazi Youth Brigade decided that exams would go on in spite of the threats.

A member of the Youth Brigade, Mr. Joshua Mabunda, told parents yesterday schools boycotts would never be South Africa.

A suggestion that police protect pupils was rejected after Mr. Sabelo said there might be coordinations between police and police.
NEW BRIGHTON — The former principal of the Ernest Skosana Higher Primary School, Mr Nat Matomela, is among a number of township teachers who have been fired by the Department of Education and Training following the boycotts here.

Mr Matomela retired officially last year but was granted extension to continue teaching until the end of this year.

Mr Matomela said yesterday he was surprised to receive a telegram from the department informing him his services were terminated from October 4.

The telegram arrived on Monday, October 6.

The telegram said he would be paid up to the end of October.

He said he found it strange a telegram should advise him of his dismissal. He said it sounded as if it had been recommended that he be dismissed.

Mr Matomela started his teaching career at Highlands in Grahamstown for five years. He later came to Port Elizabeth in 1966 and taught at New Brighton Higher Primary School and Ernest Skosana Primary School.

He returned last year but was reinstated temporarily on agreements that he would remain principal of the school up to the end of the year.

Mr Matomela is married with six children. Three are still at school going ages, one is studying for a teacher's diploma in Transkei, the other is a matric student at Cowan High School and the other is doing Std 7 at Tamsaqua School.

The circuit inspector of education and training for Port Elizabeth, Mr Steve Buyu, could not be contacted for comment yesterday. — DDC.
Charges against pupils to stand

EAST LONDON — An application by the Defence for the discharge of 35 pupils at the end of the State case was refused in the Regional Court here yesterday.

The 35 pupils from Adelaide are appearing on a charge of public violence. All have pleaded not guilty.

A 17-year-old youth, in his defence said he was not present when stones were thrown at Constable Johnson Zonke’s house and car.

He was with a group of students who had decided to burn their books on the morning of the incident. The police arrived while books were being burnt and threw tear gas at them.

He ran home because his eyes, nose and throat had a burning sensation as a result of the tear gas. On his arrival home he washed and slept until late afternoon.

He denied being near where the stone throwing took place. He said when the police arrived to arrest him they kicked open his door and hit him across the forehead with a torch.

When they placed him in the police van they again hit him across the thigh with a baton. He was further assaulted with a sjambok by Constable Mbulelo Tom.

The students charged are: Miss Lulama Matshisi, 20, Mr Mxolisi Makhonza, 18, Miss Funiwe Jonga, 18, Miss Nokuzola Wayisa, 18, Miss Maggie Sandra Nyenge, 18, Mr Tembekile Suiker Toni, 18, Mr Thembekile Mgable, 18, Mr Tembekile Mboya, 18, Mr Daniel Mangale, 19, Mr Makhwenkwe Tshanga, 18, Miss Linda Bonani, 18, and 24 others whose ages range from 12 to 17 years. The hearing continues today. — DDR.
PORT ALFRED — Blacks were the only experts on black education, a Fort Hare lecturer, Mrs Y. Jiya, said at the East Cape regional conference of the National Council of Women here.

Only those who had experienced them could fully know the problems of black education from the time the child first became aware until he finally, if ever, achieved a decent level of education, she said.

Mrs Jiya, mother of three, said the pre-primary child was at a disadvantage because for the majority the home conditions gave little support. Parents were usually too busy working and the community could not help.

They needed parents who understood certain skills themselves. Throughout their education, children needed a certain amount of privacy not available in small, overcrowded homes. The lighting was poor for study and, apart from prescribed books, there were few books to read.

Mrs Jiya said: “However, today’s black child is more aware. Urban children have the advantage of window-shopping, parks, botanical gardens, museums and the cinema. That’s how I picked up a lot.”

Mrs Jiya said: “The implications of the black situation lays us open to challenge. You can have the highest qualifications, but in some eyes, if you are black, you are nothing.” — DDC.
SA’s black education ‘destroyed by communists’

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Black education in South Africa had been destroyed by communists who had infiltrated among South African blacks, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said at the weekend.

The President of Transkei, who was speaking at Daliwonga Secondary School, congratulated the students who had ‘repelled intruders who tried to influence you to join the rebels’.

It had been shown recently that the South African Communist Party used the Geneva-based University Exchange Fund to make an international network to undermine the morale of the South African people, he said.

President Matanzima urged all pupils to ostracise whoever came to tell them to boycott classes.

‘STUPIDITY’

‘Look at the stupidity of it — you should revolt first, be free, and then get your education after that. Where will you get education after you have been killed?’

Only after a university education could students work for their country’s free and independent people.

‘South African communists fled South Africa when things became hot — and left their followers suffering in South African jails.’

There was complete racial integration in Transkei towns. ‘In other countries and towns in South Africa black people did not stay in towns, they lived in locations, like Zwelitsha, capital of Ciskei.’

President Matanzima said people who wanted to be South African citizens wanted to be in a colony of South Africa.

‘Transkei is our country. It is our home, and we have nowhere else to go. Let us build its education, economy and social institutions.’

‘Young people must make their own contribution to the country and take up the challenge from where their parents left off.’
6 pupils detained says man

EAST LONDON — Six pupils were detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations in Mdantsane. Mr Geobani Solombela said here yesterday.

He said Linda Jodwana, in Form Five at Hlokoma High School, had been released after she became ill in the cells.

He said those still in detention were his brother, Mr Luyanda Solombela, Mr Weille Jodwana, both form five pupils at Nathaniel Pamla High School, Peddie, Zanxolo Jodwana, a form two pupil at Sofuthu Junior Secondary School, Mdantsane, Ms Nosipho Makeleni, a form three pupil at Sibumela Junior Secondary School, near Berlin, and Ms Lizeka Jodwana, a pupil at Hlokoma High School.

Mr Solombela said the group had been detained at 11am last Friday after the police raided a house in Zone Four for allegedly protesting other children from attending school, meeting illegally and threatening to burn down the house of a headmaster. — DDR

8 Adelaide pupils found guilty

EAST LONDON — Eight of 35 Adelaide students charged with public violence were found guilty in the Regional Court here yesterday.

All the other students were found not guilty when they appeared before Mr S. van Zyl.

Five of the students whose ages range from 14 to 17 were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for four years.

The other three students, Thembekele Mgalile, 19, Daniel Mangali, 18, and Malinekwe Tshange, 16, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment, of which one year was conditionally suspended for four years.

Immediately after sentence was passed, Advocate P. Langa, who appeared for them noted an appeal on behalf of the three students who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Each was granted R100 bail pending the outcome of the appeal.

Their appearance is a sequel to disturbance of the peace, burning of school books, stoning police vehicles, the house and car of Constable Johnson Zonke and the municipal beerhall.

A telephone booth was also damaged.

Before passing sentence Mr Van Zyl said he intended dealing differently with the three youths as they were older than the others and there was evidence they were the ring leaders during this incident.

He said he agreed with Mr Langa that young people could be very easily influenced and follow a crowd. — DUN
Mercury Correspondent

WELKOM—The Government is facing renewed demands to give the Methodist Church of South Africa the right to open its schools to all races.

The president-elect of the MCSA, Dr Simon Gqubule, made the demand after his appointment at the Church's annual conference here.

'The Government must face up to Methodist churches wanting to open their schools to all races.

'I maintain that Government permission should not be necessary.'

Dr Gqubule said steps had begun towards opening the Church's schools and the Church would persist until all were open.

'Every person in South Africa, regardless of race, should be free to go to any educational institution.'

He said he was concerned about divisions between black and white Methodists which threatened to split the Church if racial attitudes were not modified.

He saw it as part of his task to combat this disunity when he takes up the presidency next year.

'It is possible to create within the Church the kind of community in which race and culture do not matter. If people have fellowship within the Church, I see no reason why it should not spread to the rest of society.'

The Church could be an example of how all races could live together harmoniously.

While Methodists were increasingly beginning to see the broader aspects of the possibilities of a non-racial society.

The conference yesterday also aligned the Church with the total abolition of racism.

It was resolved too that the Church would change its structure to enable it to supervise the provision of chaplains for both the Defence Force and 'the other side' as well as for defence forces in other territories.

Heated debate

In a heated debate yesterday delegates heard Mr R J Ngaka, a former Minister of Education in Qwaqwa, say that black children boycotted the objects or symbols of their oppression, not the schools.

The conference noted that, while it did not support or identify with the methods adopted, the school boycotts and strikes demonstrated the complete rejection of apartheid and had, among others, the goal of totally abolishing apartheid.

Today the controversial issues of civil disobedience and membership of the World Council of Churches will be discussed.
Cape schools won't be penalised

Reminded the same.

...proposed reports that these schools were... the problem. The Department of Education and Training did not have enough funds to provide the necessary facilities for these schools.

The task of the Department of Education and Training is to ensure that all schools, particularly those in rural areas, have the necessary facilities to provide quality education to their students. Therefore, it is important to allocate sufficient funds to these schools to enable them to meet the basic needs of their students.
Now is the time to spend on black schools

SOUTH AFRICA had long been a hotbed of opposition to racial discrimination in education. The then Minister of Education, Mr. Yeovart, speaking at the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, told the annual congress in Johannesburg yesterday that the need for educating everyone was urgent, and that the winds of change would require an urgent response to the need for education as soon as possible.

Especially urgent were education schemes — a pressing need for solving skilled labor problems in the long run.

He stressed the urgency for the Government to look more deeply into the long-term needs of the black education system.

He said there were about 60 black pupils to each teacher, while white secondary schools had an average of only 10 pupils.

Per capita spending on white schools was R7.65 a year, against R7.53 spent on each black pupil.

"There has, however, been significant progress. In the 1972 budget, only R1.3 million was set aside for black education, and this year R4.5 million has been set aside for this purpose," said Mr. Yeovart.

But there was still much to do.

In a floor discussion after Mr. Yeovart's speech, it was asked whether the private sector could not physically help in secondary black education by providing money for schools, and if so, whether these funds would be exempt from tax.

"For once, we see an area ahead of the taxpayer," said Mr. Tishman van der Walt, the Secretary for Education.

"We are formulating a policy to extend this exemption and will soon be in consultation with governments and private organizations funding education bodies to see what must be done. The matter is very much in the fore."

He pointed out that the R4.5 million mentioned by Mr. Yeovart was not the strictly correct figure of what the authorities were spending on education as it did not include spending on education in the black homelands or independent states.

Where employers educate employees in literacy, either than approved schemes, this is tax deductible to the extent of expenses incurred.

Replied to a question on why grants to only universities and technical institutions qualified for the exemptions, implying that other funds channeled into black schools should also qualify, Mr. Van der Walt quoted Senator Harwood's Budget speech, in which he said this matter was being given close attention.
Exam pupils barred: 34 held

EAST LONDON — Ciskei police yesterday detained 34 students in connection with alleged interference with other students who wanted to go to school and write internal examinations in Mdantsane schools.

Trouble started early yesterday morning when several students were stopped near a cinema at the corner of Qumza Highway and Homel Road and told not to go to school.

The students were going to Dr Rubusana Training College and Mzhou and Khulani High Schools.

Most of the students detained were arrested near Dr Rubusana college when they allegedly stopped students and some women teachers going to the school.

General attendance at various schools on the first day of internal examinations in secondary and high schools yesterday ranged from poor to good.

Schools with the lowest turnout were Mzhou, where 173 girls out of 758 boys and girls due to write the examinations turned up, Ngcelwane, where 140 of the more than 360 students in Forms One, Two and Four sat the examinations, Wongoletu, where a third of the students in the three classes that do not sit for external examinations were writing yesterday, and Khumalo, where 170 of the 360 students for internal examinations were at the school by 9.45 am.

At two primary schools in Zones 12 and 11 pupils in classes were driven out by some boys at Fikile Bengu Higher Primary and Londolozani Lower Primary respectively.

A police van had to rescue some Mzhou High School girls who had sought refuge in a home in N.D. 1 after being chased by boys armed with knives and other sharp instruments. — DDR.
"Get out," Inkatha men told

TWO officials of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement faced the full brunt of student anger when they attended a court case in KwaMashu this week in which 55 local students are facing charges of public violence.

Mr Lungcolelo Mthobeni, the "mayor" of KwaMashu, and the Rev Clifford Mingadi, tried to attend the hearing but the students would have nothing of it. They shouted at the two men to leave the court and showered them with abuse. The two men eventually left.

The students shouted "Amandla ngawethu", "education not domination" and "Mandela is our leader". — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.
SSRC exec member released after 178 days

A FORMER executive committee member of the banned South African Students' Representative Council (SSRC), Mr Titi Mtenjane (24), was released from detention last week.

Mr Mtenjane was held for 178 days under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Speaking from his Pretoria home yesterday, Mr Mtenjane said all his former colleagues in the SSRC had either skipped the country or were serving prison sentences.

Mr Mtenjane was detained on April 29 after he had attended an "Afro Night" session at the DOCC in Orlando.

He was first detained in 1977 and held until 1979 when an appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act charges succeeded.

Mr Mtenjane said he did not have any immediate plans for the future. "I hope to find something worthwhile to do," he said.
African Affairs Reporter
MR H H Dlamlenze, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, gave guidelines to the Government to avoid school boycotts and dissatisfaction among African teachers.

The guidelines, which he called 'the five commandments,' were applauded by pupils and parents at the weekend.

Speaking at the prize-giving day at Makhumuzza Secondary School in Umlazi, Mr Dlamlenze said there were about 60,000 pupils in the Eastern Cape and Bloemfontein who were not in school because the government decided to close the schools due to school boycotts and disturbances.

The government in defence of its action had referred to school buildings, books, and salaries of teachers, and said pupils were not aware of those improvements.

'But is that what pupils are demanding?' Mr Dlamlenze asked.

Giving the first commandment which should be observed by Pretoria, Mr Dlamlenze said the government should examine pupils' complaints closely because children were honest and would not protest for nothing.

He said the government should stop subjecting teachers to unnecessary inspection and respect them.

'Free men cannot be taught by slaves.'

Personal relationship between the government and teachers should be encouraged for a good system of education.

The government should improve the qualifications of teachers because failing to achieve that would provoke pupils to boycott schools.
Black pupils no longer believe
in the system

While thousands of white school pupils prepare to end an ordinary school year with exams, more than 60,000 black pupils are boycotting classes and their schools have been closed.

The boycott of classes by black pupils and students in South Africa is not new. Pupils have occurred almost every year since the start of the century in protest against unsatisfactory education.

Yet the boycott movement is understood to be new and given more credence by most of the public.

The Eastern Cape is a rich black area, established by black abolitionists in the north, near King William's Town. The power of the Eastern Cape is evident in the fact that black pupils fill the schools of the whites.

A traditional seat of black education is the University of the Western Cape, which has now established itself as one of the leading black universities. The area is home to the University of the Western Cape, a long-standing home of political activity which has been Active in labor unions, student unions, and the establishment of illegal trade unions.

NOT QUALIFIED

Against this background, imagine the prospects of a black school pupil in the Cape, Port Elizabeth, East London, or the surrounding districts. Black pupils attending school in the Cape are in general slightly better off than other black pupils in the country. In Cape black high schools the average number of pupils to a class is 29 while the national average is 30. The Department of Education and Training reveals that of 477 teachers in Cape black schools, 127 are not qualified. In Port Elizabeth, 102 unqualified teachers out of 600.

FACING CRISIS

He believes these schools face an economic crisis of "unprecedented proportions with huge population shifts from rural to urban areas.

In the rest of South Africa, according to an average 60 percent "poor" black in the Eastern Cape, which provides more than 100 percent of the black population, faces unemployment, overcrowding, and capital wages that are not enough to sustain small schools in the Eastern Cape.

If a black pupil achieves a good secondary school, he should be encouraged to pursue higher education. Without a high degree of political awareness, the black protesting schoolchildren have been threatened with death, destruction of property and violence.

The department stresses the importance of maintaining schools which were closed had been empty for months. "But violence in schools must be stopped in a large measure with intimidation, lack of discipline and the absence of parental control," says Professor J.H. Coetzer of the Department of Anthropology at Potchefstroom University.

Strategy

He is no doubt, however, that this violence takes place under adverse social and cultural circumstances. He sounds the death knell for those who neglect the Department of Education and Training to produce a major report in the coming year.

"From the pupils in the lowest classes to the students, from the workers in the Eastern Cape to the police, there are all sorts of appeals to "We do not settle for anything less than total revolutionary change."

HUNDREDS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN have been expelled from their classrooms by groups of pupils. Teachers have been threatened with death, violence and destruction of property.
SCHOOLS BOYCOTT

Mention the Eastern Cape school boycotts to the Department of Education and Training and the response predictably includes references to "political motives and labour unrest."

Education cannot be seen in a vacuum, but the extent to which political organisations and organised labour forces can be formally linked to the Eastern Cape schools unrest cannot be as obviously assessed as many would like to believe.

It cannot be denied that in 1977 there were 38 illegal strikes and that in the first half of 1980 there have been no less than 78, involving more than 40,000 workers, most of them employed in the same areas where there is currently schools unrest.

But an examination of the relationship between student stayaways and boycotts shows an apparent lack

Teargas and baton charges by police punctuated the idleness of boycotting pupils in the Eastern Cape. Academics point out that the majority of the boycotters no longer believe in their education. Job prospects are poor and there is no incentive to remain in the school system.
Revolt against Bantu Education

Second article by Education Reporter
SHERYL RAINIE in a three-part series on the schools boycott in the Eastern Cape.

of formal political organisation or contact with trade unions.

The broad base of spontaneous mutual sympathy between the pupils and other black movements is, however, impressive, if not alarming.

A leading sociologist at the University of the Witwatersrand believes that a look at past school and student strikes illuminates what patterns there are in South African student protests and how recent schools unrest could perhaps mark a new era in the struggle against apartheid.

As far back as the 1920s school, college and university strikes occurred. Riots and demonstrations among blacks were in general contained by threats of suspension or expulsion.

Despite constraints placed on missionary schools (and until 50 years ago more than 50 percent of black schools were mission controlled), students and school pupils became part of a tentative and politically-aware elite.

Student protests, however, remained largely peripheral to black political organisations until the 1960s.

To a certain extent, the youth branch of the African National Congress, the Congress youth league, did start to recruit members after 1948 but the impetus of the movement was halted with the banning of the ANC in 1960.

Demands

Towards the end of the '60s independent black political and student organisations began to fill the gap left by the banning of the ANC and Pan African Congress.

Despite apparent political organisation, demands made by students and pupils during the decades have remained consistent.

The same cries for more schools, compulsory education for all and State responsibility for education are heard today in the Eastern Cape.

Although the introduction of Bantu Education in 1954 precipitated protests, outcomes received little attention for many years.

Until the 1970s the Bantu Education policy seemed to have succeeded in keeping black school pupils and students "in their places."

However, those who made it through Bantu Education to complete secondary school and university became both the products and perpetrators against Bantu Education.

Educationalists believe that instead of suppressing black pupils and ensuring a limited level of awareness, Bantu Education has to protest, if not in some cases, to revolt.

In recent years students appeals for sympathetic action from black workers have increased and been partly successful.

Well-supported two and three-day worker stoppages organised by the Soweto Students Representative Council as far apart as the Western Cape and the Reef during August and September 1978 bear testimony to broad sympathy with student protests.

However, the interfere rules of youths and workers in 1978 and subsequently has meant that the students' protests did not intensify.

While students were able to opt out of the system indefinitely, workers - through force of financial necessity - had to remain within the system to survive.

Activities

In 1959, Eastern Cape labour unrest and school boycotts cannot be seen separately. Formal contact with students and school pupils is, however, not something which trade union organisers are likely to encourage or admit because such contact has traditional political and violent government crackdowns.

Dr. Ken Hartshorne, former director of planning in the Department of Bantu Education believes, however, that the unrest in the Eastern Cape could mark the beginning of closer co-ordination of student activities and those of illegal trade unions.

While recognising the essential differences between the roles of school pupils, students and black workers, Dr. Hartshorne admits that the schools and the trade unions.

Members of both are concerned about job prospects and in the Eastern Cape such prospects are more gloomy than anywhere else in the country.
Twelve juveniles on murder rap

GRAHAMSTOWN: Twelve juveniles appeared in the Supreme Court here yesterday charged with murder of a taxi driver, Mr Albert Soya (42) on May 14 when he was stoned to death.

The accused were also charged with public violence. They pleaded not guilty to both charges.

According to the state case the assault followed a meeting on the previous evening which was attended by parents, teaching staff and members of a group called The Peacemakers, to discuss the schools' boycott which had just started in the Grahamstown location.

The Peacemakers, established in 1979 to assist the police to combat crime in the township were asked to help get the children to return to school.

Next morning a truck, carrying members of The Peacemakers, arrived at two schools in the area.

The Peacemakers, who were armed with sticks, had to jump over the school fence as the gate was locked. In attempting to flee, Mr Soya fell to the ground where he was assaulted with stones and a piece of wood. He died of a fractured skull.
Informal Text - I don't think there is a formal text in this document.
Figures show progress in black schools

The Department of Education and Training openly admits that education for blacks in South Africa is not ideal, but believes the department does not deserve to be the one most people love to hate.

During the Eastern Cape schools unrest the department has come in for more criticism.

Spokesmen for the department, no doubt, take pride in the progress made since the Government took control of black education in 1939.

Statistics to back the progress claim include:

- In 1931, 28 percent of black children aged seven to 16 were in school. By 1973 the figure had risen to 78 percent.
- Thirty years ago only two out of every 100 black pupils enrolled at school were in high schools. Last year 73 out of every 100 black pupils were attending high schools.
- During all the years before 1955 only 1,426 degrees were awarded to blacks. From 1965 to 1973, 7,190 degrees were awarded.

Grievances

As pointers towards progress these figures are perhaps significant. In comparison with those for white education the figures mean that there is a long way to go before parity can be achieved in education.

Black pupils' grievances are often exposed in the media as if nothing is being done to improve the situation, the department claims further.

Improvements, according to departmental statistics, have taken place.

It is the Government's declared intention to provide equal education including facilities, textbooks, stationery and teacher training to all race groups.

But despite tangible improvements there are two areas where the department's attitudes, according to educationists, will continue to arouse suspicion and the black communities' anger.

One area concerns the formation of a single ministry of education and the other concerns its role in broader consultation.

Demand

"A separate department for black education is of the utmost importance because such a department will improve the quality of education," according to departmental spokesmen.

Boycotting school pupils' first demand is for one department of education and one minister of education for all races.

Although the department consults with recognised statutory bodies such as school committees and community councils, consultation with students or pupil bodies or those organisations not formally recognized by the Government does not take place.

Closure

Since the closure of schools in the Eastern Cape consultation with recognized bodies has all but stopped. The department has, however, "the ball firmly in the court of the communities to prove that they want the schools reopened."

Mr R.L. Petten, president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa believes otherwise.

"Consultation, with as many bodies as possible, is important in finding a way around the boycotts."
THE Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has described the banning of a meeting of parents and pupils in New Brighton as “annoying”.

“It simply means that we are now sitting on the lid of a boiling cauldron,” he said in an interview.

Mr A Z Lamani, Programme Organiser of the Port Elizabeth and Cape Parents Committee, said the banning had “simply served to kill all efforts to make pupils return to school next year”.

The Police Liaison Officer for the Eastern Cape, Col G van Roonen confirmed today that the meeting was banned in the “light of the unrest situation in the townships on Saturday afternoon”.

Buses and cars were stoned during feverish excitement in Port Elizabeth’s black townships after Mike Weaver knocked out Gennie Coetzee at Sun City.

Police in Kwanakhele fired teargas to disperse stone-throwing crowds. One man was arrested.

Bishop Tutu said: “I came here to give a report-back to the parents and pupils after having been asked to intervene by a joint delegation from the Cape as a whole.”
EAST LONDON — About 75 per cent of the candidates registered for the senior certificate examinations in Ciskei schools turned up for the first day of examinations yesterday, the Secretary for Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, said.

Brig Sebe said more pupils turned up in rural areas where the attendance was more than 80 per cent.

He said he had been surprised by a higher than expected turnout in Mdantsane.

"The pupils responded well and this is through the untiring efforts of the police who have worked round the clock in protecting people against the terrorism that has been going on in Mdantsane," Brig Sebe said.

He did not have figures for Mdantsane but a check through the schools yesterday showed that about 80 per cent of the pupils had turned up.

The school with the highest figure had 89 per cent.

Brig Sebe said that, although the turnout had been good, he had received no report of a 100 per cent turnout from any school.

He also revealed that the "Ciskei's boys on the border" — a para-military special police unit trained in urban terrorism — were back in the Ciskei to help quell uprisings during the examinations.

The group of 72 men would return to the border at the end of the exam period, he said. Also assisting police were volunteers, mainly tribesmen from rural areas.

"Their duty is to protect buildings and they do not do anything else," he said.

There were a few men from inside Mdantsane and Zweifasha but the bulk of these men came from rural areas and were deployed in various parts of the Ciskei, with the majority in Mdantsane.

Brig Sebe said the number of students detained as a result of incidents lately had risen to 116 and plans were going ahead to have them taken to court as soon as possible. — DDR
Moving to 'equal education'

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — The Government has declared its intention that there will be equal education for all racial groups in South Africa. Dr F. Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said today.

"And every possible effort is being made to achieve this end," said Dr Hartzenberg speaking at the official opening of a secondary school in Tonga near Durban.

The Minister warned that equal education did not involve responsibility of the Education Department alone. "More than anything else," said Dr Hartzenberg, "equal education for children of all national groups implies that the teacher, whether white or black, will have to strive to satisfy the standards set for teaching."

With apparent reference to class boycotts by pupils, Dr Hartzenberg said: "No school can function effectively unless the children respond to the rules regarding self-discipline, orderliness, good behaviour, regular work and study. It is most essential that pupils will not stay away from their classes unnecessarily and that their conduct will be exemplary in every respect."

The Minister saw the standard of education in black schools did differ from that demanded by any other Department of Education. The standard to be maintained was based on the same core syllabuses, used countrywide by all education authorities and pupils have to write the same examinations at matriculation level.

The progress being made in education at black schools was 'strikingly reflected' by the fact that while in 1953 there were fewer than 500 matriculation candidates for the final examination, the figure for 1960 was 43,000.

Registration fee: £1.00.

If you would like to enrol for the course, please fill in the form below and post without delay to the address stated.

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NAME: ____________________________

ADDRESS: ____________________________

Signature: ____________________________
The air may have been cleared of teargas but the black schools' boycott battle is still silently raging. The official number of children out of school is 69,410, but some estimates put the figure closer to 69,000.

The Department of Education and Training has officially closed 81 non-primary schools, all of which are in the Cape Province with the exception of three in Bloemfontein and one in Johannesburg. Although official figures have not altered substantially in the last month, the boycott has spread, among lower primary schools. To date, 33 lower primary schools in PE and 33 in Cape Town have been disrupted and are effectively, although not officially, closed, according to Gerard Engelbrecht, PRO for the department.

In some cases, says Daphne Wilson, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the SA Institute of Race Relations, primary school children are attending school, but not being taught. “There is a combination of solidarity with the boycotters, and reports of boycotters intimidating teachers.”

Similar reports have been received from Peso, the PE student organisation, the majority of whose leaders are now in detention. But, says a Peso spokesman, the intimidation incidents have been isolated and do not have the support of the majority of pupils.

“Alternative” attempts to provide lessons have failed dismally. Support for desultory classes in awareness and crafts, organised by the boycotters in the Cape, seems to have petered-out, and where “white” institutions, such as the Institute of Race Relations, have offered to organise classes, response has been nil.

Shos Tshabalala, chairman of the non-government Co-ordinating Civil Council representing Langa, Gugulethu and Nyanga, says the situation seems to have reached a stalemate. “The pupils are still firm on their demands, while there is no sign that the government is taking any steps to meet them, and no negotiations are taking place between the pupils, parents or government.”

A PFP education spokesman, Peter Nixon, feels that the only way the deadlock can be resolved is if government “proposes a new deal for black education” — a point that has been made ad nauseam, but with little effect.

In the short term, he says, government needs to put an end to keeping “everything locked up in separate compartments. Right now, what is needed are positive proposals, which will make use of all available resources. If the crisis was faced as a business problem, the obvious solution would be to use resources to the maximum.”

He also believes that, because government is facing an emergency situation, a large injection of capital is needed. Students need to be provided with transport to make use of all available facilities. Media such as television and films could also be used in the light of the gross teacher shortage. Concrete steps such as these would begin to convince students that government was committed to action.

Although the department says the bill is not in its court and that it is “waiting for the communities to act,” Nixon points out that it is almost impossible for local authorities to provide solutions in a “national problem.” He adds: “Government is set on taking a defiant stance. Acting in this ad hoc manner by insisting the problem is somebody else’s will only aggravate the problem.”
Boycott: SP swoop on pupils

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Security Police have detained an undisclosed number of pupils in the past few days in a crackdown on alleged intimidation and activities linked to the schools boycott in Port Elizabeth.

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, Eastern Cape divisional head of the Security Police, said he could not disclose the number held at this stage because it could "hamper investigations".

He said at least seven pupils were being held under provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act allowing them to be held for questioning for up to 48 hours.

He confirmed one of those held is Mr Tango Lamanzi, chairman of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), and that others included members of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee.

Col Erasmus said the detentions could be described as a "major crackdown".
New schools committee to 'stop the rot''

By Carolyn Dempster, Education Staff

In a determined effort to stop the rot in education, 83 representatives of school committees throughout the Transvaal last night voted the Transvaal Association of School Committees into existence.

Teachers call for exemption

Men teachers should be exempted from military training in the national interest, it was suggested at the inaugural meeting of the Transvaal Association of School Committees last night.

Of the 81 male teachers graduating from the Johannesburg College of Education this year, only 11 will immediately go into teaching posts. The rest have to do their National Service.

"This means that in English-medium primary schools, posts are reserved for teachers who do not exist — because of the shortfall," said Mr Peter Mundell, guest speaker and president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association (TTA).

The Transvaal Education Department's widely criticised practice of reserving a third of teaching posts for men had never been sufficiently explained, he said.

Afrikaans professional bodies said it was unfair of the English schools to expect their vacancies always to be filled by Afrikaans-speaking teachers, said Mr Mundell.

Afrikaans schools were beginning to experience teacher shortages.

Mr J Lambson, the TTA's North Rand branch, said it was a matter of time before the teacher crisis and the drop in education standards hit industry and commerce.

"If the community accepts that education is our country's top priority, it must put its money where its mouth is," he said.

"People in important business positions should apply pressure and persuade the Government that urgent action was imperative," he said. "Or are we waiting for the teacher shortage to affect the whole economy?"

The TASC, which aims to provide a strong representative and permanent platform for parent action in the current educational crisis, was born out of frustration and desperation, said Dr Michael Sole, chairman of the association.

"Parent power will have to be used to place education at the top of national priorities, and to have some impact on the brick wall of bureaucracy."

**POSITIVE STEPS**

Among the positive steps already taken by the association's steering committee are:

- Attempts to liaise with other teacher representative organisations and concerned bodies.
- A telegram campaign aimed at the Minister of National Education and national leaders, pressing for a judicial commission of inquiry.
- Moves to inform parents of decisions taken and negotiations directly concerning their children.

The executive committee of TASC has opened membership of the organisation to all school committees, including Afrikaans-speaking school committees, and hopes to extend its membership to include all primary school parent committees in the Transvaal.
Education slammed by new nonracial body

2.5.2 In the case of the Textbook, we have been present, the socalled police are from a township. The main problem seems to be Litte ownership. The police have destroyed property (on the national infrastructure) that we sold to them as we could not do justice in the present economy. In order to discuss this matter, the South African government is supposed to be held in JOH.

2.6 Zone Project

2.6.1 Structure of Musicians Youth Group

The group is composed of a majority of children. Their ages vary from 70 members. The executive consists of a treasurer and a few street leaders. They raise money for the group. The people who are interested, they can be dropped out in the consultation. This is the Zone Project.

2.6.2 Equipment and repairs to repair

The Centre is not functioning properly. The library is not in use. The cupboard is still being built. At the end of August, however.

2.6.3 Film

SICHER obtains films from the Provincial screened at the Long Centre on Saturday. The meetings of the group contribute 15 of other films which are also screened Mondays, there is a discussion on films by the group.

2.6.4 Leadership Training Course

This was run for the second time (the course was organized by SICHER 1 Education Centre) and lasting three days from 1st to 2nd August 1980. SICHER held for the I

2.6.5 First Aid Lectures

With the assistance of St. John's Ark. First Aid lectures are given to students and on an afternoon. Clearly people are given in nursing and first aid in the evening on

2.6.6 The Singer

Members of the Singselwe are from the Singselwe township. They are all also members of St. John's Ark. The group has the project of a club that will not accept all the members. The project is to organize a club and teach them how to read and write.

2.6.7 Sub-committees...
2. ATTENDANCE at lower-primary schools in Cape Town's African townships has dropped by more than 50 percent because of intimidation by senior pupils, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training confirmed today.

This means that thousands more African pupils than the 60,000 affected by the indefinite closure of high schools, are now idle — and will not be writing their end-of-year examinations this month.

The spokesman for the department said that because of the intimidation, about 6,000 of the 11,000 pupils at lower-primary schools — the only African educational institutions open in the Peninsula — were not attending classes.

He said pupils were being stopped from attending school and writing examinations.

Principals, teachers and community workers said the situation at schools in the townships was much bleaker than reflected by the Department of Education and Training.

They said attendance at most schools was well

3. The auditors' notes to the financial statements in so far as they appertain to the above lease specifically.

(14 marks)

4. (a)

To discuss the tax implications of this transaction, and

(b)

calculate the amount on which a deferred tax asset or liability may arise at 30th June 1977.

(12 marks)

(F.Q.E. - 1978)

(50 marks - 60 minutes)
of younger black pupils

below 30 percent and at some schools there were no pupils.

A principal of a school which has 450 pupils on its roll — and which had none today — said that at all schools where there were pupils and teachers, no lessons were being taught.

This was confirmed by other people, who said no lessons were being taught after senior pupils had 'requested' that pupils either did not go to school or that they did not receive lessons.

However, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training doubted that this was so. He said teachers and principals would say this because they feared reprisals from intimidators.

He said teachers at closed schools were revising work programmes for next year.

Principals were attending an audio-visual course made possible when the Urban Foundation gave equipment to the schools.

No teachers had been transferred recently, he said, and only one temporary teacher had been dismissed.

Community workers and people in Guguletu report that a small percentage of pupils are passing their time in cultural activities. Most, however, are idles and roaming the streets.
Neusa elects leaders

Staff Reporter
THE Southern Transvaal section of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) has elected its committee.

At a meeting on Tuesday night, local members elected Miss Linda Chisholm, of the University of the Witwatersrand's education department, as chairman.

Miss Jane Rosenthal and Miss Jeanette Schoolman, both teachers, were elected secretary and treasurer.

Neusa, a non-racial organisation formed earlier this year, is committed to seeing a single, equal education system for all.

Miss Chisholm said Neusa would hold a meeting on November 18 to discuss its stand on the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into education.

"Discussion will centre around the role of the investigation in the context of the present crisis in education," she said.

The meeting's venue will be announced.

Klaas van der Walt has been with the company for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation.

He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch.

He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.
Riot Act: 31 Pupils Freed

Fort Beaufort - Some 31 pupils of Lawson High School were found not guilty and discharged when they appeared on a charge under the Riotous Assemblies Act before Mr C. J. Roelofse in the magistrate's court here.

Police evidence was that they were called to the school when pupils boycotted classes on July 26.

L. J. van Rensburg said that he ordered the pupils to disperse but they refused and shouted slogans like "Amandla," raising clenched fists and screaming.

Police charged at them and some were arrested while others were arrested the following day.

A member of the school committee, Mr S. Nichola, who appeared as a state witness, said he had been addressing the pupils and they had been attentive when the police arrived.

He denied the pupils were noisy and shouted slogans.

At the end of the state case, the defending attorney, Mr Herbert Fischel of Port Elizabeth, applied for the discharge of all the pupils and his application was granted.

-- DDR
Teachers' union tells of cynicism over probes

Staff Reporter

THE feeling of cynicism which existed in the broad black community about commissions of inquiry was not without reason, the Cape Professional Teachers Union (CPTU) told the De Lange Commission of inquiry into education this week.

"The feeling exists that numerous commissions of inquiry which have already been instituted by the government have not brought about many changes with regard to the deep-seated grievances of the black community.

"Although both the Theon report and the Cillie Commission pointed out the socio-political and educational dissatisfactions of the blacks, the basic reasons for that dissatisfaction remained unchanged, and were once again the motivation for the large-scale upheavals in our educational institutions in 1980", the union said.

The 15 000-member union, which represents most coloured teachers in the Cape, handed in a memorandum on the present crisis in education to the De Lange Commission this week.

The union set out five points as "essential points of departure" for a new deal in education:

- There had to be a political dispensation which gave every citizen, regardless of colour or race, full participation in the central decision-making process.
- The memorandum pointed out that it had been said many times that "normal" education was not possible in an "abnormal" political climate.
- One of the goals of the history curriculum for the senior certificate was to make the pupil aware of his or her rights and duties as a citizen of the Republic. However, most history teachers in coloured schools refused to teach the section in the syllabus which dealt with the constitutional development of South Africa, because they did not see their way clear to making their pupils subject to a system which did not recognize them as full citizens of their own country.
- An educational process had to be developed in which division or type-casting on the grounds of race or colour played no part.
- Historically it was clear that the institution of a separate Department of Coloured Affairs, and consequently a separate system of education, had taken place against the expressed wishes of the people who had been so classified.

Five points of departure

The union was in favour of one non-racial educational system which would administer the education of all South Africans on an equal basis, and believed that the integration of schools would be a giant step towards the normalization of relations between all children in the country.

- Any envisaged educational system should have no discriminating regulations whatsoever against any individual or group for whatever reason.
- Recently, students had been able to point out in pamphlets that an average of R41 a year was spent on an African child, R177 on a coloured child, R380 on an Asian child and R33 on a white child.
- "It is clear that such figures would have an excitable effect on schoolchildren. When pupils were informed of this state of affairs by the pamphlets, their frustration reached boiling point".
- Specific attention would have to be paid to restore the status of the teacher to a more acceptable level, thereby developing a better quality teaching force.
- A school caretaker, whose occupation required no academic qualifications, earned a better salary than a female teacher who had received two years' extra professional training after Standard 8.
- Out of a total of 24 645 coloured teachers, only 4,32 percent had one or more university degrees and about 80 percent did not have matric.
- A lack of basic necessities, which undermined effective teaching, had to be rectified.
- There was a massive shortage of classrooms, and in 1973 65 172 coloured children were receiving "double-shift" education.

Concluding, the CPTU said the black community rejected...
PORT ELIZABETH. — A senior police officer yesterday described the day Fawkes violence in the black townships here as mass hysteria.

Police said three boys and a girl had been killed and 16 wounded in the violence. The names of the dead were not released.

Police operations began at 7.15 p.m. and went off at 9 p.m. with sporadic arrests till 11 p.m. Police said that they had used birdshot and heavy calibre firearms.

Two policemen, Constable J Cord and Constable S J Basson, had been slightly injured and 32 buses and six police vehicles damaged.

Colonel G J Myburgh, station commander at New Brighton, said that it had been the worst outbreak of violence he had seen in the townships. Barricades of burning tyres were erected on all the main routes in New Brighton and KwaZakele. I saw four ambulances carrying patients stopped at barricades in Johnson Road and attempts made to set them alight, he said.

Mobs varying from 20 to 300 rampaged chanting slogans such as "Here are the days the police!", "Freedom!", and giving black power salutes. The majority were schoolchildren.

"The mobs seemed to be swept up in a crazy sort of hysteria. It was an outlet for pent-up feelings with political connotations. There was also a real element of hoodlumism," he said.

He said it had been necessary for police to act because the consequences could have been disastrous if the mobs had been allowed to continue their activities.
Klaas van der Peet

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has
been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company
as an international consultant in several countries around the world.
His experience includes the design and development of systems for
financial management, manufacturing control and production optimization.

He has taught courses in Management Science at the University of Stellenbosch.
He is recognized as a member of the South African and International
Society of Systems and Operations Research of Cape Town and a member of the
Computer Science Group of the Computer Science and Engineering Department.

Design of digital systems and design of industrial systems.
Pupils refuse jail food — claim

Staff Reporter

SEVEN Guguletu pupils who are awaiting trial on charges of sabotage at Pollsmoor Prison are refusing prison food, according to their relatives.

They are the president of Foeza High School Students Representative Council, Oupa Lehalere, 20, the vice-president, Kent Mphalipi, 20, Gladstone Manda Bati, 20, Lonwabo Hasebe, 20, Cynthia Nhama, 20, and two months.

They were detained for about a month before they appeared in court last month. The hearing was postponed to January 26 and bail was refused.

According to one of the relatives, who declined to be named, the pupils refused to eat the "Bantu" diet because its quality was poor and it was inedible.

They have refused to eat the food for about three weeks now.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons in Pretoria yesterday denied that any prisoners at the Pollsmoor prison had refused to eat prison food.

He said the diet for Africans was of the same quality as that for all the other races.

"In fact the calorie value for blacks is slightly higher than that for the other races," the spokesman said.
It is the Government's declared intention to provide equal education opportunities for all population groups. In accordance with this principle my Department has been actively engaged in preparing the way for the introduction of compulsory education on a regional basis as provided for in the Education and Training Act (Act No 90 of 1979).

In order to effect the introduction of compulsory education in a systematic and orderly manner, I consulted with school committees from Potchefstroom, Atteridgeville, and Soweto.

I have pleasure in announcing that the school committees mentioned above have agreed unanimously that my Department may introduce compulsory education as from Sub-Std A in these areas with effect from 1 January 1981, and that they are prepared to accept the concomitant responsibilities such a step will impose on them.

Further details regarding this programme of compulsory education will be furnished in due course.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.
Call for unitary education and national matric exams

By ALISON GILLWALD

EDUCATIONISTS and students published by an apparent disparity in the standards of different matriculation examinations have called for a unitary examination system in South Africa.

Two leading educationists commented yesterday on examination standards for History and English, and concluded that in terms of subjects at least the National Senior Certificate examinations written mainly by blacks are more difficult than the Transvaal Education Department examinations mostly written by whites.

After the different English examinations were written in the Transvaal last week, the "final" was approached by a group of students representing at least 30 colleagues, who claimed it was "unsatisfactory" that there should be such a difference in standards, when the "final" thing that counted to get into universities was the "mark" than received.

An educationist, who examined an internal English paper of an "exempted school" with the National Senior Certificate paper, said the N.S.C. paper required more interpretation and was considerably more difficult.

But he added that markers took this into account when marking papers and would mark an easier paper for the same standard.

This was disputed by other educationists who said the problem of "education marking" or marking consistency strictly would be solved by the implementation of national matrices.

They said that the only way of obtaining "final" marks valid to our purposes could be national matrices.

"National matrices national to the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (N.E.U.) have today this position that we have a single education system with national policies and guidelines of education, part-time and financial resources.

In contrast to past examinations for the Matric and N.S.C. examinations of South Africa, where students could not be registered for any kind of examination.

"National matrices" are certainly desirable that we have a number of excellent examiners for the whole country.

Mr. Charles Pennington, chairman of the National Education Union of South Africa (N.E.U.), earlier said the disparity in the standards of different matriculation examinations was a major factor in the country's educational system.

He is a member of the National Education Union of South Africa (N.E.U.) and a member of the National Examination Board.

"National matrices" are now being prepared by the board.

He has been with the N.E.U. for 10 years and worked for the company has a degree in Operations Research from Tulane, Holland.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klassen van der Pool
When education doesn’t educate

South Africa does indeed have an education crisis but it involves far more than merely a lack of teachers; it concerns the undue emphasis on content for content’s sake at the expense of the student’s development in other areas. This is the first of two articles by Len Holdstock of the Department of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand.

At all levels education emphasises the acquisition of content which usually derives from a curriculum which is narrow and pedantic. It completely fails in furthering those principles that will determine one’s success and happiness as a human being. It disregards the promotion of human welfare, interpersonal communication, and the development of the self, as had been proposed by John Dewey.

Carl Rogers, a student of Dewey’s, and one of the greatest psychologists and educators of our time, refers to the content-oriented approach as “the mug and jugged theory of education.” Teachers are the mugs pouring their contents into the students, the empty mugs.

Perhaps the emphasis on content acquisition would still have been acceptable, if at least it could have been assumed that the learning of this nature was, in fact, taking place. However, this is not the case at all.

The American Psychological Association a few months ago reported on an extensive series of studies which showed that curriculum content focusing on competencies and multiple-choice tests is reducing the acquisition of skills required in life.

What is it about us that we so desperately need to divorce the emotional component of being human, of being a person, from our educational endeavors? Surely we cannot believe that the ultimately developed person is one with no affective, no core, no emotional self.

And yet, by failing to acknowledge the centrality of emotions and interpersonal concerns, we are so far removed from real life that is precisely the message conveyed by all our educational endeavors.

Even the fantastic and all-consuming force in Star Trek, the movie, strives primarily towards the experiencing of human emotion, towards love. It seems as if we are also all conquering control over everything but ourselves, desperately in need of love.

Even psychology departments at universities fail miserably in acknowledging the need to attend to the social and emotional needs and qualities of people. Students are taught about the behavior of other people and in the hope that they will come to understand themselves, but seldom if ever, are they given the opportunity to experience and learn the skills involved in communicating with others, learn about themselves and be facilitated toward psychological maturity.

The most important of human endeavors, how to live with yourself and others, receives no attention in the curriculum. The major time is spent on processing facts, which sometimes have substance, but more often are irrelevant to the lives of the students, other than fulfilling the arbitrary demands of the curriculum.

I am concerned that the maladroit using our entire educational system are so deeply and thoroughly trained in the methods by which we direct our attention to the external rather than to the internal environment, and so towards the dehumanisation of education.

We are so caught up in the tradition of listen-memorise-regurgitate-model of learning about things, that we are literally unable to question the relevance and significance of these facts in the lives of young people.

Hand in hand with the complete disregard for distinctly human dimensions in education goes the belief that education geared toward serving the technology for which the West has become famous, comprises all there is to education. While educators in parts of the Western world have begun to question this assumption, it is even more relevant for us here on the southern tip of the African continent where black education is struggling to assert its own identity.

Unfortunately, it seems that black education is unsustainably associating itself with the content centered predominance of the present educational system to Western technology. However, this is such an important and underlying issue that it deserves attention in its own right.

The existing focus in education on content for content’s sake also ignores other substantial aspects of the learner. Self-concept, personal competence, and efficacy, value development, a sense of empathy and social justice, are greatly, if not totally absent. It would seem that the lack of acknowledgment of these values in our educational approach is simply a reflection of the lack of democracy in our society.

Our educational approach assumes that psychological maturity and democratic value development occur automatically and without explicit emphasis on the fostering of such aspects. These values certainly do not develop all by themselves and it is imperative that we acknowledge the role of education in this regard.

Examination time ... a content-oriented system that does not advance the learning process.

However, knowing of the physical and psychological abuses that occur in the name of education in our schools, from Soweto to the northern suburbs, it is perhaps highly dangerous to attribute a more explicit function to the schools in developing the intra- and interpersonal maturity of the learner.

However, behind the teaching of any subject matter are the hidden intra- and interpersonal messages occurring in every classroom. Accepting that this is so, might it not be more reasonable to deal with these issues directly as part of the curriculum, as an aspect of all subject matter, as an attitude underlying all our teaching activities?

This is what is happening in some parts of the United States. Apart from the fact that an estimated 500,000 teenagers have been enrolled in psychology courses during the past year, other measures are being implemented to tackle the existing dehumanisation of their education.

The failure of our educational approach to the teacher and student first and most as persons, and secondarily as cognitive information processors, certainly underlines the way we apprise all levels of our educational institutions. There is simply not enough respect for dignity, worth and uniqueness of our total human potential.

Nowhere is the dehumanisation of our educational system more apparent than in the physical and psychological abuse that children are subjected to daily. This aspect will be dealt with tomorrow.
Compulsory schooling for some blacks next year

By Arnold Kirkby, Pretoria Bureau

Compulsory education for blacks on a regional basis starts in Pretoria next year and is likely to spread as part of the Government's public commitment to equal education.

It appears that areas where schools are "calm" and protest-free are to be rewarded by being given priority in the equal compulsory education scheme.

Although this was not spelled out in yesterday's statement by Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, sources say this is the line Government thinking has taken.

Dr Hartzenberg said that he had consulted school committees from Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Soweto and that compulsory education as from sub-Standard A will come into effect from January 1.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training today said Dr Hartzenberg would spell out the future commitment on the period of time black pupils will spend at school, at a Press conference in Johannesburg in a few days.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Hartzenberg said that he was considering the introduction of compulsory education in certain viable areas.

Other areas or townships would be considered in due course. As soon as circumstances permitted, the same steps would be taken.

Latest progress reports have, however, convinced the department that compulsory education is already a viable proposition.
Govt to probe Soweto schooling

By Arnold Kirkby, Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Education and Training is looking into the feasibility of making education compulsory in Soweto as soon as possible.

It is also looking into the further expansion of education for blacks in the Witwatersrand, Vaal Triangle and Pretoria areas with the idea of spreading it throughout the country.

Initially, this will be on a limited basis, a spokesman for the Department said today.

The areas which will be considered first will be those where a large percentage of pupils voluntarily attend school.

Yesterday, three more townships were added to the list of places where compulsory education will be implemented from January 1 next year.

Kasigo township near Krugersdorp, Ikageng township near Potchefstroom and the Orkney township will join the Pretoria areas of Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Soshanguve where education will be compulsory from Sub Standard A, with progressive implementation up to Standard Five or when the pupil reaches the age of 16.

In areas where consultation between the Department and the school committees take place, the Department will have certain commitments to fulfil, such as making education even more viable.

EXPERIMENTAL

If for instance, there is a need for more classrooms or teachers, the Department will have to look into the matter.

The spokesman said that the first year of implementation would be conducted on an experimental basis.

There would be continuous consultation between the Department and the school committees to sort out problems.

Only during this experimental stage would regulations be formulated.

In 1982, the project would be extended more extensively to areas which are viable.
The Crisis in Public Education: An Answer for How to Improve the Classroom Environment

Education is the community's task and it is too important to be left to government departments or the teachers.
The widespread use of force is corporal punishment, to "motivate" children to "learn" and "teach" interpersonal conflict is, as The Star reported in September, unacceptably on the increase. The extent to which it forms an integral part of the educational repertoire and belief system of many principals and teachers is absolutely frightening.

I fear for the safety of my three sons. My concern is not only about the widespread illegal administration of corporal punishment, but about all instances of corporal punishment — instances where the legality of such action is debatable and also where it happens to fall within the existing legal framework.

The law regarding corporal punishment aims to provide adequate protection against indiscriminate caning at school. However, I am discovering that the legal protection is but a thin smoke screen, behind which indiscriminate caning is a daily occurrence.

As long as caning is to be allowed at all in our schools, there is no safeguard against the subjective interpretation by principals of such concepts of the law as "grave neglect of work" and "gross insubordination." I have discovered that even the concept of "full inquiry" which a principal is supposed to carry out, is open to the whim of principals.

Unless parents are prepared, and have the financial means, to overrule each and every indiscriminate instance of caning in a court of law, and principals who condone corporal punishment have a free hand in the use of violence at their discretion, and that is happening daily.

In one primary school, long noted for its innovation and commitment to the educational values of respect for the dignity of the child, the new principal caned three 6-year-old boys because they did not heed the warning by one of the teachers, "Don't do this before the headmaster's office. The two who could run faster, managed to escape and hid until they were flushed out by senior pupils who were instructed to do so by the principal. Indeed, our playgrounds are becoming the hunting grounds of those who are young and innocent.

Our sense of what is important, is so warped that one truly despairs for the future of education and for the country. One of the 8-year-olds did not attend school the next week. Was it surprising that he became ill over the weekend? Another became ill the following week.

"I fear for the safety of my three sons. We have been discussing the matter with our children. We have been discussing the matter with our children."

Unless parents are prepared to challenge in courts of law every indiscriminate instance of caning in schools, principals and teachers have a free rein to use violence at their discretion. And it is happening every day, writes Len Holdstock of the Department of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand in the second of his two articles on the real crises in South African education.

"I fear for the safety of my three sons."

"Young schoolboy ... "One does not hit a young plant in order to make it grow better."

"What is going on in our education? How is it possible that principals and vice-principals do not know of alternative means of motivating children and keeping discipline?"

Shouldn't some of the money education so desperately needs be put aside to provide opportunity for teachers to attend courses on the human dimensions of their profession? And if such courses do not exist, should they not be funded?

On what basis do our schools justify the continued use of corporal punishment, not only illegally but also within the confines of the law? Physical punishment has been ruled out completely as an effective means of achieving positive learning outcomes in all the scientific work that has addressed the problem.

The principal reason mentioned is because it produces such effects as fear and neurotic behaviour.

Even the nervous sys-
PE pupils transferred to East Rand jail

Own correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH—Sixteen black pupils in police detention have been transferred from Port Elizabeth to Mieder B Prison on the East Rand.

The move is being harshly criticised by parents and friends.

A delegation is being organised to visit the local Security Police on the issue.

Police will be asked that the pupils be moved closer to home.

A local civic leader and politician, Mr. A. Z. Lamani, two of whose sons are among the detainees, said today he was arranging for a group of parents and friends to visit the detainees by bus next month to share costs.

Some people believe the reason for the transfer was to keep the detainees away from other members of their community.

In terms of their detention they were free to receive visitors.

The commander of the Eastern Cape Security Branch, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, today confirmed that the pupils had been transferred, but would give no reasons.

All 16 were being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which provides for indefinite detention.

Parents said they deplored the transfer. They had not been informed.

It would cause them unnecessary hardship and expense to visit the children.

Mr. Lamani said he was also organising a television set for the children.

"We have received letters from them. They do not complain about treatment. We are allowed to send them money and food."


Black students based at JCE

Black students who are accepted for the Bachelor of Primary Education degree offered only by the University of the Witwatersrand will attend all lectures and write exams at the Johannesburg College of Education.

As reported in The Star on November 7, this will be the first time that blacks have been allowed to study at the "whites-only" JCE. It does not mean, however, that JCE has thrown open its doors to all races.

The Provincial Ordinance which bars enrolment of black, Indian or coloured students at any white teacher training college still stands, but a special agreement signed between the Provincial authorities and the council of the university allows for the acceptance of all races into the B Prim Ed course.

"Although all the students are enrolled and registered by Wits and all the administrative work is handled by the university, the students will effectively be on the JCE campus," said Dr P D Swart, head of the primary education department at JCE.

Educationists regard the agreement as a breakthrough by all races of white through towards the full Provincial facilities.
The race barriers crumble in posh schools

By G. Naidoo

MOST South African private schools which charge an annual fee of between R500 and R500 a year for boarders in the secondary grades, have opened their doors to pupils of all races.

Exclusive white schools opening up for pupils of other races first came into the news in January 1979, when Michaelhouse for boys and St Anne's Diocesan College for girls in Natal admitted Indian pupils.

Next year Michaelhouse will have an Indian on the academic staff. Mr. B. R. Naidoo, of Dur- ban, will become director of the school's resource centre.

The latest exclusive school which will open its doors next year to all races, is the Durban Girls' College.

Mr. Gorden Baltic, chairman of the board of governors, said applications to admit pupils of other races had been received in the past few months, not because the school was full, but because the school was not unique.

"We have many applications at the beginning of each year and we are invariably full before the beginning of the first term," said Baltic.

"Applications by members of other races would have to be approved by the Department of Education. We will admit girls of other races next year," said Baltic.

Mr. Gerald Holings, Director of Education in Natal, said that the opening up of exclusivity while schools was not unique to Natal.

"It is happening throughout the country. As far as the law is concerned, I am entirely responsible for white education in the province.

"Private schools must be registered with the department. When a private school wants to admit black pupils, the board and the department must be notified. We use a measure of discretion.

"The school boards approach me for permission. This is followed by dialogue between schools and myself and we come to certain conclusions," said Mr. Holings.

"I have the power to direct that the conditions laid down by the department be observed for the admission of black pupils.

"It is understood, however, that one of the primary requirements for schools to be registered with the department is exclusivity.

"Netal's Hilton College expects to have five Indian boys next year. Mr. B. C. Rounce, the principal, said Hilton had been open a long time.

"As far as we are concerned, we decided some years ago to admit any student who conformed to the conditions laid down by the department, provided he was legal. We expect permission from the department to admit five black boys next year," said Mr. Rounce.

Marist

Another top Natal school, Maritzburg College, has been admitting pupils of other races for two years.

The school expects to have seven or eight Indian, coloured and black students next year.

The Highbury Preparatory School for boys in Natal has been open for the past two years and it has four Indian children.

The principal, Mr. E. McMillan, said that two black boys had been admitted to the preparatory school.

The headmaster said that when the school opened at the beginning of this year, there were already six Indian, coloured and black pupils at the school.

Marist

Mr. G. C. Taylor, the first group of black pupils were accepted at the beginning of last year.

The headmaster said that when the school opened at the beginning of this year, there were already six Indian, coloured and black girls at the school.

Mr. W. H. Mallet

Not unique

"Decided to go with Government policy, and which does not plan to admit any black pupils next year is St. Charles College in Kimberley, W. R.

The principal, Mr. C. O. B. Linnell, said that the school would not admit pupils other than white. Mr. C. O. B. Linnell said that schools throughout the country, have opened their doors to all races over the last three or four years.

Breakdown

The Diocesan College in the Cape - or Bishop's - has been an open school since January 1977. Mr. W. T. G. Jansenryck, principal, said that the board of governors had been negotiating with the Cape Education Department for years to be allowed to open its doors to pupils of all races.

He said most of pupils who were not white were Indian and Malay, followed closely by coloured and Africans in that number.

"We have the preparatory school and the pre-schools are all open to those who qualify. We post-primary courses are also mixed. We have an unseparable relationship with the Cape Education Department. The main criterion is that we must be satisfied with the academic merit of the applicants," said Mr. Maidley.

Twenty-five percent of the total enrolment of about 250 pupils at the St. George's Grammar School in the Cape are black.

At the Loretto Convent in Sea Point, 10 of the 70 pupils are coloured.

Christian Brothers College at Athlone, Cape, described as a "coloured school" by its principal, Brother O'Brien, has six black children on its roll.

Didn't ask

Mr. O'Brien said the school had not asked for permission to admit the black children. "If this is a rule, we have not observed it," he said.

Cape Town's St. Cyril's has 13 black children on its roll.
Volkskas leasing bank mushrooming rapidly

By Elizabeth Rousa

Volkskas Industrial Bank, the small but highly efficient corporate leasing bank formed in 1977, is continuing to expand at an impressive rate.

VIB has chalked up an interim profit of R495 000 for the six months to September, up 83% on the 1978 half-year.

Total assets at R164-million show a rise of 82% over the same time last year and an increase of 27% over the previous year-end figure of R119-million.

Buoyant business conditions, plus the bank's go-go policy, account for a spectacular rise of 190% in deposits to R127-million compared with the April-September 1979 figure. The increase over the previous year-end's deposit total of R88-million is 31%.

Shareholders' return on funds has improved from 20% at the interim stage last year to 23% currently. Net income for the year to March 1980 was R1,194-million, a return of 22%.

Capital and reserves have been raised by R3,5-million to R9,8-million. Last year the share capital was increased by R3-million.

The 82% interim increase in assets matches that for the previous full year, when total assets grew by that percentage to R65,3-million.

VIB started operating in September 1977. In less than 21 months leasing receivables grew from R300 000 to R14,7-million and the HP book expanded from R200 000 to R34-million.

The bank pioneered an aspect of the money market - issuing longer-dated negotiable certificates of deposits (from three to five years) as a means of funding its lending operations.

VIB provides mainly medium-term finance for the acquisition or use of a wide range of moveable assets, for fleet-leasing and credit lines, and specialises in financing new ventures.

The bank has a partnership with General Motors Acceptance Corporation in Translin (Pty), which took over from GMAC the financing of sales for GM dealers, as well as financing dealer vehicle stocks.

The introduction of the Opel Kadett in April as GM's contender in the lucrative smaller-car market obviously boosted Translin's profits over the past half-year.
on way for selected Natal areas

Compulsory black schooling

BY HOWARD BARNETT

Comparison of education in British and African schools has become one of the most important and controversial topics in education. This article explores the differences between the two systems and highlights the challenges faced by African students.

African education is often criticized for its lack of emphasis on practical skills and its failure to prepare students for the workforce. On the other hand, British education is seen as more rigorous and demanding, with a strong focus on academic achievement. However, this comparison is oversimplified, and there are many factors that contribute to the differences in education outcomes.

In African schools, the curriculum is often more focused on traditional knowledge and cultural values, while British schools place a greater emphasis on modern subjects such as science and technology. This difference is reflected in the teaching methods used, with African schools relying more on rote learning and背诵, while British schools encourage critical thinking and problem-solving.

Despite these differences, both systems have their strengths and weaknesses. African education has a strong tradition of oral tradition, while British education is known for its high standards and rigorous testing. However, the disparities in educational outcomes between African and British students are a cause for concern.

The challenge for policymakers is to find ways to combine the best of both systems, while addressing the specific needs of African students. This may involve adopting new teaching methods, introducing new subjects, and providing more support for students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

In conclusion, while there are significant differences between African and British education, both systems have the potential to provide high-quality education. The key is to find ways to bridge these differences and create a more equitable and effective education system.
Schooling to be compulsory in townships next year

By David Brestel Pretoria Bureau
Compulsory education will be introduced in several major East Rand black townships next year, and is likely to be introduced in Soweto as well.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training, announced today that from January, compulsory education would be introduced in Daveyton (Benoni), Vosloorus (Boksburg), Randpark Ridge (Heidelberg) and Katlehong and Tokoza (Germiston).

Compulsory education will also be introduced at Maboneng (Middelburg) and Zikhule (Standerton) in the Eastern Transvaal.

This follows a visit by Dr Hartzenberg and senior officials to school committees in these townships this week.

On Thursday Dr Hartzenberg and his officials will visit Soweto school committees, and an announcement on possible compulsory education in Soweto is expected to follow immediately after the visit.

Compulsory education in Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville in Pretoria as well as townships in Krugersdorp, Pretoria, Orkney, Virginia, Weiken, Odendaalsrus and Warrenton have already been announced.

This system will be introduced progressively from Sub-A and will eventually extend up to Standard 5 or the age of 16.

Pupils who begin compulsory education in Sub-A next year will receive free stationery which will not be granted to schools which are not on the compulsory education system.

However, a programme for providing free textbooks applies to all schools under the Department of Education and Training.

PERSCADE

It is understood that school committees which accept the system of compulsory education are expected to persuade local parents of the need to send their children to school and also to keep the Department informed of any problems that might arise with the system.

Compulsory education is only introduced in those townships in which local school committees are prepared to accept these responsibilities.

Dr Hartzenberg has said that the government is committed to providing equal education opportunities for all population groups.

STANDARDS

The compulsory education system is the latest in a series of improvements to black education which include raising the standard of teachers' qualifications and in-service training programmes to improve existing teachers.

At least 5,000 classrooms as well as other school facilities will be completed by the end of the current financial year compared to the 25,000 classrooms needed in the next five years.
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Professor Henry's note: "The fact that a leading academic institution like the University of
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Compulsory education: Soweto's turn

By David Breier, Pretoria Bureau

Several black townships in the Transvaal and Free State have received the news that they will enjoy compulsory education from next year and tomorrow could be Soweto's turn.

Dr Hertzberg, the Minister of Education and Training, with his most senior officials visits Soweto tomorrow to consult local school committees on whether compulsory education can be introduced in South Africa's biggest black city.

If the school committees agree, Soweto will join 18 smaller townships in receiving this system from January next year.

The plan is to introduce compulsory education year by year, starting with next year's intake into Sub-A.

After that compulsory education will be extended a year at a time until the children in Sub-A next year reach Standard Five or the age of 16, whichever comes sooner.

School committees are expected to undertake to educate local parents on the need to send their children to school and keep the department informed about any difficulties that arise from the system.

If the Soweto school committees accept these responsibilities tomorrow, they too are likely to be granted compulsory education.

An advantage of the system is that children receiving compulsory education will also receive free stationery. Schools under the department now receive free textbooks.
THE non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) will discuss the Human Sciences Research Council's commission of inquiry into education on Saturday.

This is the first meeting to discuss the crucial issues arising out of the establishment of the commission, a spokesman for Neusa said yesterday. The commission was set up in response to the crisis in education.

The spokesman said Neusa members would decide at the meeting whether a commission of inquiry of this nature could be effective.

The meeting will be held at the University of the Witwatersrand, in Senate House, Basement Six, at 2pm.
HSRC seeks feedback on education investigation

About 100 organisations were asked this week to comment on the first of the Human Sciences Research Council's reports on education.

The report concerns educational principles and policy which will form the basis of recommendations to be made by the HSRC.

"We have sent the initial report from our Educational Principles and Policy committee to about 100 interested groups for comment," said the chairman of the investigation, Professor J P de Lange.

"The groups include all the provincial and national education departments, university education faculties, cultural groups like the British Academy and Inkatha, various church organisations of all races."

Their comments will be collated by the end of January next year.

Professor de Lange said the HSRC would like to keep the initial report out of public discussions at the moment so that comment could be freely given.

The multiracial National Education Union of South Africa is to meet on Saturday to discuss the HSRC's investigation.

A spokesman for Neusa said the organisation viewed it as a response to the increasingly uncontrollable crisis in education.
PORT ELIZABETH — Some chairman of disestablished school committees yesterday said they would welcome compulsory education if it was introduced here after schools reopened. However, six school principals interviewed yesterday would not comment. Most said they had not considered the idea.

The Rev G. B. Molafe, chairman of one of the disestablished school committees, said he would welcome compulsory education because it was what educationists had sought for years. "If I do not think we should talk about this before schools are reopened, but it will certainly be a good idea." Mr Molafe said if he were re-elected to the new school committee he would look forward to negotiating with the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenberg, on its introduction.

The Rev James Haya, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Parents Committee, said he was not enthusiastic about the idea because "there is no mention of free and equal education". His committee was prepared to negotiate with Dr Hartzenberg on the introduction of compulsory education if the minister gave an assurance that it would be equal.

Explaining the disbanding of school committees in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Cape Town, Dr Hartzenberg announced in Pretoria yesterday that the step was being taken "to do everything possible in cooperation with the parent community to normalise the situation at schools in the areas concerned".

"Unfortunately, allegations have repeatedly been made that members of these school committees do not have a mandate from the parents regarding educational matters in their areas, the minister said.

"It is a well-known fact that all members of school committees are elected by parents from parents in democratic way.

"I have also given instructions that new school committees be constituted for these same schools and that elections be held before the end of November at the schools concerned where parents will have the opportunity to elect parents for their choice to serve as their representatives on these committees."

It had been decided locally to hold these elections on November 30.

"I must also emphasise that after these elections, these school committees will be the only representatives of the parent community with which the department will have discussions," he said.
Bleak future for black education

Staff Reporter

With the new school year approaching, there is growing concern about the future of black education in the Cape Peninsula after a year in which schooling in the townships ground to a halt.

At this stage, neither the education authorities nor parents of pupils know whether or when schools will reopen.

And if schooling is resumed, no one knows whether the pupils will return.

There also is a possibility that pupils over 18 will be declared adults and not readmitted to the high schools.

It is not clear either how the education process would cope with the backlog.

Whatever the reasons behind the school boycotts, school closures and the cancellation of examinations, thousands of black pupils have lost a year of education which may never make up.

More than 11,000 pupils were affected by the September closure of the ten African primary schools and four secondary schools in the Peninsula, while attendance at most lower primary schools fell below 50 percent.

The Minister of Education and Planning, Dr. Perdine Hertzog, has still to make a decision on whether to reopen the schools.

This could be any time within the next two months, according to the department's deputy chief public relations officer, Mr. J.A. Schoeman.

And the go-ahead depends on the "co-operation of parents and willingness of pupils", he added.

Interviewed by the Cape Times this week, both Mr. Schoeman and the Cape director of the department, Mr. D.H. Owens, anticipated accommodation problems if schooling was resumed.

The worst-hit would be the Std 3 classes - the entrance level for higher primary education.

With this year's pupils having to repeat, schools would have to contend with pupils having completed lower primary education.

To cope with this, Mr. Owens said, the department was considering the introduction of a plastic system in which classes would be held twice a day.

Mr. Schoeman said a possible solution to overcrowding in the higher levels was that pupils over the age of 18 would be declared "adults" and would not be readmitted to school.

These affected could complete their education at the department's "adult education training centres", one of which was the Langa Centre.

Miss Nombelo Mabuto, who is involved in a community education research project by the University of Cape Town's Department of Extra-Mural Studies, said yesterday she could not predict what the pupils' reactions would be if the schools were reopened.

Several pupils spoken to this week said they would not return unless their grievances were met by the government, and that the detention of pupils had only served to strengthen the pupils' determination.

Miss Mabuto said their "animosity" had been sharpened by the government's "failure to make a commitment" and the community had little hope that their demands would be met.

The school issue had resulted in heightened awareness by the pupils of their position, and not only in the area of education. But she predicted a large number of "drop-outs". "Some are already working and they won't go back to school."

Most pupils had been "in" since September, she added. The education gained in cultural activities by some was "a drop in the ocean".

On the situation generally, she said the pupils were becoming more and more militant, parents were divided and teachers were caught in the worst position of all, "rejected by pupils and pressured by the authorities."

Poll for new school bodies

PRETORIA. - The school committees of all secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Cape Town falling under his department had been disbanded from November 15, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Perdine Hertzog, said here yesterday.

Elections among parents for new committees would be held on November 30.

The minister said the step was being taken "to do everything possible to co-operation with the parent community to normalize the situation at schools in the area concerned."

 Allegations had been made that members of these school committees did not have a mandate from the parents with regard to educational matters in their areas, Dr. Hertzog said.

"I have also given instructions that new school committees be constituted for these same schools and that elections be held before the end of November at the schools concerned where parents will have the opportunity to elect parents for their choice to serve as their representatives on these committees."

It had been decided locally to hold these elections on November 30, Dr. Hertzog said.

Empty desks and classrooms at Langa High School bear testimony to a wasted year for black education.
tool against boycotts?

polls
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education report
Shell sponsors Wits chair

SHELL South Africa's growing interest in coal production, transport and international marketing, combined with the company's tradition of research and development, has led to the financing of South Africa's first chair of coal technology — at the University of the Witwatersrand.

At a function to inaugurate the department in Johannesburg last night Shell SA's chairman, Mr Ken Geeling, said that with the nuclear option slipping further into the future, Shell saw that coal would have a major role to play in meeting the resultant energy gap.

He said that Rietvlei, in which Shell was involved with Rand Mines, produced 5-million tons of coal a year, and was contributing significantly to South Africa's expanding coal export trade.

Professor Deon du Plessis, Vice-Chancellor of Wits, said: "We hope to play our part in developing the coal mining and processing sectors which, due to the short supply of oil, have become so important today.

South Africa country was fortunate in having large resources of coal, and it was important that teaching resources should be directed towards exploiting the natural reserves.

South Africa, as with its counterparts in Europe and elsewhere, had tended in the past to neglect its reserves of coal and their use, said Professor Du Plessis.

"It is important to ensure that in future, we as a nation are better able to harness this great natural store of power."
New Boost For Black Schools

Complimentary Education: Soweto Stalls

By Short Tingle

The question of education and training in the black community is an urgent one. The government is aware of the need for improved educational facilities and has taken steps to address this issue. One significant development has been the establishment of the Soweto Stalls, which aim to provide educational opportunities for young people in the area.

The Soweto Stalls are part of a broader initiative to enhance education in black communities. They offer a range of courses and programs, including those in computer science and business administration. The goal is to equip young people with the skills they need to succeed in the job market.

Despite the initial challenges, the Soweto Stalls have been well-received. Students and parents alike have expressed their satisfaction with the quality of education being offered. The program has also received support from local businesses, which have provided resources and funding to help ensure its success.

The government is committed to expanding the Soweto Stalls and similar initiatives. Officials have indicated that they are working towards creating more opportunities for education and training in black communities. With continued support and funding, it is hoped that the Soweto Stalls will play a significant role in improving educational outcomes for young people in the area.
Defects in SA schooling are highlighted

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SYMPTOMS of the defects in South Africa’s education system were the high drop-out rate at universities and the small numbers enrolling at technical colleges, the chairman of the Technical Advancement Education Foundation of South Africa, Professor W L Rautenbach, said yesterday.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg, he said most South African children attended academic-oriented schools. Education at the lower level was not geared to economic needs.

Black education was hampered by even more serious problems.

South Africa had a huge backlog in the skilled worker category, and the system failed to meet the needs of a rapidly developing country.

In Taiwan, for instance, 70% of pupils of high school age went to technical colleges, and only 30% to the academic stream.

Because of its big pool of skilled workers, Taiwan, with a comparable population and very limited natural resources, had a higher growth rate than South Africa.

The Taiwan model could be applied with advantage in South Africa. There was an emphasis on educating for specific careers. The Government and industry should be persuaded to introduce technical and vocational education on a far bigger scale.

Asked whether blacks had the potential to become skilled workers and technicians in large numbers, Prof Rautenbach said they had, “but you cannot expect a herd of engineers to appear immediately”.

The effectiveness of the system in Taiwan was illustrated by the fact that 80% of engineering students completed graduate courses within the minimum time of four years. In South Africa only 50% of white engineering students graduated.

The tendency in South Africa had been to devalue vocational education to a status of being suitable only for under-privileged children or those of low intelligence.

The country’s education system was ineffective in coping with cultural transitions, even within white communities.

This was shown by higher drop-out rate at universities where only 60% of students ever completed their courses.

South Africa annually trained only 200 engineers per million whites compared with 850 in Israel and 380 in Taiwan.

A change in approach by the authorities and parents to technical and vocational training was essential.

In Israel technical and vocational education had been an important instrument in bridging the gap between 300 000 citizens living below the poverty line and the rest of the population.
SA education probe called stalling tactic

Staff Reporter

LEADING educationists yesterday rejected the controversial Government-initiated Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) investigation into education as part of the Government's "total strategy".

The probe was attacked by educationists belonging to the National Education Union of SA, South Africa's only non-racial education union, which has a growing membership of nearly 1,000 teachers.

They slammed the HSRC inquiry as "a stalling tactic" by the authorities at a time when South Africa faced a major crisis in education.

The educationists' remarks came in a statement on issues to be discussed today by a Neha conference at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The educationists said:

- Dissatisfaction among students was not aimed only at the education system — "tinkering with education would not erase inequality in society";
- Black students had analysed the role of education in an unequal and undemocratic society, and said its two functions were "ideological control" by the State and preparation of black students for secondary status in a specific labour market;
- Both the composition and mandate of the HSRC commission suggested its function was to bring the education system in line with the Prime Minister's "total strategy";
- There seemed no point in establishing an inquiry to ascertain the grievances when they had consistently made headlines for the past five years;
- The HSRC's investigation appeared to be a stalling tactic — it had no legislative power to implement recommendations;
- The main committee of the commission was top-heavy with Government supporters and had no recognised leaders of the black community or any student leaders;
- Although 85% of teachers were women, there was only one woman on the main committee — who was also the only teacher on it.

"So while the commission claims that it is representative of all who wish to participate in its activities, this is clearly not true," the statement said.

"Aside from the fact that recommended changes are likely to be cosmetic, with the intention of defusing conflict, we also believe that it will have a real and divisive effect," the statement said.

The composition and Government mandate of the commission suggested it would provide some solution to the urgent demands of industry and commerce, which did not tally with the students' demands.

The HSRC commission was boycotted by most educational groups with grassroots support, such as the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, the Committee of Ten and the Committee of 81.

"As long as educational change is directed and controlled from the top, without grassroots support, an equal and democratic society cannot be created," the statement said.

We believe the rhetoric of equality masks the fundamentally undemocratic aims of the commission's investigation.

The commission is not an adequate and meaningful response to the crisis in education. As educationists we cannot grant the inquiry any credibility."

In June, amid mounting pressure on the Government over the education crisis, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced that an inquiry would be launched into all aspects of education, with recommendations to the Cabinet expected in June 1991.
Teachers’ group rejects inquiry

By MARION SPARG

THE Witwatersrand branch of the nonracial National Educational Union of South Africa (Neusa) yesterday called on its members not to take part in the Government-created Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education.

At a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand about 100 Neusa members rejected the establishment of the HSRC commission and called upon the government to negotiate with people who “enjoyed the confidence of the majority of teachers, parents and students in this country”.

This included organisations such as the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, and student organisations such as the Committee of 81 in the Western Cape and the Committee of 41 in the Eastern Cape.
Black language to be a must in schools

BY MARION SPARG

A BLACK language has been made compulsory for all white primary school children in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

And a black language will soon be made compulsory in Transvaal high schools.

A black language is offered in primary schools in Natal and the Cape, but is not compulsory there.

The emphasis in all schools is on the spoken language.

The Director of Education in the Transvaal, Professor J H Jooste, told the Sani Times a "Bantu" language would become a compulsory subject for all standard six and standard seven pupils in 1969.

He said from the beginning of next year high schools could offer a black language as a voluntary examination subject for standard six and standard seven "on the basis of the spoken language".

The Director of Education in the Free State, Mr J A Meiring, said a black language was an optional subject for secondary schools and was included in the matric examination.

However, only a minority of high schools actually offered the language, Southern Sotho.

"Last year for the first time all our primary schools taught a black language, and we therefore expect interest in our high schools to increase in future," Mr Meiring said.

But there was no intention yet of introducing a black language as a compulsory subject in Free State high schools.

The Deputy Director of Education in Natal, Mr A N Montgomery, said one of the problems in introducing a compulsory black language was the shortage of teachers qualified to teach it.

Mr Montgomery said Zulu was offered in higher primary classes, from standard three upwards, but was not yet compulsory.

Now a programme was being prepared through which it was hoped to introduce Zulu in standard six and standard seven next year.

"Of course, finding teachers is a big problem."

However, Zulu was now taught in the Durban Teachers’ Training College and it was hoped this course would produce competent teachers.

The Deputy Director of Education in the Cape, Mr J J Voeloo, said Xhosa and Tswana were offered from standard three upwards in Cape primary schools, but were not compulsory.

His department was working on a programme to offer the languages on a higher, as well as the present standard, grade in high schools.

There were no plans at the moment to make Xhosa or Tswana compulsory in primary or high schools.
Neusa pulls out of inquiry

Education Reporter

Members of the national National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) have withdrawn their support for the Government's investigation into education.

At a weekend meeting, members of the Southern Transvaal branch of Neusa questioned the credibility of the Human Science Research Council's inquiry into education.

The HSRC investigation appeared to be a Select Committee and the body was an organisation with 'no legislative teeth', the meeting was told.

Members stated that even if the HSRC were to make far-reaching recommendations, there was no guarantee that these would be implemented to solve the educational crisis.

Max L. Chinwada, Chairman of the Southern Transvaal branch said, 'There is no point in establishing a commission of inquiry, in the light of the opinions which have been constantly made headlines for the past five years.'

A resolution adopted at the meeting read: 'The grounds on which the HSRC commission of inquiry was established and called on the Government to negate all educational policies which were in conflict with the interests of the majority of teachers, parents and students.'
Boycotters to lose money

Education Reporter

TRAINEE teachers at colleges in the Peninsula will lose a quarter of their bursary money because they boycotted lectures during the second term this year.

Primary trainee teachers at Hewat and the Peninsula Technikon will lose about R105, while junior primary trainee teachers at Paatson will lose about R80.

According to students, the cut will cause great hardship to many who rely on the money to cover their travelling expenses home at the end of the year.

Mr Franklin Sonn, rector of Peninsula Technikon, said he would visit the Department of Internal Affairs (formerly the Administration of Coloured Affairs) again today to negotiate about the money.

'NOT OVER'

'I have been at them intermittently since the boycott to try to persuade them to pay the full bursary. The negotiations are not yet over,' Mr Sonn said.

However, Mr A J Arendse, director of education for the Department of Internal Affairs, said there would be no reversal of the decision.

'It is a thing of the past, anyway, it's not news any more,' Mr Arendse said, adding that he had no further comment.
Media ‘disparages black education’

By Deon Delpart

The media encouraged the view that black education prepared blacks to be nothing more than drawers of water and haulers of wood, the Steyn Commission heard today.

The Commission, inquiring into the role of the mass media, was hearing submissions from the Department of Education and Training, responsible for black education from pre-primary to the adult level.

Elements in the black community believed the function of the department was to hold the black man in an inferior position, the Commission heard.

The view was also held by English churches such as the Roman Catholic, who played an important role in black education before the state took over the function.

Mr G E Engelbrecht, Chief Liaison Officer of the Department stressed that this did not include all church leaders.
Compulsory education questioned

Johannesburg — The introduction of compulsory education as recently proposed by the State had the potential to become a regressive and coercive measure.

A joint statement by the National Educational Union of South Africa (Nessa) national executive and the local Witwatersrand branch yesterday rejected the proposal by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Ferdi Haddenberg, that compulsory education be gradually introduced to all the black areas.

Since 1958 the representatives of black students throughout the country had called for scrapping of all forms of ethnic education and the introduction of a unitary education system, the statement said.

"It is against the backdrop of these demands that Nessa has had to evaluate the proposals by the state to introduce compulsory primary education in selected black areas.

"Compulsory education for all children is necessary in a truly democratic society but when compulsory education compels children to be involved in inferior and racially separate educational institutions then we begin to doubt the benefits of those initiatives by the State.

"On closer examination the apparently progressive package had to be viewed with suspicion.

"It appeared to be a cynical move on the part of the State which had for decades denied education to the majority of South Africans and had provided them with inferior and inadequate school facilities."
Hint that Govt is to scrap free education

By GERALD REILLY

TOTA LLY free education is to be scrapped and parents will still have to bear the heavy cost of educating their children.

This is how educationists interpreted a statement by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, at the weekend.

And the Federal Council of Teachers Associations warned at the weekend of the imminent threat of a total breakdown between the Government and the teacher corps if the Government failed to honour undertakings given to the teachers.

However, the Minister indicated he strongly favoured the granting of interim increases for teachers before the end of the year.

In an interview last night Dr Viljoen said he intended amending legislation next year to open the way for provincial education authorities to call on parents to make a direct contribution to the education of their children.

In particular, he had in mind ending the system of free books. He felt this was necessary to build up a sense of pride in books and a "book culture" among pupils.

On interim increases, Dr Viljoen said he was working hard on the issue and hoped he would persuade the Government to grant interim adjustments during the current financial year "apart from whatever provision is made in next year's budget for increases".

Speaking at a National Party meeting in Rustenburg, Dr Viljoen said he fully supported his department's view that parents should be asked to contribute directly to education costs.

He indicated that the general interim adjustment would probably be a limited percentage increase for all. But this was only interim. The important aim, which was being worked on, was a permanent adjustment which should lift education out of its present crisis.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Federal Council of Teachers Associations, Professor H O Maree, said in a statement following a meeting of the council's executive at the weekend, that unless the Government agreed to the promised interim salary improvements within five days, matters could assume "catastrophic proportions".

Prof Maree said his council would not tolerate the Commission for Administration co-ordinating the report of the project committee investigation into interim increases and the status of teachers.

It appeared the committee's report would not have the same force as that of the wider investigation into the state of education in South Africa, being conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council.

This, he claimed, was contrary to the agreement reached with the former Minister of Education, Mr Punt Jansen.

"There is a serious lack of confidence among teachers, and if this matter is to be treated in a different way to that agreed on, the chances are good there could be a total break between the Government and the teacher corps," Prof Maree said.

The president of the Transvaal Teachers Association, Mr Peter Mundell, last night agreed with Prof Maree that unless a decision was taken and announced within a few days, the consequences for education, short-term and long-term, could be catastrophic.
Parents say 'no' to paying more

Hundreds of Transvaal parents had already indicated they did not want to pay more to educate their children, but the Government should, the president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Peter Mundell, said today. Mr Mundell said it was imperative for the Minister of National Education, Dr Viljoen, to consult parents before making law of a greater contribution by parents to white education.

Mr Mundell said more than 750 parents had replied to a questionnaire issued by the TTA, asking parents how they felt about increased parent and Government spending on education. Almost 60 percent said "no" to digging further into their pockets, while 99 percent said the Government should pay out more.

Parents' reasons for their replies had been extremely varied, which showed the whole issue was controversial one. Mr Mundell said:

"Parents and teachers alike are not sure what the Minister intends, but this is already proving an area of tremendous conflict. A blanket ruling of 'all-or-nothing' right now would be a bad thing."

Dr Viljoen's proposed legislation was called "unacceptable" by the multi-racial National Education Union of South Africa today. The State was shifting its responsibility for the provision of education to the parents, NEUSA said.
Parents body will accept scrapping of free education

Dr Viljoen said he intended amending the law to call upon parents to make more direct contributions to education.

His announcement comes at the same time as moves by the Department of Education and Training to introduce compulsory education for black children. Black parents usually pay school fees.

The spokesman for white parents said his association regarded it as "inevitable" that parents would have to pay more in the interests of their children.

But the move could arouse strong opposition in some circles. Some teachers strongly opposed the question of free education when the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TOV), the country's most powerful teachers' body, called for a Government investigation into its desirability.

One prominent educationist pointed out today that already white education was not free in practice.

"Not many whites pay less than R100 a year on each child for books and stationery," he said.
White pupils may soon have to pay

DURBAN. — White parents in Natal may be called upon next year to dig into their pockets to help pay for the education of their children.

The Natal MEC in charge of education, Mr. Ray Haslam, said yesterday that he saw no reason why people who enjoyed the facilities of education should not be called upon to contribute towards them.

"It must be realised that the whole concept of free education is a misnomer. There is no Father Christmas involved in the financing of education."

The provincial administration had been aware of moves to make parents contribute to the education of their children "some months ago", he said, when the Executive Committee was asked to consider amendments to the Education Act which would allow fees to be levied in certain instances.

The executive committee had agreed to the amendments.

Mr. Haslam said the Natal budget for education now exceeded R100-million a year, and "it has become increasingly obvious that there have to be other sources of revenue".

"If the amendments are passed through Parliament during its sitting in February, Natal could decide to implement them by April — the start of our financial year. We could, on the other hand, decide on a later date."

Mr. Haslam said he hoped there would not be resistance among parents to the new move, because it would apply equally to all parents.

"Contributing to their children's education will not be voluntary, and I am hoping parents will accept this responsibility."

If the amendments to the Education Act are passed by Parliament, each province will have the power to act unilaterally to decide what contributions need to be made.

"In Natal, we already levy a charge of R15 a quarter for bussing, but contributions towards the cost of schoolbooks will be an innovation and will no doubt help to relieve the province of a tremendous financial burden," said Mr. Haslam.

"There may also be other sources of revenue for later consideration."

He was reluctant to speculate on what amount parents might be asked to contribute.

"That would be misleading and dangerous. We will have to go into the cost of books and facilities before arriving at a figure," he said. — Sapa.
A redivision of the education cake?

What is Dr Gerrit Viljoen getting at? Over the weekend the Minister of National Education said he intends next year opening the way for provincial education authorities to call on parents to make a direct contribution to the education of their children. In particular, he has in mind ending the system of free books; he feels this is necessary to build up a sense of pride in books and a “book culture” among parents.

While Dr Viljoen’s latter aim is naturally a laudable one, he does not seem to have thought deeply enough into it: for the trouble is that it is precisely the children most in need of having a book culture developed in them who are likely to come from homes where parents are least able to afford direct costs of education.

Unless some rational and fair system is applied to help the “needy” — and in these inflationary times the definition of that can be difficult — the enforcement of direct contributions can have deleterious results.

The idea also happens to run totally counter to all the progress made in the provision of free and compulsory education during this century. The State has assumed responsibility for education because of the recognition that the job cannot fully be done by individuals or private groups. A proportion of the taxes levied on us goes to pay for it, in the interests of society as a whole.

The issue will, on the other hand, assume an entirely different dimension if what Dr Viljoen is seeking is a reallocation of the State’s resources. If, that is, he wants to ensure a redivision of the tax monies allocated to education so that those who do not at present receive a fair share of the cake, and who are most in need, get more.

This, in particular, means the black community, with coloureds and Indians also deserving of attention. The extent to which a reallocation of resources is required is evidenced in statistics: according to the SA Institute of Race Relations, in 1979/80 the per capita educational expenditure, including capital expenditure, was: white R723; Indian R337,15; coloured R225,54; black R71,28.

This imbalance in official spending is insupportable. The obvious answer is to bring all spending up to the white level. If, however, the State cannot afford the cost, and if Dr Viljoen is now intending to meet the problem by holding down expenditure on whites while the Government spends vastly more on other groups, whites dare not refuse to pay the price.
COST OF EDUCATION

IF THE introduction next year of legislation to end free education for whites means that the glaring inequalities between black and white education originally introduced by the Nationalists as a purposeful instrument of apartheid philosophy are finally to be phased out, then one can only welcome the move.

The Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has not said in so many words that that is the reason behind the intention to give provincial education departments discretion to levy charges on parents for books and certain school extras, but reading between the lines of his weekend pronouncements one gets the message that the Government must find ways to offset the soaring costs of education.

The most immediate crisis, of course, is the salaries of white teachers. Increases of up to 50 percent are being talked of as necessary to prevent a disastrous situation developing in the nation's white classrooms in the next few years.

But the introduction of compulsory education for blacks is also going to be an expensive business, and it is not altogether clear where the Department of Education and Training, which is responsible for black education outside the homelands, is going to find the extra money to pay for more classrooms, free books and stationery, and standards which, we are assured, will be the same as those enjoyed by white children.

Timely changes indeed, but when an official was asked recently where the millions of rand were coming from, he could say only that it was 'impossible to give exact figures' but that the Department was confident it could carry out the programme. Dr Viljoen seems to have provided a clue when he said that and end to 'totally free' education for whites would 'lead to a more comparable situation among the different race groups'.

Just as there is, economists tell us, no such thing as a free lunch, so it is a fiction that white education is 'totally free'. The issues might become clearer if the Government simply told taxpayers that, one way or another, they are going to have to pay a lot more for education, black and white.

At least we would be spared the intellectual bind of trying to work out why free books were for years deemed necessary for whites but not for blacks, but are now considered good for blacks but not for whites, whose education system has become, according to Dr Viljoen, 'unbearably socialist'!

That is rich indeed, coming from a former head of the Broederbond, which made Christian National Education an article of faith and did not rest until Afrikanerdom had deprived the provinces of their historical right to determine educational policy and brought it under central control.

It is perhaps some consolation that after all the wasted years and the muddled thinking, the Government seems to be moving towards equality of education.

and services, where predominately female domestic service may company is within the bounds of sampling and reporting error. In every other sector except electricity, where the difference is large, the comparison of the two tables would seem to suggest that women have not made as much progress in commercial employment as a female activity (included in Table 5) but not in Table 4 (agricultural employment). Also, since petty trading is predominant among women that there has been a relative shift away from women in
Talk to parents: Education charge
6. The 30 unsold plots are to be sold and paid for as follows:

- 1976 - 10 plots of £3,500 each
- 1977 - 15 plots of £4,000 each
- 1978 - 5 plots of £4,000 each

The sales are to be handled by a local agency having sole agency rights. The estimated selling costs and commission will be £2,000.

7. Annual assessment fees on the plots will be £2 per plot. In addition, a charge of £1 per plot will be added for the first year of occupation.

8. Other annual assessment fees are expected to cost the company £3,000 per year.

9. Liquidation costs are estimated to be £10,000 and will be incurred on 30th June 1978.

10. Maximum dividends are payable on the company's £10,000 capital.

11. A return is expected within 1 year's time.

12. The present value of the shares is expected to be £15 per share.

Ignore all taxation and possible capital gains tax on the shares and debentures of the company.

YOU ARE REQUIRED:

- To value for Estate Duty purposes the shares and debentures of the company.
- To estimate the capital gain on the sale of the plots.

In two years' time, the value of the plots is expected to have increased by 10%.

In three years' time, the value of the plots is expected to have increased by 20%.

The chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Meadows, said that the shares were valued at £15 per share. He also mentioned that the plots were expected to increase in value by 15% in the next year.

The report was presented to the shareholders at the annual general meeting and was approved unanimously.

The chairman thanked the shareholders for their support and looked forward to the company's continued success.
By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

A potential crisis in education was today defused by the Minister of National Education, Doctor Viljoen, with a compromise solution to one of the teachers' main grievances.

Dr Viljoen has given an undertaking that the reports arising from investigation into the teaching profession will go directly to the Cabinet and also be given to the Commission for Administration.

Professor Hennie Maree, chairman of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations, warned at the weekend of a probable break between the teachers and the Government if the reports were not handed directly to the Cabinet.

The Federal Council said it was "unacceptable" for the Commission of Administration to handle the reports before they were given to the Cabinet.

Dr Viljoen's announcement today said the reports will go to both bodies and informed that the Cabinet will also get the Commission for Administration's advisory comments.

Referring to the investigation into the teaching profession being conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council and his department's so-called project committee, Dr Viljoen said he wished to make certain things clear:

- The two investigations formed a comprehensive whole and were interdependent and complementary and regarded as of equal importance.

- He reaffirmed the undertaking given by his predecessors that reports emanating from the investigations would be submitted directly to the Cabinet:

- It was the Government's standing policy not to consider recommendations concerning salaries and conditions of service before the advice of the Commission for Administration had been received and the Government would definitely not deviate from this policy.

- He deemed it his responsibility to ensure the original findings and recommendations of the investigations were brought to the notice of the Cabinet when a final decision was being considered.
Inquiry a part of total strategy

By Kerry Clarke

The present commission of inquiry into education is part of a strategy which aims at giving a few privileges and leaving the large majority as oppressed as before.

Delegates to the annual congress of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) were told this last night by a Wits University education lecturer.

Addressing the delegates on the subject "Democratic Education," Ms Linda Chisholm added: "There is no reason why in South Africa, the power structure should change with the introduction of compulsory, free and equal education.

ENDS

"Indeed, there are strong indications that such changes as proposed by the State right now can be used for highly conservative ends.

"The Human Sciences Research Council commission of inquiry into education, which is likely to come up with liberalising suggestions of reform, is clearly part of the State's total strategy, a strategy which is fundamentally undemocratic in its aims."

"She said that, by exploiting the short-term demands of students, the State would try to defuse the present crisis in a way that "maintains the unequal and undemocratic nature of South Africa.""

Among the short-term demands of students she named the demands for the provision of free and compulsory education for all children of school-going age and equal per-capita expenditure for every student or pupil.

She included the demands for replacement of broken-down buildings with adequate ones and for sufficient teacher training colleges to produce an adequate number of well-trained teachers.

The replacement of ethnic education departments with one national education department for all was another short-term demand, she said.

LINK

These demands were for an equalisation of educational facilities rather than for demarcation, Ms Chisholm added.

She noted that short-term and long-term demands were inextricably linked — "You cannot have democratic education in an undemocratic society and therefore the struggle in the schools has to be linked with the struggles of the rest of the oppressed people."

She said the short-term demands of the students for equal access to schools and equal facilities were not enough — consideration should also be given to what is distributed in the schools.

"This forms their medium-term demand, namely an educational content that is comprehensive and relevant, and in which the values transmitted are significantly different."

Industry as well as the students were demanding changes in education.

"The South African economy has moved into a different phase."

"Highly sophisticated technology is now being used. While making hundreds of workers redundant, it at the same time requires skilled, trained blacks for professional and a host of other jobs."

RESTRUCTURED

"To keep the system going, education needs to be restructured," said Ms Chisholm.

She added that the movement towards democratic education should include taking control away from the State and vesting it in local regional bodies such as the SRC, PTA's and Teachers' Commissions.

Cabinet to see report—pledge to teachers

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA—One of the potential crisis areas in education was defused by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, today with a compromise solution to one of the teachers' main grievances.

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COMMENTS

Dr Viljoen's announcement today said the reports will go to both bodies and intimated that the Cabinet will also get the Commission for administration advisory comments.

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The two investigations form a comprehensive whole and are independent and complimentary and regarded as of equal importance.

UNDERTAKING

He reaffirmed the undertaking given by his predecessor, his department, that the board area, permission to have been granted, for qualified special exemption from this suitable accommodation is available.

Free schooling needs serious investigation, says Loots

Education Reporter

FREE schooling as we know it now would have to be seriously gone into and looked at, Mr F A Loots, the Cape's MEC in charge of education, said today.

Mr Loots was reacting to Natal's MEC in charge of education, Mr Ray Haslam's suggestion that Natal could well decide to levy fees in certain instances early next year if amendments were passed through Parliament during its sitting in February.

'It is a fact that next year we will levy a fee on bus services, which have up to now been free,' Mr Loots said.

He said the levy would probably come into effect from the first quarter. 'If a child is conveyed by bus for 15 km on a single journey, it will probably cost the parents roughly R10 a quarter,' he said.

BOOKS QUESTION

Mr Loots said education in South Africa was free, but parents may be forced to contribute in the future.

The question of free books had been discussed over and over again and charges for books had even been asked for in Provincial Council sessions.

'It is one of the hardy annuals and if amendments were passed by Parliament then we could charge some fee for books or sell them to the schools, because this would have great financial implications,' Mr Loots said.

However, he emphasised that neither the executive nor the department had at this stage fully discussed parent contribution towards the education of their children.

In an interview this week, Natal's Mr Haslam said he was looking into the feasibility of thorough analyses being made of the Department's".
Boycott issues ignored—expert

Education Reporter

THE omission from the school curriculum of issues affecting black youth contributed to the 1980 school's boycott, according to Mr. Edwin de Brooke, of the Career Research and Information Centre.

In an article in the Claremont-based centre's annual report, Mr. de Brooke said school guidance was largely unrelated to contemporary problems or issues, and there was no place for value education and attempts to re-examine the role of guidance teachers from awareness programmes conducted by the pupils.

The programmes were characterized by their direct approach to problems and drew on the community for support.

They were innovative, involved many pupils and their schools, and did not rely on teachers.

The content of the programmes had direct relevance to the lives of the pupils and students.

TENTACLES

For example, topics dealt with the role of women in society, the effects of laws relating to the Group Areas Act, the Coloured Preference Area, influx control, inequality in education and attempts to re-examine the roles of guidance teachers from awareness programmes conducted by the pupils.

Whereas the awareness programmes tended to deal with the social, economic and legal tentacles that the pupils believed entangled them, the school guidance programme tended to place emphasis on the development of the individual in psychological terms.

The awareness programmes which developed spontaneously, often helped the school guidance teachers much food for thought, Mr. de Brooke said.

If we believe that guidance should enable individuals to relate meaningfully to the society in which they live, then we should take seriously into account the problems which the pupils and students have identified and which they have creatively tackled.

He added:

"When trends, it appears, that they support views I better than assuming that they have, because bank rates reflect at least an under-bulletin.

Speaking in 1976 by the Reserve Bank of Canada and the Reserve Bank Quarterly, the comparable statistics in the capital-output ratios reported for manufacturing sectors. The calculations indicate that manufacturing sectors, in the sectors there the greatest proportional increase in capital-output ratios, at 1976-78, took place were the private mining and manufacturing sectors.

To the extent that the most capital-intensive sectors are the predominantly small share in services output, sectors and the finance can disregard domestic service here, as it accounts for a sizeable proportionality to transport etc and services one-to-one.

The following can be noted from Table 13:

1. Refers to fixed capital throughout.

Note:

(a) 1976-77 Manpower Census
(b) 1976 Manpower Census
(c) S. Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, June 1979:5-7 and S-86. Source: Table 12.
generated by a comparison of actual employment that would be needed if all the able bodied South African men and women were engaged in full-time employment (Kantor, 1980: 143). Yet such people may choose not to work (choose to be unemployed) as Kantor's phrase), in order to search for jobs or to wait for something better to turn up. (Kantor, 1980: 106), these people appear in unemployment statistics but in no sense constitute an unemployment problem. The first assertion is simply not true - no study he cited on the proportion of the unemployed who are probably a bit too high, yet men in this age group have passed the age where education is a reason for economic activity and not yet reached retirement age, so one would expect activity rates to be high. Of course, what is at stake here is the extent to which labour supply depends on wage rates. To rely on rigid economic activity rates when wage rates have changed is to make assumptions which, if invalid, would have to be corrected.

Ciskei education says Sabha

In the heat of battle for education, the government has had to make some sacrifices. However, the government has made these improvements in education. The educational standards of the schools have been raised, and the education of the children is being improved. The number of pupils in the schools has increased and the quality of the work in the schools has been raised. In the Ciskei, education is very important. Mr. Hinkley, the Minister of Education, has said that the educational standard in the area is now much better than it was before the war. The children are now being educated in better conditions than before. The government is trying to improve the educational conditions, and it is doing so by making sacrifices. The government is trying to improve the educational conditions, and it is doing so by making sacrifices.
White education — who should pay?

SUE RYAN AND EWINDA COLLIER

FREE AND compulsory education — for whites — has been taken for granted in South Africa during this century. But now, there is a strong possibility that white parents will have to pay for some or all of their children's schooling.

Generally, parents we approached in a northern suburb said they would be in favour of paying more if educational standards for all race groups were improved and teachers' salaries increased. Most of those approached in an eastern suburb were opposed to paying more while at least one parent was not aware that free education may be scrapped.

In both areas, some parents said that the proposal needed further clarification before they could comment and there were those who hadn't given much thought to the matter.

Mrs D W Weber said: "If free education comes to an end, I'd like to see the money going to the teachers. The quality of teaching is very important for the future of the country."

Mrs Judy Stuart, told us, "If parents are involved in the sense that we pay more so that teachers earn more, I'm all for it. But I find it sickening that the Government has, as usual, passed the buck."

SHE suggested the introduction of a means test.

"We can afford it but other parents might be struggling and could find it almost impossible to educate their children properly."

"The teachers should have the say — not the parents."

Mrs Marie van der Westhuizen backed the view that the extra money should go towards teachers' salaries and Mrs Marlene Schuurman conceded that "if you can't pay teachers' salaries, you can't have free education anyway", but she pointed out that education is state subsidised in many countries.

Mrs Susan Kemp said if parents paid for their children's education, zoning would have to be scrapped.

"Parents will want to send their children to certain schools. As parents we'll expect a lot more."

"It's a ridiculous situation," said an irate Mrs Cheryl Gelder.

"Things are difficult enough as it is. Educating the children is no the interests of the whole country. And what about the black children? Their parents have been paying for schooling and books all along."

Mrs Gloria Horat said philanthropically that, if free schooling for whites was eliminated, it would at least equalise the situation with the black schools.

"I've seen blacks that blacks have had to pay while whites have had their schooling free."

Grandmother Mrs Bucka Jankes felt it was going to mean a more equal distribution of education between the various sections of the population. A father, Mr Laurence Coovry, said the "FED situation was so bad that he was sending his child to a private school next year. "If it would help the educational standard, I think that parents should pay fees."

"I also believe that parents would then have the right to insist on a say in the educational system."

Mr Patricia Milliken felt that it were to benefit the other race groups, in particular blacks, it was the duty of whites to pay. "A means test will be essential to help those parents who are below or on the breadline to give their children a quality education."

Mrs A de Figueiredo, whose daughter, Laura, is in Std 4, said she was happy to pay more if educational standards were maintained.

Mrs and Mr Cassie Pieterse, who have three children ranging from Grade 1 to Std 7, saw the issue in a different light.

"I don't think it's a good idea. How can parents with a lot of children afford to educate them? At high school, one textbook can cost as much as R10 to R10. And primary schoolbooks cost R1 each and there are nine subjects."

"I don't think parents would be able to live with this problem for years."

"Yes, but in our opinion it's also completely unfair. They should have the same as we've had."

Mrs Claudia Marques has four children, including twins, ranging from Grade 2 to Std 2.

At the moment, she pays R4 a child for a term and R9 for the eldest...

"Are they going to scrap free education? I think it's most unfair."

"She did not think it fair for white parents to be forced along with blacks into paying for their children's education."

"They don't pay the same fees we do. Blacks will only be entitled to free education if they're prepared to pay what we pay."

Mrs Dorothy Lorking, with three children ranging from Grade 1 to Std 4, said that if free education were scrapped, it would only be fair to do away with school uniforms.

"I have three children at school and each uniform costs at least R20 a year. My seven-year-old's dress alone costs R10."

She also claimed that, even now, education is hardly free. We're always sending money to the school. They ask for donations for this and that or for cakes to be made. "Parents are going to feel it."

In England, where Mrs Lorking hail from, education is completely free and the wearing of uniforms is optional. Mr and Mrs Iain McAlpine admitted they hadn't given the matter much thought."

"They have the child in Std 2 and another in nursery school. At the moment they pay R8 a year for the primary school child."

"There are pros and cons. Although education is totally free in Britain you pay for it in tax."

"But blacks should definitely have free education as well. Instead of abolishing free education for whites they should rather extend it to the blacks."

Mr and Mrs Iain McAlpine... "Haven't given the matter much thought."

Mrs Bucka Jankes... "If it brings about equal education between all race groups, it can't do any harm."

Mr and Mrs Cassie Pieterse — distinctly against paying more.

Mr Laurence Coventry... "Parents should pay fees if it improves the general education."

Mrs Patricia Milliken... "It's our duty to pay if it results in quality education for all sections of the population."
EDUCATION

What unity in diversity?

It's been a turbulent year for education in SA. Debate the issues and you arouse passions appropriate to love or war. Rightly so. The issues involve the allocation of resources; morality; and the exercise of power. Each community and interest group is struggling to make its voice heard: decisions taken now will echo to the end of the century.

What is the extent and nature of the "crisis"? It depends, of course, on whose viewpoint is considered. For the white teachers, the issue is pay and the status of the profession. For blacks, there is continued if diminishing disparity in per capita expenditure on racial grounds, overcrowded classrooms and the fact that over 60,000 pupils were affected by closed schools in the eastern Cape this year. The crisis, in fact, is part of an interlinked series of crises in the wider society.

If there is any common ground, it is that the bureaucracy spawned by Pretoria (four systems of education) is threatening to stifle the prerogative of individual communities, as taxpayers, to fight for the best system for their children. If, as National Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen has indicated, parents are going to be called on to increase their contributions to education, where is the quid pro quo of greater autonomy for the schools?

At the same time, local autonomy needs to be balanced against the growing consensus for a unitary system — which in turn, is opposed not only by believers in ethnicity, but by those who say the plain political fact is that such a system will be dominated by the Broederbond.

The many contradictions need to be examined. While the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) investigation into education will deliver its full report to the Cabinet in June 1981, many of its deliberations will be public before then, and it has already helped crystallise attitudes. Not least of these has been whether or not to participate in the commission itself, headed by RAU's Professor Jan de Lange.

The southern Transvaal branch of the non-racial National Education Union of SA (Neusa) feels that the basic problems facing education have been "known for years" and has urged its members not to participate as the "HSRC's investigation appears to be a stalling tactic."

Jonathan Paton, a Neusa founder member and an educationist at Wits, adds that "it was also felt the HSRC hadn't consulted the real black spokesmen in setting up the investigation — for example, the Soweto Teachers Action Committee and the Committee of 81 in the Cape." Neusa is not alone in its reservations. The De Lange commission has six blacks on its main committee (out of 25 people), but overall there are many familiar establishment figures from government, industry, and State-supported institutions (including, however, Wits Cape Town University and the Johannesburg College of Education).

The FM understands, in fact, that some leading educationists only agreed to participate on certain provisos — most important, perhaps, being that the recommendations would go directly to the Cabinet. For a while, the debate little
In the head master’s chair

The new Minister of National Education spoke to the FM about the state of education.

FM: What kind of salary increases can teachers expect?

Viljoen: I told a meeting of the Federal Council of Teachers earlier this month that we are working towards an interim adjustment of salaries, probably in the form of an overall percentage increase, hopefully to be announced before Christmas. This should be distinguished from an announcement about a more permanent restructuring of the profession, which will be the result of inputs made by the Venter Commission scheduled for completion by year’s end. After this my department will make recommendations which will be reflected in the next budget.

Is this part of the HSRC Commission?

No. The Venter Commission was set up 20 months ago to research the status of education in SA, especially remuneration, but also what we call roundabouts or red tape — the practical administrative problems that surround the profession. It has already been found that in certain respects the cost of the public sector is better compensated than the education sector and obviously adjustments will be called for.

Should differential salaries be paid for skills in greater demand?

This is very contentious. The teaching profession, through its organised associations, has been very hesitant about introducing this principle. I think they are afraid that if the scarce people are compensated the rest will be neglected. However, I think there are several areas which could call for differentiation. There is the scarcity or difficulty of some subjects; and some areas have a higher cost of living, and greater pressure from outside recruiting agencies.

Should there be a unitary education system?

I’m not in favour. It certainly wouldn’t be acceptable to most people. I am also convinced that the rectification of the present inadequacies in educational services to the various racial groups will be better dealt with if we concentrate on those areas where the backlog is biggest. In a single large department this will be administratively cumbersome.

Nor am I at all in favour of an integrat-
ed education system. Each racial group should retain its own schools and educational system. What is required is a greater degree of co-ordination and interaction between them and, particularly, knowledge of each other.

Are there plans for improved co-ordination between the departments?

Since the Prime Minister’s rationalisation of the executive, a permanent cabinet committee on which all ministers of education sit together with their civil servants has been established. The committee meets every third week and there is now a regular interdepartmental forum where educational matters can receive attention.

Are the gaps in educational expenditure for the various racial groups being significantly narrowed?

Yes. According to Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg of Education and Training, last year the overall increase in expenditure was about 11% of the budget. The increase in his department’s budget was 29%. This year there has been a cumulative increase of 40% over the previous year. The increase in next year’s budget is likely to be more than 50%.

The discrepancy in coloured and Indian education isn’t that large. The area where I think the greatest problem lies is not in facilities but rather in qualifications and the level of training of teachers. Also, the population explosion is going to make it impossible to solve the problems of insufficiently qualified black and coloured teachers in the foreseeable future.

What we need is to emphasise in-service training of teachers and introduce a system of bonuses for educational qualifications. We need to devise methods using educational technology which will extend the services of available teachers.

It has been said that the introduction of computers in classrooms could revolutionise current teaching practices. Surely this is an extremely expensive strategy?

It could be less expensive than the cost of introducing more teachers. Computer-assisted education should be introduced, and this does not imply a replacement of teachers.

Isn’t it inappropriate to introduce high technology solutions in rural areas?

Definitely not. For example, the Bushmen in SWA proved to be highly successful as motor mechanics. The problem of introducing this gadgetry in black schools is not that it is strange, rather the problem lies with the availability of electricity, etc. However, this kind of technology will probably not be introduced at primary, but at secondary level. You can get quite far with less qualified teachers at primary level but after that the system starts to break down.

How do you feel about the introduction of soldiers in schools?

I understand there was some objection to this in Soweto, but in other areas the whole educational system would collapse if people objected to having national servicemen as teachers. It is common practice in SWA.

Should teacher training facilities which are at present operating at half capacity be opened to blacks?

This will not be acceptable to the white population and there would probably be a complete exodus of the remaining candidates from the colleges. There is little likelihood of this being introduced.

Is discrimination against female teachers likely to be removed?

The policy of both my department and the professional organisations is that this discrimination should be removed as soon as possible, and government has accepted this. It is now generally accepted that women and men should be equally compensated for the job, and the reservation of posts for males is probably leading to the loss of female teachers.

Should the universities be open to all?

This would be a question for the universities to decide for themselves. But the whole question is being considered at the moment.
Equal education is only possible within just society

Educational opportunity can only be developed within a political system where all people share power equally and justly, a prominent Indian leader said last night in an address at the 58th Nusas Annual Congress.

More than 200 students from various English-speaking campuses heard Dr. Esop Jassat, former president of the South African Indian Youth Congress who was banned between 1964 and 1974 and who also spent 90 days in detention in 1964, enumerate a freedom charter which called for universal, non-racial education for all children irrespective of race or colour.

Dr. Jassat said it was highly unlikely that parity in education could be instituted "while a dominant group in society monopolises the power structure."

He gave an outline of the African, coloured and Asian pupils and students' stand against apartheid education and their determination to eradicate this "unjust system of unequal education."

CENTRAL ISSUE

"Equality of opportunity is the central issue of the current debate on South African education," Dr. Jassat said.

He said the 1976 black student protest against ethnic education and other grievances was not the beginning of student discontent.

The grievances went back many years. What was being witnessed now in terms of the school boycotts involving thousands of pupils was merely a culmination of serious thinking which had climaxned over the educational crisis, he said.
Deepening crisis in education

DR Gerrit Viljoen certainly speaks on the subject of education with an authority greater than that to which we have been accustomed. This authority is recognised, not only by his political co-believers, but also by many who are not enamoured of either the National Party or the Broederbond.

Dr Viljoen has taken up his post in a time of grave crisis in the schools. The conditions in African schools are often quite appalling. The qualifications of many teachers, the size of the classes, the poverty of the buildings, the lack of playing grounds and the administrative burdens that bear down so heavily on African principals, have resulted in many areas in boycotts, insubordination, arson and violence.

Dr Viljoen is not — as yet — responsible for African education. Though the white schools do not have to contend with these appalling problems, they also are entering a period of crisis. This is the time of speech days and prize-givings and principals’ reports, and a feature of these reports is the crisis in the teaching profession. It is right and proper that principals should report these gatherings of parents and friends of the problems that confront the schools, of the resignations of teachers, of the dangerous fall off of recruitment of aspirant teachers, of classes that spend idle hours each day because they have no teachers.

Principals say that it would be impossible to carry on if it were not for the help of married women teachers. In return for their help, such teachers are accorded a miserable status. They hold temporary posts, and can be fired instantly, which they often are, when their help is no longer required. Dr Viljoen has undertaken to investigate the working conditions.

The Sunday Tribune has come out from time to time in favour of one national department of education for all children. We believe that this will be the only way in which African teachers and African children will see some hope for the future of their
The informal trading sector is not included. Figure 1 shows, in the steepest fashion, the great discrepancy between income from agricultural employment and from employment in the modern sector. People earning intermediate incomes are predominantly migrants migrating from the lower ranges of the labour hierarchy. This inequality is the result of the unbridled power of the capitalists and the weakness of the workers, who are exploited by the employers. The government, in its attempts to solve the problem, has taken no steps to improve the living conditions of the workers. It has only increased the taxes and reduced the wages. The recent elections have shown that the government is not interested in improving the conditions of the workers.

Section 10(1) of the Act defines the conditions under which a domestic African may stay in prescribed areas for longer than 72 hours. These are:

a) if he has resided continuously in the area for one employer for at least 10 years or lived there continuously for at least 15 years and has not been
EDUCATION in South Africa is in turmoil. Children in black schools are forced to study in appalling conditions and protests against inferior education and teacher shortages provoke boycotts and violence.

In white schools the crisis has become so critical that an estimated 90,000 pupils in the Transvaal alone spend some time idle every day.

The reason — there are no teachers to teach them.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen is probably the best man in the country to handle the current crisis in white education. He has proved himself as an academic and educator — serving as principal of the Rand Afrikaans University and at times it is clear he regards himself primarily as a member of the teaching profession.

He has a unique insight into the problems teachers face and understands the difficulties of negotiating a fair contract for them.

Bankruptcy

Dr Viljoen does not mince his words: "In addressing teachers' meetings I have been emphasising that they are complaining in vain.

The overall dissatisfaction of the teachers with their profession is affecting the willingness of youngsters to join.

While I fully appreciate the frustrations and the need for strong protest on the part of the teachers, I think one must also realise we must be careful about the way in which we air our criticism.

But he also has some brakhtags for the education authorities.

"One of the frustrations of the job is that my authority is limited. My department can only try to provide leadership in the overall educational family. The provincial authorities have direct responsibility for education.

"I think they are really..."
Frustration

"There is insufficient iteration and liaison administratively between the provinces. This is a problem that dates back to 1976. In that year, the government was warned that the country was facing a crisis in education. Since then, the situation has not improved."

"The situation has been exacerbated by the fact that the provinces are not collectively responsible for the education system. Each province operates independently, and there is a lack of coordination and communication."

Apart from the standing committee on education, the government has also appointed two independent commissions to investigate the position of teachers. One is the Venter Commission, which is due to report to Dr Viljoen before the start of the new term. The other is the Vermeulen Commission, which is due to report in September.

The situation between the teaching profession and the government has become increasingly tense. Teachers are complaining about low salaries, long working hours, and the lack of support from the government. The government, on the other hand, is concerned about the high cost of teacher salaries and the need to maintain financial stability.

This is a delicate balance that needs to be managed carefully. The government must ensure that it is fulfilling its obligations to the teaching profession while also maintaining the financial health of the country. At the same time, teachers must understand the financial constraints that the government faces and work collaboratively to find solutions that benefit both parties.

Paid less

"We are all aware of the situation in the teaching profession. Teachers have been paid less than their counterparts in other sectors. This has been a long-standing issue that needs to be addressed.

The government needs to take action to ensure that teachers are paid fairly and that their salaries are commensurate with the work they do. This is essential for attracting and retaining qualified teachers.

On the position of foreign teachers:

We have had discussions with the Department of Employment and Labour about the possibility of hiring foreign teachers. This is a viable option that could help alleviate the teacher shortage in some of the provinces.

The basic issue is that we need to ensure that teachers are paid fairly and that their salaries are commensurate with the work they do. This is essential for attracting and retaining qualified teachers.
New teaching body planned

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

The creation of a multi-racial statutory body, representative of all teachers' interests, is under consideration by the Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education.

In concept, the body would:

- Negotiate salaries and service conditions at Government level.
- Be part of negotiations at all levels.
- Declare a labour dispute and demand arbitration if negotiations reached an impasse between the Government and teachers.
- Discuss the teachers' right to strike if negotiations failed completely.
- It was evolved at the 77th Congress of the Afrikaans Transvaalse Onder-wysevereniging in September this year.

Teachers present at the congress unanimously accepted the idea of a statutory teachers' body, and proposals were carried forward to a meeting of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations in October.

The FCTA circulated a questionnaire to all the white affiliated teacher organisations in South Africa to determine feeling about the concept of a statutory body.

Mr. Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, said the proposals as laid down by the FCTA received the full support of his organisation.

So far the Federal Council — representative of all of South Africa's white teachers, has accepted the concept and feelers are being extended to black teacher organisations to determine their thoughts on the issue.

Mr. Kees Steyn, general-secretary of the FCTA was not available for comment, but it is believed the proposal has been forwarded by the FCTA to the Human Sciences Research Council commission into education for consideration.
Matric-marking strike plan falls through

The proposed teacher boycott of the matric results collapsed today because of the last-minute factor involved in the strike election.

After Senator Owen Horwood’s shock announcement on Thursday night that the strike would be postponed to Sunday, thestrike action was cancelled. Teachers across the country met over the weekend to discuss the matter.

One angry teacher, who was one of the few who attended the meeting, said, “They refuse to recognize the teacher crisis, they can do without matric results.”

Strong representation was made to the Transvaal Teachers Association for support on Friday, but according to the president, Mr Peter Mundell, it was already too late.

“Senator Horwood’s announcement threw the cat among the pigeons. It was unwise, and badly timed and created a totally unnecessary air of despondency among teachers,” he said.

“We are waiting for action from the Federal Council of Teachers’ Association, and if there is no response, we will immediately convene an emergency committee meeting to discuss the issues.”

“In practical terms, a boycott of the matric results is impossible. By now, most teachers have already begun marking — most of them away from their homes.”

Prospects for the New Year seem even worse than before as teachers prepare to go on holiday tomorrow, and the Transvaal Education Department has finally announced more than 800 vacant posts in Transvaal schools, according to Mr Jack Ballard, secretary of the TTA.
EDUCATION BREAKTHROUGH!
The principles are:

- Equal opportunities for education should be provided for every inhabitant, irrespective of race, colour, creed and sex.
- Equivalent standards of education should be maintained by the means available.
- Education should afford positive recognition of the commonality as well as the diversity of the religious and cultural ways of life of inhabitants.

The HSRC indicates that it favours equal education within the context of the status quo — with the maintenance of separate schools for each race group. Provision of formal education should be primarily the responsibility of the State. But other organisations and the individual should also have a responsibility and say.

- Recognition of the professional status of the teacher and lecturer is of fundamental importance to the quality of education.

Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education, described the principles as "very encouraging."

"The present system has a built-in bias towards whites. We are paying the price of generations of neglect. Although the principles are good and certain very encouraging, it will take a long time to rescue us from the legacy of the past."

He said if the final report of the HSRC followed closely to the principles: "The final outcome will be a vast improvement on what we have at present."

Ralph Thomas, chairman of the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa), said although the principles showed an enlightened approach they were not far reaching enough. They did not point towards an open system of education. "We don't believe in separatism. These principles are limiting themselves to equal opportunities and equivalent standards of education."

"They don't provide for an open system (mixed schooling) and, until that comes about, anomalies which now exist will remain."

Pat Samuels, president of the Teachers Association of South Africa (Tasa), said although the principles on the whole seemed sound, they were limited. They had obviously been formulated to preserve the status quo. No recognition was given to those who wanted an open society, he said.

Cliff Matthew, a member of the education committee of the Natal Provincial Council, welcomed the move towards equality in education. "Whites might have to make sacrifices if more was to be spent on black education. However this would benefit them in the long term," he said.
Steyn replies to Donald Woods

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — South Africa’s Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Marais Steyn, said in a letter to the Observer newspaper yesterday that his most worthwhile achievement as a cabinet minister was “the introduction of compulsory education for hundreds of thousands of coloured and Indian children.”

Mr Steyn was replying to a lengthy article in a recent issue of the Observer by the self-exiled South African editor, Donald Woods.

Mr Steyn has received considerable attention from the British media since his arrival here. He has also been the subject of a BBC radio profile.

In his letter to the Observer, Mr Steyn wrote:

“In reply to ‘Lost ideals of an Envoy’ by Donald Woods, I must point out that the government and peoples of South Africa were faced with grave and serious problems which were fully reported, also in this country, during the six years I was privileged to serve as a cabinet minister.

Compulsory school

“Throughout this period, I was responsible for the affairs of the significant Asian minority of South Africa. Very soon the large portfolio of community development was added, and later I also became responsible, inter alia, for coloured affairs.

“I was privileged to introduce compulsory education for first Indian, and subsequently also for Coloured children.

“The standard of education is the same for all. The examinations written by all children are the responsibility of the Joint Matriculation Board and the papers written by them are marked by examiners unaware of the race of the examinees.

“During my term as Minister of Community Development, Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs, one of my chief responsibilities was to provide decent housing for all our people.

“The Department of Community Development also set about providing multi-racial facilities at restaurants, theatres, hotels, tearooms and similar facilities where the need arose. Discrimination that hurt is disappearing on all sides and I am proud of my part in carrying out this objective.

“It is said that under the Group Areas Act, people are being forced out of their homes and removed to distant locations. It is a fact, however, that 90 percent of the people who had to be relocated came from slums so squalid and filthy that they were totally unfit for human habitation.

“I could say much more about the many developments, improvements and adaptations which are being wrought in South Africa to the benefit of all, but I feel that I have said enough of the positive achievements of my government to show that the stark, black picture often painted depends upon the suppression of important facts.

“I look forward with confidence to my mission here in London. Whereas in the past I could serve the peoples of South Africa, even if only in a small way, I hope to continue to do so by promoting better understanding, goodwill, and constructive relations between the peoples of South Africa and Great Britain.”
Scepticism on education plan

Own Correspondent

LEADING black and white educationists, as well as the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), have reacted with scepticism to the leaked contents of the confidential blueprint on education by the government-initiated Human Sciences Research Council.

The contents of a 12-point report by the council's main committee were confirmed yesterday by members of the committee who said it had been sent out for comment to all those concerned with education.

Educationists reacted by saying that the report compounded their earlier fears that the investigation was part of the government's "total strategy".

The chairman of the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (Nessa), Mr Ralph Thomas, said yesterday that the blueprint did not point towards an open system of education — the minimum demand by black teachers and pupils — and could in no way solve the "highly explosive education crisis".

And the president of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa), Mr Pat Samuels, warned that the 12 principles had obviously been formulated to preserve the status quo, with no recognition having been given to those who wanted an open society.

Dr Alex Boraine, PFP spokesman on education, said while it was encouraging that there was a clear commitment to equal educational opportunities, there was a "built-in contradiction" — a strict adherence to the status quo and to separate education for separate racial groups.

The principles included in the report were equal opportunities for all irrespective of race, colour, creed and sex, the provision of equivalent standards maintained by the means available, the positive recognition of the "commonality" as well as the diversity of the religious and cultural ways of life of inhabitants, as well as the maintenance of separate schools for each race group.

Mr Thomas yesterday echoed the views of other black educationists when he said "the HSRC inquiry was used as a stalling tactic" by the authorities at a time when South Africa faced a major, and growing, crisis in education.

Black pupils, students and teachers demanded the scrapping of the Broederbond-controlled National Christian educational model.

If the government's only response to black demands for unitary non-racial education system was better facilities for blacks and the introduction of school fees for whites, it would only be a "matter of time" before boycotts and unrest in the black community would erupt once more.
Teachers sceptical of ‘racist’ probe

BY ARNOLD GEYER

THE controversial Government-initiated Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education is committed to school apartheid.

And while it favours the promotion of equal education opportunities, this will only take place within the context of the status quo.

This emerged from a 12-point report by the investigation’s main committee, which was leaked to a Sunday newspaper and was confirmed yesterday by members of the committee.

Leading black and white educators as well as the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) have reacted with scepticism to the contents of the confidential blueprint, saying this compounded their earlier fears that the investigation was part of the Government’s “total strategy.”

And they stressed that equal opportunities would be meaningless if the policy of separate development, including school apartheid, had to be maintained.

While they described as “encouraging and more enlightening than before” the principle of equal education opportunities, they slammed the investigation’s commitment to “separation” and the “preservation of the status quo”.

Mr Ralph Thomas, chairman of the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa), said yesterday the blueprint did not point towards an open system of education — the minimum demand by black teachers and pupils — and would in no way solve the “highly explosive education crisis”.

And the president of the Teachers’ Association of South Africa (Tasa), Mr Pat Samuel, warned that the 12 principles had obviously been formulated to preserve the status quo, with no recognition having been given to those who wanted an open society.

Dr Alex Boraine, PFP spokesman on education, said while it was encouraging that there was a clear commitment to equal education opportunities, there was a “built-in contradiction” — a strict adherence to the status quo and to separate education for separate racial groups.

“In other words the investigation team is seeking to do its work from within a strait-jacket, jeopardising an open education system from the very beginning,” he said.

Members of the HSRC’s investigation team yesterday confirmed that the 12-point report had earlier been drafted by the investigation’s main committee and sent out for comment to all those concerned with education.

The 12 principles included equal opportunities for all irrespective of race, colour, creed and sex; the provision of equivalent standards maintained by the means available; the positive recognition of the “commonality as well as the diversity” of the religious and cultural ways of life of inhabitants; and the maintenance of separate schools for each race group.

Mr Thomas yesterday echoed the views of other black educators when he said:

● The HSRC inquiry was used as a “stalling tactic” by the authorities at a time when South Africa faced a major, and growing, crisis in education.

● Black pupils, students and teachers were more interested in the type of education they were receiving than the amounts spent on facilities and demanded the scrapping of the Broederbond-controlled National Christian Education model.

● If the Government’s only response to black demands for a unitary non-racial education system was better facilities for blacks and the introduction of school fees for whites, it would only be “a matter of time” before boycotts and unrest in the black community would erupt once more.

● The breakdown of apartheid had to start at school level and was the only way to save the country from possible “bloody confrontation”.

Mr Thomas yesterday echoed the views of other black educators when he said:
Mixed reaction to education blueprint

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

There has been conflicting reaction to the 12 point plan blueprint "leaked" by the Human Sciences Research Council committee investigating education. The blueprint advocates separate schools but commits the HSRC to supporting equal education for all races.

According to the plan, which was leaked to Sunday newspapers, equal opportunities for education should be provided for every citizen irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex.

However the HFRC has also indicated that such education must take place within the context of the status quo — maintaining separate schools for each race group.

Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education, has supported the idea of equal education but condemned the proposal that this be done in separate schools.

He said there was an inherent contradiction in the report in that it made a clear commitment to equal education opportunities but restricted these to separate education for different race groups.

"Qualified workers" choose their employment in a prescribed area or have such Black in his employ and no Black may take up or be in such employment in a prescribed area unless permission to take up employment has been granted to such Black by the labour officer concerned.  

The concessions are given by way of special exemption from this rule. Permission is 'deemed to have been granted' for qualified workers in their (Administration) Board area. Permission 'shall not be refused' if 'suitable accommodation is available' for qualified workers crossing Board frontiers.


As Hindson points out, the exemption from having to get a work-seeker's permit merely legitimises a widespread practice of arranging employment first and then getting permission 'to look for a job'. The second, conditional concession has more
MANY coloured pupils failed their final examinations and there was disillusionment with the education system when the school year ended last week.

This is the view of a white teacher, who does not wish to be identified, at a secondary coloured school which was seriously affected by the schools boycott this year.

The teacher said many of the pupils believed their sacrifices during the boycott had been in vain.

"No appreciable improvements have materialised since the boycotts. Textbooks arrived — which were due in January anyway — and damaged schools had been repaired.

"But this leaves us back at square one. Nothing constructive has been done to indicate goodwill on the part of the Government — after they had admitted that the grievances were justified," the teacher said.

BAD OMEN.

"This is a bad omen for the future.

"Coloured people do not have the vote, which is the accepted channel for grievances."

The teacher said: 'Spokesmen for the pupils would say the boycott had succeeded because it had created an awareness of their unequal status.

"But as for the conditions — nothing has changed.'
the shocking discrepancies between white and coloured education,' said the teacher, who also taught at a white school.

'They knew they were sacrificing chances of a good job and higher education but they did it for the children who will follow them.

'I personally saw no intimidation. It is comforting for whites to delude themselves that the boycott was organised by a few intimidators.'

The teacher said the organisation of the pupils was democratic, with elected representatives for every school.

'Before the boycott there were between 40 and 60 children in each class — which is ridiculous. It causes immense difficulties for both pupil and teacher.'

PENNED IN

'In some classrooms there were so many pupils that the desks came right up to the blackboard, and the teacher was penned in,' she said.

The teacher said at white schools there were a few classes with a high number of pupils.

At white schools you don't teach children who are alienated from the whole system.

'The excessive numbers in the classrooms dropped drastically after the boycott as children realised they had little chance of passing the year-end exams,' she said.

There was a widespread shortage of textbooks before the boycott, with three children often having to share one book.

'There is little or no organised sport because of lack of equipment,' the teacher said.

'Even the libraries are sparsely populated with books as to be a mockery of the word,' she said.

'A token number of coloured schools do have facilities. They are a showpiece of the coloured education system — to prove to the outside world there are decent schools with decent conditions.'
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No. R. 2600
19 December 1980


The Minister of Education and Training has, by virtue of section 44 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. In the Schedule "the Regulations" shall mean the regulations published under Government Notice R. 2258 of 4 November 1977.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

No. R. 2600
19 December 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE TOELATING VAN LEERLINGE TOT, DIE BEHEER OOR EN BEHANDELING VAN LEERLINGE BY, EN DIE SKORSING EN UITZETTING VAN LEERLINGE UIT STAATSKOJE, GEMEENSKAPSKOJE EN STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOJE

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae betekens die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Groeversmentskennisgewing R. 2258 van 4 November 1977.
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
No. R. 2596 19 December 1980

The Minister of Internal Affairs, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 33 (1) (c) of the Indians Education Act, 1965 (Act 61 of 1965), has made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations promulgated under Government Notice R. 723 of 13 May 1966, as amended by the regulations promulgated under Government Notice R. 1544 of 18 July 1980.

2. Regulation 10 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (4) of the following subregulation:

"(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulations (1), (2) and (3), the Director may in exceptional cases summarily expel any pupil from the school and also prohibit such pupil from attending any other school under the control of the Department".

DEPARTEMEN VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDEN
No. R. 2596 19 December 1980

Die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleentheide het krags die bewoondheid hom verleen by artikel 33 (1) (c) van die Wet op Onderwyssings vir Indiërs, 1965 (Wet 61 van 1965), die regulasies uitgevaardig soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskenningsgewing R. 723 van 13 Mei 1966, soos gewysig by die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskenningsgewing R. 1544 van 18 Julie 1980.

2. Regulatie 10 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die vervanging van subregulasie (4) deur die volgende:

"(4) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasies (1), (2) en (3), kan die Direkteur in uitsonderlike gevalle 'n leerling summier uit die skool sit en verbyt dat so 'n leerling enige ander skool onder die beheer van die Departement bywoon."."
Education (S5)
Planning for People

"The SA economy is investing too much money in physical capital and not enough in human capital." This is the conclusion drawn by Merckbank's survey on "Employment through Education" published this month. Production over the past decade has also become increasingly capital-intensive, a position irreconcilable with rapid population growth, and one which is leading to increasing structural unemployment, the survey argues.

As a result, a highly remunerative industrial sector, consisting of a small population of skilled people, is surrounded by increasing numbers of unskilled unemployed. These trends are partly the result of the artificially low cost of acquiring capital related to the artificially high cost of acquiring skilled manpower.

The report suggests that a considerable under-investment in education seems to have set in over the past two decades leading to a serious undersupply of skilled manpower from domestic sources and an inflation of the real cost of skilled manpower.

Government expenditure on teacher training, and moves towards introducing educational parity within the educational systems, has not done much to improve matters. For example, despite ratio increases during the Seventies, the absolute difference in government per capita expenditure on whites and blacks has increased from R260 per pupil to R460.

Black education is beset with many problems, not least the educational qualifications of teachers. In 1978, 91% of all black teachers possessed only a junior certificate or lower school qualifications — and only 2.4% of black teachers were graduates compared with 28% of white teachers. Only 15% have matriculation or senior certificate qualifications.

Real expenditure on education in SA has remained virtually constant, showing an increase of only 28% during the Seventies although pupil numbers increased by 54% over the same period. This implies that real expenditure per pupil has considerably declined. As a proportion of the national budget, expenditure declined from 10% to 13%, partly a reflection of both rapid population growth and a rapid escalation of government expenditure on defence.

To attain a growth rate of 5% per year, at least half of the increase in the skilled labour component over the next two decades will have to come from the ranks of blacks. However, in 1976 about 83% of all economically active black males in urban areas had virtually no education while 42% had an educational level less than Std 6.
SA is selling education short, says professor

By Carolyn Dempster

Education Reporter

South Africa is selling education short, and tertiary education is suffering just as much as secondary, Professor J T Steele, dean of the faculty of commerce at Witwatersrand University, said this week.

He was commenting on the fact that of a total of 356 final year B Accountancy students, only 110 passed outright — a low 31 percent.

Several students who contacted The Star claimed the results were a reflection of poor tutelage and lack of lecturer interest during the year. Professor Steele attributes the dissatisfaction and poor results to, among other things, the economic boom and shortage of skilled labour.

"I am extremely disappointed with and concerned about the poor results of students in the final year of studies towards becoming chartered accountants," said Professor Steele.

"It would be simplistic and wrong to base any explanation on 'a poor crop of students," he said.

A large number of students study part-time and have to cope with the added strain of a full-time job, usually as an articulated clerk in a firm of auditors.

"Clerks are required to assume responsibilities for workloads of increasing intensity because of both the economic boom and the shortage of qualified accountants," Professor Steele said.

"The conflict between the demands made by work and study is undoubtedly one of the major contributory factors to the poor results."

This assertion is born out by the relatively high pass rate of 78 percent among the full-time B Diploma in accountancy students.

Political uncertainty and the exodus of many well-qualified chartered accountants in the years following 1976 were also given as reasons for the poor results.

Professor Steele pointed out that a senior lecturer after many years of experience would earn less than a newly-qualified CA in the commercial world. This lured lecturers into commerce.

There has also been a world-wide trend to upgrade standards in the accounting profession, and over the past two years Wits has been changing the B Acc syllabus to conform to the higher standards.

Although 34 percent of this year's B Acc students will get a "second bite" at their degree in the form of supplementary examinations in January, the poor results and high failure rates are problems which will continue, said Professor Steele.
Fund gave R1.5m to education

Mercury Reporter

THE Sugar Association's Trust Fund has given more than R1 500 000 for educational purposes during 15 years of its existence.

A statement by the association said the amount made available for black bursaries had been boosted from R50 000 in 1980 to R60 000 in 1981.
Report may alter course of teaching

By Carolyn Dempster

Education Reporter

Vital policy decisions on the future of teaching could be made on the basis of a major report due to be handed to the Minister of Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, tomorrow.

The report, of the Ven- ter Committee, headed by Mr Roux Venter of the Department of National Education, has just been completed. It contains comparisons of teachers' salaries, status and service conditions with those of other professions.

Dr Viljoen has promised that the recommendations, once reviewed, will be tabled in Parliament and could be incorporated in the budget for public service employees.

However, anything less than a 25 percent "immediate" increase with the promise of a 50 per cent increase in salaries will not be tolerated and will accelerate the teacher exodus, says Mr Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association.

"A new manifestation of the teacher crisis has been the hardening attitude of school principals," Mr Mundell said.

"Many are now adopting the attitude that they would resign if things do not improve immediately."

During 1980 Transvaal teachers resigned at the rate of 21 a day.

This brought the total number of resignations for 1980 to 4,000. Mr Minster of Finance Senator Horwood's damning statement last month that teachers would have to wait until the new year for salary increases announcements did irreparable damage to recruitment drives, said Mr Mundell.

Applications at three major teacher training colleges in the Transvaal were down at least 40 per cent and as a direct result several lecturing staff have been retrenched.

A spokesman for the Department of National Education said the report was highly confidential and would be forwarded to the Federal Council of Teachers Associations, the four Directors of Education and the Committee of University Heads for their perusal.

The report was also to be reviewed by the Commission for Administration and the Treasury before going to the Cabinet, he said.

The 2,200 page report has taken the committee four months to research and compile.
Threat to bursaries which give South Africa skills

ONE of the most serious of the many crises facing this country is the acute shortage of skilled manpower. It is one of the great ironies of our social, educational, economic and political systems that this is accompanied by large-scale unemployment and poverty.

Related attempts are at last being made, although still on a inadequately inadequate scale, to remedy the training structures that can produce the skills we need. For some years, in the forefront of such efforts have been bursary trust funds. Now a large annual sum of money is contributed by overseas firms and is about to be terminated and the repercussions unless something can be done will be very grave indeed.

Follow-up

Recently on behalf of the Institute of Race Relations, in a follow-up on what a few of its coloured and African bursary recipients in the Western Cape do after they have qualified, I was impressed by their successive and by the fact that without financial assistance development of their talents would have been denied them.

Twenty-five year-old Nopho Ndogu, who lives with her parents and brother in Wenberg, had to rely entirely on bursaries to cover high and ongoing university fees.

Financial difficulties were even more acute in the case of Rambela Ndogu, who has contributed R92,000 for educational bursaries for all races. She found that her education was not affected because she was able to attend classes and attend the Institute of Race Relations in Cape Town.

The number of bursary recipients has been reduced due to the economic difficulties faced by the Institute. However, the fund continues to provide assistance to students who are committed to their studies and have a clear goal in mind for the future.

The Institute of Race Relations (IRR) is a non-profit organization that provides educational opportunities to students from disadvantaged backgrounds. It offers bursaries, scholarships, and other forms of financial assistance to help students finance their education.

The IRR aims to address the needs of students who are facing financial barriers to higher education. By providing funding, the IRR helps to ensure that students have the opportunity to pursue their academic goals and contribute to the development of their communities.

In conclusion, the IRR plays a crucial role in promoting access to higher education for students from disadvantaged backgrounds. By offering financial assistance, the IRR helps to level the playing field and provide equal opportunities for all students.
a) Griqualand Exploration and Finance Company Ltd. Sentrust owns a further 12.48% of the shares of this company. G.E.F.C.O. mines only blue asbestos and owns the following mines and mills 100%.

   i) Coretsi Asbestos Pty Ltd which has 1 mine at Kuruman.
   ii) Merencor Asbestos Mine Pty Ltd with 1 mine and 1 mill at Kuruman.
   iii) Griqualand Asbestos Pty Ltd with 1 mine at Kuruman.
   iv) Rieses Farm with 2 mines and the main mill at Kuruman.
   v) Coretsi.

b) Meauli.

   i) AS
   ii) Ml

In addition to the above situations:

   a) As
   b) Co
   c) O
   d) Pa
   e) Ga

2. The Barl subsidiary, Co Ltd, bought Group based in the diary of Charter Consolidated and owned the following mines prior to May 1979. 100%

   a) Cape Blue Mines Pty Ltd which mine only Blue Asbestos and operate
      i) the Pomfret Mine and Mill
      ii) the Groenwater Mine at Postmasburg
      iii) the Keepes mine which at the time of writing is inoperative.
   b) Equipe Pty Ltd which mines Asbestos at Penge.

Both are now 100% owned by TCLE. In 1971 Charter Consolidated owned more than 20% interest in TCLE. No later information appeared in company reports.

been suggested that these have provided the main impetus for downward revision of the exposure levels, substitution with safer substances and bans on asbestos imports and production where these exist. The exact details of this pressure in each country concerned have not been examined and the historical chronicling of the steps in this process would be an important area for further research.

By mid-1979 for South Africa the crisis was far worse than it had been at first. The newspaper The Star reported on January 7, 1979: 'The situation was a crisis without a solution'.

An illustration in the case of South Africa is the impending transfer of an entire asbestos textile factory from Hamburg in West Germany to Philippolis in Cape Town. This factory will produce asbestos textiles for local consumption and for export.