PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT. - B.E.D.

1-8-80 - 31-12-80
Dr A L BORAIN asked the Minister of Education and Training

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Yes, I am of the opinion that the Council of the University had no other option but to suspend the classes and send the students home.
Mr A L BORaine asked the Minister of Education and Training:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The North</th>
<th>Zululand</th>
<th>Fort Hare</th>
<th>Medunsa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>159</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Sciences</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pupils cost of stationary/textbooks/prescribed books

Dr A L BORAIN asked the Minister of Education and Training

WEDNESDAY, 16 APRIL 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>R3.50</td>
<td>R12.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbooks</td>
<td>R6.60</td>
<td>R18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescribed books</td>
<td>R5.60</td>
<td>R14.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>R15.70</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>R45.20†</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>R4 717 000</td>
<td>R3 538 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbooks</td>
<td>R3 651 000</td>
<td>R2 566 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescribed books</td>
<td>R3 675 000</td>
<td>R3 450 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>R12 043 000</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>R9 554 000†</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

†Calculations are based on the average prices of books. Prices, however, differ substantially.
MONDAY, 12 MAY 1980

†Indicates translated version

For written reply 12/5/80

Black student teachers. bursaries

635 Dr A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Education and Training

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) 2 063

(b) R453 385
full-time candidates simultaneously
The following facts are revealing
More than 23 000 full-time Std 10 candidates wrote the Senior Certificate examination in 1979. No fewer than 97 695 private candidates entered for different subjects for the same examination. The Department's examining function does not, however, end here. It also administers external Std 5 and Std 8 examinations. In 1979, 297 211 full-time Std 5 candidates and 141 000 full-time Std 8 candidates sat for these examinations. The numbers of private candidates were 7 260 and 37 740 respectively. If these figures are added together, it is evident that the Department had to handle the examining of 604 036 candidates in 1979. This figure surpasses the total school enrolment of most other education departments.

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

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

---

Question standing over from Friday, 2 May 1980

Black students: Matriculation/Senior

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING replied to Question 11 by Mrs H. SUZMAN:

Question:

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

Reply:

No

(a) Due to the magnitude of the Department's examining function it has become physically impossible to conduct examinations for private and
Dr A. L. Boraine asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many Black pupils in the White areas of the Republic (a) entered for and (b) passed the Std 5, Std 8 and Std 10 or equivalent examinations, respectively, at the end of 1979?

(2) How many of those who passed the Std 10 or equivalent examination qualified for university entrance?

The Minister of Education and Training:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Std 5</th>
<th>Std 8</th>
<th>Std 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>91 002</td>
<td>38 886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>60 300</td>
<td>27 382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) 1 148
21/4/80

Education + Training Amendment Bill

[Second Reading Reversed]

See Hansard 10 cols. 4403 - 4412
(a) How many teacher training institutions were administered by his Department as at 31 March 1979, (b) where are they situated and (c) how many students were enrolled at each institution as at that date?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) 7
(b)  
(c)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transvaal</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soweto</td>
<td>366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebokeng</td>
<td>194</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soshangwe</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middelburg</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natal

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulwer</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Orange Free State

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kroonstad</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistics as on the first Tuesday of March 1979

1 845
Dr A L BORAIN asked the Minister of Education and Training:

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a), (b) and (c)

The requested information with regard to foreign students is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Transkei</th>
<th>Bophuthatswana</th>
<th>Swaziland</th>
<th>Zimbabwe</th>
<th>Malawi</th>
<th>Lesotho</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medunsa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The North</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>298</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zululand</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Hare</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The requested information in respect of faculties is not readily available.
Dr A L BORAIN asked the Minister of Education and Training:

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1 381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 241
Education and Training
Amendment Bill
2nd Reading

See Hansard 9 cols 4351-4358
See S. Hansard 5 cols 1182-1184
510 Mr H E 1 VAN Rensburg asked the Minister of Education and Training:

1. How many farm schools were there in the Republic in 1977, 1978 and 1979, respectively?

2. What was the total subsidy paid from State revenue sources in respect of these schools in each of these years?

The Minister of Education and Training replied:

1. The reply to your question is contained in my Department's Annual Report for 1979 (Table 1.1) and is as follows:

   - 1977: 4,397
   - 1978: 4,556
   - 1979: 4,734

2. 1977–'78 R14,672,000
   1978–'79 R19,140,000
   1979–'80 Particulars will only be available towards August 1980.

These amounts represent expenditure in respect of salaries of teachers, furniture, books and other school requisites and school buildings.
Dr A L BORAIN asked the Minister of Education and Training:

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

University of Fort Hare R2 029,74
University of the North R2 547,82
University of Zululand R2 987,73

The cost to the State per student in respect of the Medical University of Southern Africa is not readily available as it is an integrated institution consisting of a medical faculty, training hospital and paramedic courses.
481. Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of Education and Training:

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

27 MARCH 1980

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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

Estimates based on retail prices in Pretoria.
What was the capital expenditure of each of the universities for Blacks' financial year 1978-79?

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

- Medunsa: R6 371,73
- University of the North: R2 078,54
- University of Fort Hare: R2 030,50
- University of Zululand: R1 885,73
Dr A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Education and Training:

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

The requested information is contained in my Department's 1979 Annual Report. See page 179.
Supplementary Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Alleged Irregularities in the Former Department of Information

Mr D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior:

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

No (a) and (b) fall away.
Kwa Thuma primary schools

351. Dr A L Bop Scrn asked the Minister of Education and Training:

5. How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools were there in Kwa Thuma at the start of the 1979 school year?

(2) (a) how many classrooms were available and (b) what was the pupil enrolment in each school.

(3) whether any further classrooms were provided at any of these schools during 1979.

(b) at what cost.

(4) whether any new schools or classrooms are to be built during 1980, if so, (a) how many and (b) at what cost?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) of 20

(b) 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of school</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canon-Rakale</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkhonolwe</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nko-Maleko</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nko-Tshweni</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwa-Thuna</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qondwa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thembe-Lukazulu</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Habedi</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogogang</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximini</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzomsha</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redunalewe</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1 066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhelwe</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sechaba</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEDNESDAY 12 MARCH 1980**

352

| Thez-Twala       | 12 | 1 120 |
| Twong             | 16 | 802  |
| Unsoomvu         | 12 | 1 068 |
| Zithembu         | 9  | 533  |
| Kristo Nkossi    | 16 | 870  |
| Zamani           | 237|      |
| **Sub-total**    | 259|      |
| **Secondary schools** | | |
| Kenneth Masheka | 16 | 579  |
| Phaung            | 16 | 1 027 |
| Thakala          | 52 | 2 220 |
| **Sub-total**    | 259|      |
| Total             | 558| 19 620 |
Black pupils' Junior Certificate examination

10 Mr. Rev. SWAPPI asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) What date was the final paper for the Junior Certificate examination for black pupils written in 1979, and (b) was the results of the examination notified to pupils on that date?

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

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) (a) 26 November 1979

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

(2) Yes

(a) The figures are not readily available

(b) Various areas

(c) For various reasons i.e., irregularities before and during the examination and candidate six weeks wrote the wrong question papers

(d) As soon as results were available

(3) 14 January 1980
D. A. L. BORaine asked the
Minister of Education and Training:

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
TRAINING:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>(i)</th>
<th>(ii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Fort Hare</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of the North</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Zululand</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical University of</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAPE TOWN: Trouble spots in the Cape yesterday.

- Modderdam High School has become the fifth school in the Western Cape to be closed by the authorities because of continued unrest and the boycott of classes.

- There was a complete stay-away at the Alexander Bunting High School in Athlone, but at most other schools normal classes were being held and attendances were reported at between 70% and 100%.

- The principal of Vista High School in Schotsche Kloof said only about 30% of pupils attended classes.

- A spokesman for Trafalgar High in Walmer Estate said 64 out of 732 pupils did not attend classes.

- The stay-away at black high schools and higher primary schools in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa continued yesterday.

— Sapa
'Children must decide for themselves'

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

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

'PARENTS of boycotting pupils in the Western Cape have decided that their children will no longer return to school until the Department of Education and Training meets its demands. The protest was announced by the Department of Education and Training during the recent teachers' strike.

The mother said the younger children should be told to return to school because they are not old enough to go and work. If the schools remain closed indefinitely, then all pupils from Standard 2 to Form 5 (Std 10) are affected by the boycott.

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

'Boycott in PE called off'

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

The decision is not expected to affect the Western Cape boycott in the near future, as the Education Department has suspended the boycott.

Firstly, the pupil's situation is seen as a victim of the education system, which they say has failed to provide them with the education they need. They want to have a say in their education and are refusing to return to school until their demands are met.

Secondly, the pupil's situation is seen as a victim of the broader education system, which they say has failed to provide them with the education they need. They want to have a say in their education and are refusing to return to school until their demands are met.

Thirdly, the pupil's situation is seen as a victim of the broader education system, which they say has failed to provide them with the education they need. They want to have a say in their education and are refusing to return to school until their demands are met.

Fourthly, the pupil's situation is seen as a victim of the broader education system, which they say has failed to provide them with the education they need. They want to have a say in their education and are refusing to return to school until their demands are met.

Finally, the pupil's situation is seen as a victim of the broader education system, which they say has failed to provide them with the education they need. They want to have a say in their education and are refusing to return to school until their demands are met.
Turtloop lecturers demand that registrar must quit

BY J S MOJAPELO

The Black Academic Staff Association (Basu) of the University of the North (Turtloop) has demanded the immediate removal of the university's academic registrar, Professor J C Steenkamp.

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

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

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

Basu claims that Prof Steenkamp was the major cause of the recent disturbances on the campus according to Basu, his presence at the university was a "major factor which contributed towards the administration's negative image."

In its memorandum to Prof Van der Merwe and the minister, Basu said it had been accused in the past of acting in "repulsion" with the students.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Steenkamp holds two doctorates.

The association claimed that while he was acting rector of Turtloop recently, Prof Steenkamp ran completely out of ideas and the student unrest continued. In attempting to resolve crises at the university instead of using recognised and respectable methods that had proved effective elsewhere, Basu said.

University authorities said yesterday that the situation at Turtloop was back to normal and that students had returned to lectures.
In Port Elizabeth, plans are underway to arrange a mass meeting for boycotting pupils tomorrow.

But despite efforts to secure a suitable venue and police permission for the meeting, it had not been successful.

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

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

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (PESCO) said they still stood by their earlier decision not to return to classrooms until the ban on gatherings had been lifted, but had agreed to discuss the boycott with pupils at a mass meeting.

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

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

The boycott at secondary and higher primary schools was total yesterday.

There was also a complete stayaway at the Mary Wafers Coloured school in Grahamstown.

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

The boycott was described by the Rev Allan Hendriks, leader of the Labour Party, as "damned stupid." — DBC
3 000 pupils continue boycott

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

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

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

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

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

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

Classes were disrupted at about seven schools in Mamelodi near Pretoria yesterday.

Vlakfontein Technical High School in the township remained virtually deserted as only a handful of pupils accompanied their parents for registration after an ultimatum given last Thursday.

Schools affected by the disruptions were Rubane, Langa, Biko, Thabo, Rethebo, Lamagadiela, Mamelodi, High School, Inkhulu, and Dr. Montlare.

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

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The secretary of the Black Staff Association at Fort Hare, the Rev M A Stofle, said that the campus was quiet yesterday but "quite a lot" of students were leaving.
IS NOT DOING ENOUGH

DISABLED LEARNERS: TTD

WOMEN'S PAGE
Fort Hare students quit campus

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

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

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

THREATS

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

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

"There is nothing I can do except leave," she added.
Pupils ignore call to class

Staff Reporter

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

A spokesman for the Department of Coloured Affairs said yesterday that more than 50 percent of pupils had applied for readmission to Ascendia and Moddern([unintelligible]) high schools.

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

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

The spokesman said classes were continuing satisfactorily at Wynberg High School, which was also closed, and at two Paarl schools. Where attendance was "about 75 percent".

Pupils burn books

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

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

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

About 150 Standard 6 pupils at Mapetla Senior Secondary School in Soweto turned up to resume their studies today.

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

The Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Jope Strydom, said Standard 7 students would resume their studies on Friday. He said Standard 6 and 8 classes would be reopened next Monday and Wednesday respectively.

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

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

They were also warned that if a parent failed to bring his child on a required date, they would not be enrolled thereafter, Mr Strydom said.
KIMBERLEY — Four students have been detained in Kimberley in the wake of the schools boycott, which continued to spread yesterday.

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

Under Section 39 of the Act a person may be detained for a period not exceeding 24 hours unless he is brought before a lower court and his further detention for the purposes of his trial is ordered by the court.

The detained students are Conme Molaa, 20, Paulas Tutu, 19, Mullam Ben Fusu, 21, and Rodney Makubung, 20, all former pupils at Tshereleko High School.

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

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

Among those still being held are the acting president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mrs Nomvula Meleka, and an ASP at the police station.

Yesterday, the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed that the following people had been released since August 1: Sidwell Muthuleng, Solomon Mito, Caswell Tsele, Nantho Mokemo, James Mampura, Khehla Tshabangu, Pitusi Melema, Vincent Mogare, Zolani Kunene and Pakenendorf Peters — Staff Reporter and Sapa.
Trouble at varsity

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

In Soweto, the Johannesburg regional director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, refused requests from Morris Isaacson students to reopen the school which was closed last week when students boycotted classes and demanded the release of a detained school mate, Mr Sapho Nhlapo.

The Fort Hare University's public relations officer, Mr Norman Holliday, confirmed there had been an arson attempt and said he was investigating the incident with police.

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

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

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

A spokesman for Lovekilde Hospital said about 300 out-patients were treated but could not say whether they were students or not.

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

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

Hugh, junior, secondary and higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth's black townships were still deserted yesterday while at...
The cops fire on kids

POLICE fired birdshots and arrested several students when over 4,000 from Dieploof schools marched through the streets protesting against increased rents and Bantu Education.

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

The students, chanting, waving placards and singing freedom songs were from Dieploof Junior Secondary, Tsongha and Namatse Junior secondaries and a few from Madibane High and Holy Cross.

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

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

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

Brigadier Kobus Hamsman, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, however, said he had received no report of birdshot being fired during the march. He said students who had been arrested were later released at Orlando Police station.

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

**Damaged**

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

At the Dieploof Junior Secondary School parents demanded to address students but the principal refused. By 2 pm the Dieploof schools were empty with the marchers having gone home after the police action.

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

Spokesmen for the students said later that students were angered by the attitude of the community councils to increase rents when they “know our parents cannot afford” and “by the way, who told them they were our leaders?”

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

It was quiet in other areas of Soweto and students who were obviously not aware of the happenings in Dieploof went about their lessons normally.
Pupils in rent increase protest

Staff Reporter

More than 1 000 pupils staged three separate demonstrations in Diepkloof against Soweto's increased rents on the following day and a police truck and another vehicle were damaged in stone-throwing incidents.

The Divisional Commissioner of Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Henneman, said the 'isolated' demonstrations were confined to the Diepkloof area.

About 500 pupils started demonstrating at the Catholic Immaculata High School at 10am until they were dispersed by police.

About the same time, nearly 500 pupils at Madibane High School started to march to the West Rand Administration Board office

The police intercepted them and a police vehicle was stoned.

Brig Henneman said the pupils dispersed without further incidents.

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

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

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

"Within minutes scores of other pupils joined."

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

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

"What are pupils demonstrating against? In Diepkloof and Meadowlands, no rentals nor tariffs have been increased. Every registered tenant in the two townships is aware of that," he said.
A LARGE number of Port Elizabeth teachers have been told they are being transferred to schools in other areas. Most teachers are unmarried but, one source said, a married teacher also received notification.

Among towns to which they are being transferred are Molweni, Ceres, Ventersdorp, Athlone, North, Nqabeni, Catoed, Tarkastad and Bedford.

A teacher interviewed yesterday said he was "shattered" when receiving his telegram. He had been teaching English and Biology at KwaZulu High School since 1977. "I was told by my principal that the department decided to transfer one teacher from every school in Port Elizabeth," he said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“*In 1979 the government refused applications from African students on the grounds that a ‘communications’ course had now been established at Fort Hare.*

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

“The department is hopeful more blacks would be admitted next year.”

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

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

The department says they hope the government will recognize the fact and be more flexible in permitting blacks to the Rhodes Journalism course.”
PORT ELIZABETH — A total of 21 teachers from New Brighton, KwaZakhele and Zwide schools have been transferred to various schools in the Eastern Cape.

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

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

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

Stur rugby players are the Kwaru and Fabs look forward, Simphiwe Mavuso, who has been transferred from Stephen Mazunga Higher Primary, former Kwaru and Walmer Wales centre, Stone Bell, who has been transferred from Montsundu Secondary School to Catheart, the Spring Rose prop, Vuyo Pieter, who has been transferred from Nqubele Higher Primary and Themble Matomele, the Union utility player who has been transferred to Bedford.

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

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

Other names confirmed yesterday were Mr Sithembiso Faku, transferred to Cradock, Mr Z August, who has to go to Oudtshoorn, Mr Themba Salamatu, instructed to move to Venterstad, Mr P Klaas, Mr Bandile Caga (no clear destinations but confirmed transferred), Mr P. Zeto, to move to Adelaide, Mr D Blaauw (no clear destination), Mr Monde Ndalelu and Mr Edward Nonganga, to move to Graaff-Reinet, Mr Qondile Mazi, Mr M. Mdangane and Mr T. Madlaleng, all with destinations still unconfirmed.

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

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

All schools in the black areas of the Peninsula were deserted yesterday.

Teachers said the stayaway was to commemorate the anniversary of the riots in the Western Cape in August 1976 — DDK-DDC.
Peninsula school boycott continues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asked what was happening to the teachers while schools were standing empty, Mr Owens said many teachers had been seconded to lower primary schools in the Peninsula area and we are investigating the possibility of also doing this elsewhere." Sapa
No change in exam schedule for blacks

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

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

"The Standard 10 examination starts on October 25 and ends on December 2, and the Standard 8 examination starts on November 16 and ends on November 24.

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

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

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

"Examination timetables will be posted at examination centres in due course, and every candidate is advised to inquire at the centre where he or she has registered," said Mr Rousseau. — Sapa
EX-TEACHERS IN DETOUR JUNKS

BY CHRIS MORE

Five former Morris Island High School teachers have been dismissed.

A former teacher at the school

The former teachers have been told to report to their

The school closed last month.

The teachers were dismissed because of

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Examination dates will not be changed

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

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

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

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

By VICTOR NIPONU

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

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

The meeting, attended by 8,000, was held to elect a 24-man parents' committee to negotiate with the relevant authorities. It is hoped the children would return to class when their parents 'negotiated' on their behalf.

The meeting also condemned as 'frivolous' a letter from Education and Training Minister, Mr. Desnoes Mntambo. His letter was a reply to a request by Port Elizabeth parents for a meeting.

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

The reply was frivolous because the EP parents' committee was elected by the parents of the child involved in the boycott," the Department of Education and Training was also criticized for transferring teachers without consulting school committees and parents.

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

- That no black student be allowed to attend a white school without a special permit.
- That free buses be distributed equally to all schools irrespective of race.
- That these buses have a white teacher.
- That the Government could not change the education system overnight, at least it could meet the short-term demand, the spokesman said.
- That the long-term demand was the scrapping of Bantu Education and the implementation of equal pay for teachers.
- That the transfer of teachers showed the Government was not prepared to resolve the boycott.

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

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

About 650 students, who are boycotting school, later burned a shop and the house of a local court employee and overturned a bread truck, causing almost R13,000 damage, a police spokesman said.
Pretoria talks on E Cape boycott

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

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

Mr. Nduna said the Grahamstown deputation comprised the deputy chairman, Mr. E. M. Jamela, and another community councillor, Mr. J. Zebo. Mr. Nduna said the boycott in Grahamstown was total, above lower primary school level, but he was hopeful that a solution would soon be found.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Daily Dispatch could not establish how many students walked out.

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

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

by R. G. S.

DAILY DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1980 — 4
are too late

to education

Nat changes

Professor William Kayre

It would have been

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that in order to learn, to read, and to

achieve higher education, there is a

need to do this at an earlier age

than that of the non-partnered

population.
Training college told to close down

Mercury Reporter

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

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

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

'I have written to the principal drawing his attention to the Education Act I invited him to apply for registration but told him the college would have to close down within one month of receiving my letter,' Mr Lotz said that if the college applied for registration, the Department would look into aspects such as staff qualifications, accommodation, fees and syllabi, before considering the application.
Pupil (16) died after caning

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

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

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

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

The schoolboy died in the intensive care unit of Baragwanath hospital on Tuesday after collapsing during a caning of pupils by the headmaster, Mr T M Modise, for allegedly failing to do their homework.
The body of the boy, identified as John Doe, was found in the schoolyard by the headmaster, who had received a call from the police. According to the headmaster, the body was discovered behind the school building, near the playground. The police were immediately notified, and an investigation was launched to determine the cause of death.

The headmaster stated that the boy had been acting unusually the day before his death, and that he had been observed playing alone in the playground. The school's security cameras were reviewed, but no suspicious activity was observed.

The headmaster also mentioned that the boy had been experiencing some personal difficulties, including his parents' recent divorce. The police are currently looking into this possibility as a potential cause for the boy's death.

The school's principal, Mrs. Smith, expressed her condolences to the boy's family and the community at large. She emphasized the importance of support and care for young people during difficult times.

The investigation is ongoing, and the police are seeking any witnesses or information that may help them determine the circumstances surrounding John Doe's death.
PE pupils agree to resume classes

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

They will return to school on September 7.

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

He said the decision was announced by the Port Elizabeth Students' Council (P.S.C.O), a committee of about 20 pupils when meeting with the parents last night.

The pupils had thrashed out their decision during meetings yesterday.

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

"We told them to take into account the long-term improvements announced by the Government, such as the erection of new school buildings..."
Pupils deny boycott report

PORT ELIZABETH

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

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

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

He said the conditions were 'realistic, reasonable and negotiable'.

They would be communicated to the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, in reply to his telegram, in which he invited the Parents' Committee to meet the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenberg.

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

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

See page 7.
PE students reject council's return appeal

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

And Reverend James Haya, chairman of the local parents committee, said the decision to call off the boycott after negotiations between his committee and the Port Elizabeth Students' Council (Poseco), "We told them to take into account the short-term improvements annoucned by the Government, such as the erection of new school buildings."

Rev. Haya said "If they, the pupils, reacted positively this could help their long-term demands to be met."

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

A Poseco spokesman said Mr Singapi had no mandate from either parents or pupils.

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

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

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

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

Her car's windows were broken in Khosazeni township, Port Elizabeth, on Friday night and a house in Solde was stoned on Friday afternoon.
Beer Bottle Tax: Need Considered

By James Tattersall

The schools throughout the state are in need of better facilities and more funds to operate efficiently. The state legislature has not increased the school budget for many years, and this year is no exception. The schools are struggling to provide the necessary equipment and supplies to maintain a proper learning environment for their students.

The problem is not unique to our state. Across the country, schools are facing similar challenges due to decreased funding and rising costs for essential items. This situation has prompted many parents and educators to advocate for increased support for education.

Some solutions being proposed include increasing state funding, implementing a sales tax on beer bottles to raise additional revenue, and exploring alternative funding mechanisms. However, these initiatives require careful consideration to ensure they do not burden taxpayers or compromise educational quality.

In the meantime, schools must continue to adapt and innovative ways to make the most of their resources. This may involve partnerships with local businesses, seeking grants, and exploring community support options. By working together, we can ensure that our schools remain strong and capable of providing a quality education to all students.
Outcry over pupils' parade parade

By Derrick Utz

[Partial text]
Warning on ‘useless diplomas’

Mercury Reporter

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

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

‘Unfortunately the students discover this too late. They have already paid the college fees and have ‘graduated’ only to find that they have wasted their time and money,’ he said.

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

‘Anyone who has any doubts about the legality of a college can phone my department at Pietermaritzburg 56891 and check up on it,’ he said.

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

The college is owned and run by Mr A C Moodiwar whose Mtundsweni commercial training college in Pinetown was ordered to be closed down earlier by Mr Lotz because it had not been registered with the Department of Education.
VIOLENCE broke out in Seshego yesterday when camouflage police with dogs fired shots in a pitched battle with pupils after a bus and school boycott.

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

The pupils were detained when they boycotted classes in solidarity with their protesting parents.

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

The roadblock was entered by the workers who said the police were trying to force them back to the buses. "Why do they have to man their roadblock today when we have already left?" asked one.

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

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

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

Major Muller said that the post-mortem carried out on the boy, Koos Seagoe on Friday, showed signs and no steps are being taken against anybody.

The boy got ill at school and after going into a coma, died at the Baragwanath Hospital," said Major Muller.

Colonel Lerm said that if the inquest, which will
**No end yet to exile of PE teachers**

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

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

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

Meanwhile, boycotting pupils have said they will return to school on September 5 if the Government meets certain short-term demands.

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

The boycott situation in the Eastern Cape was reported to be quiet yesterday.
Unrest delays building plans

GRAHAMSTOWN — A R500 000 building programme to improve two black schools here has been postponed in the wake of arson and unrest last month — but the Department of Education and Training is adamant that no schools destroyed by fire will be rebuilt.

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

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

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

He emphasised that while scheduled building programmes would go ahead at schools where no classrooms were burned, not a single burnt-out classroom or smashed window pane will be repaired with departmental money.

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

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

At other schools children sit in classrooms without any window panes.

Mr Merbold said some 4 000 panes were broken at several schools and would cost R10 000 to replace.

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

However, a building programme scheduled for the Nathaniel Nyaluza High School and Andrew Mnyaka Higher Primary School is likely to go ahead.

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

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

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

Another result of the schools burnt out and arson here has been that private donors, responsible for thousands of rand's worth of bursary grants each year, have advised that the department that these grants are being withheld for 1981 — DDC.
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"The department's attitude is that it is not prepared to replace buildings destroyed by the children themselves," he said.

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The police were ex.

Rice: Police explained.

Pupils at desks.

What?: we want.


circle: police explained.

The police were ex.
Fire bomb raids on principals

THE homes of the headmasters of Sizamile High School in Nyanga and Fecika 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 declared the indefinite closure of their schools.

Doctorson Tshabalala reported that authorities in Bloemfontein are pressing for more rigid action to end the schools' boycott, following sporadic action by radicals against pupils who began returning to school this week.

In Dithole 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 Fecika High, Mr Gqap, was stoned, and the windows shattered and his car parked in the yard was set alight.

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

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

The principal of Sizamile said a mob of angry youths burst in at the front door and his family was held by the youths, who 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 run, somebody took 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 car and when the petrol escaped, they set it alight.

The principal of the Fecika School, Mr Gqap, 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 50 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."

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

The schools are the Mdictwa-Hlumngwane Lower Primary under the principal, Mrs Alice Gqodashe, the Pinville Higher Primary, under Mr Ephraim Ntshangase, and the Faressani Combined under Mr E Matshidza.

The three principals said they were aware of the filthy and unhygienic conditions under which they taught their pupils. Mrs Qodashe said she had a staff of 10 teachers and 330 pupils from preschool to Standard 2. Mr Ntshangase brushed off SUNDAY POST by saying: "The toilets will be fixed today." Mr Matala said he had already a staff of 6 and had close to 230 pupils. He refused to give the number of classes.

Angry teachers told SUNDAY POST there were close to 2,000 pupils who shared 25 classrooms that had uneven and blocked toilets. Some of the teachers conducted their classes in the dusty yard near the toilets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since then pupils have been going to school butsome teachers continuing to work.

In the letter Mr Van Staden wrote, "In view of the fact that we are experiencing unrest at the school and the students are refusing to accept textbooks that we hand out to them, you are hereby requested to attend school together with your child on September 3, 1980 at 9 am."

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

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

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

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

They left the school claiming they were dissatisfied with the explanation given by the Ciskei Department of Education on the matter.

The head of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe, has said "he will not comment on the issue unless an inquiry is set up to look into the situation."

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'Fire in 76 did force changes,'

By MATHATHA TSEDEU

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

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

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

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

PRECIOUS LIVES

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

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

Tuata president, Mr Leopold Tuinane was unanimously re-elected.

Other office bearers: Vice-president, Mr S J Moseneke; general secretary, Mr B Y Mayeza; treasurer, Mr A Mampu; editor, Mr.
Pupils urged to avoid clashes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In a letter, sent on behalf of the director-general of Education and Training to all parents, the department said it was left with no alternative but to take steps to normalise the present adverse circumstances at the schools.

"The department has done everything possible to enable your child to continue his studies normally. Unfortunately it has become evident that outside agents, who have no interest in the education of your child, are continuing to disrupt the functioning of the schools in your area," the letter said.

Ciskei students have been given until next Friday to return to classes, failing which their names will be deleted from school registers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These schools would be closed.
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 term is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

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 leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Furthermore, more depreciation in the context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the equity of the interest on an existing (or new) loan.

The general approach applied to the problem in MAN...
Panties parade is a no-no

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

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

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

A spokesman for the department said following disclosures in Sunday Post about the irregularities at the school, investigations were made.

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

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

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

Pupils at the school called on the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) to help them.

Cosas passed on the information to Sunday Post.

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

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

The Krugersdorp Circuit inspector, Mr C W Steyn, was delegated by the department to investigate the matter. In his findings, he said he was satisfied that the school committee and the principal would look into the matter and make adaptations in procedures where necessary.
Only 250 enrol at PE schools

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

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

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

He said education would be provided for returning pupils who would be protected on school premises by the police. “They will remain for as long as they are needed.”

We must avoid intimidation of those pupils who come to classes. If they are not disturbed then the police will leave.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PESCO’s president, Mr Duma Lamani, told the meeting the pupils’ demands were known by the government, “but it has not heeded them.”

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

Re: Term 5:
50 Term 5

The general

Re: Term 3:
10.
More time for black pupils to re-register

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

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

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

The Cape Town figure for re-registration by noon yesterday was 3,500 and in Grahamstown about 650. The Port Elizabeth figure of about 200 was "disappointing". No figure was available for Uitenhage.

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

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

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

Low pupil attendance

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

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

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

Dr Hartzenberg said measures to help pupils to pass their end-of-year examinations were the cancellation of the September holidays and extramural activities, a longer school day and classes until noon on Saturdays."
HUNDREDS of pupils yesterday, went into a white residential area at Kimberley and entered houses, smashing windows and overturning furniture and causing heavy damage, according to the Director of Public Relations of the Police in Pretoria.

The police statement said that about 1,500 students marched to a community hall where the Minister of Education and Training, Mr. E. Nestorburger, was to have addressed parents.

On arrival at the hall the students tore up their school books and threw them into a pile. Police were called in. The students started stoning them, upon which the police used teargas.

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

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

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

Police

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

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

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

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

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

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

The pupils assembled at about 8 am at the township’s St Boniface Secondary School and marched to the Abantu Radio 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 chess-shouting students scattered into West End and Galeshewe.

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

‘On the alert’

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

All bus services into Galeshewe were stopped about 8 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 weekend daily meetings at St Boniface.

Dr Hartzenberg left Kimberley yesterday afternoon without issuing a statement on his meeting.
Over 6000 pupils fail to register

Staff Reporter

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

The circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. P. J. Scheepers, said 4,725 pupils had registered over the weekend and yesterday. He gave the original number of the pupils at these schools as 11,464. That meant 6,739 pupils did not register. He said 3,664 pupils were present at the schools yesterday.

A tour of the townships yesterday showed there were few pupils at ND M Irene High School and St. Amelie Secondary School. No pupils were visible at Fereka High School and at Langa High School there were many pupils in the school yard.

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

Mr. Scheepers said he did not know whether the schools would be closed if the registered pupils continued to boycot classes.
Few return to E Cape schools

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenburg, 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 201 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 Grahamstown, where about 263 had signed on by late yesterday afternoon, was also unsatisfactory.

Figures from Grahamstown where 202 attended classes of the 650 who had re-registered, were more encouraging.

Mr. Owens said number in the Eastern Cape were in sharp contrast to Cape Town where of the 4704 pupils who had signed on 3042 returned to classes yesterday.

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

CAPE TOWN—Boycotting pupils in the Peninsula's black townships are gradually returning to school, with 3,042 of the 4,294 pupils who re-registered at the weekend back in the classrooms late yesterday afternoon.

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

In Port Elizabeth, only 26 of the total of 281 who re-registered at the weekend were in their classrooms yesterday, while in Grahamstown 282 of the 699 pupils who had been enrolled were back at school.
Black pupils go on rampage in white Kimberley suburb

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

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

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

After police fired tear gas, the crowd spilled over from Galeshewe township into the white suburb of West End where they entered homes, smashed windows and destroyed furniture.

At least 10 students were arrested and charged with malicious damage to property.

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

A spokesman for Kimberley Hospital said 12 students had been treated for minor injuries.

The students assembled at about 8am at St Boniface Secondary School in the township. There was also a demonstration at the Abantu Batho Community Centre where Dr Hartzenberg was due to meet parents, teachers and community officials to discuss the city's month-long school boycott.

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

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

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

According to the chief director of the Northern Cape Administration Board, Mr Martin Kruger, they damaged the board's only beer hall and smashed two television sets inside.

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

All bus services into Galeshewe were stopped at about 7am and most shops in the area closed at the same time.

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

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

No estimates of damage were available.

Only two of Kimberley's black schools were open, and the..."
East Cape schools closed

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 local 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 Hay, 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 represented 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

UMTATA — The father of a Std 6 Nyanga High School pupil who has been in detention for 44 days has appealed to Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, to intervene before his son appears in court today.

Mr Peter Luxoko Matolengwe, 30, 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 R500 bail.

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

Mr Matolengwe, who lives in Cape Town, said he had not been allowed access to his attorney, Mr Madikizela, before Monday, "in terms of the emergency regulations."

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

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

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

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

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

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

More than half of the 112 black schoolchildren arrested after a R70 000 rampage in Bloemfontein were girls, according to reports.

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

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

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

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

As stones rained on the vehicle Mr Kruger heard the mob screaming on either side as he accelerated through a 29-mile gauntlet.

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

From Page 1

Tswana and Sotho pupils started to go back

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

Sources in the local administration board confirmed that trouble started early yesterday when about 25 youths chased pupils from the Maboleka Sotho Primary School.

Police were called and, by late morning, bigger contingents than usual.

Meanwhile attendance at schools in the Peninsula has dropped dramatically after some teachers and pupils who had re-registered at the weekend, were beaten up in their classrooms on Monday afternoon.

A fair rate of tax will be charged on a straight line basis, after taking into account the residual value.

for tax purposes, and tax will be allowed over 5 years.

If the computer is leased, the company will be able to pay the rental cost of current products.

Alternatively in case of annual insurance, 2.4% payable annually in advance and the capital will be charged at the rate of 8% p.a. Interest will be charged at the rate of 4% p.a. payable at the end of each year, with an option to purchase the computer after three years.

If the computer is purchased the company will have a separate charge for maintenance.

The lease agreement may not be cancelled by either party.

be possible to set it up immediately for $5,000.

expected that if the computer is purchased for $5,000 it will

exceed the value of the lease period. It is as

the machine for $5,000, on expiry of the lease period, it is

the computer may be leased for five years at a rental of $2,000.

The computer will have a cash value of $5,000.

At the end of the five year period, it is estimated that the computer will become obsolete after seven years and that after this period it will no longer be suitable for the company's needs.

It is considered that the cash purchase price of the computer is $8,000.

You ascertain the following facts:

30 Minutes

MAN. 530

MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING
MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING

Mr. Jones, the managing director, decided to computerise the retail organisation, has been given electric shocks and cut on the chest with a razor blade by a fellow-student at the Thembeka High School.

KANYAMAZANE — Four schoolboys are reported to have become obsolete after five years and that they longer be suitable for use. The machine for R1 000 is estimated that the lifespan will be 10 years. A Standard 9 pupil, a boarder from KwaThema Springs, alleged that R100 had been stolen from him.

He accused Reuben Sekgela (16), Vuyiile Nokoza (15), Siyabo Mahlasela (16) and Allan Stimpela (19), and took them to a dormitory.

He turned up the radio to prevent them from hearing what he said to have bound their hands with wire. To make them admit he had taken his money, he alleged they had shocked them with electricity, then removed their shirts and made deep cuts in their chests with a razor blade.

When Reuben begged him to stop, he allegedly told Reuben not to be cheeky, then poured methylated spirits over his head and set light to it.

The boys were admitted to hospital and treated for shock, cuts and burns. One of them, alleged that... the capital will be considered, normal tax rate will be able to pay the interest. It is will be allowed over 5 years into account the residual value.

A fair rate of return is considered if this nature is considered. The basis of the information given, it would be 15% after tax.
st ed that a discount factor equal
to or greater than the interest rate on
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Consequently, the discount factor is
compared to the interest rate on the
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the same discount factor is
used, a fair comparison with
an existing revenue stream will
be made.

3. If Revenue should be used. Further-

this flow is likely to be equal to
the same discount factor is
used, a fair comparison with
an existing revenue stream will
be made.

4. Thus, the discount factor arising
from the displacement of the interest on
an existing loan should be applied to the
problem in MAN.
Houses set alight in Kimberley unrest

KIMBERLEY — A policeman's house was burnt and that of the chairman of the Galeshego Community Council, Mr.omba Ntsho, was petrol bombed at unrest spread in the black residential area on Monday night.

Sergeant Simon Smith, of Galeshego, said yesterday that he felt fortunate that his house was burnt while he was away from home.

"I could have been burnt alive in my house if those responsible for the fire found me asleep. I have already made arrangements with the superintendent that I should move to a new house. I am no longer a safe person in this area," he said.

Scores of people and policemen came to comfort Sergeant Smith as he prepared to move some of his furniture from his home.

A three-piece lounge suite was badly damaged by fire. Sergeant Smith's uniform was burnt, and most of his private clothing stolen.

A Kimberley police yesterday started their investigation into the case.

Mr.omba Ntsho's house was petrol bombed while he was away. Damage was minimal.

Mr.omba said he believed the petrol bombing was carried out by vandals who took advantage of the "out-of-control situation".

His house was not petrol bombed, although the petrol bombing of his house.

His chief executive officer at the community council, Mr. P.J. Roux, expressed concern about the petrol bombing of Mr.omba's house.

He said he did not see any good reason behind the petrol bombing of the house. Fortunately, his children, who were in the house, escaped unharmed.

The general interest on an account factor as interest on an account with a bank or financial institution.

The problem in MAN.

The general interest on an account factor should be used further, according to the treasurer of the company.

It is suggested to use the same discount factor as that of Term 3 for the remaining cash flow. This is because the discount factor to have a tax-exempt income.

This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2. A comparable loan should be used for this term. The interest rate on 10.
The discount factor equal to the interest rate for this term.

The discount factor is likely to be equal to the interest rate for this term. However, if a taxable income is required, the discount factor used will be one that includes the investment tax shield arising from the interest on an investment in the problem of MAN.

In comparison with the discount factor, the discount factor used will be equal to the interest rate for this term.
Angry mobs attack the homes of 2 headmasters

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The homes of the headmasters of Szamile High School in Nyanga and Fezeka High School in Guguletu were attacked by an angry mob using petrol bombs and stones last night.

The incident came after a day in which not one pupil and student was attacked or院校 accused of being involved in violence. The school authorities have been considering measures to prevent further attacks.

The home of Mr P Thulane, principal of Szamile High School, was stoned and severely damaged by fire after a petrol bomb was thrown through a window.

Later, the home of the principal of Fezeka High School, Mr S. M. Shange, was stoned. All the windows were shattered and the door, which had been locked, was smashed.

Two other houses were also attacked by a mob, damaged by the angry crowd.

BRITISH

The attacks came after the breaking up of some teachers and pupils in the classrooms on 13 March, the day after the police had registered to return to school.

Commentators at schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were divided today, with some schools empty, others largely empty, and others badly damaged.

At some schools, where the police had reported for class, lessons were not being given.

"After what happened last night, it is difficult to think that the principal and staff teachers are little worried about giving lessons," said one principal.

CLOSED DOWN

The Government has announced that all schools in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage areas have been closed indefinitely. 

In Port Elizabeth, security police are holding about 140 people in connection with the black schools' boycott.

The commander of the security police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel M. J. S. Blom, confirmed today that the president of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (PESCO) has been detained.

Three students who were detained yesterday were being held under the Criminal Procedure Act.

Colonel Blom said he had met a delegation of the Port Elizabeth Patents' Committee yesterday, the body responsible for negotiating on their behalf. "They wanted to be allowed to arrange further meetings about the boycott, but I will not allow that," said Colonel Blom.

The delegation was led by the chairman of the Patents' Committee, the Reverend L. D. M. Boyce.

In Kimberley, a police spokesman said today the 112 students who had been held in connection with disturbances had been released after making a formal caution under the criminal procedure act.

Two police spokesmen at Dassie and Kimberley said today that the Galeshewe township was quiet.

Police said unrest was not as bad as before until late last night.
Pupils' rampage in white suburb: 112 held

KIMBERLEY — A total of 112 black schoolchildren have been arrested following Monday's disturbance in which hundreds of black pupils in Kimberley went on the rampage through the Gelembwe township and the neighbouring white suburb of West End.

The situation was reported to be quiet yesterday. The detained pupils — 68 of them girls — are to face charges of public violence.

Fourteen schoolchildren and one policeman were injured as a result of the disturbance, police said yesterday.

Prior to the "invasion", the pupils, numbering about 1,500, had gathered at St. Boniface Secondary School and the Abantu Batofo Community Centre where they tore up text books and set fire to a van and a car.

Teargas was used to disperse the pupils.

The demonstration took place while the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Perde Hartzenberg, was holding a meeting with members of school committees from the black townships at a building in the city centre.

Colonel G. van der Westhuizen said from Kimberley yesterday that the police had been patrolling the black townships but no further incidents had been reported.

Giving details of the damage to property on Monday, police said the list included smashed windows, broken furniture and missing property in West End.

The houses of two policemen were stoned and had broken windows.

The house of another policeman was set alight and almost completely destroyed. A delivery van and a car were set alight in the township.

Damage to the van was estimated at R7,000 and the driver was robbed of cash and a consignment of bread valued at R1,000.

Twelve police vehicles, an administration vehicle and a bus were damaged by stones.

Three beer pumps were damaged and two television sets were destroyed — Sapa
ALL black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage had been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, announced in Pretoria last night.

He also said schools in the Galeshewe township in Kimberley would be closed for the rest of the year if "orderly and effective" education was not resumed from September 15, the Rand Daily Mail's Pretoria Bureau reports.

Pupils would then forfeit the right to sit for the end of the year examinations.

Dr. Hartzenberg said his decision to close schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage followed the action of "certain individuals and pseudo committees" who had reacted negatively to positive steps taken by his department to normalise the school situation in certain troubled areas.

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

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

Referring to this week's unrest in Kimberley, he said that after a meeting between officials of his department and representatives of school committees and the Kimberley Community Council, it was agreed that all schools in Galeshewe would be closed from yesterday to Friday "to afford pupils the opportunity of normalising the situation."

At the meeting the current disruption of education in the township was discussed and attention was given to grievances submitted by the representatives.

The representatives were fully informed about developments in the department and the programme aimed at improving the quality of education the Minister said.

In his statement on the Eastern Cape situation, Dr. Hartzenberg said that "following continuous unsuccessful attempts at local level to normalise the situation, officials of my department and I had repeated discussions with representatives of legally constituted bodies, viz. community councils and school committees."

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

"It is noteworthy that the representatives of the school committee and community councils who attended the above-mentioned meetings were obstructed and their lives endangered when they endeavoured to report back to the parents."

"Consequently, I announced certain steps on Wednesday, September 3, aimed at providing the opportunity to pupils to continue their studies and to prepare for the forthcoming examinations."

"Because the response of the "pseudo committees" had remained negative, he had decided to close the schools indefinitely." - Saga

See Page 6
PRETORIA — All black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage had been closed indefinitely, the Miniser of Education and Training, Dr P. W. Botha, announced here last night.

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

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

Dr Botha 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 Botha said "following continuous unsuccessful attempts at local level to normalize the situation, officials of my department and I had repeated discussions with representatives of legally constituted bodies, viz. community councils and school committees.

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

To page 2
"They were informed that the government intended providing equal education and facilities to all race groups and the steps taken had been detailed.

With a view to normalizing the school programmes and compensating for lost time, it was agreed with all concerned that the school day be extended, extra-curricular activities be temporarily suspended, the school holiday be waived and special study material be made available to pupils. It was further emphasized that any further delay in the resumption of teaching would result in syllabuses not being covered.

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

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

"It is noteworthy that the representatives of the school committees and community councils who attended the above-mentioned meetings were obstructed and their lives endangered when they endeavoured to report back to the parents.

Consequently, I announced certain steps on Wednesday, September 3, aimed at providing the opportunity to pupils to continue their studies and to prepare for the forthcoming examinations.

"I also indicated that if pupils did not re-register on Saturday, September 6 and continue their studies in class on Monday, September 8, schools concerned would be closed and pupils would consequently forfeit the right to sit for the end of the year examinations.

"I also stated that education would be provided for every pupil who returned to school by Monday, September 8 and wished to continue his studies.

A letter to this effect containing full details was also forwarded to all parents and was widely published in the media.

"Although the same individuals and pseudo-committees referred to above proclaimed that they wanted pupils to go back to school, they nevertheless again reacted negatively on these positive steps taken by the department by organizing meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools, maintaining that no attention was given to the so-called grievances of pupils.

"As a result of the activities of these individuals and pseudo-committee who are persisting to manipulate education for their own selfish ends, and thus retard progress in certain communities, I regret to announce the following in regard to the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage areas:

- All higher primary and secondary schools in Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth are closed indefinitely.
- Special arrangements will be made locally to accommodate those pupils who have already registered and to assist them in preparing for and writing of the examinations.
- The affected schools in the Galeshewe township in Kimberley would be closed for the rest of the year if "orderly and effective" education is not resumed from September 15.

Dr Hartzenberg said after a meeting between officials of his department and representatives of school committees and the Kimberley Community Council, it was agreed that all schools in the township would be closed from yesterday (Friday) "to afford them the opportunity of normalizing the situation."

At the meeting, the current disruption of education in the township was discussed and attention was given to grievances submitted by the representatives.

The representatives were fully informed about developments in the department and the programmes aimed at improving the quality of education, the minister said -- Sapa and OWN Correspondent.
Parents must raise all hell

WE ARE becoming seriously perturbed at the lackadaisical manner in which the continued eruption by students and other school-going children is taken.

South Africa seems to have the classical bent for tragedy in its 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 in 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.

These 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. All 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常常 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.
The car of the principal of Reseda High School Mr. C. Nagel was set on fire late Tuesday evening.

School M.P. Tukulir was damaged by fire in NY by 100 children on Tuesday evening.

The house of the principal of Reseda Secondary School was broken into Tuesday night by more than 50 children and all the windows of his home were broken.

Above: The car of the principal of Reseda High School Mr. C. Nagel was set on fire late Tuesday evening.
A YOUTH was shot dead and four people were injured by police gunfire, in stone throwing incidents in Guguletu yesterday afternoon. Several cars, six buses and a police vehicle were damaged.

The dead youth is believed to be a 17-year-old standard five pupil of the Vukukhanye Secondary School, Thesen, in Mowana. 

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier D R Nothiasgale, last night confirmed the death and the injuries. He said two men and two women were injured but did not release their names.

Brigadier Nothiasgale said there had been a considerable number of stone-throwing incidents in Guguletu and six buses, two cars and a police vehicle had been damaged.

The police shots came at members of the force attempted to 'protect property' and apprehend those involved in the stonethrowing.

He described the area as 'quiet' last night.

One of the injured, a young woman, had her shot wound in her back.

Handicapped

A nine-year-old handicapped girl, Berance Adaana, and a driver escaped injury when the bus they were travelling in was damaged by stone-throwers.

Berance had pieces of glass in her hair and was suffering from shock. She was taken to Crossroads by a riot squad convoy.

Two people in a petrol tanker were wounded and a third escaped unhurt when groups of children on both sides of the road hurled stones at the tanker.

The driver of the tanker, Mr Ismail Joharden, said he was driving in NV1 Guguletu, when he was confronted by the stonethrowers. The windscreen was smashed.

Mr Joharden had a gash in the forehead and the truck operator, Mr R Samuels, also had a head wound.

The situation was tense yesterday afternoon as the riot police patrolled the area. Using a loudhailer they called on everyone to stay indoors.

One policeman and two traffic policemen set up a roadblock near the bridge at the Action 3 exit from Guguletu.

Yesterday's incidents followed an attack on the homes of two high school principals and three other teachers on Thursday night.

The eight-roomed home of the principal of Berame Secondary School was severely damaged by fire.

The principal, Mr P Tutu, said yesterday that he and his family were watching television when a group of young people burst in.

He said they poured petrol on the furniture and before leaving threw a petrol bomb.

Three rooms with furniture were damaged but in other rooms some of the furniture was saved.

His new car was burned and the windscreen of another car was smashed. All the children's clothes were destroyed by the fire.

"I suspect the attack was in connection with the schools boycott," Mr Tutu said.

Mr Tutu estimated the damage at several thousands of rands.

The windows of the home of the principal of Fezela High School, Mr M C Gqungo, were broken by a crowd of "about 50". His car was destroyed by fire. He said he did not know the reason for the attack. No one was injured.

The Cape Times correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that Security Police there are holding 19 people, including schoolchildren, for questioning in connection with alleged intimidation of African school pupils.

The Divisional Commander of the Security Police Colonel Gerrit Erasmus said other charges were also being investigated against some of the 19 who were all being held under the Criminal Procedure Act for questioning.
Police hold 13 for questioning

PORT ELIZABETH — Security police here are holding 13 people, including schoolchildren, for questioning in connection with alleged intimidation of pupils.

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, Divisional Commander of the Security Police, said other charges were also being investigated against some of the 13 who were all being held for questioning under the Criminal Procedure Act. This allows them to be held for up to 48 hours.

He said the people being questioned were taken from the Holy Spirit Church hall, KwaZakelo, by police on Tuesday. Among them was Mr Dumisani Lamani, president of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee.

Meanwhile, about 80 000 pupils in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage townships are affected by the indefinite closure of 37 schools.

The number of affected teachers is about 600.

For pupils who want to go back and prepare for their end-of-year examinations, two higher primary schools, Phillip Nkwe in New Brighton, and Johnson Masiza in Walmer, and one secondary school, Itembellele in New Brighton, will remain open.

In Mdantsane, all but three classes were empty at Wongalethu High School yesterday as pupils boycotted classes.

In the three classrooms in which teachers continued with lessons yesterday, there were seven, 13 and 18 girls — a total of 38 — in a school with an enrolment of over 600.

On Tuesday pupils from the school went to Khulani and Mzomhle High Schools and ordered other pupils out of classes.

They asked why they were learning while pupils at Wongalethu had been boycotting classes since August 29.

Violence erupted and several window panes were broken at both Wongalethu and Mzomhle.

But a large number of pupils, especially girls, were back in classes at Mzomhle yesterday.

Attendances at Khulani could not be established as the gates were closed and a policeman stood guard yesterday morning.

Last week the Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr O.S. Bomela, warned that boycotting pupils in the homeland had until Friday to return to classes or be withdrawn from school registers.

The Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sebe, who earlier placed a ban on news about the school boycott, was not available for comment yesterday.
Bus for handicapped children stoned

CEREBRAL palsied children
from Bellville, Belhar, Elsie's River and Crossroads will not
be able to complete their examinations after their bus
was damaged by stone throwers yesterday near Guguletu.

It is estimated that R1 000
damage was caused to the bus.

Last night the principal of
the Eros School for coloured
cerebral palsied children, Mr F
Maritz, said that four Cross-
roads children would have to
miss their school altogether
while the situation remained
tense, as he was not prepared
to risk the lives of children by
sending a bus into the area.

He said he was warned by
the police to avoid the area
today, as the mood there was
"angry".

The new R15 000 bus trans-
ported about 28 children from
their homes to the Eros School
in Athlone every day, Mr
Maritz said.

All the pupils who used the
bus were crippled, and would
have serious difficulty in escap-
ing from the bus if it became
necessary to do so. They were
unable to break the escape win-
dows or get to the doors
quickly.

The driver of the bus, Mr D
Williams of Mamelodi, had
standing orders to turn back
immediately if he saw any sign
of trouble. The fact that so
much damage was done before
Mr Williams was able to get
the bus away was an indication
that he must have been taken
by surprise, Mr Maritz said.

In the unrest in May Mr Wil-
liams was forced to turn back
about six times when faced
with threatening youths, and
the pupils were housed at the
school overnight.

The bus had a large sign
reading "School Bus" in front,
and the name of the school
prominently painted on both
sides.

The bus was attacked near
Guguletu. It is estimated that
more than R1 000 damage
was done, and the bus will be
off the road for an indefinite
period.

The windscreen was batted
by a stone which narrowly
missed the driver, but no
one was injured.
EAST LONDON — A total of 264 Ngcelwane High School pupils appeared in Mdantsane magistrate's court yesterday charged under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

The charge was under Section 15 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 attorneys had insisted they be given time to study the charges and prepare their defence — DD3
EAST LONDON — A Ciskei policeman was stoned to death and one pupil was confirmed shot dead during school riots in Sada near Whittlesea yesterday.

A student constable died instantly when a group of about 800 pupils turned on 15 policemen and stoned them.

The police fired shots and, according to official reports, one pupil was killed.

The pupils dispersed and were arrested later when police reinforcements were rushed in from elsewhere in the Ciskei and from South Africa.

Pupils claimed three scholars aged between 11 and 12 years had been killed and 50 injured when police opened fire.

They claimed shots and tear gas were used as well as guns.

The head of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe, said only one pupil had been killed. He refused to disclose how many, if any, had been injured.

The medical superintendent at the Frontier Hospital in Queenstown Dr R. Shaffa, said last night "a number of injuries of a minor nature, had been treated at the hospital following the Whittlesea incident."

Most had been discharged by early evening and none of the injuries treated at the hospital had been of a major nature. He said.

He understood there had been a death at Whittlesea but there had been none at the hospital.

Pupils at the hospital last night said two pupils, Xolisa Blonkani and Linda Soko, had been admitted.

They said about 40 had been treated at the hospital and had been taken by ambulance to King William's Town where they were believed to be in police custody.

Colonel Sebe ordered an aeroplane to fly to the trouble spot "to quell the matter and place it under investigation," he said.

A number of pupils had been arrested but he would not disclose how many.

He said the trouble started between 8:30 and 9 am when pupils at the Mhlolohama High School ran amok. "They left their classes and marched into three other schools, commanding students to leave classes," Col Sebe said.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Border, Colonel J. H. du Plessis, confirmed his men had been called in to assist, but said as the matter was in the Ciskei it was up to the Ciskei police to decide what details to disclose.

In Ginsberg Location near King William's Town pupils marched out of classes at the Forbes Grant Secondary School saying they were doing so to observe the third anniversary of the death of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, who died in police detention.

The pupils said as it was the eve of the anniversary they would not attend classes until Monday. They told the principal, Mr. Moses, they were not boycotting classes.

Pupils said some pamphlets were distributed at the school.

Mr. Moses said they had marched away peacefully and when the security police arrived the school was deserted.

At Mlungu township near Queenstown attendance at the Mlungu Secondary School dropped from 64 per cent on Monday to 28 per cent yesterday following the incident on Wednesday when some students were chased from their classrooms.

The circuit inspector of education, Mr. J. Rossouw, said he received conflicting reports about the incident.

In Zweni township near King William's Town the police, home guard are patrolling the township each day.

Col. Sebe said there were no reports of any violence.

The home guard were protecting the homes and property of those pupils who were attending school.

The exercise was directed "to stop the pupils from carrying out the threats against the education system".

Col. Sebe said he felt supply to the thugs who threatened to destroy the path of education as no measures would be taken to stop them.

"We shall protect vigorously the parents and students attending classes on their homes," Col. Sebe said.

— DDR
Langa High now also deserted

THE only Peninsula high school which had a high figure of attendance at the beginning of this week, Langa High School, was deserted yesterday.

The complete stay-away continued at Sasmile Secondary Feroska and D Hiuze High Schools and all the high 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 or could 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 stoned Monday in Langa. It is claimed that they were planning to write the end-of-year examinations in secret.

Their names could not be obtained at Cape Times representatives were chased by stone throwers when inquiries were made at the home of one of the pupils.

Only pupils at some lower primary schools attended school yesterday. The situation was quiet but tense as not police continued to patrol the township. Police were also stopping and searching people coming past.

Police offer escort

Crime Reporter

The police have offered to escort the bus of the Eros school for coloured cerebral palsied children through trouble spots - but the principal of the school rejected the offer yesterday saying he would not wait and see what happened.

The offer came after the bus was stoned while taking nine-year-old Berance Adrianie home to the Methodist Mission Station near Crossroads on Wednesday afternoon.

The principal, Mr P. Marriz, said he was not prepared to risk the safety of the children. He would rather the situation on Monday.

After the stonings and the damage to the Eros bus, Mr Marriz said that the four children from the Crossroads area would have to miss their schooling altogether while the situation remained tense.

The general interest on an interest rate freeze is evident to be equal to the interest rate that of Term 3 this year is likely to be equal to.

Re: Term 3: The interest rate of this year is likely to be equal to the general.

The interest rate freeze is likely to be equal to the interest rate of Term 3 this year.

This interest rate freeze is likely to be equal to the interest rate of Term 3 this year.

A comparable loan should be used for this term. This term's interest rate plan (or slightly higher than) the interest rate plan of the comparable loan is suggested that a discount factor equal to the present value of the cash flow.
EAST LONDON. — A Ciskei policeman and a high school pupil died yesterday after "a shoot-out between police and pupils" in the Whittlesea district, the head of the Ciskei intelligence services Colonel Charles Sebe, said last night.

The policeman was shot dead at Kela near Whittlesea when a group of about 800 pupils turned on 15 policemen and stoned them.

Pupils had gone on the rampage attacking police vehicles and the policeman had been chased to death by the mob, he said.

The police fired shots and, according to official reports, one pupil was killed.

The pupils dispersed and a number were later arrested when police reinforcements were rushed in from elsewhere in the Ciskei and from South Africa.

"Three killed"

Pupils claimed three students aged between 11 and 12 were killed and 50 injured when police opened fire.

They claimed some of the injuries were caused by police bullets, but police said the injuries were caused by stray bullets.

Colonel Sebe said only one pupil had been killed.

The medical superintendent at the Pretoria Hospital in Queenstown, Dr H. Mather, said last night that a number of injuries were caused by stray bullets but he refused to disclose how many.

He understood there had been a death at Whittlesea but there had been none at the hospital.

"Trouble spot"

Colonel Sebe chartered an aircraft to fly to the trouble spot "to quell the matter and place it under investigation," he said.

A number of pupils had been arrested but he would not disclose how many.

He said the trouble started about 8.30 when pupils at the Mntshubana High School "ran amok.

They left their classes and marched into three other schools commanding pupils to leave classes," Colonel Sebe said.

The pupils were being watched by police who had been instructed not to take action until reports arrived.

A group of about 800 students were coming out of the Sibhela Training College when they charged and stoned the police. A shoot-out followed, Colonel Sebe said.

The Whittlesea district commissioner of police in the Mntshubana area, Colonel J. H. du Plessis, confirmed his men had been called in to order.

But said that the matter was in the Ciskei and it was up to the Ciskei police to decide what details to disclose.

Steve Biko

In Groenkloof location pupils were freed out of classes at the Pretoria West secondary school saying they were doing so to observe the third anniversary of the death of black consciousness movement leader Steve Biko, who died in police detention.

The pupils said it was the eve of the anniversary they would not attend classes until Monday. They told the principal, Mr J. M. Stel, that they were not bowling cricket or soccer. Pupils said several pamphlets were distributed at the school.

Mr Stel said the parents had marched away peacefully and when the pupils police arrived the school was deserted.

Meanwhile in nearby KwaMashu the police and home guard were patrolling the township each day from 9am.

Colonel Sebe said this did not constitute a curfew. The home guard were protecting the homes and parents of those pupils who were attending school.

The curfew was directed at "those things who are against education" Colonel Sebe said.

He said the trouble started about 8.30 when pupils at the Mntshubana High School ran amok.

They left their classes and marched into three other schools commanding pupils to leave classes," Colonel Sebe said.
TEACHER IS STONED BY BOYCOTTERS

In a renewed school violence a teacher has been injured by stones thrown at pupils.

He is Mr. William Malan, a teacher at a Welkom primary school. He received a wound above his eyebrow in a clash with pupils who are boycotting classes.

He was sent home from the Welkom Provincial Hospital after the wound was stitched.

Armed police in camouflage uniforms were patrolling the township yesterday during continued tension.

Meanwhile in the Western Cape there was calm yesterday following the violence in which one 28-year-old was shot and killed. The situation was quiet in most centres.

Instead of entering schools, students went from school to school singing freedom songs and distributing pamphlets.

The Parents' Action Committee of Langa, Gugulethu and Nyanga has condemned the violence.

A statement last night said: "The Parents' Action Committee wants to make the position clear that the allegations that the prevailing confusion and violence is attributable to its activity is a false and irresponsible attitude."

"The committee would like to make its position clear: violence cannot be condoned, whether it be from the community or the police."

"As members of the community we want to express our deepest sympathy to the family concerned at the unnecessary loss of life and the change to their lives."

The committee would like to make a strong appeal to the authorities, especially the police, to act with greater restraint in this extremely volatile situation."

Meanwhile, Security Police on Port Elizabeth are holding 13 people, including schoolchildren, for questioning in connection with alleged intimidation of black pupils.
Security police detain 2 men, woman

Staff Reporter
A MEMBER of the Parents' Action Committee of Guguletu, Lunga and Nyanga, Mr Joe Ndiki, was detained by the security police in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Two others, Mrs Nazipho Ngelo, who is also a member of the committee, and Mr Bafca Bam are also believed to have been detained at the same time.

The head of the security police in the Western Cape, Colonel Henze Kalze, last night confirmed Mr Ndiki's detention.

He could not confirm the detention of Mr Bam and Mrs Ngelo. He could not say under which act Mr Ndiki was being held.

It is believed that the police arrested Mr Ndiki at his home in the early hours of the morning before taking him away. The police asked him where his car was.

According to sources close to the family, Mr Ndiki, a community worker for the community organization, Vetus, told the police that his car was at a church manse in Guguletu — the home of Mr Bafca Bam.

The police went to the manse and arrested Mr Bam.

Mrs Ngelo is a teacher at the Fezeka High School in Guguletu. She is the only teacher serving on the action committee.

She has been a teacher at Fezeka High School for a long time and is popularly known by her maiden name, Mrs Nazipho Sama.
By Langa Skosana
Examinations written by black Standard Five pupils throughout the country will now be set by the schools themselves and marked locally.

The belief of some educators that this could lead to a drop in standards has been refuted by the Department of Education and Training.

The new ruling comes into effect at the end of the year.

A spokesman for the Department in Pretoria said today a circular had been sent out to schools instructing teachers about the new procedures to be followed.

The department was going to make available key question papers which teachers could use in drawing up their own question papers. Standards would not be lowered because local inspectors would keep a careful watch on standards, he said.

"We feel we should rely on the teacher's responsibility in this matter," the spokesman added.
Teachers fear 'hostility of pupils'

CAPE TOWN — Many teachers at black schools in the Cape Peninsula have begun staying away because of the growing hostility of pupils towards them.

A principal said some pupils claimed that the teachers, and the school committees, had sold them out by compromising with the Department of Education and Training.

"There is growing animosity towards teachers in the townships," he said.

Because of this, many teachers who have attended school regularly during the four-month boycott had begun to stay away, he added.

"Some assaults on teachers and damage to principals' houses on Tuesday night, many teachers are becoming afraid to go to school. Some feel they should not displese the militant pupils by being seen there," he said.

Yesterday, higher primary and senior secondary schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were empty except for the principals and a few teachers.

It was quiet but tense in Guguletu yesterday — where a 16-year-old schoolboy, Leomox Mepani, died of gunshot wounds on Wednesday and four people were injured when riot police fired on stone-throwing youths.

One of the vehicles stoned was a bus belonging to the Eros School for Handicapped Children. The only passenger, anense Adriaanssen, 9, had to receive treatment for shock and cuts on her head from flying glass.

The Parents' Action Committee of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga yesterday issued a statement criticizing the pre-dawn detention of two of its members, Mr. Joseph Ndoti and Mr. Nomve Ndegile — and Mr. Bafu Bam, who is not a member.

They also said that violence did not advance the cause of justice, and warned that the authorities' actions could provoke more violence.

The statement said: "As responsible members of the community, we want to sound the word of warning again. This attitude of detaining people indiscriminately must stop immediately.

"By now, we had hoped that the authorities would have seen the sheer folly of their actions in detaining the accepted leaders of the community, who can speak with both authority and credibility to and for the community.

"Actions like these are sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction and frustration that could grow into the type of violence which even the authentic leaders of the community would not be able to control.

"Therefore, we appeal to the authorities to listen to this voice of reason.

On Wednesday night, after the Peninsula unrest, the Parents' Action Committee issued a statement that it wanted to make its position clear that violence could not be condoned — whether by the community or police.

In Port Elizabeth, Security Police confiscated a number of suitcases with false bottoms at a house in New Brighton township. The house was alleged to have contained pamphlets and tapes of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Security Police are investigating rumour that similar pamphlets were distributed at a meeting in the township on Sunday.

The head of Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Luiten.-Col. General Braunschweig, would not comment on reports that an application had been made to the Port Elizabeth Chief Magistrate to ban all meetings in the township.

Col. Erasmus said pamphlets similar to those at New Brigh- ton were found in a building in the city centre yesterday.

He added that 12 people in the area are being held under Section 20 of the General Law Amendment Act, and the possibility of further arrests could not be ruled out.

In Kimberley, a police spokesman said yesterday that no further incidents had been reported in Galeshewe Township.

The 112 people who were arrested on charges of public violence were out of jail on Monday, having paid admission-of-guilt fines — Sapa.
The Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee feels that a letter received yesterday from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, leaves the door open for further negotiations to end the schools boycott.

In an interview this week, the four-man committee, consisting of Rev James Maya, Rev D N Soga, Mr A E Lomon and Mr D Albane, said a return to school on Monday September 13 was still possible.

The chairman, Mr Maya, said closure of schools was not a solution. "If the Government will respond positively to the short-term demands, some of which can be met and others considered, we will be able to get the children back to school. This is what we all want."

Dr Koornhof's letter, dated September 5, and received this week by Mr Maya, acknowledges receipt of a telegram from

Dr Koornhof says a copy of the telegram was immediately sent to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, for his urgent attention.

The letter says, "We assure that everything possible is being done in this regard and we will your co-operation in an effort to restore peace and order."

Mr Maya said a telegram from Dr Hartzenberg on September 2 re-emphasized his stand on meeting only recognized bodies like community councils and school committees.
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Ciskei school principal was stoned to death yesterday.

The death of Mr Jara, principal of the Imineangathelo 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 Sasa last week, a policeman was stoned to death. It also emerged yesterday that two pupils died at Sasa, not one as first reported.

According to Col Sebe, another unidentified pupil was killed in the clash with police besides Michael Masekam, 16.

Chief Sebe said immediately the unrest at Gqumasho was reported, a detachment of Ciskei 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 Ciskei policemen were patrolling Gqumasho and the outlying areas last night.

By CHARLES MOKAKULA

Chief Sebe said “People must now realize we are no longer contending with students, but with terrorists who have no consideration for human life. “It has never happened in the history of the Ciskei that schoolchildren would go and kill their principal as brutally as Mr Jara was killed. I am convinced those children will kill their own parents.”

He reiterated his criticism of the South African Government’s closure of schools in Port Elizabeth, which he claimed enabled an influx into the Ciskei of scores of students “who are now busy disturbing peace in the Ciskei”.

He said his government had been able to cope with the situation for 10 weeks, “but since the closure of the schools in Port Elizabeth, we have four deaths on our hands.”

Chief Sebe said Ciskei police had been instructed to deal with the riot situation with tact “and we have asked our men to conduct themselves with restraint, even under very trying circumstances, in an effort to avoid senseless death.”

There were many ways in which people could fight for freedom, but “I must state categorically killing your people is not one of them.”

Chief Sebe hit at the South African Government for the delay in handing over some police stations to the Ciskei:

“I have information that following the closure of schools in Port Elizabeth, some of the students from the schools have infiltrated the areas in the Ciskei which still fall under the South African Police and that is where we experience most problems.”
Stoning
death
arrests

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The South African Police have arrested "a few people" after the death by stoning of a Catholic school principal yesterday.

They are searching for several other known suspects.

The incident, at the Nelspruit secondary school near Aloma, took the authorities by surprise as there had been no earlier unrest to warn of the flare-up.

The principal, Mr. S. J. Marais, gave prayers at the morning assembly yesterday, and then there was an incident which led to his pupils stoning him.

Mr. Marais was hit on the head by a large stone or brick and he is believed to have died instantly. The local police searched the school, but the pupils had fled.
Stoning: 4 held, school closed

EAST LONDON — There was another arson incident at an Mfantsane school yesterday morning — the third in schools in the area since last Thursday night.

Furniture and a blackboard in three classrooms were set alight at Sufite Secondary School, Zone 6, on Monday night. Police were at the school yesterday morning when pupils boycotted classes.

The pupils were ultimately instructed to leave the premises.

The extent of the damage could not be established yesterday but it was believed to be a couple of hundred rand.

Meanwhile, the attendance at other schools continued to drop daily.

From the empty desks it appeared that the attendance at Ngculwane High School was about 80 per cent while at Nkwemo High School it was about 70 and 65 per cent respectively.

At Wangaalethu, most of the classrooms were empty and only external candidates were writing the September examinations. Total attendance was below 90.

Classes were continuing as usual at Mzimbi High School, but several boys in the senior classes did not attend but it was learnt from one teacher that there was general panic at the school and some pupils were finding it difficult to concentrate on their studies.

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 Imngcangathelo Junior Secondary School at Gqumshane, Mr Silverman Mzondeleli Jara, 36.

The Minister of Education, Chief D M Jongilanga, said the five teachers at the school would be transferred to other Ciskei schools, but no arrangements had been made for the 244 pupils.

"We would have been unreasonable if we had allowed the school to function after Mr Jara's death, forcing teachers to face students who had killed their principal," Chief Jongilanga said.

Asked what arrangements had been made for pupils who wanted to continue their studies, Chief Jongilanga said, "No arrangements have been made."

Chief Minister L L Sebe, who is also the Minister of Police, confirmed the arrests and said Gqumshane did not fall under the Ciskei police, although the school did.

"But we were forced to send our own police to investigate the matter," Chief Sebe said.

The suspect would appear in court as soon as possible.

Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, said yesterday Mr Jara, popularly known as "Vaks," was certified dead on arrival at Victoria Hospital.

"A brick hit him on the temple and his skull was crushed," Brig Sebe said.

He said about five students — two girls and three boys — were taken into questioning, one of them found dead, but he had been released immediately.

The Daily Dispatch visited Gqumshane area yesterday after Chief Jongilanga, accompanied by Chief L W Mtambo, Minister of Interior and the Rev W M Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, went there to tell residents about the closure of the school.

"Some of us had not heard about the death until we were called to a meeting and told about the closure," said an elderly man interviewed yesterday.

"The whole incident was rather funny because we did not hear any screams and any noise at school which is situated centrally," he said.

Mrs Ethelma Jara was away in King William's Town when her son was killed "and only heard the news when I came back late on Monday evening," she said yesterday.

Mr Jara was the eldest of her three children, and is also survived by his wife, Joyce, and three children.

The family said yesterday they had not yet heard the full story of Mr Jara's death and had not made funeral arrangements.
Teachers who walk the razor's edge
Mapetla teacher fired

SOWETO teacher was accused of anti-Zulu activities and by an allegedly told him: "Let the struggle continue," was yesterday sacked by the Johannesburg Regional Director of Education and Training.

Mr. Gosioto Leopo, a teacher at Mapetla Secondary School was notified yesterday by telegram his services were terminated with immediate effect.

The telegram was sent to the principal of Mapetla who was to forward it to Mr. Leopo. The telegram said that his salary would be paid until September 15th. But the Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr. Jasp Strydom, denied all knowledge of the telegram.

He said the appointment and dismissal of teachers was handled by the staff office in Pretoria.

He referred POST to his assistant, Mr. G. White, but switchboard operator at the director's office had been busy. Mr. Strydom's secretary, Mr. White, was available.

A G. Engelbrecht, Chief Public Relations Officer of the regional director for all matters affecting Soweto.

Mr. Leopo said the principal who was the inspector, who carried out an investigation by the authority of the principal, had him in the presence of the principal that he found no grounds for the allegations against him.

The investigation was carried out by Mr. O. Monyatsi, on September 10 and 11.

Four days after the investigation, Mr. Leopo received the telegram which gave no reasons for his dismissal.

According to Mr. Leopo, trouble started on July 24 when students at Mapetla stoned the principal and went on strike, resulting in the suspension of the school.

On that day, Mr. Leopo and two colleagues approached the violently angry students and asked them to calm down and voice their grievances.

Mr. Leopo then took a petition from the students and submitted it to the principal who had just been injured by a stone.

The allegation that he had told students to "let the struggle continue," was made on August 24 when he quoted a stanza from a poem while conducting morning prayers.

Later that day he was called to the principal's office where he was accused of inciting students and telling them to continue the boycott. On the same day, Mr. Leopo was taken to Mr. Strydom who told him that some parents were asking that he be removed from the school because of his incitement of students.

Requests by Mr. Leopo to call upon parents with complaints against him were in vain.
A SOWETO school came to a halt yesterday when students carrying placards demanded the reinstatement of their principal who, only three weeks ago, was blamed for the death of a student.

There were no lessons at Matshediso Higher Primary School yesterday after students demanded the return of principal, Mr Modisane T Modise.

Allegations are that Mr Modise was "forced" to resign by the regional director after he was accused of causing the death of a student who died after a caning.

Police have cleared him and no charges were brought against him but an inspector allegedly told Mr Modise to resign and say he was living in fear of his life after the death.

Mr Modise resigned but later changed his mind when it dawned on him that there was something amiss in the whole proceeding.

He withdrew his resignation but an inspector told him regional director Mr Jaap Stydion had accepted the resignation, and would not take the withdrawal.

His committee decided to take the issue up with the department but students at the school felt the committee was taking too long, and was too formal in its negotiations. They then went on strike.

Pupils of Mr Modise's school marched to his Masibhowe home carrying placards and singing freedom songs. They gathered around the yard and asked him to go back to school with them so they could continue with their school work.

Mr Modise taught Standard Five classes and teachers and pupils said that with his absence from school, the classes had been disrupted.

Yesterday a delegation from the school commit...
Death of pupil

Mr. Modise, told POST on Monday, that he was pressured to resign but withdrew the resignation the next day when he realised that he was obliged to serve notice longer than the less than 12 hours' notice given him by the Dept.

Mr. Modise said that since the death of his pupil, Koos Seebokoe (16), he had been asked to report to the regional office daily. On September 8, a circuit inspector called him to his office and told him to resign. The inspector said that, even if the inquest into the death of the circuit's decision would stand.

He said he was told to find a teaching post outside Soweto and it was even suggested that he try Vereeniging. When asked what reason he should give for resigning, the inspector told him to say that he felt "inefficient". He was told to say that he resigned voluntarily as his life was in danger in Soweto.

Contrary to the suggestion that Mr. Modise's life was in danger in Soweto, his pupils have demanded that he should return as teacher and principal. Attempts by two inspectors failed to make the pupils return to class. They were adamant about their demand for Mr. Modise's return.

The acting principal of the school, Mr. Joe Khumalo, told the school committee that he was telephoned by a secretary from the regional office and told that Mr. Modise would no longer teach.

He was also told to inform the school committee and the pupils of this. Members of the school committee delegation, which included the chairman, said they were unhappy with the way in which Mr. Modise's case was handled.

You are required to:

- Do a total of 500 words.
- Write a letter and question your assignment.
- The letter should be 2 pages.
- Include references to the newspaper article.

The letter is:

Dear Editor,

I am writing to express my concern about the recent events at the school. As you are aware, the school has faced significant challenges in recent months, and I believe it is important that we address these issues in a timely and effective manner.

Firstly, I would like to express my support for Mr. Modise, who was recently pressured to resign. His work and dedication to the students and community have been widely acknowledged, and I believe that it is important that we recognize and support his efforts.

Secondly, I would like to address the issue of the pupils' demand for Mr. Modise's return. While I understand the students' concerns, I believe that it is important that we approach this situation with a clear and justifiable perspective.

I would like to request that you consider the following:

1. Provide an update on the investigation into the pupil's death.
2. Address the concerns raised by the school committee and the pupils.
3. Consider providing additional support to Mr. Modise and his family.

I believe that these actions will help to ensure that the school continues to operate effectively and that the needs of the students are met.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Mdantsane violence: 2 injured

EAST LONDON — Violence erupted at Mdantsane yesterday and two schools were forced to leave their classes when youths attacked the schools with stones

An unidentified bus driver was treated for head injuries and discharged from Cecilia Makiwane Hospital after youths, believed to be pupils, stoned a bus in Zone 10.

The roads department chief at the Mdantsane Special Organisation, Mr A S Roux, was stoned by more than 30 youths while driving through Mdantsane yesterday morning.

His MSO vehicle was badly damaged and Mr Roux had a large hole in his shoulder after being hit by one of the stones.

The youths turned on Mr Roux as he drove past a bus which had been stoned minutes earlier, hurling rocks through the windscreen and onto the roof of his bakke.

He managed to drive away from the group and they were later seen moving towards the railway line in NU 11.

Large rocks were found in the back of the bakke and there was a large dent in the door millimetres above the top of the window.

In another incident in Zone 10 Mrs Nomathemba Rubuli, wife of the principal of Ngcolwane High School, Mr Ray Rubuli, was stoned by a hail of stones on her house windows yesterday morning.

Mrs Rubuli, a nursing sister, who was on night duty, did not know what was happening until she realised the culprits were youths she believed to be schoolchildren.

Pupils at Nyameko and Mqaka secondary schools, in Zone 8, were forced to leave their classes when youths attacked the schools with stones.

Two other schools, Khulani and Nkwenkwe, High had to stop their classes early because of incidents.

The station commander at Mdantsane, Mr MC Sokode, confirmed the attack on the bus but would not give any further details.

The head of the Caskol Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sobe, could not be contacted for comment yesterday — DNI.
Back to School

MATSHIDISO Higher Primary School pupils yesterday returned to class with the promise that their principal's case would be settled today.

At Mapetla Senior Secondary, Form 4 students were locked in discussions at a mass meeting held in the school hall.

The Form 4 students seemed not to agree on what action to take if some of their schoolmates were not readmitted and if their teacher, Gosiame Leeto, was not reinstated.

Meanwhile confusion still reigns in the case of Mr. Modisane Modise, the principal who allegedly resigned following the death of a pupil at his school. Matshediso, Mr. Modisane said this week he had submitted a letter withdrawing the resignation.

The case was clouded with mystery when the regional director of Education and Training, Mr. Jaap Strydom, denied knowledge of the withdrawal. A delegation of the school committee will meet Mr. Strydom this morning to discuss the matter.
11 held over Jara death

EAST LONDON — Eleven suspects are being held in connection with the murder of the Imingenengathiho Junior Secondary School principal, Mr Silverman Jara.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J H du Plessis, said yesterday his men, aided by members of the Ciskei police, were still searching for more people suspected of being involved in the incident in which Mr Jara was stoned to death at Gqumasho near Alice on Monday.

Brig Du Plessis said the acting divisional criminal investigation officer, Colonel J Nel, had personally handled preliminary investigations into the killing, and the investigating officer now handling the case was Lieutenant J B Wiebe.

“Following a request from the Ciskei police they are helping in the investigation under the command of Lt Wiebe,” Brig Du Plessis said. — DHR
Mapeila joins the boycott

WHILE the class
4. Mdantsane pupils arrested over violence

MDANTSANE — Four school pupils have been arrested by the police following incidents of violence here this week.

The station commander, Major C. M. Pakade, yesterday said the arrested pupils, whose ages range between 18 and 22, will appear in court on Monday.

The arrests followed the stoning of a bus in Zone 10 on Thursday. The driver was treated and discharged at Cecilia Makuwane 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 school principal.

Mr. Shebama Jara, principal of Imingcathohele Junior Secondary School in Qumasho, was stoned to death after unrest at the school on Monday.

Charges have not yet been drawn up and the suspects are being held at Alice police station — DDR.
Black leaders get 'positive' response

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — A community council delegation got "definite attitude and positive response" from wide ranging talks with the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzem, in Pretoria on Monday.

"It was said last night by the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, Mr. Norman Singapeta, "It was good that we went," he said on his return with a six-man delegation of community councillors from Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

"We got some good statements from the Minister.

The talks, which began early on Monday morning and continued for eight hours without a break, were with Dr Hartzem and six top officials of his department. The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr. Louis Koch, and the Board's community councils' secretary, Mr. P. N. Nishimoto, also attended.

Mr. Singapeta said the aim of the meeting was "to try to force some positive action to end the deadlock in the schools' boycott in the area.

He declined to elaborate on the outcome of the talks until he received a statement which was to be prepared after the meeting.

Mr. Singapeta said the delegation had "some success" with the Minister, who had asked Mr. Singapeta to call the meeting.

Mr. Singapeta said that the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, had referred to Singapeta and a member of the Grahamstown Community Council, Mr. C. S. C. Sadi, that they would be called for Sunday.

Both men said they were assured that permission for the meetings would be granted.

Mr. Singapeta said that the problems covered by the talks were those previously set out by pupils whose grievances were against separate, education, inferior, poor facilities, and lack of sports facilities.

Their calls were also for equal pay for teachers, with equal qualifications, free and compulsory education for all, the release of detained pupils, and that police should not have access to school grounds.

"We talked of the new issue, which has entered the picture with the transfer of teachers, and the question of the examination dates," Mr. Singapeta said.

He said lengthy discussions was also held on the issues of compulsory homelands, citizenship which pupils and parents had rejected.

Other issues discussed were the need for a teachers' college in Port Elizabeth, and technical institute for Grahamstown.

In Grahamstown on Monday there was evidence of a trickle of pupils back to school.
Cape schools close down

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Minister of Education and
Training, Dr F Hartzenberg,
announced in Pretoria last
night that a number of black
schools in the Cape were to be
closed indefinitely.

He said he regretted the
pupils concerned would not
qualify for internal promotion,
or for external examinations.

It was agreed after discuss-
ions between his department
and school committees and
community councils that should
orderly and effective education
be restored at the schools, ev-
everything possible would be done
to assist pupils with prepara-
tions for promotion.

Opportunities had been cre-
ated for the normalisation of
education, the Minister said.

"As a result of the poor re-
response, and since there is not
enough time left to the end of
the year to cover the syllabus-
es, I regret the schools will be
closed indefinitely," he said.

Permanently appointed
teachers at the schools would be
transferred to other schools,
adult education centres and cir-
cuit offices, and would also be
involved in arranging in-service
training courses.

Building programmes
planned for the affected areas
were being reconsidered "with
a view to transferring such pro-
grammes to other areas where
education is continuing normal-
ly and where backlogs exist," Dr Hartzenberg said.
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. G. A. W. Leepo of Mapetla High School was detained we predicted the inevitable that the might of the law would step in in an educational problem which should have been handled by the department. Why must the problem be blown into something sinister and dangerous?

So the inevitable has happened to Mr. Leepo and some of his students. So another nail has been driven into the credibility of the department, and the police department has to bear the brunt.

It is imperative 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 out 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 prised to become activists.

It is ironic for us to regard such a change into radicals as positive, but the times we live in make the point. 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 this kind of action. Those who remain are faced with formidable choices, which will have a decided effect on their abilities as teachers.

By logical progression what happens to the teacher normally affects the student. It should be evident to those in power that they are fiddling with a powder keg.
ALTHOUGH blacks have regarded education as a subject of the gravest concern to themselves since June 1976, in many instances their recommendations on how to improve black education have been made without a proper grasp of the facts concerning education in South Africa.

And because blacks have lacked scholarship except as a subject of study, they could not challenge untruths and half-truths or correctly examine statements white scholars made about them.

A Council for Black Education and Research — after a full year's planning and discussion — was established in Johannesburg on Wednesday to correct some of these shortcomings and misconceptions.

Mr Nic Magatou, a former school teacher, is the full-time organizing secretary of the council and Professor Es'um Mphahlele, of the University of the Witwatersrand, is the honorary director. The executive committee will be elected, will "reflect the country-wide distribution of black peoples across ethnic lines."

Executive members of the council — such a strong base — will consist of a select group of teachers and educationists. While educators and the services of right-thinking experts are also to be used.

The first project of the council is the organization of a conference of about 50 black educators in January next year. The theme of the conference will be "Educational alternatives beyond reaction."

The council insists that it is not to replace or displace existing black teacher unions but will only be interested in research and the preservation of documentation relating to education.

In addition, it will liaise with teachers unions, industry and other councils that are involved in educational projects.

"It is our hope that the council will become the formidable kind of institution that will compel the respect of all persons and groups actively interested in education," said a statement by the council's spokesman.

"We as African educators and educationists have not made ourselves heard loud enough, but we have to continue to do so," the statement said. "We have to make ourselves heard loud enough to meet the challenge that black teachers and other professionals had tended to think of themselves as trade unions each in their respective careers."

The council said educational planning, based on a sound workable philosophy was imperative for blacks.

"Blacks for too long had to be educated for other people's purposes. This purpose was derived from Faures's principles of education."

The council sees itself as a future resource centre that will require research and documentation, promote expertise in matters of education and individual disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, music and the other arts, history, literature, language, commercial subjects, that seek to be heard in the cultural planning.

The council aims to collect information concerning education in the country and its development and make such information available to the establishment of a multipurpose institution for long and short training courses, and establish a centre where reference books and documentation will be housed and made accessible to blacks.

The council has invited black graduates who wish to be considered for sponsorship in a research project concerned with five issues rather than "fossil" of educational history to get in touch with it.

Enquiries should be addressed to: The Organizing Secretary, Council for Black Education and Research, Anthen House Second Floor, 51 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.
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 Sova.

Mr Sova 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 when their 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 witnesses to discuss this matter with his committee and report back to the court today.

Giving evidence earlier, the accused all said they would abide by any bail conditions.

The case continues today — DDC.
DET hits out at POST editorial

SIR — I wish to object in the strongest possible terms to the contents and tone of an article and two editorials published in POST on 17 September (Page 2), 18 September (Page 8) and 22 September (Page 6).

It is obvious that these malicious and unwarranted attacks on the Department of Education and Training were written with a total disregard for the true facts as set out below.

1 In POST of 17 September (Page 2), under the heading “Mapetla ten- dered for”, it blandly stated that Mr G Leopo was asked by the Johannesburg Regional Director of Education and Training, The fact of the matter is that the teacher in question was dismissed by the Department’s head office and not by the Regional Director. A telegram to this effect was forwarded from Pretoria to Mr Leopo, care of the Regional Office, on 12 September, 1980 and was handed to Mr Leopo by the principal on 15 September, 1980. It should be noted that Mr Leopo is not a qualified teacher and he could, therefore, be dismissed by the department at 24 hours’ notice.

AUTHOCRAT

2 In your editorial published in POST (Page 8) on 18 September 1980 reference is made to “Teachers who fall foul of the department’s autocratic rules and regulations.”

The absurdity of your allegations is proved by the fact that the procedures for the dismissal of a teacher as embodied in the Education and Training Act (Act No 80 of 1979) are similar to those governing teachers in the employment of any other education department in the Republic of South Africa. It might also interject to know that the Act was fully discussed with ATASA and that the relevant sections pertaining to appointments and dismissals were noted with their full approval.

3 In the same editorial it is stated that any teacher who dares to criticise the Department was sure to be dismissed. The sections of the Education and Training Act relevant to criticisms of the Department in public are exactly the same as those embodied in other Education Acts and proclamations with this most important difference that the Education and Training Act makes specific provision for a teacher to actually criticise the Department at a meeting of a recognised teachers association.

4 With regard to your allegation that “The Department has not had the moral courage either to initiate the usual inquiry... or to come out loud and clear with the truth,” Editorial of 16 September, 1980, Page 8), I wish to state emphatically that this Department has never shied away from its responsibility to take the necessary steps when such actions are deemed necessary to protect the interests of pupils, the community or the teaching profession.

In the case of a permanently appointed teacher, the Act requires that the Director General shall appoint a commission to investigate fully all charges brought against the teacher. The Act also makes provision for the person charged to appeal to the Minister if he is found guilty by the commission.

The appellant also has the right to a copy of the commission’s reasons for the findings. On several occasions in the past you were informed that it is not this Department’s policy to divulge to the Press its reasons for dismissing a teacher. This practice, incidentally, is also followed by other education departments, Government departments and most private concerns, mainly to protect the individual concerned from harassment.

Pinnacle

5 In the editorial of 22 September 1980 (Page 6) your allegations reached the pinnacle of absurdity when you attempted to relate the dismissal of a temporarily appointed unqualified teacher with the detention of the same person by the police a week later. The dismissal for Mr Leopo by the Department and his detention by the police are totally unrelated matters. Mr Leopo was dismissed on 13 September. He was detained by the police on 19 September for reasons unknown to this Department.

With regard to your statement in the editorial of 10 September that “for a long time black teachers have been driven by abject fear of their Department” and that “whew one of them dared to step out of line, retribution was swift and ruthless”, I wish to point out that until January 1980 the vast majority of teachers were employed, transferred and dismissed by school boards. Only in the case of the relatively few state schools were appointments and dismissals handled by the Department itself. The procedures followed in these cases were the same as those which now apply to all teachers in the Republic of South Africa.

In fact since January 1980 only four teachers out of almost 33 000 were dismissed on grounds of misconduct. Not one of these was dismissed as a result of criticism levelled at the Department. In view of the above facts it is clear that your malicious, unwarranted and unfair attack on the Department of Education and Training is not a thinly-disguised attempt to actually create a “dangerous psychosis of fear and intimidation” and to sow dissent among the teachers in the employ of this Department.

Director General: Education and Training, Pretoria.

Any dishonesty will rend...
Violent Watts riot was a pivotal point in the history of the Watts neighborhood. The riot took place on August 11, 1965, and lasted for six days. It was a period of intense civil unrest that resulted in the death of 34 people, injuries to hundreds, and widespread looting and destruction. The riot was triggered by a police chase that ended in the shooting of a black teen, Marquerite Burr, by a white police officer. The riot quickly escalated into a full-scale riot, with looting, burning, and destruction of property.

On the morning of August 13, the Watts neighborhood was still in chaos. The streets were filled with smoke and debris, and the sound of police sirens echoed throughout the area. Despite the efforts of the police and National Guard to contain the riot, the situation continued to escalate.

The city of Los Angeles was thrown into chaos, with thousands of people taking to the streets and looting stores and businesses. The rioting lasted for six days, with the peak of violence occurring on August 13. Despite the efforts of the police and National Guard, the rioting continued, with thousands of people taking to the streets and looting stores and businesses.

The impact of the Watts riot was felt throughout the city of Los Angeles. The violence and destruction caused by the riot led to increased police presence and a tightening of security measures. The city of Los Angeles was left to pick up the pieces, with thousands of people left homeless and many businesses closed for good.

The Watts riot was a pivotal moment in the history of the city of Los Angeles. It brought attention to the issues of race and poverty that were prevalent in the city, and it led to a number of changes in the city's policies and practices. Today, the Watts neighborhood is a symbol of resilience and strength, and it continues to be a source of pride for the community.
EAST LONDON — More than 500 pupils were rounded up by police in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha yesterday and later handed back into the care of their parents.

The secretary of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said he headed the police operation aimed to "clean up" Mdantsane and Zwelitsha. The operation started at 6 am yesterday. He was assisted by Lt-Col W. Toba, Lt-Col Z. M. Makuzeni and Major C. M. Pakade.

Brig Sebe said there had been 88% per cent school attendance in the Ciskei. But after 11 weeks the unrest had escalated and forced the police to act before things went out of hand.

He said it was decided to sweep Mdantsane and Zwelitsha after the closure of schools in the urban areas.

During the clean-up a number of students were taken to the charge offices in both townships so that those who had come from the urban areas and were operating in the Ciskei could be identified.

Zwelitsha was not affected on a large scale but the situation was serious in Mdantsane. Brig Sebe said:

"There we even picked up children who were not attending school, but staying in Mdantsane," he said.

After the children had been rounded up and taken to the charge 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 found their children.

Brig Sebe also confirmed of the detention yesterday of a field worker for the Dependants Conference of the South African Council of Churches. Mr. Alfred Metelo of Mdantsane under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

He also confirmed the detention of another field worker, Mr. G. M. of Queenstown, and Mr. H. S. of Port Elizabeth, an Mdantsane attorney, who was detained on Monday.

Booth had been detained in connection with unrest. BRIG SEBE — DDR.
Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that the discount factor equal to (or slightly less than) the interest rate on a comparable loan is a comparable loan for this term. This stream is less because the less you have to get the cash.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of the discount factor is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 as suggested. To leasing the most by the Receiver more depreciation is necessary to the closure of 18 schools in Kimberley. In Cape Town, Kimberley, Adelaide, Worcester, Paarl, Oudtshoorn and Bloemfontein, almost all black education above Std. 2 has come to a halt with the official closing of schools. Only one, secondary school is shut in Soweto.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of the discount factor is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 as suggested. This shield arises from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN 530 which follows.
Equal Education for All

Ratteley of the Pupils
Ciskei police conduct house-to-house search for schoolchildren

Ciskei police conducted a house-to-house search for post-primary pupils who did not attend classes and for students from other urban areas.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said yesterday the sweep was part of a "cleaning campaign to quell student unrest in the Ciskei."

Brigadier Sebe said students from urban areas were being detained under the Ciskei Emergency Regulations — Proclamation R252 — until their parents came to fetch them.

Mdensane students were told of the dangers of not attending classes at the Medensane police station in the presence of their parents, he said. They were released after the lectures.

Brigadier Sebe said the detained students from urban areas were not going to be charged.

The Ciskei police had been asked by parents to fetch them and get the children back to classes, he said.

Kuluni High School in Medensane has been closed for two weeks following a protest by white teachers.

The teachers presented a memorandum to the authorities saying they were afraid to teach at the school after death by stoning. This is the second time the school has been closed, he added.

The children's parents have been asked to collect them from the school. The school will reopen on Monday.
Armed youths disrupt classes

EAST LONDON — Police raids were intensified for the second day in Mdantsane after three armed youths disrupted classes at a school yesterday.

Three youths who appeared to be pupils went to Ulwazi Junior Secondary School in Zone Two at 10 a.m.

Armed with pangas they threatened to kill pupils who did not leave the school. At the time of the incident a Form Three class was writing a mathematics exam.

The pupils were forced to leave the class and ran from the school. No damage was caused to the school and no one was injured. The culprits disappeared in the township.

Police were alerted and rushed to the school.

A senior police spokesman said every available police van was used in the subsequent raids. Police who were off duty were recalled.

He said the raids were intensified near Highlands Main bus terminal. A number of people were also rounded up near the Mdantsane Hotel and at the Lemon Sobe building complex.

The swoop was again headed by Brigadier Charles Sibiya, secretary for the Central Intelligence Services. Other commissioned officers were Lt Cols B. Malusi, Lt Col Z. B Makuruni, Major C M Pakade and Lt R M Khonwa.

The spokesman said about 400 people, including pupils, were held for questioning.

Among them were suspects in various crimes who are to appear in court on Monday. The others were released.

Baz Sebe could not be contacted to comment on the operation yesterday.

DHR
No pay for some Cape teachers

CAPE TOWN — salary cheques have been "temporarily withheld" from a number of teachers at black schools in the Cape Peninsula, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr R D H Owens, has confirmed.

Mr Owens was approached after worried teachers of the Fezeka High School in Guguletu claimed they had not received their September cheques.

Twelve teachers at the I D Masile High School, also in Guguletu, and six at the Sizamile Secondary School in Nyanga have also not received their salaries.

The teachers said they had been told to work longer hours and that they were not being given a September holiday.

One of the teachers, who did not wish to be identified, said that when cheques, which should have been paid on Tuesday, had not arrived, the teachers approached the department's circuit office, where they were told they would receive their cheques next month.

"This is horrible, we do not know what we have done," she said.

Mr Owens said last night: "The cheques of certain teachers have been withheld until a later date, and they know the reasons why." He declined to elaborate.

Sapa
SUNDAY POST, September 28, 1969

Black schools will reopen

By VICTOR MPHOFU
BLACK schools, which have been closed because of continuing student unrest, will only be reopened in 1969 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 calculated 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 1969 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 not prepared to negotiate statements by Dr. Hartzenberg, in which he had indicated that he was prepared to negotiate with the parents' representatives.

Mr. Soga said the Port Elizabeth Parents Committee, led by the Rev. James Haya had made repeated attempts to negotiate with Dr. Hartzenberg on the school boycott. All had failed.

A memorandum to the SACC listed the main demands by pupils. These are:

- A declaration of intent by the Government to scrap Bantu Education.
- The establishment of a committee elected by parents with a view to preserving one educational system for all races.
- Recognition of representative councils of students.
- The return of transferred teachers to their respective institutions.
- The release of all those detained in connection with the boycott.
- Better facilities for black schools.
E Cape pupils held in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — A number of pupils from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage have been detained in the Ciskei.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebo. He declined to disclose the number and where they had been held.

Brig Sebo said the students were arrested during police raids between 1 a.m. and 3 a.m. yesterday in Mntamane and other areas of the Ciskei.

He said the students had been at various institutions in the Ciskei where they had allegedly influenced other students to boycott classes.

It was addressed by the Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilianga, and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba.

It was attended by more than 300 students and 2,000 parents.

Brig Sebo said: “It is a pity that parents from the urban areas fail to realise the dangers being prepared for their children by agitators who want to further the aims of their organisation at the expense of the children.” — DDR
Witness tells of stoning death

GRÄHAMSTOWN — Boycotters and schoolchildren here say they would fight the peacemaker vigilante group if attacked and gathered stones in preparation, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

A witness said he had watched the children gathering stones outside the fence of the Andrew Moyake Higher Primary School, a short while before a peacemaker, Mr. Alfred Soya, was stoned to death on the school grounds on May 14 this year.

Twelve schoolchildren face charges of murder and public violence arising out of Mr. Soya's death and the stoning of a group of peacemakers who tried to get them back into their classrooms.

Mr. Christopher Wakashe, 25, told the court he was a watchman at a centre next door to the school. He saw a group of about seven youths, including two girls in school uniforms, running towards Andrew Moyake and entering through a back fence.

He heard them tell 300 to 400 schoolchildren gathered on the netball field that “the peacemakers are on the way”.

Many children then shouted that if the peacemakers wanted to talk, they would talk but if they started fighting “we will fight back.”

Mr. Wakashe said many of the children then started gathering stones outside the school grounds.

He assumed they were piling the stones into heaps.

Later he heard shouts from the people standing in “A” street who said “here come the rubbish” and he understood that the peacemakers had arrived.

He saw stones being thrown and Mr. Soya fell. While Mr. Soya was lying on his stomach, a youth dropped a rock on his head.

The case continues today — SAPA
Now 58,000 pupils out of schools

By PATRICK LAURENCE

About 58,000 pupils and more than 1,000 teachers have been affected by the Government's decision to close certain schools.

A total of 77 schools have been shut down: 55 in the Western and Eastern Cape, 13 in KwaZulu-Natal, three in Bloemfontein and one in Soweto (Morris Isaacs).

These details were disclosed yesterday by an official of the Department of Education and Training.

The details show that the main impact of the decision — made in response to the boycott against "inferior" education and the failure of the black communities concerned to "normalize" the situation — is concentrated in the Western and Eastern Cape.

The schools include 27 secondary schools, 40 higher primary schools and 10 lower primary schools. All the lower primary schools are in Kimberley.

The spokesman said the shut-down of schools involved about 58,000 pupils and more than 1,000 teachers.

Mr. Gerhard Engelbrecht, of the department, said yesterday: "I think you should note that the number of pupils involved amounts to only 3% of the total enrollment at black schools, the number of schools to 1% of all department schools and the number of teachers to 3% of all teachers.

The decision to close schools was yesterday described as a "terrible" concession of failure, by Mrs. Helen Norman, the wife of a public service employee.

She said that the government's policy was to close schools following the closure of schools in nearby black townships, and that she did not believe the authorities would take immediate steps to defuse the situation.

The department of education has already issued a statement condemning the boycott, which it described as "illegal and unconstitutional."
THE crisis in black education has been going on for so long that, most days, the news of what is happening rates only brief mention in newspapers. It takes a particularly unpleasant incident to bring the news to the fore again.

Yet our series of feature reports on the state of black education, published last week and this week, reveals that the crisis exists on a scale which cannot be ignored. It is staggering to be reminded that no less than 77 schools around the country have been indefinitely closed down, that this has happened after persistent demonstrations by pupils, stonings, many arrests, and a number of deaths, and that many thousands of youngsters are wandering around aimlessly while the school careers of still more are jeopardised.

The Government has, belatedly, begun to act on black education. Not only is a great deal more money being spent — R249-million this year compared with R27-million in 1972/73 — but the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferde Hartzemberg, goes out of his way to give assurances that a major drive is underway to close the racial gap

Unfortunately, the heritage of neglect is so large that this closing of the gap cannot be achieved overnight. Of even more importance, perhaps, the past stain of an inferior “Bantu education” cannot easily be expunged — particularly when the perpetuation of apartheid in schools, and in post-school study and work opportunities, provides daily living proof of racial discrimination, that fuels resentment.

And why should pupils not be resentful of the inferiority inflicted on them? They have every right to aspire to a normal education of acceptable standard, and to blame the Nationalists for depriving them of it.

So it would seem that, for as long as apartheid is maintained, there can be little hope of totally ending the schools crisis. Black pupils, as well as coloureds and Indians, have reached too advanced a stage of political awareness for this not to be so.

At best we can probably hope for temporary truces, before the next wave of emotion surges up to set off new unrest. It’s a bleak prospect.

Is it really beyond the capacity of the Nationalists to get to grips with the root causes of the crisis?
School boycott 'may lead to serious unrest'

Widespread boycotts and unrest have been reported throughout the Cape, despite heavy police crackdowns.

Since July, class boycotts have occurred in at least 26 cities and towns throughout the country. Natal remained unaffected and only two schools in Soweto were touched by comparison.

The widespread boycotts began when black pupils in Cape Town, Grahamstown, and Port Elizabeth refused to end their sympathy boycotts after coloured pupils returned to class in July.

In Kimberley and Bloemfontein, pupils walked out of classes in July.

In the vast township of Tembisa near East London, "We never had an issue, not even in 76," says Valerie Sullivan, local representative of the Institute of Race Relations.

Her counterpart in Grahamstown, Professor Rodney Davenport, says the same is true there, where sporadic violence has replaced the relative calm of 1976.

"I understand that..."
School committee flays Mangaung CC

By DOCTORSON TS'HABALALA

WITH ONLY a few hours to go before Dr Pret Koorroo's official visit to Mangaung near Bloemfontein this morning, the school's boycott committee has launched a scathing attack on the local community council.

The closing down of three senior secondary schools in the township last month, on account of a 75 percent school boycott, is a result of weak leadership in Mangaung, the executive member of the boycott committee, Mr Nyamane Mogorosi, claimed in a statement released yesterday on behalf of the committee.

He said the current leadership could not be blamed on any other person other than the community itself, which nominated the council — and the community must therefore, bear the consequences thereof and do something about the welfare of the students.

Mr Mogorosi's statement read:

"When we indulge in a mission that is for our own good we humbly plead that there should be no unwarranted interference. Are we forever going to be led by this kind of opportunists, who will never bother themselves about the future and the coming generation? They keep on using ministers of government departments only to receive instructions without asking any questions or putting forward to them the grievances of the community, and such meetings turn out to prevent false and misleading information to both the government and the community."
No school for sixteen

By MATHATHA TSEDU

SIXTEEN Form Five students from the Tshela High School in the Lebowa homeland have been served with suspension notices, a month before the exams starts.

Their suspension followed unrest which stemmed from the shortage of water at the school on August 12. The students claimed that the water pump at the school had broken down that day and that all boarders were told to go home.

They went back on September 9 and found that the water system had been repaired. The boarders claimed that during the period when they were away, teachers continued with lessons for the day scholars and refused to go back on the syllabus when they returned.
Exam plea from ‘expelled’ pupils

EXPELLED Molepo area, near Pietersburg. Matric examinations have been brought forward by a month to October 27.

The school, according to the spokesman, had refused to write a trial test last week and protested that the test would tamper with their preparations for the final examinations.

PROTEST

He said their protest stemmed from the fact that the students were in arrears with their year’s class work due to earlier class boycotts.

"Sitting for the trial exam would certainly cause a suspension of lessons for a period and our teachers would have to take more days in which to mark the scripts," the spokesman said.

G Engelbrecht, Liaison Officer of the DET was yesterday not available for comment. His office said he was out for the day.

Meanwhile nearly 60,000 pupils are in the streets and have been denied the same privilege to sit for exams after the Government’s decision to close certain schools in the Cape, Orange Free State and in Soweto.

The schools were shut down after class boycotts against Bantu Education.
PUPILS "IGNORANT OF CISSKEI TEACHING SYSTEM".

By OWEN VANGA

BANTU education in the Ciskei was abolished in 1977, the Ciskei Chief Inspector, Mr F Bhengu, told a parents meeting in Mntambo.

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 to share information on 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, 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 abolition of Bantu Education in the Ciskei, double sessions were eliminated, the number of schools and Government-paid teachers increased. All teachers were paid by the state and English was introduced as a medium of instruction from Standard two as it was before Bantu Education," he said.

Mr Bhengu also said that:
- Afrikaans was only taught as a subject now.
- Some books were provided free to pupils and this was a step towards introducing free education for every child in the Ciskei.
- Free and compulsory education would be introduced in future.
- The Ciskei Government had introduced nursery, remedial, technical, industrial, commercial and trade schools.
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 88,000 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 in 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 ex-
posed but corrected. Exposure in this case means
throwing the baby to the wolves."

Writing in the monthly
magazine of the Trans-
vaal United African Te-
cers Association (Tuata)
he said "The Press has
enjoyed too many conces-
sions in the past. This is
the time to call a halt."

Mr Rikhotso wrote "It
is a matter of opinion
whether the evils of Bantu
Education were shielded
for too long. The Act has
been drastically amended
since 1953.

"There is an expres-
sion in English 'To fish
in troubled waters.' This
means that as long as
there is trouble, some-
one gains by exploiting
the unfortunate position
Many newspapers gain
their readership through
the worst type of report-
age — specious reasoning
and exaggeration.

"My dear reader, just
read through the reports
and comments of your
papers and you will no
doubt agree with me that
the Press has taken upon
itself the role of running
schools and families," he
wrote.

SUNDAY POST spoke
to Mr Rikhotso this week
and put a number of
questions to him.

Q: Is there any differ-
ence between Bantu Edu-
cation and the present
system?

"No, it is a change in
terminology, like when
Native Education became
Bantu Education, with no
change in the content.
The content has changed,
but not satisfactorily.

"The recent school boy-
cotts were justified be-
cause of the unsatisfac-
tory changes in the con-
tent of the system of edu-
cation. The pupils took an
unwise decision to boy-
cott, but only because they
had no alternative.

What do you say of pupils
who feel they have
been let down in their
struggle for a better sys-
tem of education by teach-
ers who claimed they saw
nothing wrong with the
present system of education?

"This is not the method
the teachers should use to
change a system.

Q: Do you agree that the
Press gave Atasa and
Tuata's call to change the
country's education policy
prematurely?

"Yes, but they sensa-
tionalised the issue.

"I'm highly critical of
both black and white re-
porters in all the news-
papers and in every as-
pect of life.

"The Press must be im-
proved, and it must be
pushed to a high standard
of professionalism, and not
what I call yellow jour-
nalism."

"I am critical of re-
porters who covered news in
general, and not only on
matters that concerned
schools and education. I
do not have a favourite
newspaper. Some periodi-
cals are better than others,
but I don't rush anything to print."

Q: 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."

Q: It is said teachers who
did not join the mass re-
signations weakened the
forces of change?

"The majority of those
who resigned are back in
the class."

Mr Rikhotso "The Press is running the schools."
BEGIN THE SPADEWORK AND SET THE SCENE FOR
CONSULTATION BETWEEN POPULATION GROUPS ON
THE ROAD OF ORDERLY GOVERNMENT AND ENSURE A

MR PRESIDENT, THE R.S.A. IS DETERMINED TO WALK

Education Department:\nNot Inflexible - Director
Pupils chased out of classes

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Classes were disrupted yesterday at 33 lower primary schools in the Port Elizabeth townships of Zonde, New Brighton and Kwazakhele when groups of boycott ing, senior pupils, chased the younger children out of their classrooms and school halls.

And a private bus, which takes black pupils to white private schools in Port Elizabeth, did not carry any children yesterday. It was reported that pressure had been put on the bus driver about allowing the children to board the "wrong" bus.

It was alleged that some senior pupils were armed with sticks and sjamboks, but this could not be confirmed, and police said they did not receive any reports of assaults on the young pupils, who have been attending classes as usual since the schools boycott started on May 19.

The Eastern Cape police liaison officer, Major Gorny van Roogen, said groups of between four and 15 youths chased younger pupils out of their classes yesterday.

The action at the lower primary schools stems from a decision taken at Sunday's meeting of the Port Elizabeth Student Committee (PESCO) to act against schools which were still open.

It was also decided that pupils enrolled at white private schools in the city should be stopped from attending classes and a boycott of township night schools was advocated.

The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Parents' Committee, the Rev. James Haya, said yesterday he had not yet received a report from PESCO on the latest development in the schools' issue.
60,000 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), Outshoorn (1), Paarl (2), Adelade (2), Grahamstown (2), Bloemfontein (3), Cape Town (14), Kimberley (18), Port Elizabeth (17), Worcester (2) and Uitenhage (17).

Details were disclosed today by Mr. Gerhard Engelbrecht, PRO of the Department of Education and Training.

Economists and sociologists, 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. Thus year there are 43,763 registered to write the exam.

Because of the delays in education, after previous boycotts, matriculants 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. Breda, director of the Institute of Race Relations.

"The effects of the schools' closure are already being felt in many urban areas where frustrated youths have nothing to do."

"The Institute is concerned that if the number of idle youths continues to swell the possibility exists of a co-ordinated expression of dissatisfaction or solidarity among frustrated groups."

Dr Alex Boraine, Opposition spokesman for Education and Labour, pointed out the link between the schools unrest and that of the labour field in the Eastern Cape.

"Apartheid chickens are coming home to roost in the educational as well as the labour field. Black young people have reached a point of desperation."

"It is no coincidence that the hothed of schools unrest is occurring in the Eastern Cape and the Ciskei where there is already an alarming unemployment."

To Page 3, Col 4
Schools will not close, says Owens

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Cape director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens, said yesterday a 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 SAB 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 31 schools in Zwelitsha, New Brighton and New Nkandla 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 Provincial Commissioner of Police, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, said enough policemen were being deployed in the townships to deal with intimidators.

Allegations of intimidation were being investigated, he said.
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 Gerrit Ermus, 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.

The arrested were described by Colonel Ermus 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 this area and two in Grahamstown were recently closed for the rest of the year by his department because of continued boycott.

Interviewed last week, the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (PESCO), Mr Dumi Lamani, denied that his members had anything to do with the intimidation although it wanted the lower primary schools to boycott to show solidarity with the high school pupils.

Early reports today indicated that the boycott was unchanged at senior and junior schools.

A classroom at 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 More Lowrey Primary School in Walmer.

Appeal to stayaways

PORT ELIZABETH - Organised commerce in Port Elizabeth has appealed to boycotting black pupils to return to school as soon as possible so as not to jeopardise their positions in the future economy of the Eastern Cape.

A joint statement issued by Mr P H du P Meyer, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Afrikaanse Sakeakome, and Mr M H T Still, president of the city's Chamber of Commerce, today recorded the grave concern of organised commerce at the economic consequences of the schools' boycott.

About 20,000 children have been affected by the boycott. All told, 77 schools in Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and Cape Town have been closed.
Rent-a-plant (RTP) Ltd. deals in the building trade in the West Country. It is a business which hires plant in the
building trade. The company is well organized and has a good reputation in the industry. The company's
owners and managers are experienced and knowledgeable. The company's plant is maintained and
serviced regularly to ensure it is in good working order.

The company's plant includes cranes, forklifts, and other heavy equipment. The cranes are used for
demolition and lifting heavy objects. The forklifts are used for transporting materials around the
construction site. The company has a wide range of plant available for hire, including excavators,
mixers, and compressors.

The company's plant is available for hire on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. The company is
happy to provide a quote for any plant hire requirements. The company's plant is available for hire in
day or night. The company is happy to provide a quote for any plant hire requirements.

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day or night. The company is happy to provide a quote for any plant hire requirements.
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 Afrikaans Huiskaamer and Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce.

The two chambers said in a joint statement yesterday that because of the boycott, about 15,000 pupils over the age of 12 had not been at school since May.

Most of the schools had been closed after it became clear that pupils had no intention of returning to school, they said.

The chambers chairman recently discussed the effects of the boycott with Government officials. They said the biggest single reason for the high unemployment was a shortage of skilled workers and an over-supply of unskilled workers.

The best solution for this was education and training, but basic schooling was necessary before the没钱 laborer could receive technical or commercial training.

The statement called on pupils to return to school as soon as possible.
THE GRAVITY of the school boycott..."
Schools boycott summit

TOP government officials, including heads of the Defence Force, security police and counter-insurgency units, 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 commissi-

SIONER, Brigadier E. S. J. van Rensburg were present. No black leaders were involved.

The boycotts are reported to be continuing at about 40 Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage lower primary schools — which means that pupils are staying away from all but one of the area's lower primary schools.

Four schools in Port Elizabeth had attendances ranging from six to 47 on Monday.

Twelve Port Elizabeth high schools were closed recently because of the continued boycott.

Security police are still holding 19 youths in connection with the alleged intimidation of lower primary school pupils last week.

Four youths were convicted on Monday in the Uitenhage Magistrates Court of intimidation. They pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to seven cuts.

The sporadic unrest in black townships continued on Monday night when a police vehicle was destroyed after being set alight.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said that although other vehicles had been destroyed by fire bombing in black townships recently, this was the first police vehicle to be destroyed.

The incident happened when members of the Eastern Cape Murder and Robbery Squad parked the vehicle outside a house in Kwazulele township. They
Army head at boycott summit

Mr D. D. Peter, president of the 'African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa), met teachers at Port Mere 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 Peten said.

About 1,240 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 Peten said.
Girl (15) held - 'Why must they keep her so long?'

FIVE Cape Town children, younger than 16, are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Our Cape correspondent sent this of the misery surrounding a home where a daughter is detained.

1980 has not been an easy year for Mrs. Rose Mdadlana of Gugulethu

Her husband is still out of work after he went on strike with 800 other meat workers and her eldest daughter is being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mrs. Mdadlana cannot stop the tears when she talks about her daughter, Ethel Nomane (15), who has not been able to see her since she was detained at her home in Gugulethu on August 19.

"Is that the law," she asked when the news came, "Is that the law," she asked, crying.

"Mrs. Mdadlana was in the hospital when Nomane was taken away."

"Neighbors say the security police took her away from home at about 2 pm."

COLLAPSED

"When I arrived home, I was told of my daughter's detention. I just collapsed because I could not believe it," Mrs. Mdadlana said.

Nomane is the eldest of three children. Gladstone (9) is a pupil at Bonga Lower Primary, while there is also Beline (5).

Nomane, a pupil in the Transkei, came home in June to get money from her father. Mr. Goodman Mdadlana.

When she came here, he was not working. He had been on strike with his fellow meatworkers since May.

"Obviously he could not give her any money because we were only surviving on R10 a week - strike money that he was getting from the union," Mrs. Mdadlana said.

NO REGRETS

Mrs. Mdadlana said she has no regrets that her husband went on strike.

"Now that the strike has been called off, and we do not get money from the union anymore, it has been tough." 

"Goodman was the only one in the family who was working. Now there is nobody.

"We have only been living off donations and with the help of relatives and friends," she said.

Nomane is one of several young people being detained in the Western Cape.

Carol Plaatjies (14), Nomvuyo Quika (14), Nokuzola Joyce Donoro (15) and Mildred Mdahama (15) are the youngest of more than 20 people known to be held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.
PORT ELIZABETH — There are nearly 55,000 boycotting schoolchildren roaming the streets here and in Uitenhage.

School enrolment figures for lower primary (25,000), higher primary (18,000) and secondary schools (11,600) were released yesterday by the Department of Education and Training's chief of public relations, Mr. Gerhard Engelbrecht.

Mr Engelbrecht said no temporary teachers had been dismissed since the boycott spread to lower primary schools last week.

He said 44 temporary teachers at secondary and higher primary schools in the Cape region had been dismissed. Most were unqualified or had already reached retirement. Temporary teachers were subject to 24 hours' notice either way.

In yesterday's cold and rainy weather, attendance dropped at the few lower primary schools which are still functioning — DDC.
Call for govt to spend more on black education

CAPE TOWN — In their own interests, white voters should persuade the government to spend much more on black education, a former inspector of black schools, Mr J L Omond, said yesterday.

Mr Omond, who retired in 1973, commented yesterday on the schools unrest in the country this year, which has led to the closure of schools in major centres.

He said the Minister of Education and Training should consult parents' representatives on black education and the government should issue a declaration of intent, committing itself to dates if possible.

Mr Omond believed strongly that while facilities for black education were inadequate, it was "completely incorrect and unfair" to label black education as inferior.

The quality of the education itself could be seen in the number of leaders in Africa south of the equator, who had qualified from South African schools and the University of Fort-Hare.

He said, "while about R700 a year was spent on educating a white child, only about R70 was spent on a black child.

"In my opinion, the people who can really do something to rectify this most unsatisfactory position are the white voters who should in their own interests persuade the government to devote much more money to black education."

He also said:

- It was "imperative" that free books and stationery be supplied to every black child as was done for white children.
- Stationery was particularly important as without it the efficiency of pupils was considerably reduced.
- More teachers should be appointed. White temporary specialist teachers should be appointed to black schools, especially in subjects such as the official languages, mathematics and science.
- The government should seriously consider following the example of Britain after World War II when emergency one-year teaching courses were introduced for "mature students" to meet shortage of teachers.

DUX
 THERE COULD BE VIOLENCE

AND A HEADMASTER WARNS
FESTIVAL REPUBLIC
PART IN NO
PARENTS
PUPILS
BLACK
CONVICT KICKS
DON'T FORCE US

SUNDAY TRIBUNE. OCTOBER 15, 1980 256
to the Black education system in use 27 years ago

Russians answer Perry Gobodo's call for a return

Students protest against education which charges Have more money
STATEMENT ISSUED BY DR THE HONOURABLE F. HARTZENBERG,
MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Officials of my Department and I, as well as regional and circuit staff, have on several occasions conducted discussions with school committees and Community Councils in respect of the disruption of education in certain areas. It was also agreed and announced that, should orderly and effective education be restored at the relevant schools within a certain period, everything possible would be done to assist pupils with preparation for promotion.

Ample opportunities have been created for the normalization of education. As a result of the poor response and since there is not enough time left to the end of the year to cover the syllabuses, I regret having to announce that the following schools are being closed indefinitely and that the pupils concerned will, therefore, not qualify for internal promotion or the writing of external examinations:

Kimberley: All schools in the Galeshewe township

Cape Town: All higher primary and secondary schools in the Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga townships

Adelaide: Khobonquaba higher primary school
          Amajingqi junior secondary school

Worcester: Alfred Stamper higher primary school
          Vusizwe secondary school

Paarl: Mbekweni higher primary school
       Simon Hebe secondary school

Oudtshoorn: Fezekile junior secondary school

With regard to permanently appointed teaching personnel at these schools the following arrangements will be made locally:

2/ ...
. transfer to other schools, adult education centres and circuit offices where their services can be utilized in the interest of education and to the benefit of pupils;

. the arranging of in-service training courses.

I regret having to announce that the Department may be forced to terminate the services of temporary teachers.

Building programmes already planned for the affected areas are now being reconsidered with a view to transferring such programmes to other areas where education is continuing normally and where backlogs exist.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

19 SEPTEMBER 1980 PRETORIA
CARPS are to be established to protect schools and pupils in Umlazi, after threats had been made to disrupt examinations.

A meeting called yesterday by Mr Winnie Miller, 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 counteract any attempt to disrupt examinations.

Mr Miller told the meeting that a boycott of examinations had been instigated by political exiles who aimed at destroying the KwaZulu and Chief Butterworth's image.

Mr Miller said KwaZulu schools would be monitored day and night during the examinations which begin on October 29.

Last week the Umkhonto Youth Brigade decided that exams would go on in spite of the threats.

Mr Sisulu, a member of the Youth Brigade, told parents yesterday that schools' boycotts would never be free of South Africa.

A suggestion that police protect pupils was rejected after Mr Miller had said there might be confrontation.
The Department of Education and Training (DE&T) have dismissed a total of 44 temporary teachers as a result of the government’s decision to close certain schools a few months back.

This was announced yesterday by Mr. G. Engelbrecht, Chief Public Relations Officer of DE&T.

About 58,000 pupils and more than 1,230 teachers have been affected by the government’s decision to close the schools.

A total of 77 schools have been closed—55 in Western and Eastern Cape, 18 in Kimberley, three in Bloemfontein and one in Soweto.

The schools include 27 secondary schools, 40 higher primary schools and 10 lower primary schools. All the lower primary schools are in Kimberley, Mr. Engelbrecht said. “The department could not keep on paying the 44 teachers because some were unqualified and others retired and that they were no more providing their services, since the schools were closed.”

He also said that the rest of other teachers have been transferred to other areas and that others have been sent to work in education centres and circuit offices.

Mr. Engelbrecht further said that the teachers were preparing lessons for next year and that if the schools are reopened they will be taken back.
COFIMVABA — Black education in South Africa had been destroyed by the infiltration of communists, the state president of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here.

Chief Matanzima was the main speaker at the 21st anniversary celebrations of the Dalwondga High School.

He said he was the second person to graduate with a bachelor's degree in Western Tembuland in 1939.

He referred to an article in a Sunday newspaper which reported that South African draft-dodgers were recruited by agents of the South African Communist Party.

He said the report explained how young South African blacks who arrived in Britain were lured, drawn into the anti-South African organisations and made part of an international network that had embarked on undermining the morale of the people of South Africa.

"I am giving you this report so that you can evaluate whatever teachings you receive from strangers purporting to be in your interests. Whoever comes forward to tell you to boycott classes is your potential enemy and my advice is, ostracise him, because his intention is to destroy your future career."

"All the people who leave this country with sinister intentions never return. You are advised to carry on with your studies — qualify in senior secondary education and proceed to university."

"It is only after university education that you can consider the socio-political life of your country as a free and independent nation."

"Transkei is our country — we have nowhere to go to. We build its economy, education and its social institutions. We are looking forward to you young men and women to take over from where we shall leave and make your valuable contribution." Chief Matanzima said.

He congratulated the students in high schools in Western Tembuland for taking it upon themselves to repulse the intruders who wanted to influence them to join the schools' revolts.

The function was attended by cabinet ministers and the secretary. — SAPA
NEW BRIGHTON — The former principal of the Ernest Skosana Higher Primary School, Mr Nat Matomela, is among a number of township teachers who have been fired by the Department of Education and Training following the boycotts here.

Mr Matomela retired officially last year but was granted extension to continue teaching until the end of this year.

Mr Matomela said yesterday he was surprised to receive a telegram from the department informing him his services were terminated from October 4.

The telegram arrived on Monday, October 6.

The telegram said he would be paid up to the end of October.

He said he found it strange a telegram should advise him of his dismissal. He said it sounded as if it had been recommended that he be dismissed.

Mr Matomela started his teaching career at Highlands in Grahamstown for five years. He later came to Port Elizabeth in 1950 and taught at New Brighton Higher Primary School and Ernest Skosana Primary School.

He returned last year but was reinstated temporarily on agreements that he would remain principal of the school up to the end of the year.

Mr Matomela is married with six children. Three are still at school. One is studying for a teacher's diploma in Transkei, the other is a matric student at Cowan High School and the other is doing Std 7 at Tamsanqa School.

The circuit inspector of education and training for Port Elizabeth, Mr Steve Buys could not be contacted for comment yesterday — DDC.
Charges against pupils to stand

EAST LONDON — An application by the Defence for the discharge of 35 pupils at the end of the State case was refused in the Regional Court here yesterday.

The pupils from Adelaide are appearing on a charge of public violence. All have pleaded not guilty.

A 17-year-old youth, in whose defence said he was not present when stones were thrown at Constable Johnson Zonke's house and car.

He was a group of students who had decided to burn three books on the morning of the incident. He 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 Mbololo Tom.

The students charged are Miss Lalana Mthethwa, 20, Mr Mxolisi Makhwenza, 18, Miss Funwe Jonga, 15, Miss Nokuzola Wayisa, 18, Miss Maggie Sandra Ntyengco, 18, Mr Tembekile Suiker Tom, 19, Mr Tembekile Mgbate, 18, Mr Tembulele Mbotya, 19, Mr Daniel Mangali, 19, Mr Makhwenke Tshanga, 18, Miss Linda Bonani, 19, and 24 others whose ages range from 12 to 17 years.

The hearing continues today — DDR
This top salesman still misses his classroom

The Morris Issacson High School, where Mr. Mathabatsho was principal for 11 years

Mr. L. M. Mathabatsho, the former Soviet principal who now holds a top position as national sales manager of the Premier Milling Company

By J. MOFAPMEO

Mr. L. M. Mathabatsho, the former Soviet principal who now holds a top position as national sales manager of the Premier Milling Company, has announced that he will take a teaching position at the Morris Issacson High School in Pretoria next term. He was appointed as a teacher at the school in 1978 and has been teaching there ever since.

Mr. Mathabatsho said that despite the political changes in the Soviet Union, he still misses his classroom and the students who he taught there. He said that he enjoyed teaching and felt that he made a difference in the lives of his students.

Mr. Mathabatsho said that he had been teaching for many years in the Soviet Union and that he had grown very attached to his students. He said that he had always been moved by the passion and dedication of his students and that he felt that he had helped to inspire them to achieve their goals.

Mr. Mathabatsho said that he had valued the opportunity to teach in the Soviet Union and that he had learned a lot from his students. He said that he had always been impressed by the hard work and dedication of his students and that he had been proud to be a part of their success.

Mr. Mathabatsho said that he was looking forward to teaching at the Morris Issacson High School and that he was excited to work with new students and to continue to inspire them to achieve their goals.

Mr. Mathabatsho said that he was grateful for the support of his family and friends during his time in the Soviet Union and that he was looking forward to spending more time with them.

He added that he was looking forward to teaching at the Morris Issacson High School and that he was excited to work with new students and to continue to inspire them to achieve their goals.
Cape school's wont he penalised
**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 Hokoma 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 Wellele Jodwana, both form five pupils at Nathaniel Pamla High School, Peddie; Zainzelo Jodwana, a form two pupil at Sofute Junior Secondary School, Mdantsane, Ms Nosipho Makeleni, a form three pupil at Sihlamelele Junior Secondary School, near Berlin, and Ms Lizela Jodwana, a pupil at Hokoma High School.

Mr Solombela said the group had been detained at 11am last Friday after the police raided a house in zone four for allegedly preventing other children from attending school, meting illegally and threatening to burn down the house of a headmaster. — DER

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**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, Themekile Mfabele, 16, Daniel Mangali, 18, and Makhwenkwe Thanga, 18, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment, of which one year was conditionally suspended for four years.

Immediately after sentence was passed, Advocate P. Langal 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 Langal that young people could be very easily influenced and follow a crowd. — DPA
needs more skilled blacks, congress told

By DIAGOSGOLA

ONE of the biggest challenges facing South Africa was to upgrade educational facilities for blacks and to train more blacks for skilled and managerial jobs, the managing director of Standard Bank South Africa, Mr. Conwell, said yesterday.

"We need a long-term view of why so few blacks are employed in the more skilled or managerial categories, particularly now that many of the statutory and other restrictions on black labour advancement are being relaxed," he said.

Speaking at Johannesburg at the annual conference of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa (Acccom), Mr. Conwell said that part of the problem is simply the system of different education.

"While white children are educated in the context of a sophisticated economy with their schools geared to the requirements of commerce and industry, their children leave school inadequately equipped to cope with the demands of a modern economy," he said.

Black school-leavers started their working lives at a considerable disadvantage compared to their white counterparts and often with unrealistic expectations.

The retirement of not only teachers but also to the many companies which need a larger pool of skills on which to draw.

He said solutions to the problem included:

1. Increasing the allocation of public funds for black education;
2. Filling the content of black education on the same footing as that for whites, with the same emphasis on mathematics and science and "the development of intuitive and creative minds";
3. Attracting qualified teachers to rural areas by offering them a salary that is comparable with that of skilled white teachers;
4. Encouraging black businesses to invest in education and train black people in the same way as they do with white businesses, saying that in the South African market, the potential of the black market is large enough to accommodate many more black businesses and that the potential of the black market is large enough to accommodate many more black businesses and that by enhancing mutual interests, they can only be enhanced.

"In our efforts to promote free enterprise, stability and prosperity, black businessmen should make a point of..."
to spend the time on black schools.

...
EAST LONDON — Cricket 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 Queens Highway and Bomela Road and told not to go to school.

The students were going to Dr Rubusana Training College and Mzhoule 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 Mzhoule, where 33 girls out of 788 boys and girls due to write the examinations turned up, Ngcalwane, where 140 of the more than 300 students in Forms One, Two and Four sat the examinations. Wongaletlu, where a third of the students in the three classes that do not sit for external examinations were writing yesterday, and Mekanele, where 170 of the 300 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 Ekahle Bengu Higher Primary and Londolizana Lower Primary respectively.

A police van had to rescue some Mzhoule High School girls who had sought refuge in a home in N I 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 Lugongolo Molo, the "mayor" of KwaMashu, and the Rev Clifford Mngadi, 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 ngawe-thu", "education not domination" and "Mandela is our leader". — SUNDAY POST Correspondent
Black pupils no longer believe in the system

While thousands of white school children prepare to end an orderly school year with exams, more than 60,000 black pupils are boycotting classes and their schools have been closed.

Hundreds of black pupils in Grade 1 to Standard 3 had time to be chased from their classrooms by gangs of intimidators. The burning of classes by black pupils and fieldhogs in South Africa is not new. Reports have occurred almost since the start of the century on pupils against unaffordable education.

Yet the boycott syndrome is understood by the few years of experience by most of the country's teachers.

The Western Cape report, the most logical area for school boycotts and student unrest, of an education department and the Education Department and the Department of Education and Training cannot hope to solve its own.

Professor Jakez Groot of the University of the Western Cape put it succinctly earlier this year when he stated that most black school pupils no longer believed in their educators.

The advantage of the present crisis are not seen by pupils sufficiently rewarding to keep them within the system. They have more in rewards possibly resulting from disorder than in the rewards offered by an unacceptable education system.

The closure of 80 schools by the Minister of Education and Training was seen by many as "lack of street which prompted militancy action by youths who began reading classrooms, cheating pro-

mary school pupils from their schools and threatening teachers with death, destruction of property and violence. The department defends itself by emphasizing that schools which are closed had been empty for months. "But violence in schools must be coupled to a large measure with intimidation, lack of discipline and the absence of parental control," says Professor J J Coetzee, the department of Anthropology at Potchefstroom University.

Strategy

He is quick to add, however, that this violence is not under adverse social and cultural circumstances.

The sounds the death knell for those optimistic who hope for a peaceful solution or for those who expect the Department of Education and Training to look, for example, for the solution of the problem of fieldhogs.

"From the pupils to the lowest classes, the students, from the teachers to industrial workers, the politicians on his soap box to terrorising gangs and guerrillas ... the overall strategy appears to be "We do not settle for anything less than total revolutionary change."
Intimidators in Bush Camps — Sebe
Pupils win case

By NORMAN NGALE

Nine Tlokwe High School final matric students yesterday had the suspension imposed on them by their school set aside by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Justice P G van der Walt granted an order permitting the students all of Fageng, Potchefstroom, to attend classes and all ordinary school activities including the writing of examinations.

The successful appeal for the court interdict was heard only two days before matriculants sit for their final examinations tomorrow.

The students are: Ezekiel Mafole (former vice chief prefect of the school), Sapha Luka, Masilo Masitene, McPherson Mohelo, Mothomi, Dube, Seng Peters Modise, Michael Lebogang Nyokong and three youths.

The urgent application was brought against Tlokwe High School principal, the school committee and the circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training for South Western Transvaal.

Mr Justice van der Walt declared the decision of school authorities to suspend and expel the pupils to be null and void.

According to affidavits heard in the court, the students were hauled in to the principal's office on July 27 where they were told by chairman of the school committee, a Mr Maka, that they were suspended.

On this date, the school was reopened after its closure earlier following class boycott. Mr Mafole told the court in his affidavit that Mr Maka had said he got a directive from the regional director of the area to suspend them. Mr Mothoelo, for the appellants, argued that the school committee had no authority, according to Education and Training Department's regulation to suspend the pupils.
Fighting for equal rights and education, the...
the African National Congress, the Congress Youth League, did start to recruit members after 1943 but the momentum of the movement was halted with the banning of the ANC in 1955.

**Demands**

Towards the end of the 1950s 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 organisations demands made by students and pupils during the decades have remained consistent.

The same cries for more schools, compulsory education for all and state responsibility for education are heard today in the Eastern Cape.

Although the introduction of Bantu Education in 1954 prompted protests, outsiders received little attention for many years. Until the 1970s the Bantu Education policy seemed to have succeeded in keeping black school pupils and students "out of their places."

However, those who made it through Bantu Education to complete secondary school and entered universities became both the producers of and protesters against Bantu Education.

Educationalists believe that instead of suppressing black pupils and ensuring a limited level of awareness, Bantu Education has served to protect, if not in some cases, to revolte recent years student appeals for sympathetic action from black workers have increased and been partly successful.

Well-supported two-three day worker stayaways organised by the Soweto Students Representative Council as far apart as the Western Cape and the Free during August and September 1976 bear testimony to broad sympathy with student protests.

However, the difficulties for youths and workers in 1976 and subsequently meant that the student protests did not intensify.

While students were able to opt out of the system indefinitely, workers—though faced with a financial necessity—had to remain within the system to survive.

**Activities**

In 1980, Eastern Cape labour unrest and school boycotts cannot be seen separately. Formal contact with students and school pupils is, however, not something which trade union organisers are likely to encourage or admit because such contact has traditionally invited government crackdowns.

**Dr Ken Hartsorne, 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 Hartsorne unemployments unites the schools and the trade unions.

Members of both are concerned about job prospects and in the Eastern Cape such prospects are more gloomy than anywhere else in the country.
Tutu's urgent call on boycott crisis

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said yesterday that if the Government did not mean to break the schools boycott deadlock, black resentment would increase.

Interviewed in Port Elizabeth after the banning of two meetings he was to have addressed on the boycott, Bishop Tutu said failure to find a solution would result in continuing unrest.

He said he had told the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, during their meeting in Pretoria, that as long as there was dissatisfaction unrest would be endemic.

The situation may have looked quiet in South Africa at some times, but there was a tinderbox of dissatisfaction under the surface, and it needed very little to spark off an explosion.

Bishop Tutu was to have reported to a meeting of parents and educators in Pretoria on Tuesday on the outcome of talks last month between an SACC delegation and the Minister of Education, Dr. Frederik Hattingh.

The SACC was asked by the Eastern and Western Cape parent committees to help efforts to break the deadlock between parents and the Government.

Bishop Tutu said that while much money had been spent on building better schools, providing better salaries and having more books, pupils wanted fundamental changes in the education system.

Bishop Tutu said that at the Pretoria meeting, Government delegates had said they were committed to instituting equal education for all but not in a unitary system.

We told them they would not be acceptable. The African in us understands what had proved that separate but equal system was a failure.

When the SACC delegation pointed out that Government’s insistence on maintaining the dual through school committees and community councils had brought no solution, the SACC was assured that more authentic representatives of the black community would be recognised, he said.
Twelve juveniles on murder rap

GRAHAMSTOWN  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 police charge, the assault followed a meeting on the previous evening which was attended by parents, teachers and members of a group called The Peacemakers, to discuss the schools' boycott which had just started in the Grahamstown location.

The Peacemakers, established in 1979 to assist the police to combat crime in the township were asked to help to get the children to return to school.

Next morning a truck, carrying members of The Peacemakers, arrived at two schools in the area.

The Peacemakers, who were armed with sticks, had to jump over the school fence as the gate was locked. In attempting to flee, Mr Soya fell to the ground where he was assaulted with stones and a piece of wood. He died of a fractured skull.
Concluding article by Education Reporter

SHERYL RAINE in a three-part series on the
schools boycott in the Eastern Cape.

Despite impressive increases in the budget allocated to the department and training schools unrest continues and will continue, according to academics, until there is one department of education for all races and equal opportunity for all.

Figures show progress in black schools
The Department of Education and Training openly admits that education for blacks in South Africa is not ideal but believes the department does not deserve to be the one most people love to hate.

During the Eastern Cape schools unrest the department has come in for more criticism. Spokesmen for the department complain that critics do not take note of the progress made since the Government took control of black education in 1955.

Statistics to back the progress claim include:
- In 1951, 36 percent of black children aged seven to 16 were in school. By 1975 the figure had risen to 75 percent.
- Thirty years ago only two out of every 100 black pupils enrolled at school were in high schools. Last year 13 out of every 100 black pupils were attending high schools.
- During all the years before 1956 only 1,426 degrees were awarded to blacks. From 1956 to 1975, 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 hassles of the black communities and their children.

One area concerns the formation of a single ministry of education and the other concerns broad-based consultation.

Demand

"A separate department for black education is of the utmost importance because such a special department is in a better position to effect the progress desired by budgeting specifically to eliminate backlogs and to provide for special needs," according to departmental spokesmen.

Boycotting school pupils' first demand for one department of education and one minister of education for all races.

Although the department consults with recognised statutory bodies such as school committees and community councils, consultation with student or pupil bodies or those organisations not formally recognised by the Government does not take place.

Closure

Since the closure of schools in the Eastern Cape consultation with recognised bodies has all but stopped. The department believes "the ball is firmly in the court of the communities to prove that they want the schools reopened."

Mr R. L. Peten, 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."
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 98 per cent of the pupils had turned up.

The school with the highest figure had 69 per cent.

Brig Sebe said that although the turnout had been good he had received no report of a 100 per cent turnout from any school.

He also revealed that the "Ciskei's boys on the border" — a para-military special police unit trained in urban terrorism — were back in the Ciskei to help quell uprisings during the examinations.

The group of 72 men would return to the border at the end of the exam period, he said. Also assisting police were volunteers, mainly tribesmen from rural areas.

"Their duty is to protect buildings and they do not do anything else," he said.

There were a few men from inside Mdantsane and Zwelitzha but the bulk of these men came from rural areas and were deployed in various parts of the Ciskei, with the majority in Mdantsane.

Brig Sebe said the number of students detained as a result of incidents lately had risen to 115 and plans were going ahead to have them taken to court as soon as possible. — DDR
Boycott: SP swoops on pupils

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Security Police have detained an undisclosed number of pupils in the past few days in a crack-down 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 was Mr Tango Lamani, chairman of the Congress of South African Students (Cosass) and that others included members of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee.

Col Erasmus said the detentions could be described as a "major crack-down".
Schools Boycott

The air may have been cleared of teargas but the black schools' boycott battle is still quietly raging. The official number of children out of school is 60 410, but some estimates put the figure closer to 80 000.

The Department of Education and Training has officially closed 84 non-primary schools, all of which are in the Cape Province with the exception of three in Bloemfontein and one in Johannesburg. Although official figures have not altered substantially in the last month, the boycott has spread among lower primary schools. To date, 33 lower primary schools in PE and three in Cape Town have been disrupted and are effectively, although not officially, closed, according to Gerhard Engelbrecht, PRO for the department.

In some cases, says Daphne Wilson, chairman of the cape Western Region of the SA Institute of Race Relations, primary schoolchildren are attending school, but not being taught. "There is a combination of solidarity with the boycotters, and reports of boycotters intimidating teachers."

Similar reports have been received from PESCO, the PE student organisation, the majority of whose leaders are now in detention. But, says a PESCO spokesman, the intimidation incidents have been isolated and do not have the support of the majority of pupils. "Alternative" attempts to provide lessons have failed dismally. Support for desultory classes in awareness and crafts, organised by the boycotters in the Cape, seems to have petered out, and where "white" institutions, such as the Institute of Race Relations, have offered to organise classes, response has been nil.

Silas Tndilem, chairman of the non-government Co-ordinating Civic Council representing Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, says the situation seems to have reached a stalemate. "The pupils are still firm on their demands, while there is no sign that the government is taking any steps to meet them, and no negotiations are taking place between the pupils, parents or government."

A PP education spokesman, Peter Nixon, feels that the only way the deadlock can be resolved is if government "proposes a new deal for black education" - a point that has been made ad nauseam, but with little effect.

In the short term, he says, government needs to put an end to keeping "everything locked up in separate compartments. Right now, what is needed are positive proposals, which will make use of all available resources. If the crisis was faced as a business problem, the obvious solution would be to use resources to the maximum."

He also believes that, because government is facing an emergency situation, a large injection of capital is needed. "Students need to be provided with transport to make use of all available facilities. Media such as television and films could also be used in the light of the gross teacher shortage. Concrete steps such as these would begin to convince students that government was committed to action."

Although the department says the ball is not in its court and that it is "waiting for the communities to act," Nixon points out that it is almost impossible for local authorities to provide solutions to a "national problem." He adds "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."
PONT BEAUFORT — Some 81 pupils of Lawson High School were found not guilty and discharged when they appeared on a charge under the Riotous Assemblies Act before Mr. C. J. Roelofse, in the magistrate's court here.

Police evidence was that they were called to the school when pupils boycotted classes on July 28.

Lt. J. van Rensburg said that he ordered the pupils to disperse but they refused and shouted slogans like "Amandla", raising clenched fists and screaming.

Police charged at them and some were arrested, while others were arrested the following day.

A member of the school committee, Mr. S. Nkola, 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 Pochat, of Port Elizabeth, applied for the discharge of all the pupils and his application was granted.

— DDR
PORT ELIZABETH — A senior police officer yesterday described the Fawkes violence in the black townships here as mass hysteria.

Police said three boys and a girl had been killed and 16 wounded in the violence. The names of the dead were not released.

A police report at 11.30pm said patrols had fired shots in the dark at 9pm, with sporadic gunfire until 11pm. 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 KwaZakhele. I saw four ambulances carrying patients stopped at barricades in Johnson Road and attempts made to cut them adrift," he said.

Mobs varying from 20 to 200 rampaged chanting slogans such as "Here are the dogs (the police)", "Freedom", and giving black power salutes. The majority were schoolchildren.

"The mobs seemed to be swept up in a crazy sort of hysteria. It was an outlet for pent-up feelings with political connotations. There was also a real element of hooliganism," he said.

He said it had been necessary for police to act because the consequences could have been disastrous if the mobs had been allowed to continue their activities.
BLACK student teachers will be admitted to the traditionally "whites only" Johannesburg College of Education for the first time next year.

An agreement signed recently by the University of the Witwatersrand (to which JCE is affiliated) and the Administrator of the Transvaal will override a Provincial ordinance which has previously forbidden black, coloured and Indian students teachers to enroll at Provincial education institutions for whites.

Professor A N Boyce, rector of JCE, yesterday welcomed the move to open the college to all races.

In terms of the new agreement, five Indian and two coloured students who have applied for the four-year Bachelor of Primary Education course will be admitted to the college if they obtain full matric exemption and Ministerial consent to attend a white institution.

At present only those black students wishing to study for the Bachelor of Primary Education course will be admitted. Fees for this course are R299 a year.

Further agreements for students wishing to follow higher diploma courses are being negotiated.

The college residences will remain closed to blacks in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Black students will be non-agreement students. This means they will not be entitled to jobs, bursaries or study loans from the Transvaal Education Department.

Non-agreement students will be registered and enrolled at Wits University. White students doing the same course, who qualify for TEO study leaves, will be registered at Wits but enrolled at JCE.
Neglected crisis

SIMMERING away, with scant public attention being given to it, is a problem with vast and worrying implications: the boycott of black schools.

At the last formal count, 80 schools in different parts of the country were closed, with 60,000 pupils without education.

This is alarming enough. But a report from Cape Town this week shows the situation there to be considerably worse: even at Cape Peninsula schools which are still functioning — lower primary schools' attendance is well below 30%. At some schools, there are no pupils.

And even at schools where there are teachers and pupils, no lessons are being given, because it is said that senior pupils had "requested" this. It cannot be a surprise if intimidation is occurring: the situation lends itself to such activity.

In regard to the 60,000 pupils who are without schooling, a remorseless pattern has been seen: protest and demonstrations by them; confrontation with the police; frequent spilling-over into violence; tragic loss of lives, both of children and adults; the authorities issuing an ultimatum, "get back to your classes or else", and when the deadline expires without effect, the indefinite closing of schools.

What of those 60,000 pupils? Plus the considerable number of others in the Cape Peninsula — and elsewhere in the country — whose existence are also disrupted? What lies ahead for them?

Whatever hope there was of viable careers for them has been destroyed. They are left to roam the streets, either finally to drift into some lowly, frustration-filled occupations; or to turn to crime to make survival possible; or to become willing recruits to slip across the border in search of military training so that, eventually, they can return as "armed insurgents" to attack society.

It's a frightening scenario. It should also be an intolerable one, demanding swift and meaningful action by the Government.

Yet it cannot be said that there is much evidence of official activity. Perhaps it is happening, if it is happening, so quietly that it cannot be seen. Nor are any effects readily apparent.

Certainly, what is known cannot fill anyone with confidence.

Three weeks ago, it was learnt, a hush-hush summit meeting was held in Port Elizabeth about the worsening schools boycott there: the departments of Co-operation and Development and Manpower Utilisation were present, as well as representatives of the Defence Force, the Security Police and counter-insurgency units.

Since then, Bishop Desmond Tutu, performing a mediating role, was prevented from holding meetings in the area.

None of this, unhappily, indicates any seriousness on the part of the Government to get to grips with what, when all is said and done, is the root cause of the ongoing troubles: apartheid education, and the massive inferiority which it inflicts on blacks.

However wrong or ill-advised pupils might be to take to the streets to express themselves, it starts with apartheid education. That is where the real drive to get pupils back to their classes must begin.
Pupils refuse jail food — claim

Staff Reporter

SEVENdolphins pupils who are awaiting trial on charges of sabotage at Pollsmoor Prison, Retreat, are refusing prison food, according to their relatives.

They are the president of the school, Sandile Khubeka, 20, the vice-president, Kent Mkalipa, 20, Gladstone Mkhize, 20, Lonwabo Shoke, 20, Cynthia Nqumo, 20, and two youths.

They were detained for about a month before they appeared in court last month. The hearing was postponed to January 26 and bail was refused.

According to one of the 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 at 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.
BLACK student teachers will be admitted to the traditionally "whites only" Johannesburg College of Education for the first time next year.

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Non-agreement students will be registered and enrolled at Wits University. White students doing the same course, who qualify for TEO study loans, will be registered at Wits but enrolled at JCE – Sapa.
Compulsory schooling extended

BY GERALD BELL
Pretoria Bureau

THE Department of Education and Training is at the start of a comprehensive programme of compulsory schooling for blacks which will raise standards dramatically over the next few years, a department spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

Earlier this week the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Paul Huttlestone, announced compulsory education, from sub-standard A, in three Pretoria townships — Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Soweto — from January 1.

And yesterday it was announced that after discussions compulsory education on the same basis would be introduced in certain townships on the West Rand and in the Western Transvaal from January 1.

These are Koppies township in Krugersdorp, Dobsonville and Vlakfontein in Koppies township.

It was also learnt in Pretoria that the University of the Orange Free State had made a decision to inaugurate a special section of the matriculation in two townships.

School attendance in areas where the programme is in operation will be compulsory up to standard five or until the age of 10.

Writing materials and textbooks are to be provided free.

The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party and the party’s education spokesman, Dr Alex Bannas, said the introduction of compulsory education for blacks was a long overdue step, but certainly a step in the right direction.

Sam Mamelodi says that in a survey conducted by the Rand Daily Mail in Pretoria yesterday black parents and school principals reacted favourably to the new move.

The acting principal of Mamelodi High School, Mr V. Vilakazi, said while people should welcome the new move, he would be happier if compulsory education were to be equal in terms of expenditure.

Mr H. Manzose, principal of the school, said compulsory education was imperative because it would keep children off the streets and parents would be responsible for their children attending school.

Mr J. J. K. Ndawu, said compulsory education would eradicate truancy among black children and certain parents’ complaints to teachers about children who did not attend school.
2,000 school boycotters to miss matric

By Patrick Laurence

About 2,000 black pupils who were to have written matriculation examinations this year will miss them because of the continuing school boycott in parts of South Africa.

A Department of Education and Training spokesman said a record 43,000 blacks had originally registered to write.

The boycott is still going on in the Western and Eastern Cape, Bloemfontein and Kimberley since 77 schools were closed in these areas in September, the boycott has spread from secondary to primary schools — and now 84 are shut.

The boycott is part of a protest by some blacks against what they see as the Bantu education system in a new guise. The number of schools which have been closed now totals 84.

In the light of this situation, Professor Michael Ashby, dean of the faculty of education at the University of Cape Town, said yesterday that moves to introduce compulsory education for blacks carried the risk of political confrontation and were ill-advised.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Frederie Hart, announced the programme to phase in black compulsory education from 1981, and it would begin in the Pretoria townships of Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, and Soweto.

The committee acting for the schools' boycott, voiced fear that the decision to introduce compulsory education in the present climate could lead to political confrontation. It is an ill-advised move.

He said that instead of proceeding ahead with plans for compulsory education in selected areas, the Department of Education and Training should concentrate on building up the infrastructure of black education.

He feared that compulsory education might divert resources away from more urgent priorities — including building more schools, training more teachers and improving teachers' qualifications.

He thought compulsory education should await until about 50% of black children of school-going age were at school, and only a "fringe group" remained to be included.

Mr Gerhard Engelsbrecht, a senior officials officer with the Education Department, discounted fears of confrontation between officials trying to enforce compulsory school attendance and boycotts, black students.

"He said it would be introduced, only in areas where most parents are already sending their children to school voluntarily. Even then, there would be continuous consultation with parents."
### An Issue Steeped in Controversy

**Compliance Education for Blockers**

**ANDREW J. PARKER**

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**TABLE 1: Compliance Education by Blocker**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blocker Type</th>
<th>Percentage of Employees Receiving Compliance Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**FIGURE 1: Compliance Education Program**

- **Objective:** To enhance the understanding and compliance with university policies and procedures.
- **Methodology:** Online training modules for all employees, annual reviews, and periodic updates.
- **Outcomes:** Increased awareness, improved compliance, and reduced incidents of non-compliance.

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**ANALYSIS:**

The university's compliance education program has been effective in raising awareness among employees, particularly in the executive and management levels. The program has led to a significant reduction in incidents of non-compliance. Further improvements could be made by expanding the program to include students and fostering a culture of continuous learning.

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**DISCUSSION:**

The role of compliance education in maintaining a safe and productive work environment cannot be overstated. It is crucial for organizations to invest in comprehensive training programs to ensure that all employees are aware of their responsibilities and the consequences of non-compliance. The university's experience provides a model for other institutions to follow, highlighting the importance of consistent and accessible training.

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**REFERENCES:**

More schools join education plan

Pretoria Bureau

Three more black schools are to be included in the government's compulsory education programme.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said in Pretoria yesterday that the school committees of Meloding, Virginia, Thabong, Welkom, and Rotswane, Ondelaia, and Ikukaphe, Warrenton, had agreed unanimously that the Department could introduce compulsory education from January 1.

Earlier this week, Dr Hartzenberg announced compulsory education from sub-standard A in three Pretoria townships - Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Soshanguve - also from January 1.

He also announced that compulsory education on the same basis would be introduced in certain townships on the West Rand and the Western Transvaal. Included would be Kagiso, Krugersdorp, Ikageng, Potchefstroom, and Orkney.

Next week the Minister and Mr J. Roux, the director-general of the Department, are expected to have discussions with school committees in Soweto and Sharpeville.

This is certain to lead to a further expansion of the compulsory education plan.

The plan involves compulsory schooling up to standard five, or the age of 16. It also provides for free writing materials and textbooks.

Dr Hartzenburg has emphasised that the government is determined to provide equal educational opportunities for all population groups.

To cope with a vastly increased enrolment at black primary schools, the training of teachers is being stepped up and existing colleges are being upgraded.
Council will seek advice on education

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

THE newly-formed Mamelodi School Committee Chairman’s Council is to seek expert advice on the introduction of compulsory education in the township next year, so that school committees in the township can have a uniform interpretation of the impending system.

The chairman of the MSOCC, Mr D C Motlaila, said the council decided last week to embark on this course after the announcement by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, that Mamelodi would be one of the townships to be affected by the introduction of compulsory education from Grade One.

The council was formed on November 9, Mr Motlaila said, and at present comprised 41 chairman of school committees in the township. There are 44 schools in Mamelodi.

He said the council’s executive committee had discussed the impending introduction of compulsory education and took the decision to seek expert opinion for clarity on the whole issue as well as the implications of the system.

Mr Motlaila said the main aim of the council was to raise the standard and quality of education of the black child in Mamelodi by “consulting and sharing ideas with institutions that determine the education of the black child.”

“It is our hope as an executive committee that by 1983 before the implementation of compulsory education, we shall have all the information,” he said.

“We shall then report back to the council so all the school committees in the township can have a common interpretation of the whole issue.”

He said the council also intended communicating regularly with the Principals’ Council.
Call for unitary matric exams

and national education

As long as South Africans were written in English, all the things written about the standard of education were relatively straightforward, but when South Africans started writing in a different language it started to become more difficult. What was said in English was relatively straightforward, but the same thing written in a different language was much more difficult. Therefore, the call for a unitary matric exams and national education is important. It is an attempt to unify the language and control the content of education.
says WWSA's chief, Black education must be upgraded.
Schooling to be compulsory in townships next year

By David Bredell
Pretoim 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 Perdie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training, announced today that from January, compulsory education would be introduced in Daveyton (Benzoni), Vorsterpark (Boksburg), Ratanakana (Heidelberg) and Katlehong and Tokosha ( Germiston).

Compulsory education will also be introduced at Mfulazi (Johannesburg) and Zakhiwo (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 Soweto, Atteridgeville and Soweto in Pretoria as well as townships in Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Orkney, Virginia, Wewelsburg, Ondangwa 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.

PERSUADE

It is understood that school committees which accept the system of compulsory education are expected to persuade local parents of the need to send their children to school and also to keep the Department informed of any problems that might arise with the system.

Compulsory education is only introduced in those townships in which local school committees are prepared to accept these responsibilities.

Dr Hartzenberg has said that the government is committed to providing equal education opportunities for all population groups.

STANDARDS

The compulsory education system is the latest in a series of improvements to black education which include raising the standing of teachers' qualifications and in-service training programmes to improve existing teachers.

At least 3,000 classrooms as well as other school facilities will be completed by the end of the current financial year compared to the 25,000 classrooms erected in previous years.
Govt. disbands school bodies

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Department of Education and Training has disbanded 11 school committees at bantu schools in the Eastern Cape and will hold elections for new committees here on November 30.

Mr Steve Owen, the inspector of education and training in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown, had been disbanded so that new ones could get new mandate from parents to negotiate with the Department on educational matters.

Pamphlets had been distributed in the townships advising parents that they could participate in the elections at the schools where their children were enrolled.

The chairmen of some of the committees said that they had received letters from the department saying that the committees had been disbanded with effect from November 15. Two weeks ago they had received letters saying that the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Fezile Hertzog, might disband the committees "as a result of the events which led to the closure of your schools"
Govt orders new school committee elections

The school committees of all secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Cape Town falling under the Department of Education and Training have been disbanded.

This was announced in Pretoria yesterday by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Forde Hartzenberg.

He said elections among parents for new committees would be held on November 30.

Dr Hartzenberg said the step was being taken "to do everything possible in cooperation with the parent community to normalise the situation at schools in the areas concerned." He said it was well known that he and officials of his department had met members of school committees in the four areas on various occasions in the past few months to discuss the disruption of schools.

"Unfortunately, allegations have repeatedly been made that members of these school committees do not have a mandate from the parents with regard to educational matters in their areas," he said.

In view of this attitude he had decided to disestablish the school committees of all secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Cape Town from November 13.

"I have also given instructions that new school committees be constituted for these same schools and that elections be held before the end of November at the schools concerned where parents will have the opportunity to elect parents for their choice to serve as their representatives on these committees," he said.

It had been decided locally to hold these elections on November 30, Dr Hartzenberg said.

"I would like to stress that it is of the utmost importance that parents make use of this opportunity to elect their representatives on these committees because the department desires to do everything possible in cooperation with the parent community to normalise the situation at schools in the areas concerned," he said.

The Minister said it should be noted that all members of school committees were elected by parents and that...
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 school authorities nor parents know whether or when schools will reopen. "If schooling is resumed, we will know whether the pupils will return," says a teacher. There is also a possibility that pupils over 16 will be classified as adults and not enrolled into 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 they will never make up.

More than 10,000 pupils were affected by the September closure of the ten African higher primary schools and four secondary schools in the Peninsula, while attendance at most lower primary schools fell below 50 percent.

The Minister of Education and Planning, Dr. Ferdie Hartenberg, has still to make a decision on whether to reopen the schools.

This could be any time within the next two months, according to the department's deputy chief public relations officer, Mr. J. A. Schoeman.

And the go-ahead depends on the "co-operation of parents and willingness of pupils," he added.

Interviewed by the Cape Times this week, both Mr. Schoeman and the Cape director of the department, Mr. D. H. Owens, anticipated accommodation problems if schooling was resumed.

"The worst hit would be the Std 3 classes — the entrance level for higher primary education."

With this year's pupils having to repeat, schools would have to contend with pupils having completed lower primary education.

To cope with this, Mr. Owens said, the department was considering the introduction of a platoon system, in which classes would be held twice a day.

Mr. Schoeman said a possible solution to overcrowding in the higher levels was that pupils over the age of 18 would be declared "adults" and would not be readmitted to school.

Those affected could complete their education at the department's "adult education training centres", one of which was the Langla Centre.

Miss Nombeko Mlambo, who is involved in a community education research project by the University of Cape Town's Department of Extra-Mural Studies, said yesterday, she could not predict what the pupils' reactions would be if the schools were reopened.

Several pupils spoken to this week said they would not return unless their grievances were met by the government, and the detention of pupils who had only served to strengthen the pupils' determination, they said.

Miss Mlambo said their "animosity" had been sharpened by the government's failure to make "a commitment" and the community had little hope that their demands would be met.

The school issue had resulted in heightened awareness by the pupils of their position, not only in the area of education but in other areas of their lives. But she predicted a large number of "drop-outs" "Some are already working and they won't go back to school."

Most pupils had been idle since September, she added. The education gained in cultural activities by some was "a drop in the ocean."

On the situation generally, she said the pupils were becoming more and more militant, parents were divided and teachers were caught in the "crossfire." "We are increasingly pressed and pressured by the authorities."
PE welcomes D.D. education move

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. Molefe, chairman of one of the disestablished school committees, said he would welcome compulsory education because it was what educationists had sought for years.

"I do not think we should talk about this before schools are reopened, but it will certainly be a good idea," Mr. Molefe said if he were re-elected to the new school committee he would look forward to negotiating with the Minister of Education and Training.

Dr. F. Hartzenberg here on its introduction.

The Rev. James Hays, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Parents Committee, said he was not enthusiastic about the idea because "there is no mention of free and equal education".

His committee was prepared to negotiate with Dr. Hartzenberg on the introduction of compulsory education if the minister gave an assurance that it would be equal.

Explaining the disbanding of school committees in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown and Cape Town, Dr. Hartzenberg announced in Pretoria yesterday that the step was being taken "to do everything possible in co-operation with the parent community to normalise the situation at schools in the areas concerned".

"Unfortunately, allegations have repeatedly been made that members of these school committees do not have a mandate from the parents regarding educational matters in their areas, the minister said.

"It is a well-known fact that all members of school committees are elected by parents from parents in a democratic way.

"I have also given instructions that new school committees be constituted for these same schools and that elections be held before the end of November at the schools concerned where parents will have the opportunity to elect parents for their choice to serve as their representatives on these committees.

"It had been decided locally to hold these elections on November 30."

"I must also emphasise that after these elections, these school committees will be the only representatives of the parent community with which the department will have discussions," he said.
on Education Plan
Soweto holds first
Future of Cape black schools causes concern

CAPE TOWN — With the new school year approaching, there is growing concern over the future of black education in the Cape Peninsula after a year in which schooling in the townships ground to a halt.

At this stage, neither the education authorities, nor parents and pupils know whether or when schools open.

And if schooling is resumed, no-one knows whether the pupils will return.

There also is a possibility that pupils over 18 will be declared adults and not readmitted to the high schools.

It is not clear either how the education process would cope with the backlog.

Whatever the reasons behind the school boycotts, school closures, and the cancellation of examinations, thousands of black pupils have lost a year of education which many will never make up.

More than 11,000 pupils were affected by the September closure of the 19 African higher primary schools and four secondary schools in the Peninsula, while attendance at most lower primary schools fell below 50%.

The Minister of Education and Planning, Dr F. Hertzman, has still to decide whether to reopen the schools.

This could be any time within the next two months, according to the department's deputy chief public relations officer, Mr J. A. Schoeman.

Accommodating all the pupils, thousands of whom would be repeating their standards, is a problem. It has been suggested classes be held twice a day. Miss Nombeko Mlambo, who

is involved in a community education research project by the University of Cape Town's Department of Extra-Mural Studies, said yesterday she could not predict what the pupils' reactions would be if the schools were reopened.

Several pupils spoken to this week said they would not return unless their grievances were met by the Government and the detention of pupils had only served to strengthen the pupils' determination, they said.

On the situation generally, she said the pupils were becoming more and more militant, parents were divided, and teachers caught in the worst position of all, "rejected by pupils and pressured by the authorities."

Both Miss Mlambo and Mr. Owens described job prospects for the pupils as poor.
AMID the welter of unfulfilled promises of reform, the one substantial thing the Government is doing which is deserving of praise is its phasing in of compulsory education for blacks.

Of all the iniquities of apartheid, probably the worst has been the discrimination in education between black and white. That more than anything else has kept black people down in a position of inferiority. Because even where restrictions are lifted and equal opportunity is allowed, an inferior education will ensure that a person stays at the bottom.

It is also the least excusable form of discrimination, because in no way can it be argued that white survival would be threatened by giving blacks equal education.

The statistics of the discrimination will stand for ever as a national disgrace. In 1976-77, an average of R65 per year was being spent on the education of each white child, and only R46 on each black child.

Efforts are now being made to close the gap, and the Department of Education and Training's budget for black education has been increased by 37% in the current financial year. But the gap is still appalling. R72 for each white child and R71,28 for each black child.

But at least, there is progress and now this commitment to phasing in compulsory education for blacks.

As we say, it is the one real change for which the Botha Government can be credited.

It would be helpful, though, if one further change could be added to make it really worthwhile. This is to end the separate educational system for blacks.

The concept of "Bantu education" carries such an ineradicable stigma in the black community that no system, however improved, will be fully accepted as long as it is a racially separate one.

This is why Soweto schools are hesitating over what is otherwise a major improvement for blacks. It is also why there is still such a state of unrest in Cape schools, where 84 are closed by boycotts — making it an inauspicious climate in which to inaugurate a new programme.

The answer is to have one integrated educational system for everybody, falling under the same Department of National Education.

There is no logical reason why it should not be done.
Magtige middel

'N KLEIN stappe in 1981, maar 'n werklikheid 'n groot sprong in die geskiedenis van onderwys in Suid-Afrika. Met die gevleuelde woord het min. Ferdi Hartzenberg verwys na die stelselmatige uitbreiding van skoolplig onder swartmense.

Die ideaal is gelyke opleiding vir alle volksgroepe. Dit kan ook nie anders wees nie. Swart gemeenskappe word betrek by die instel van skoolplig, want sonder daardie medewerking sal dit nie gaan nie.

Sover word in 24 woongebiede aan die werk gespring — dr. Hartzenberg se „klein stappe" — maar skoolplig sal jaarliks uitgebrei word.

'N Geweldige taak lê voor. Wantrou en vooroordele moet uit die weg geruim word; duisende swart onderwysers sal hoër kwalifikasies moet verwerv; bykomende geriewe sal verskaf en middel gevind moet word. Op die agtergrond staan die Oos-Kaaplandse onrus, waar sowat sesduisend skoliere van die skoolbanke af is. In Soweto is daar nog onsekerheid oor die aanvaarding van skoolplig. Skoolkomites wil dié nuwe verantwoordelijkhede eers met die ouers bespreek.

Hoe ook al, van owerheidskant word doelgerig gewerk om die onderwysontplooting die hoof te bied. Swart onderwysbronne groei aan: heelydse matrikulantte het van 700 in 1955 tot oor die 40 000 van jaar aangegroei.

Sonder teleurstellings sal seker nie gevorder word nie. Skoolplig sal tal van nuwe uitdaginge skep — soos veel hoër verwagtinge by die nuwe geslag. Maar dié sake wat maar net verwerk sal moet word. Sonder opleiding kom Suid-Afrika nie uit sy derdewêreldseheid nie.

En soos mnr. P.W. Botha dié week gesê het: Suid-Afrika moet 'n land van beskawing bly.

In dié verband, glo ons, is onderwys dié magtige middel.
Bubu: students will be selected

The Transkei state of emergency had managed to control the situation caused by unrest at schools, but the government still had to be careful about admitting pupils to schools, the Transkei Minister of Education, Mr H H Bunu, said here.

Mr Bunu was the guest speaker at a ceremony at which diplomas were awarded to six graduates of the theological section of Bethel College near Butterworth. His head was swathed in bandages following an accident in which his private car overturned in thick mist near Lusikisiki at the weekend.

He said the government had decided to bar students from outside the country from enrolling at Transkei schools, but Bethel College had received special dispensation because of its high standard of discipline.

Students from outside the country who had already enrolled at the college would be allowed to continue their studies, but fresh applications would be dealt with by his department.

He promised college authorities he would speak out boldly in support of a more lenient attitude, but emphasised that selectiveness would have to be adopted.

— SAPA.
Educational office to move to PE

PRETORIA — The Department of Education has transferred the regional director's office to Port Elizabeth.

Seven of the eight circuit offices in the Cape region are in the Eastern Cape.

The decision to move the office from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth from January 1, 1981 was announced here yesterday by the Director-General of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. G. J. Rousseau.

Outlining the reason for the decision, he said the largest concentration of schools for blacks was in the Eastern Cape.

In addition, of the eight circuit offices in the Cape region, seven were in the Eastern Cape — at Aliwal North, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown, King William's Town, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown and Uitenhage. The eighth office is in Cape Town.

"Transferring the regional office to Port Elizabeth will facilitate and promote communication between communities, the circuit offices and the head office of the department," Mr. Rousseau said. — SAPA.
Education Dept attacks reports

CHRIS FREIMOND

CONNUKD references in newspapers to a speech by Dr Henk Verwoerd in 1954 in which he gave details of the then-government’s black education policy had a negative influence on the Department of Education and Training’s progress.

The department’s chief layman, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht said this in Johannesburg yesterday before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into mass media.

Engelbrecht said that Dr Verwoerd said in his speech in the late 1950s that education should not prepare blacks for occupations which were unavailable to them (at that time), and that it had to be accepted that blacks would never rise above the level of certain positions as labourers within the white community.

Engelbrecht referred to the speech without also referring to the positive strides made in recent years in the field of black education by the department. He said that this type of reporting placed a “cloud” over positive policy directions in which the department was moving, he said.

However, it generally had a cordial working relationship with the media and found most newspapers willing to correct specific errors when they were pointed out.

But a major problem was that first impressions were lasting and readers tended to notice initial reports, which could be incorrect or unbalanced, more than later departmental statements giving another view of facts.

He suggested that in many cases errors could be attributed to inexperienced reporters, or to those who had no knowledge of the black education system.

The department was willing to brief reporters on the system and to give whatever assistance it could to facilitate accurate and balanced reporting, Mr Engelbrecht said.

Better communication, including personal contact with reporters and editors, could avert towards more balanced reporting of black education matters and the department was aiming at this, he said.

The commission continues with hearings today, when a submission will be heard from the Department of Defence.
Compulsory schooling in two pilot areas only

By Drew Forrest

Compulsory schooling is to be introduced in Soweto at lower primary level next year — but initially only in two "pilot areas". This was announced last night by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, after a meeting between a department team and representatives of 381 Soweto school committees in the Johannesburg City Hall.

The committees were divided on the issue at their first meeting with the Minister a fortnight ago, and asked for more time to consult with parents. Their final decision was relayed to him before last night's meeting through a ballot result.

Dr. Hartzenberg said after the meeting, which was closed to the Press, that the majority of Soweto committees and areas canvassed supported the Government's compulsory education plan.

However, it was only in the Jabulani and Klipspruit-West areas where the committees had unanimously backed the plan, that compulsory schooling would be phased in at lower primary level in February 1981.

Since the scheme was to be regarded as "experimental," he said, it was essential that had the support of all parents in the areas affected. The Department's door would remain open to committees in other areas of Soweto, but unless they achieved unanimity within the next few weeks, their admission to the scheme would have to wait until 1982.

Dr. Hartzenberg stressed that the only immediate result of compulsory education in Soweto schools would be provision of free stationery. "No action would be taken against parents whose children failed to attend classes."

OPPOSITION

Interviews conducted by The Star with committee members revealed a residue of strong opposition to the new measures. Many felt that, the abolition of Bantu education, rather than compulsory schooling, was the first priority.

Others feared that the scheme was designed to secure parental co-operation in curbing school boycotts.

"Suspicion of the new scheme was "normal," said Dr. Hartzenberg. "Many South African whites had fought the introduction of compulsory schooling for their children."

The inclusion of Jabulani and Klipspruit-West in the Government's proposals brings to 56 the number of black areas throughout South Africa which will benefit from compulsory schooling next year.
Black education cash gap widens

Deputy Financial Editor

IT would have cost R2,000-million to bring expenditure on black education to parity with that of white education in 1970. That year R1,099-million was actually spent on black education, says the University's Bureau of Economic Policy and Economic Research, in its Key Economic Issues report for Merced bank.

According to the bureau, spending on the average black pupil was 11% of that on whites in 1960 and only 7% in 1970. But by 1970 the ratio had improved to 13%. Even so, the absolute difference in expenditure, on black and white pupils, increased from an average of R260 to R460 in that period.

If black education could be brought to parity with white, economic growth would rise by a third, say the researchers.

They also found that a real economic growth-rate of 5% a year was required for the next 20 years if unemployment were not to increase.

See Page 17
An urgent plea to teach black teachers.

The call to end teacher shortage.

An urgent plea to teach black teachers.

The call to end teacher shortage.
The first step for Alex

and it is... school opens

New Teach

by Kerry Clarke by John Price

Uptown in Alax

LOCAL NEWS
made the school a reality gathered in the school grounds to celebrate the opening of the school with the children and teachers and some spoke of it as the beginning of the newness in this township that was once doomed to destruction.

FOCAL

"We hope this school will be the focal point around which the new Alexandra will be built," the Editor of The Star and trustee of The Star TEACH fund, Mr. Harvey Tyson, said.

"If this is so, then TEACH will have done all the things it set out to do," he added.

Mr. Tyson said the people of Alex, together with the people of Johannesburg, Randfontein, Lenasia, Soweto and Randburg, as well as people from all walks of life and of all races, had combined to help provide funds for schools such as the one opened yesterday.

EFFORTS

"The people of Alex, by their own efforts and with the help they have accepted, are building a new future for the urban black people in this area.

"Already your shining example is being followed, by other communities in South Africa," he told the assembled Alex residents.

The Rev. Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandria Liaison Committee, said he saw the school as...
Alex to get R7-m for new schools

By Kerry Clarke

Alexandra is to receive R7-million to provide new school buildings.

This was announced yesterday by Mr. Joubert Rousseau, director-general of the Department of Education and Training, when he opened a new 22-classroom school built in the town through The Star’s TEACH Fund.

Mr. Rousseau said the money would be used to rehouse two secondary schools in Alex and all but three primary schools. A technical high school and other vocational centres would also be built.

Another R250,000 would be set aside to improve the sewerage systems at all the schools, whether they belonged to the department or not. However, little could be done to alleviate the school accommodation problem until the master plan for Alex was completed and approved, he said.

Plans were also in the making to reorganise the schools according to the language groups of the students.

"The department will do everything within its powers to alleviate the trying conditions under which education is being offered in Alex, as soon as it is humanly possible," said Mr. Rousseau to the assembled teachers, parents and guests.

"Everyone present is aware of the abnormal conditions which prevailed in this township for some time causing development in education to come practically to a standstill."

"Even existing facilities deteriorated so much that the considerable amount will have to be spent on improving those left."

Mr. Rousseau paid tribute to the teaching staff who had been prepared to provide education "with absolute dedication and devotion under trying conditions." He also thanked parents and pupils who were prepared to accept these conditions so "tolerantly."

He said the opening of The Star's TEACH school was "but the first step towards the total "renaissance" of educational development in this area."
New rector appointed at Fort Hare

Olive Correspondent

Professor J H Lamprecht, dean of the Faculty of Theology at the University of Fort Hare, has been appointed the university's new rector from next year.

Prof Lamprecht, who was born in Durban, is a BA graduate from the University of the Witwatersrand with majors in philosophy and classical Greek. He has a Bachelor of Divinity degree from London University and a doctorate in divinity through the University of South Africa.

Before going to Fort Hare, he spent 18 years in the ministry of the Baptist Union of South Africa, during which he held numerous positions.

He was vice-chairman of the southern field committee of the Baptist Missionary Society and chairman of the national citizenship committee of the Baptist union.

He is also a council member of the Bible Institute of the Missionary Society.

From 1969 to 1971 he was a senior lecturer in Theology at the University of Durban-Westville. He went to Fort Hare in 1972 as professor and head of the Department of Systematic Theology. In 1978 he was appointed dean of the theology faculty and this year was elected by the university senate to the council of Fort Hare.

In 1989 he was awarded an Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust travel and research grant. He visited about 40 universities and institutions in Europe, and the United States.

In 1976 he did research work at Princeton Theological Seminary in the United States as a visiting fellow, and two months at Cambridge University, doing research.

Prof Lamprecht is married and has two daughters and a son. The eldest daughter is married, and graduated from the University of Port Elizabeth with a B Mus degree. His son, a medical student at the University of Stellenbosch, has finished his third year, and his youngest daughter is to study for a law degree at the University of Cape Town next year.

He succeeds Prof J M de Wet, who was seriously injured in a motor accident this year.
Ask for reopening of schools

PRETORIA - The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, yesterday called on newly elected school committees in the Eastern and Western Cape, Bloemfontein and Kimberley to ask as soon as possible for the reopening of secondary and higher primary schools, now closed indefinitely, so that the new school year can start on January 13.

In a statement, Dr Hartzenberg said requests had already been received to reopen certain schools.

He noted that the schools had been disrupted for several months.

"My department is extremely concerned about the situation and has made several attempts to normalise it. The disruption made effective education impossible and as a result, it was decided to close the secondary and higher primary schools in these areas for an indefinite period."

The minister said his department was ready to provide education where parents wanted it for their children to enjoy it.

To normalise education and because the composition of existing school committees had been questioned in certain circles, the committees had been disbanded and parents given the opportunity to elect new committees democratically.

Where the election of school committees had been disrupted in a few cases, governing bodies were being appointed as an interim measure to ensure that the machinery existed to normalise education and reopen schools.

No lower primary schools in the affected areas had been closed officially and these schools would reopen normally on January 13.

"In cases where education was disrupted at lower primary schools as a result of intimidation during the last few weeks of the school year, pupils will be promoted internally on the basis of their achievements during the year."

"My department will also do everything possible to provide the best possible education opportunities in keeping with the government's declared policy of equal education for all population groups," Dr Hartzenberg said.

"In this process my department commits itself to close and continuous consultation with parent communities through their representatives on school committees and governing councils."

The minister said it was regretted that the disruption of education had retarded the programme to introduce compulsory education in the areas concerned.

"As soon as education has been normalised fully, my department will also consider the introduction of compulsory free education in these areas after consultation with the school committees and governing councils concerned."

SAPA
Maths teachers may get project guides

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — There is a strong possibility that in 1983 new teachers' guide books will be available to standard 3 mathematics teachers in black schools.

The publication of the guides will be the result of a research project on the teaching of mathematics which was started at the beginning of this year by the research unit for education planning at the University of the Orange Free State.

The University's Professor D. Vorster initiated the project after consultation with the education departments of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, KwaZulu, Lebowa, Transkei and QwaQwa.

Mr J. M. Bartlett, leader of the full-time project staff, emphasized in an interview here that the unit only played a "supportive" role to mathematics teachers in the black states.

"We are merely assisting in the development of an in-service training structure where we can, as well as the development of teacher and pupil material for class use," Mr Bartlett said.

However, the guides that would be published after completion of the research would be helpful to anyone involved in the teaching of maths in the various education systems in this country.

The research relates to the full secondary range, from Std 5 to 10. Guides for the other classes would be available at a much later stage.

Mr Bartlett also said the unit had a number of international consultants in Britain, central Africa and the USA.

Mr Bartlett attended the international conference on mathematics education held in California and was able to establish more contact with other educationists who are doing research on the teaching of maths in third world countries.

The Ciskei government, which has been worried by the scarcity of commercial and science teachers in the homeland, has also made its own arrangements to solve part of the problem.

Beginning next year, the education department will arrange in-service courses for mathematics and science teachers, which will be held over a 12-month period.

In the past teachers attended the courses on a weekly basis which, sources close to the department said, was not very effective and it was hoped when teachers received the courses at the in-service training centre for a full year, the effort would be more profitable.

The teaching staff at the Ilxaya in-service training centre, at Midantsane, where the courses will be held, will also be increased to cope with the new design. — DBE
Compulsory education scheme progresses

By David Breier, Pretoria Bureau

Compulsory education for blacks in another seven areas, including parts of Soweto, was announced today by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Ferkie Hartenberg.

Dr. Hartenberg also announced measures to re-open schools in the eastern Cape, western Cape, Bloemfontein and Kimberley where school boycotts have disrupted education for some months.

He confirmed that school committees in Kuppsrout/Pinoville and Tabubilam in Soweto had agreed to compulsory education which would be introduced from Sub A next year.

Schools in Colesberg, Ermelo, Volkehrust, Harrismith and Bethlehem would receive compulsory education at the same time.

This brings to a total of 38 the number of areas which will receive compulsory education from next year.

PROGRAMME

The programme will be introduced a year at a time with only Sub A receiving the benefits next year, while it will be extended to Sub B in 1983, Standard 1 in 1984, and so on.

The programme will extend to Standard 5 or the age of 16, whichever comes sooner.

Dr. Hartenberg said requests for the re-opening of schools in the Cape and Bloemfontein had already been received by newly elected school committees.
Students review boycott

NEW BRIGHTON — Port Elizebeth and nearby students living in Port Elizabeth and nearby met on Wednesday night behind closed doors to review the stayaway at black schools in the Eastern Cape.

The parents' committee will meet later.

A spokesman for the students said a return to classes next year was still under consideration.

Meanwhile, the Rev G. B. Molefe who was elected two weeks ago to the school committee here will resign on Monday because of old age.

Dr Molefe said he hoped schools would reopen next year because thousands of parents had lost big sums of money through class boycotts.

He said students should adopt a wait and see attitude to see how the promise of equal education was implemented.

He added the government was not the loser but blacks were losing by not being educated. The boycott was not unanimous as students in other areas wrote examinations.

Dr Molefe said as a result of the boycott improvements were being made.

He appealed to pupils to return to classes next year "...and enjoy their sacrifices of 1980 in 1981."

Meanwhile, seven more schools agreed to compulsory education from sub A next year, bringing the total to 38, Dr Hartsenberg, announced yesterday.

The latest areas to join the plan are Copesberg, Kiiapspruit / Pomville (Soweto), Jabulani (Soweto), Ermelo, Volksrust, Harrismith and Bethlehem.

Dr Hartsenberg said regular discussions would be held next year between school committees and his department to identify problems and ensure the smooth working of the programme.

Parents would also have the chance to comment on draft regulations.

He said compulsory education would be extended in these areas to Sub-B in 1982, and 1 the year after and so on.

The programme would be extended to other areas as from 1982 after consultations with parents.

The 31 school committees which agreed earlier to compulsory education include Bedford and Athwal North.

DDR-SAPA
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### Table 13: Capital-Output Ratios 1971, 1976 and 1978

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<th>Value 1976</th>
<th>Value 1978</th>
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<td>2.43</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>2.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electricity &amp; Gas</td>
<td>4.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction &amp; Public Works</td>
<td>6.48</td>
<td>6.47</td>
<td>6.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, Storage &amp; Communication</td>
<td>7.26</td>
<td>7.27</td>
<td>7.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Finance and Other Services</td>
<td>9.21</td>
<td>9.22</td>
<td>9.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>15</td>
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Note: All sectors in millions of rand, 1970 prices.
Examiner ‘relieved of his duties’

African Affairs Reporter

A BLACK circuit inspector appointed by the Department of Education and Training as chief examiner for a Zulu paper in the junior certificate national examination, has been ‘relieved of his duties’ following the marking of scripts by unauthorised persons.

Mr R S Ndlovu, was employed by the KwaZulu Department of Education but was appointed by the Department of Education and Training, Pretoria, as chief examiner.

A spokesman for the department confirmed at the weekend that action had been taken against him and that irregularities had taken place.

According to Mr J R Lotz, acting regional director of the department, 40,000 exam scripts were given out to official markers at the Edendale Technical College, but the chief examiner took some of them to Hamarsdale.

‘There would hand them to his friends, who are definitely not authorised to do the marking,’ Mr Lotz said.

The Mercury has been told that careless marking of examination scripts might have lead to students being ‘failed’ when they might otherwise have passed.

Police in Hamarsdale last week found 80 examination scripts in the hands of people who they said were drinking liquor while marking the scripts.

The police acted after receiving reports of irregularities.

Police in charge of the investigations later stopped a car and allegedly found 4000 scripts in the boot.

They immediately confiscated them and returned them to the Edendale Technical College where marking was conducted by authorised examiners.

Official markers have protested that they were given a limited number of scripts to mark each day. As they are paid by the script, the markers complained that they were not able to make as much money as they had in the past.

A new chief examiner has been appointed and markers will be employed to meet the deadline.

According to a statement, the Department of Education and Training had terminated Mr Ndlovu’s appointment as examiner with immediate effect.

‘He is not in the employ of this department, and we cannot comment at this stage on any other actions that may be taken in future.

‘All examination scripts marked by unauthorised markers will be remarked by qualified sub-examiners appointed by the Director of Education and Training in Natal.

Candidates therefore have nothing to fear since the department will ensure that every single script has been properly marked and that no candidate has been wronged.

This eliminates the question of candidates having to rewrite the Zulu paper’ he said.

Mr R S Ndlovu was not available for comment.

Figure 1 shows the strictest fashion, now big the discrepancy.

The informal trading sector is not included.
Parents meet on school boycott

FORT ELIZABETH - The newly-elected convenor of Port Elizabeth black school committee, Mr. Paul James, yesterday said black parents wanted to see their children back at school next year, but it would not be easy to persuade them to return to classes.

He was interviewed on the eve of a mass meeting of parents yesterday to consider the boycott of the black schools. The measures were to discuss the introduction of compulsory education and the three draft bills affecting blacks.

Mr. James, chairman of the Chikamya Junior Secondary School Committee, was elected convenor at a meeting of newly-elected school councils in Zwide at the weekend.

Mr. James said the mass meeting of parents would decide what steps to take on the boycott.

Parents were still sceptical about the government's move to bring about compulsory education next year in some areas, he said.

Chairman of a parents' body, the Committee of 21, Mr. A. Lamani, said he had some reservations about certain clauses of the three draft bills, which dealt with the siting of schools and the introduction of the programme of the Port Elizabeth Black Parents' Association and the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee.

Mr. Lamani said the parents' committee had held a series of meetings with the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee and representatives of the Council of South African Students in an effort to end the boycott.

No agreement was reached about the re-opening of the schools in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga at a meeting called by the Guguletu Residents' Association on Sunday.
that there has been a relative "shift away from women in "the South than in the North." Women have not made as much progress in commercial employment as men, and in every other sector except electricity, where the discrepancy is within the bounds of sampling and reporting error, women have either been overestimated or their domestic service employment has risen slightly, but the absolute growth in female employment has risen less than that of men to total employment. Since that date, the proportion of women in total employment must have considerably increased. However, even in the face of increased female employment, the force plus the African women on the labour market, however, are a major problem. The force plus the African women on the labour market, however, are a major problem.

a) Sectors in which women are growing in numbers:
- Manufacturing
- Electricity
- Homelands

b) Sectors in which women are declining in numbers:
- Mining
- Agriculture
- Construction, Transport

Areas to Homelands: Shifting of rural areas to homelands; and from homelands to areas to rural areas.
Ciskei opposed to compulsory schooling plan

ZWELITSHA - The Ciskei Government is opposed to the gradual introduction of compulsory education in black schools.

This was made clear yesterday when the acting Chief Minister, Rev M. Xaba, addressed Ciskean after the results of the independence referendum were announced here.

"This so-called free compulsory education is nothing else but the old Rantisu education in the cloak of free education," he said.

The demand in the Ciskei was for compulsory education for all pupils up to Standard 8.

He said the gradual introduction of compulsory education as proposed by the Department of Education and Training meant full compulsory education would become a fact of life after 10 years in South Africa after the initial introduction at Sub-A level.

"The problem here is that we still have some whites controlling black education who cannot sit side by side with blacks, and the matter is particularly frustrating when such a man is a verkrampt," Mr Xaba said.

He also criticised members of the committee which has been established to liaise with the Department of Education and Training regarding introduction of compulsory education.

"I am surprised there are meetings with the minister on the matter as this free education is R antisu education which has been sugar-coated," he said.

(see following page)
Minister: new peak in black education

EAST LONDON — The year that is ending has witnessed new heights in black education, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, says in an editorial, opinion, to the department's periodical, Educamus, for December.

Dr Hartzenberg lists eight major achievements which have reached new heights over the past year.

The first is:

— A budget that has shown the biggest increase — 37 per cent from the previous year. The total for the 1980-81 year is R240 million as against R177 million in the 1972-3 financial year.

— Provision for 79 new schools with 5,486 classrooms, as well as 1,701 additional classrooms at existing schools. Also included are renovations and upgrading of other classrooms.

— All schools provided with their full needs for class readers, and textbooks.

— Changing the minimum age for school entrance from seven to six years for 1981.

— Abolition of double sessions at schools.

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1960 and 1970

(Continued)

TABLE 4: Employment as a proportion of man 15-64 and of women 15-59
Lamani: need for compromise

PORT ELIZABETH — The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Committee of 21, Mr A Z Lamani, yesterday appealed to all parties involved in the school boycott to be prepared to give and take.

He said the Department of Education and Training, parents, and pupils committees should be prepared to compromise to reach a solution to the crisis.

He said a parents meeting scheduled by his committee for Sunday had been postponed for a week so that the committee could negotiate further with pupils towards ending the boycott.

The meeting follows one on Tuesday which was poorly attended by parents.

Mr Lamani said his committee — a very bad lot — would try to work out terms of agreement with boycotting pupils and would then present them to the parents meeting.

It is expected the parents the terms will then be presented to the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee under the Rev James Hata. Then that body will discuss them with executive members of the Students Committee.

Mr Lamani also appealed to the government to declare a state of amnesty to allow proper consultation between the detained students and those in hiding.

Another meeting of new school committee members here and in Grahamstown will be held at Kwalatafe on Sunday.

Mr Lamani said that the meeting which he said would make important decisions on the school crisis.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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.

Pupils disrupt PE meeting

PORT ELIZABETH — A group of about 100 stick-wielding youths, men and women yesterday disrupted a meeting of school committee members at the St Dionysius Catholic Church Hall in Kwazulu.

The group, mainly pupils, sang freedom songs and raised clenched fists as they burst into the hall while the meeting was in session. The meeting, at which important decisions concerning the school’s boycott were to have been taken, was barred to the public and the press.

The pupils demanded to know why the meeting had been convened without their consent. A spokesman for the group said they had started the boycott and they did not want to see it end.

The chairman of the Committee of 21, Mr A. L. Lamani, appealed for calm. He told the group they had not resolved the boycott problem but were discussing it with interested organisations. The pupil said they would return to school only if their long-term demand — the abolition of "Bantu education" — was met.

Another accused the press of inaccurate reporting. Mr James supported her and said the press had misrepresented the public as to the true boycott issues.

At the end of a heated argument, it was resolved that a person should be appointed to issue press statements to avoid further confusion.
Twice as many blacks want Wits

By Carolyn Dempster

Black students applying for first-year studies at the University of the Witwatersrand have more than doubled since last year.

By December 19 last year, 351 black students had applied to 'Wits.' By the same time this year, there were more than 750 applications.

With the dramatic increase in applications more pressure is being put on the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. J. H. H. Botha, to give his ministerial approval.

To minimize disappointment, Wits has advertised to all potential black students requiring that applications be made by January 12.

This means we can at least give the Minister an entire batch of applications to consider instead of feeding them through the ministrer's office at the last minute.

The urgent need for facilities for tertiary education for black students in the Soweto area has been the subject of intensive research by Wits and the department.

In 1979 Wits outlined a massive expansion and academic plan including a commitment to open its doors to students of all races.

In January 1979, the department appointed a commission to look into the planning of black tertiary education in urban areas and the feasibility of university facilities in black townships.

The executive of the commission proposed in August that a spokesman for the department said he would report to the Cabinet in the new year.
Some 'closed' schools are to open again next year

By SAM MASEKO
 Pretoria Bureau

SOME of the 83 schools which were closed in the Cape and Free State this year because of intermittent rioting will be opened next year, according to the deputy chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J Schoeman.

Mr Schoeman said yesterday "quite a number of schools" would resume classes, as school committees had already requested his department to open schools.

He said he hoped things would normalise in the New Year as it was expected that more schools would request pupils to return to classes.

Higher primary and secondary schools closed late this year when pupils stayed away from their classes because of continual rioting.

Mr Schoeman said lower primary schools were not officially closed because of the riots, but pupils had stayed away because of intimidation.

He disclosed that 18 schools were closed in Kimberley, three secondary schools in Bloemfontein, one high school in Soweto and the rest were in various parts of the Cape.

He said although there had been a "small boycott" at the Morris Isaacson School in Soweto, that was not the cause of its closure.

Pupils and teachers were transferred to other schools because of renovations there.

There were 1 391 teachers at all 83 schools, and of these 44 were unqualified and dismissed.

The rest were temporarily accommodated at the in-service centres, he said.

Mr Schoeman said in September pupils were asked to re-register and several thousands had done so, but had to leave classes again after being intimidated.
BLACK teachers are paid about R150 a month less than whites and it would cost the State R38-million to eliminate this discrepancy.

These claims are made in the Black Sash magazine, Sash, which says there has been an improvement in the field of black education.

Text books, but not prescribed books, are now provided free from Standards 1–10. Stationery is still free only in white schools.

The Government has begun a building programme for black schools, the Teachers' Training College in Soweto is being enlarged, and technical schools are in the pipeline.

It is also allocating more money for university education in a departure from previous policy through which only loan financing was available through the Department of Community Development and the interest and capital redemption costs were borne by the township householders, the magazine says.

There are 5,000 blacks in black universities, all of whom are living in hostels. A total of 8,500 are enrolled at Unisa.

Seven out of 10,000 blacks receive a university education, while 240 out of 10,000 whites receive one.

In 1977, 403 degrees were awarded to blacks. In the same year the Government spent R884-million on white education and R432-million on black education.
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It has become customary to appoint students with no teachers' course certificates to teach in junior secondary schools. They have not been trained as teachers and this habit lowers the status of teachers.

There are essential subjects that make one qualify to be a teacher — they are general method, school organisation, principles of education, child psychology. These subjects are responsible for professional conduct which determines the tone of the school and proper behaviour and conduct of teachers to be copied by students.

If a principal wants chaos and disharmony at his school he must insist on having those teacher-labourers who have never been trained as teachers. These 'teachers' smoke in the staffroom in the presence of the actual teachers and the students will do the same as some of these teacher-labourers are boys themselves.

These teachers are appointed with the feeble excuse that there is a shortage of teachers.

'Do we ever think of appointing teachers to act as nurses when there is a shortage of nurses? Do we ever think of appointing attorneys to act as doctors when there is a shortage of doctors?' Don't you think it is non-professional students in the teaching profession is to invite trouble?

I am sure in all professions that have a council governing them such abnormalities would never occur. The same thing should apply to teaching so that it can regain its nobleness and lost prestige. The voice of the teacher should once again have authority and there will be better understanding between teacher and student and parent and teacher.

If there is a shortage of teachers, the powers that be must examine the conditions of service and low salaries because they are responsible for this shortage.

Dan Faiya
Black matric passes

BY SOPHIE TEMBA

The Department of Education and Training yesterday released black Transvaal matriculation examination results.

According to the pass lists for the Reef, Northern Transvaal, Highveld, and the Orange-Vaal, about 3,600 pupils passed.

The number of Transvaal candidates will only be released in about a fortnight but it is believed the number is about 5,500. If correct that would indicate a Transvaal pass rate of about 45%.

In 1973, the national percentage pass was 73.3% out of 10,464 full-time candidates. A total of 4,393 candidates, or 41.3%, obtained matric exemption.

Last year, 23,000 candidates sat the examination and 16,379 (74.4%), passed. This nationwide figure included 4,998 candidates, or 27.3%, who obtained matric exemption and 8,716, or 47.4%, who obtained School Leaving Certificates.
Chief attacks minister for closing schools

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, came under heavy attack from the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, here yesterday. Commenting on the Ciskei referendum, Chief Sebe blamed the closure of schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage for poor turnouts in those areas.

“When we went to Port Elizabeth to outline the voting in the referendum, the hall was packed as never before and some parents came to us afterwards to air their problems about the closure of schools,” Chief Sebe said.

One parent came up and said her daughter who was in Standard Three was pregnant and we heard of many other social problems which had arisen as a result of the closure of schools.”

Chief Sebe questioned the wisdom of giving one man the power to decide on the future of schools and schooling in areas where he had no idea of the conditions.

“Too me the whole exercise of closing schools in Port Elizabeth is a direct undermining of the Ciskei Commission Report,” DDR
Big technical boost in 50 black schools

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

Technical education is to get a massive boost in Soweto during the next two years with the introduction of technical subjects into about 50 secondary schools in the townships.

There are hopes that this greater emphasis on technical training will enable thousands of young blacks to get jobs easier and will help to alleviate the country's pressing shortage of skilled workers.

The scheme has the backing of the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr. John Knoetze, and other Government officials trying hard to promote small businesses in the townships. An increased flow of technically skilled black people from schools could help to develop the so-called informal sector in the townships.

50 SCHOOLS

Few details of the scheme are available but Government sources confirm that plans are already advanced to provide technical training at about 50 Soweto secondary schools 'within the next year or two.'

One education official interviewed today said it will not be difficult to introduce technical subjects.

Some Government men have believed for some time that there has been a wrong emphasis in the syllabuses of black and white schools. Too little attention, has been paid to technical subjects, they say.
PUBLIC SECTOR- Govt-

B.E.D.

1-1-81 - 31-7-81
Black Schools

Braced for conflict?

When hundreds of thousands of black children return to school at the opening of the new term on Tuesday, they will find the authorities armed with tough new regulations for dealing with unrest and boycotts.

The regulations, gazetted quietly and almost unnoticed on December 19, were drafted as a direct result of the turmoil in black education last year which resulted in 84 schools in the Cape and Bloemfontein being closed.

How effective they will be in coping with politically motivated unrest remains to be seen.

The Department of Education and Training's public relations officer, Gerhard Engelbrecht, told the Fm that it was too early to tell whether the boycotts by Cape pupils would continue.

It was the department's impression, he said, that the vast majority of pupils wanted to attend school. Where the closed schools were concerned, the Minister of Education and Training, Ferdie Hartzenberg, had made it clear it was up to the school committees to ask for their reopening, Engelbrecht said.

Official power

The new regulations extend the authorities' power to expel pupils and to refuse re-admission. They also transfer certain powers from school principals and committees to the Secretary for Education and Training and his officials.

It becomes possible for circuit inspectors to overrule a principal's decision to admit particular pupils and also provides that any pupil who has been expelled for misconduct, or had his name removed from the register in terms of another regulation, can only be re-admitted with the approval of the Secretary.

In addition, whereas previously a pupil could be expelled (after one warning) for conduct 'at school' which the principal considered detrimental to the welfare of the school, he can now be expelled for such conduct anywhere — whether at school or not.

Circuit inspectors now have wide powers to expel pupils summarily, even without the recommendation of the principal, and for reasons wide open to individual interpretation.

A similar power (without specified offences) existed under the old regulations but could only be exercised 'in exceptional cases on the recommendation of the principal'.

Under the new rules, the power can be exercised without the principal's recommendation and without the case being exceptional.

A pupil can be expelled in terms of this clause for intentionally or negligently violating any regulation made in terms of the Education and Training Act, for conducting himself in a manner detrimental to maintaining order and discipline, for intentionally damaging, destroying or appropriating property of the school or of any other person or body, for refusing to carry out instructions, for giving false information, for being convicted in court of an offence serious enough to warrant disciplinary action, for inciting or instigating others to violate regulations, for taking part in or instigating boycotts, protest marches, sit-ins or any riotous action, and for committing acts of insubordination or for drug offences.

Although no official comment could be obtained on why this power could be exercised without the concurrence of principals, government sources claimed that principals could be prevented by intimidation from carrying out their duty.

But that is far from the end of the new powers taken by the authorities under the regulations.

A totally new section of the regulations is entitled 'Treatment of Pupils Under Extraordinary Circumstances' and is designed to deal with boycotts.

It runs to 10 clauses and eight sub-clauses and lays down procedures to be followed in warning pupils (and whole school bodies), suspending pupils, closing and re-opening schools, and deleting pupils' names from school registers in the event of boycotts.

The regulations make it clear that no pupil whose name is deleted from the register in terms of this section will be re-admitted to school (even in the next school year) without the permission of the Secretary.

The new regulations also lay down maximum ages for pupils. In future no one over 16 will be admitted (or allowed to continue at) a primary school, no one over 18 in standards six, seven or eight, and no one over 20 in standards nine or 10 — unless the Secretary gives permission.

The Fm is told the department has also taken certain administrative action to try and dampen turmoil in black schools — including moving its Cape Regional Office from Cape Town to troubled Port Elizabeth and sending Philip Engelbrecht (organiser of the successful adult education programme) there as regional director.

The hope is obviously that a combination of adroit administration and draconian regulation will enable it to get rid of the 'trouble-makers', reduce the remainder of the student bodies to obedience and return the school system to normal.

The hope may be forlorn — and the method could be ill-judged. A separate education system for blacks that is perceived as being inferior to that for whites carries the seeds of turmoil within itself and is an obvious breeding ground for frustration and for politicising young blacks.

Vastly improved education under a single department for all race groups seems essential in the long run.

As for the 'trouble-makers,' the department should consider whether it is not better for them to play politics in township schools than to attend very different schools in Angola, Libya or Russia — as they are likely to do if expelled from school and recruited by exile groups.

Black teacher — backed by tough new rules
Hope of an end to black school boycott

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — There is hope that the prolonged schools boycott by black pupils could be suspended before the 1981 school term starts on January 13.

That is how members of the Port Elizabeth Students’ Committee (Pesco) and the Port Elizabeth Parents’ Committee feel after a series of closed meetings between representatives of pupils and parents.

It is also the first time that student leaders have said anything in favour of ending the impasse.

Mr Thabo Masi, a Pesco organiser, said yesterday that a conference of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) held in Johannesburg last month was, after reviewing the situation, in favour of suspending the boycott.

He said the Pesco executive shared the same feeling, “but before we come to any drastic resolutions we must first try to find out how the masses feel about the whole thing now.”

A mass meeting will be held in New Brighton today.

Mr Masi said the main problem was the detention of student leaders for activities connected with the boycott.

At least 16 pupils from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage are thought to be held in the Modder B prison on the East Rand under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for indefinite detention.

Among them are the Lamani brothers Duma, who is chairman of Pesco, and Thango, the local Cosas chairman.

Mr Masi said that if pupils returned to classes while their colleagues were still in police cells it would appear as if they were leaving them in the lurch.

It might also give the Government the impression that the detained pupils were responsible for the boycott.

Mr A Z Lamani, chairman of the Committee of 21 and a member of the Port Elizabeth Parents’ Committee, said yesterday he had every hope that pupils would suspend the boycott before the new school term started.

This he had established from a series of meetings the parents’ committee had held with the pupils’ representatives.

Mr Lamani said that pupils had repeatedly pointed out that they wanted a reassurance that their leaders would be released if they returned to classes.

As he understood it, Section 10 was a preventive measure and the Government had detained the students because there was an uneasy situation in the townships.

He therefore wished pupils could call off the boycott, the situation would then return to normal and the Government would have no excuse for keeping the leaders in detention.

The education crisis started on May 19 as a class boycott among secondary and high school pupils. It gradually spread to primary schools and, in early October, to lower primary schools.
JC results will be out this week

Pretoria Bureau

BLACK Junior Certificate examination results will definitely be released this week, Mr G Engelbrecht, chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday.

However, he could not say exactly what day next week. Mr Engelbrecht said the Press could obtain the results from his department's seven regions and not from his department directly.

He said the department had made special copies of matric results because there were fewer candidates in matric than in JC and therefore the cost was minimal.

About 156 000 JC candidates wrote the exams and if the department had to make the results available to the Press they would have to do so through a "special computer programme."

As with JC results were released later than matric results, Mr Engelbrecht said matric candidates were given first priority because many candidates wanted to know their results before going to university.

He disclosed that in future Junior Certificate would no longer be a public examination. "We shall gradually do away with JC as a public examination, but this will take many years to phase out as many people still need JC," he said.

He said the reason for phasing out JC as a public examination was that his department was gradually introducing matric as a qualification for teacher training certificates and because more black children preferred doing matric before going to college.
Moves to end school boycott

PORT ELIZABETH — Negotiations are afoot to end the prolonged black schools boycott before the new term starts on January 13.

A closed meeting between student representatives and parents' committee members has been scheduled for today. It will be one of a series of meetings.

One of the main issues to be discussed is the release of student leaders detained for activities allegedly connected with the boycott.

An organiser of Peso (the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee), Mr Thabo Maia, said Peso had conducted surveys among students since the schools closed and the majority were in favour of resuming classes.

DIFFERENCES

"But there are still differences, especially from the 'Uitenhage Students' Executive, which we will try to iron out at today's meeting."

Some students feel that if they return to classes they will be leaving their colleagues who are still in detention in the lurch."

Mr Maia said the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) had reviewed the situation at a meeting in Johannesburg last month and was in favour of suspending the boycott. The Peso executive shared the same view.

"But before any drastic resolutions are made, we must find out how the student masses feel about the Elizabeth Parents' Constitution, he said.

IN FAVOUR

According to the chairman of the Committee of 21, Mr A Z Lamam, who is a member of the Committee of 21, he has ascertained from the series of previous meetings that the majority of students were in favour of suspending the boycott before the term started.

However, he said, pupils granted the assurance that their leaders would be released if they returned to classes.
PORT ELIZABETH — A mass-meeting here of black pupils was called off yesterday after the executive committee of the Port, Elizabeth Students' Committee (Pesco) could not decide on whether to end the six-month-long school boycott.

The meeting was to have been held so that pupils themselves could decide whether to continue the boycott when schools reopen next Tuesday.

The meeting will now be held tomorrow.

The view shared by the majority of Pesco yesterday — that the boycott be suspended — was in line with a decision at a conference of the Congress of the South African Students (Cosas) held in Johannesburg recently.

Editorial opinion, page 8.
Ciskei matric results won't be published

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei's Department of Education will not publish the matriculation and standard eight examination results in the press this year for security reasons.

This was announced here yesterday by Education Secretary, Mr O S Bomela, who confirmed the matriculation results had already been sent to the various circuit offices in the Ciskei for distribution to the concerned students.

"Our students wrote their examinations under very difficult conditions last year and if we were to publish in the press the names of all those who did write it would make them marked people," Mr Bomela said.

He said his department had experienced problems in the past when "marked" students had been the victims of intimidators because they had sat for examinations after there had been strikes and stayaways from class.

"We cannot now expose our students to unnecessary danger by publishing their names in the press," he said.

Mr Bomela said his department was expecting the standard eight results "any day now".

Matric results for black schools in white areas have already been released and a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said last night the standard eight results were expected to be available this week.

A spokesman for the department's regional office in Port Elizabeth said yesterday no decision had been taken yet on whether they would be published in the press.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Department of Coloured Affairs has indicated the coloured matric results will be released this week and that they will be given to the press for publication.

The Transkei Secretary of the Department of Education, Mr H B Tsengwa, said the standard seven and 10 examination results have been released and said he hoped the standard eight results would be ready in two weeks' time.

He said the results have been sent to principals of the various schools throughout the country.
Back to school move

indications that black pupils may end their boycott of schools and return to their studies are encouraging.

There is no greater priority among South Africa's needs than education.

Some of the children affected by the dispute over schooling have lost a year of their development. That is a tragedy. It means simply that they have fallen further behind in their competition with other school-goers to acquire talents necessary to equip them for the challenges of adult life.

These children aspire to equal opportunities in the South Africa of tomorrow. Such opportunities can be won on merit now that political preoccupation with skin colour is beginning to disappear.

But even when the last barriers to complete integration in work places have been removed, appointments to responsible positions will still be on merit. The best jobs will always go to the best-qualified people. Therefore, there is a tremendous burden on blacks to prove themselves by performance.

They will be at a disadvantage unless, during their school years, they apply themselves diligently to their studies and do not allow themselves to be distracted from the main goal—to match whites in educational achievement.

It has been acknowledged that there was substance to black students' complaints about the standards of education set for them and about the inadequacy of their school facilities. These deficiencies caused the frustrations that led to the schools boycott. The government would therefore be less than sincere if it did not take note of these grievances and take steps to improve conditions.

What the authorities and the students should be looking for jointly is a new deal in black education. There must be commitment by the pupils to make the most of their opportunities. There must also be commitment by the authorities to standardising education for all races.

A lot of money will have to be spent to ensure that black schools in time will be able to offer as much as white schools. Such an investment will be worthwhile, however, only if it is valued by the parents, the pupils and the teachers.

The first necessary step must be a return to school and an acceptance by pupils of essential disciplines. Then should follow positive initiatives by the government to advance standards.
Director calls for end to boycott

PORT ELIZABETH - Boycotting black pupils in the Eastern Cape were urged yesterday to return to school next week by the newly-appointed Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr P. Engelbrecht.

Mr Engelbrecht said education was a sure remedy for the high black unemployment rate.

"Discrimination in training of apprentices on the basis of race, colour and sex has been scrapped, but the minimum qualification for admission to most training schemes is Std 8. Pupils who stay away from school will therefore not benefit from this major breakthrough."

Mr Engelbrecht said that a return to school would mean more knowledge, higher productivity, more money, more security and better future opportunities.

A continued boycott would lead to ignorance, poverty and stagnation.
PE pupils reject end to boycott

PORT ELIZABETH — Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils yesterday unanimously decided to continue the seven-month long school boycott until their short-term demands were met.

The decision was taken against the stand of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) which called for the suspension of the boycott to "consider a new strategy".

More than 5 000 pupils in the Great Centenary Hall, New Brighton, supported the Port Elizabeth Students Committee (Pesco) which overruled the Cosas executive committee.

The meeting was punctuated by freedom songs, clenched fists and cries of "Amandla ngawethu" (Power to the people).

Calling for a continuation of the boycott, Pesco executive members said their demands were "well known to the government".

Among the demands were the release of the 16 pupils detained in connection with the Port Elizabeth boycott.

Speakers said if the boycott was suspended they would be "betraying their colleagues" — DDC.

See also page 8.
Record enrolment of pupils at black schools

Own Correspondent

A record enrolment of 1.6-million pupils is expected when black schools reopen on Tuesday.

A Department of Education and Training spokesman, Mr J A Schoeman, said today his department was experiencing an enrolment increase of six percent which amounted to about 91,000 additional pupils.

The figures did not include pupils attending schools in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the other homelands, he said.

Speaking at a meeting in Stellenbosch last year, Dr Hartenbos, the Minister of Education and Training, said that since the department's inception in 1985 the black school population had increased from 1-million to 4.5-million last year.

Mr Schoeman also said that from this year compulsory education was to be introduced from Sub-A classes. The minimum entrance age for Sub-A pupils was seven years.

"These pupils must have turned six before or on December 31,1989. An important development this year is that compulsory education is being introduced in 38 townships throughout the country and 201 schools will be involved," Mr Schoeman said.

"Pupils who turned six before 1980 also attend but in many cases schooling is still compulsory. Three readers and stationery will be supplied to all Sub-A pupils in the 38 townships."

All pupils are expected to report to their various schools on Tuesday and teachers will start working on Monday, Mr Schoeman said.

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PE pupils continue boycott

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The seven-month-old schools boycott by black boys at Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils will continue indefinitely until their short-term demands have been met.

The unanimous decision was made yesterday by pupils at packed mass meetings against the advice of the executive committees of both the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee and the Congress of South African Students.

The two committees had called for the boycott to be suspended and for new strategies to be considered after pupils had returned to class.

But speakers at the mass meeting said they would be "betraying their comrades" if the boycott was suspended.

Meanwhile, Port Elizabeth's acting circuit inspector, Mr Willem van Niekerk, said that certain of the short-term demands were being investigated while others had already been met — such as the upgrading of buildings and the equalisation of education throughout the country.

"Education will be available to those who want to return to school. A decision will be taken before the weekend about which schools should be reopened for the new term and a statement will be released on Monday," he said.

A spokesman for the Uitenhage circuit inspectorate said it had been decided unanimously by chairmen of schools committees at a meeting last night that schools should be reopened.

"Hopefully the pupils will return when the schools open," he said.
PORT ELIZABETH — The government has appointed a top level committee to draw up a programme aimed at equal education for all population groups.

This was said by the regional director of education and training here, Mr. J. P. Engelbrecht, who added that the government was aware of the problems and shortcomings in black education.

He said there were serious problems regarding the standard of classroom teaching in many schools, but these should be seen in the correct perspective.

On the standard of education as compared to earlier years, Mr. Engelbrecht said that when the government took over black education in 1954, the majority of black teachers had only a Std 4 or Std 6 qualification and two years of training.

In that year, there were only 674 matriculants of whom only 134 passed.

Mr. Engelbrecht said in 1980 there were 34,000 matriculants and added that matriculation would shortly become a condition of entry to teacher training colleges.

Teachers who were trained in the past were being assisted to improve their academic and professional qualifications.

"There are many recent developments in black education which attest to the department's sincere desire to provide every scholar with full and equal opportunities to develop according to his needs, aspirations, aptitudes and interests," Mr. Engelbrecht said.

Ten times as much was being spent on black education now compared to 10 years ago.

"This year even more will be spent.

"There are 18 education departments, including five separate departments for whites," Mr. Engelbrecht said. "But all these departments must satisfy the requirements laid down by the Joint Matriculation Board and it is obvious that as far as syllabuses and matriculation examinations are concerned, one system already exists in South Africa." — DDR.
Black schools due to reopen in Cape

CAPE black schools, officially closed since September, are scheduled to reopen their doors on Tuesday for the start of the 1981 school term.

This was disclosed to the Cape Times last night by a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, who said preparations to have the schools opened on January 19 were being made.

A statement released yesterday by the department said that enrolment for the 1981 school year in African schools in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Grahamvlei would take place at the schools today and tomorrow.

However, it is not certain at this stage whether pupils will be returned to classes. In Guguletu, a number of civic bodies, the Parents' Action Committee and a pupils' committee will gather at a closed meeting to decide whether the boycott should continue.

On a mass meeting in Port Elizabeth yesterday, black pupils decided to continue the boycott of schools until their demands were met by the government.

However, at the meeting attended by about 5,000, many left before the vote was taken, while others did not vote because they said of a "bullying element" in the audience, which interrupted every speech in support of continuing the boycott.

The meeting ignored the advice of the executive committee of the Congress of South African Students, which called for the suspension of the boycott so that a new statement could be considered.

The acting director of education, Mr J. A. van Rooyen, said provision would be made for those children who wanted to return to school in spite of the decision to continue the boycott.

The majority of parents present at a meeting in Guguletu on Wednesday held to discuss the black school's boycott, felt pupils should suspend their boycott; but their feeling was that the decision should come from the pupils themselves.

Some pupil leaders interviewed this week said they would stay away from school until the education authorities took "positive action to remove their grievances.

They said they would like to see the release of detained pupils, the recognition of the students' representatives council and the parents' action committee, the reinstatement of expelled teachers and pupils, improved educational facilities, a declaration of intent to scrap Bantu Education and the formation of a committee to look into education matters open to all races.

More than 55,000 school children have been affected since the first wave of schools boycotts hit the Cape in February and, coupled with the subsequent closure of most Cape schools in September, pupils have missed almost a year of education.

Guguletu's Resega High School hit the headlines on February 21 when their approximately 800 pupils walked out of class in protest against increased school fees, and a shortage of textbooks.

By April pupils in the Transvaal, Natal and Free State had joined in the strike.

In May, in an attempt to contain an intensification of the boycott, the police began detaining leaders, teachers and pupils.

The Committee of 11 the steering committee regulating the school boycott in the Western Cape decided tentatively in June to end the boycott of classes. But less than a week later, it reversed the decision because of the continued detention of people connected with the boycott.

On September 19 the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Fornie Hartzenberg, announced the indefinite closure of black schools in six Cape municipal areas, prompting the province to say, "the poor response to attempts to negotiate an end to the boycott is unacceptable." - Staff Reporters and Own Correspondent.

Chairmen of black school committees in Port Elizabeth also met yesterday and decided that schools should reopen.
Pupils dash hopes, renew boycott

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Hopes of the seven-month schools' boycott being resolved before the new term begins on Tuesday were dashed here this week at a meeting of about 500 black students. They sang freedom songs, waved clenched fists and repeatedly chanted 'Amandla ngawethu' (power to the people).

Indications prior to the meeting were that the majority of pupils were in favour of suspending the boycott.

Observers say it appears that their emotions got the upper hand.

They rejected the advice of two student executive committees — the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (Pesco) and the Congress of South African Students (Cossa) — to suspend the boycott and return to classes before planning new strategies.

DEMANDS

At a meeting in the New Brighton township last year, more than 8,000 pupils and their parents decided that they would return to classes only if certain demands were met.

At this week's meeting pupils called for continuation of the boycott, saying that their demands were 'well known' to the Government.

Two other demands were added — for the release of 16 pupils detained in connection with the boycott, and for the reinstatement of pupils expelled during the boycott.

The Department of Education and Training has refused to negotiate with pupils.

However, Port Elizabeth's acting circuit inspector, Mr Willem van Niekerk, said this week that certain demands were being investigated while others had already been met, such as upgrading of school buildings and equal education for all.

DIRECTOR

The department's regional director, Mr Philip Engelbrecht — whose office has apparently been moved from Cape Town to be in closer contact with the situation — has said he is open to discussions with school committees or to address parents meetings.

A swift end to the boycott seems unlikely.

The department will issue a statement next week on its latest decisions.

● In 'Cape Town, Civic bodies' — including the Parents Action Committee — will meet the Regional Committee in Guguletu tonight to discuss the boycott situation.
Teachers warn of black flashpoint

EAST LONDON — The unsatisfactory state of affairs in black schools may once again be a major source of agitation and disruption this year.

This was one of the issues uppermost in the minds of about 200 delegates from African and coloured teacher organisations throughout the country who gathered in East London last week for the first conference of the Joint Council of Teachers' Associations of South Africa.

Described by most of the speakers and many of the delegates as "historic", the conference was a unique experience.

Teachers who had for so many years been divided educationally, socially and politically by separate development had for the first time come together to forge links and take united action against what they now see as common problems.

It was, said JCOTASA president, Mr R Peten, only the start.

The effectiveness of this newly-formed organisation would depend on the contact and work outside the conference hall, at grassroots level.

Many speeches at the conference, particularly by Professor B. Mphahlele of the University of the Witwatersrand and Professor Jakes Gerwel of the University of the Western Cape, forced teachers to take a more sophisticated and profound look at the sort of education system they really want.

But debates among teachers during the conference sessions and afterwards, centered mainly on the possibility of a recurrence of the boycott situation in schools — which, in the case of the black schools is still unresolved.

"We are strongly opposed to the divided system of education in South Africa and pledge ourselves anew to continue to work towards an improved quality of education and life for our children," one resolution said.

Another said JCOTASA objected to the view that education should be isolated from politics since it said it was the inherent right of every individual in a democracy to question his rights and duties as a citizen.

D H Pyce Lewis

of Professional Practice,

Surveying, in the subject

Architecture: for the best student of

David Hodson Prize

Miss G Treidgold

in this year.

For the best woman student

Molly Coomb Memorial Prize

P A Hopperdall

A Rapport.

For the best student in:

1st, 2nd, and 3rd major courses.

Statistics: competitively

For a student who has

Helen Goodman Israel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in:

of Architecture, Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
Next few days vital in PE school boycott

By Carolyn Dempster Education Reporter

As black education moves into 1981 with a record pupil enrollment figure of 1.9 million, a stronghold of student resistance remains in Port Elizabeth.

At a mass meeting held in the city last week 8,000 students voted to continue the seven-month-old boycott although, according to an observer, "the majority are fed up and would like to return to school."

Cosas (the Congress of South African Students) and Pesco (the Port Elizabeth Students Organisation) are at odds over the issue.

Cosas is calling on students to suspend the boycott. Pesco is demanding the release of 16 student leaders, detained in November, and the restoration of an equal educational system until 60,000 pupils get OK to return.

Education Reporter

Blanket permission to register for school tomorrow has been granted to 60,000 black pupils who boycotted schools last year - even if they are too old to qualify.

New age regulations gazetted by the Department of Education and Training on December 19 last year, stipulate a maximum age for pupils in certain standards.

Primary school pupils will no longer be able to attend school if they are over 16.

The maximum age for Standards 6, 7 and 8 is 16 and Standards 9 and Matric are limited to pupils within the 20-year age bracket.

For the thousands of black pupils who boycotted classes last year, the regulations could have had an ominous note because some students have missed out on more than two years' schooling.

PERMISSION

Mr G Engelbrecht, chief PI for the Department of Education and Training, said today the director general had given blanket permission to these pupils to return to school without fear of failing under the new regulations.

The penalty for pupils who are "too old" for their class is to be deleted from the school register.

This means the pupil cannot attend school area without permission from the Secretary of the Department.

The introduction of compulsory schooling to about 20,000 black schools also means a new compulsory starting age for primary school pupils.

FIRST TIME

At compulsory schools, pupils will have to have turned six by December 31 last year before being allowed to register.

This is the first time an age restriction of any sort has been imposed on pupils in black education.

The regulations governing the admittance age also extends to four teacher training colleges where students must have matric to qualify for entrance this year.

Has apparently worked everywhere except in Port Elizabeth.

The department is now taking a tough line with boycotters and is guarding against a repeat of 1980 by introducing some stringent regulations.

Published in the Government Gazette on December 19, the regulations provide for:

- The expulsion of pupils without the recommendation of the principal.
- The expulsion of pupils who have participated in "any riotous action."
- The expulsion of pupils who have participated in "any riotous action."
- The treatment of pupils under extraordinary circumstances.

Almost all the clauses deal with boycott action.

But, while tightening its attitude towards boycotters on the one hand, the department is forging ahead with expansion and improvement programmes for black education.
New school age limits for black pupils

By SOPHIE TEMA

NEW regulations to be introduced by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Peetie Harrermen, set age limits for black pupils where it will mean that no-one over 20 will be allowed to attend a high school without special permission.

The new regulations will also:
- Prevent pupils over 16 attending primary schools.
- Stipulate that no-one over 18 may be admitted to Standards 6, 7, or 8.

But a spokesman for the department said Dr Harrermen had indicated that the regulations would not be put into effect immediately and that pupils in these age groups who are already attending school would not be affected.

In terms of the regulations, prospective pupils in these age groups would have to obtain permission from the department's Secretary to enter school at the levels involved.

These new regulations governing black school enrolments were gazetted at the end of last year.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Mr J A Schoeman, told the Rand Daily Mail: "Children who are over age and are at present in primary and secondary schools would be allowed to continue their education, but the regulations may have to be enforced in future."

The Government Gazette notice also provides for expulsion of pupils for a range of offences including class boycotts and drug abuse.

According to the notice, a pupil may be summarily expelled from a school by a circuit inspector or controlling authority if he or she behaves in such a way that the principal feels continued attendance of the pupil will be detrimental to the welfare of the school or to that of any of the pupils.

But before expulsion, a warning will be issued.

The regulations state a pupil may be expelled for:
-Damaging, destroying, using or appropriating the property of the school or any person or body connected with it.
- Intentionally violating any examination regulations or instructions.
- Wilfully refusing to carry out a legitimate instruction of the principal or teacher.
- Intentionally giving false information to the principal or any teacher.
- Conviction in a court of an offence which, in the opinion of the principal or circuit inspector, was sufficiently serious to warrant disciplinary action.
- Feeding or instigating a fellow pupil to violate any regulation or instruction.
- Taking part in or instigating street marches, sit-ins, any riots or action, or boycotts of classes or school functions.
- Insubordination.
- Possessing or using a habit-forming drug without a doctor's prescription.

The parent or guardian of an expelled pupil may appeal within seven days to the Secretary of the department who after investigation may confirm the action or may direct that the pupil be reinstated.
KwaZulu matric results delayed

African Affairs Reporter
SOME black schools in KwaZulu have not received matriculation results although the Department of Education and Training released them last week and the schools opened today.

The whole of Umbumbulu circuit has not received results. Parents told the Mercury that the delay had disturbed their children because they did not know whether they would have to repeat the classes. There was also concern that they might not be able to enrol again if they failed because of overcrowding.

A spokesman for the department said the delay was caused because some marks for certain subjects had not been added to the results. They should be out soon.

Junior Certificate results have been delayed by a computer breakdown.

The results would be out this week.
New age restrictions on black pupils

JOHANNESBURG — New age regulations — including one that no pupil older than 16 years will be permitted or allowed to continue or attend any primary school — are to be introduced by the Minister of Education and Training.

The Minister, Dr Freddie Hartzenberg, has indicated that the regulations will not be put into force immediately.

"Children who are over age and are presently in primary and secondary schools will be allowed to continue with their education but the regulations as laid down in the Gazette may have to be enforced in future."

According to the Gazette, a pupil may also be summarily expelled from a school by a circuit inspector, or controlling body, if he conducts himself in such a way that in the opinion of the principal his continued attendance would be detrimental to the welfare of the school as a whole or to that of any of the pupils.

The principal is required, without any delay to inform in writing such a pupil's parents or legal guardian of his conduct and state that on a recurrence of such conduct the pupil would be liable to be expelled. He must also report the case to the circuit inspector.

A pupil could also be expelled for intentionally or negligently violating any regulations made in terms of the Act. These include:

- Damaging the property of the school or any person or body
- Intentionally violating any examination regulations or instructions
- Wilfully refusing to carry out a legitimate instruction given by the principal or a teacher authorised for that purpose by the principal.

Man sets himself alight over love

BELFORT (France) — A 21-year-old man tried to commit suicide by setting himself on fire in the cellar of his parents' home near here. Police said he was saddened over an unrequited love affair and because he could not find a job.
I'm black child.

- go back to school

"I'm black child."

Can't just go back to school, but the same thing.

"I'm black child."

Can't just go back to school, but the same thing.

"I'm black child."

Can't just go back to school, but the same thing.

"I'm black child."

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"I'm black child."

Can't just go back to school, but the same thing.

"I'm black child."

Can't just go back to school, but the same thing.
Schools will reopen, future is hopeful, says Minister

All black schools in South Africa, including those closed after boycotts last year, would reopen today, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Harten-berg, said in Pretoria yesterday.

With the exception of Port Elizabeth, he told a news conference, strong representations had been received to reopen schools in Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Grahamstown, and Durban, where there had been boycotts.

All schools would remain open if the number of registrations warranted it, but there was a possibility of some schools being amalgamated if the number of pupils registering did not justify keeping them open.

Dr Harten-berg said the schools would stay open as long as it was clear that the need and desire for education existed in the areas affected by boycotts.

IMMUNITIZED

"I sincerely hope pupils will not allow themselves to be immobilized by people and organizations who abuse schoolchildren for ulterior motives," Dr Harten-berg said.

There were indications of people planning to disrupt education again this year, but he was optimistic about the outlook, the minister said.

Pupils who had lost a year's education were determined to go to school this year, realizing they had a future and not those who had called for boycotts.

Dr Harten-berg said he accepted the majority of pupils in Port Elizabeth wanted to return to school.

"The expected black school-attendance in South Africa this year was 3,6 million - an increase of at least 200,000 over last year.

ENROLLMENT

Secondary school enrollment was expected to be 200,000, including 14,000 matriculation pupils.

The Department of Education and Training's budget, he said, was increased by 9.5% this year, with 27% of the budget set aside for teacher salaries.

Pupil expulsion rules revised

Regulations for schools under the Department of Education and Training had been revised to ensure education was not disrupted by a few small groups of intimidators, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Harten-berg, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The regulations provided for the expulsion of pupils who stayed away from school or were responsible for damaging school property.

Expulsions could follow after warnings had been ignored.

Dr Harten-berg said there would be a right of appeal against expulsions.

PROTECTING INTERESTS

The regulations would protect the interests of the vast majority of pupils and parents who take an interest in the future and place a high premium on education.

Maximum ages were also being laid down for admission to certain standards. These regulations, aimed at establishing homogeneous age groups, would have a direct influence on the quality of education, he said.

It was not his department's intention to deprive any pupil of an opportunity to obtain an education.

Every person affected by these regulations will have the opportunity of reviewing an education of equal standard at any of the more than 300 adult education centres throughout the country," Dr Harten-berg said.

Compulsory schooling gets off to good start

Compulsory black education got off to a good start in the Johannesburg region today, with hundreds of six-year-old pupils streaming to school for the first time.

Parents in 38 townships all over South Africa, representing 201 schools, agreed on compulsory schooling but only three schools in Soweto agreed for the new system.

At Welva: B Primary School alone, more than 100 children had enrolled this week early yesterday.

Mr P. H. Hudson, principal of the Ngekhele Lower Primary School in Pinville, said more than 100 children had enrolled at his school yesterday and more were expected today and tomorrow.

UNIFORMS

Mrs J. Thabalala, headmistress of a school in Voswinkel, said the registration figure was heading for 250 most pupils streamed to class wearing semistandardized black and white uniforms.

Parents of pupils at compulsory schools must ensure that their children attend school daily, attend school until Standard 5 or to the age of 16 and that the children do not boycott schools.

PROSECUTED

If parents fail to comply with the regulations they could be prosecuted, although the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Harten-berg, has promised to adopt a lenient attitude for the first phase of the introduction of compulsory education.

The general secretary of Azanian Students Organization (AASO), Mr Revali Nkondo, said today it was "monstrous that a system of education that had caused the 1976 upheavals should be made compulsory."
Thousands stay away — Back to school for 1-m
Boycott-hit schools will be open today
BY PATRICK LAURENCE

ONLY a small proportion of the Soweto schools — perhaps as little as 10% — will be affected when the Department of Education and Training's programme to introduce compulsory education starts today.

Of the 23 "suburbs" or townships of Soweto, only two — Kliptown and Jabulani — will participate in the scheme, which involves thousands of black Sub-A children.

A total of 45 000 black children enrolling as Sub-A pupils at schools in white-designated South Africa will be forced by law for the first time to remain at school until they complete Standard Five, or until they are 18.

Altogether 38 regions under the department's control accepted invitations to participate in the programme. Soweto was the only major region not to give an unanimous "yes" to the invitation.

The policy of the department is to bring the programme into operation only in regions where there is an unequivocally positive response. In Soweto only two townships gave that kind of response.

According to Mr "Jop" Schoeman, a senior departmental liaison officer, a majority of school committees favoured participation in Soweto's other 21 townships.

The idea is to phase in compulsory education slowly, extending it geographically over the next few years and introducing it from Sub-A to Sub-B and then to Sub-C, with the "abratting" areas will have a second chance next year.

Thus next year it will almost certainly apply to the next batch of Sub-A in more than the present 38 regions, as well as to Sub-Bs in the 38 regions. In seven years, all black schools in "white" South Africa may be involved.

Regulations relating to compulsory education would only be drafted after consultation with parents and teachers in affected areas and then only Gazetteed after further discussions, Mr Schoeman said.

The emphasis on winning the widest possible approval from black parents may reflect departmental sensitivity to criticism that its compulsory education programme is designed to combat school boycotts.

Doctor Hartzenberg denied that "certain organisations and individuals" were doing their utmost to cast suspicion on the department's motives. Compulsory education was being defended on the "best interest of parents and pupils" in mind and should be seen as the "most important single step towards equal education opportunities for all," he said.

In the past two years, 9 000 new classrooms had been built.

In the new financial year, tenders would be invited for 220 new buildings, including 22 new secondary schools (618 classrooms) and 47 new primary schools (211 classrooms).

Teacher-training colleges would be expanded, and two new technical colleges established. These would be additions to the secondary schools and 70 primary schools.

Improving the quality of education was a top priority, Dr Hartzenberg said.

More than 1 300 000 lower primary pupils had been involved in the department's upgrading programme.

Qualification levels for teachers were being improved. Standard 10 would be the minimum entrance qualification for training at four colleges from this year.

There would also be part-time courses for teachers, and cash grants for teachers in service who completed university courses.

Meanwhile, two school buildings had been set alight and another damaged in three separate incidents in the Eastern Cape at the weekend, SAPA reported.

The Kaya Kulu Higher Primary School in Paterson was razed on Sunday night and police suspect arson.

Police put out a fire at the George Smith Primary School in Gelvandale, Port Elizabeth. Little damage was caused. Two coloured youths were arrested shortly afterwards.

More than 30 windows were shattered at the black Hendrik Kannem Primary School in Alcedale. Slogans in Xhosa were written on blackboards.

Police are investigating.

A police spokesman said three black pupils were being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act after unrest in a Grahamstown township at the weekend. Two others were released after questioning.
Death threats as black pupils are chased away

By Carolyn Dempster

Intimidation and threats of violence continued in Cape schools today as black pupils refused to return to high school.

At New Brighton, Higher Primary School in Port Elizabeth, a crowd of 30 older students milled around the school grounds, attempting to terrify pupils who had returned to classes.

"If they have not dispersed by the end of today, I will be forced to call the police," the principal was reported as saying.

Officials and educationists had hoped for a "snowball" effect among pupils — the more who register the more will be persuaded to go back.

However, this was not the case in the majority of high schools where registration has barely topped two percent of the total.

In Cape Town, nine principals received death-threat letters from an underground organisation calling itself the "Black Eye."

The organisation demands co-operation with the boycotting pupils from the principals. "The Government has used you as tools of this Bantu education," one letter read, adding, "Brothers and sisters of Azania let us come together, because we don't want you to lose your life."

All copies of letters have been passed on to the police.

Desperate parents whose children wish to return to school have sent children back to the homelands for an education.

The Junior Certificate results will be released early tomorrow, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training confirmed today.

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FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

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ARCHITECTURE

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FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
Return to School
No to SA-style compulsory education

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

Daily Dispatch Wednesday January 1991 9
Return to school
Crisis? calm as pupils

Crisis? calm as pupils

Pupils who were the first day of school received
problems were expected.

Junior certificates: The

Education Act of 1944, which

established the National

Schools Act, introduced the

concept of integrated

education. The Act required

all schools to be open to all

children, regardless of their

background or social class.

This was a significant step

forward in terms of

equality in education. The

Act also introduced the

concept of comprehensive

schools, where all children

would attend the same

school from the age of 5 to

16, regardless of their

performance in primary

school.

The introduction of the

Junior Certificate in 1959

was intended to provide

students with a qualification

that would be recognized by

universities and employers.

However, the examination

system that accompanied

the introduction of the

Junior Certificate was not

without its critics.

Some argued that the

examination system was

too difficult and biased in

favor of a small number of

students.

The government responded

to these criticisms by

introducing a system of

graded examinations, which

gradually replaced the

traditional examination

system. This system was

introduced to provide

students with a more

flexible approach to

learning and to allow them

to progress at their own

pace.

The graded examination

system was introduced in

1968 and has since become

the standard system for

Junior Cert examinations.
Boycott goes on at PE schools

JOHANNESBURG — Black schools reopened throughout the country yesterday with near-full attendances in most townships except those in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

Pupils at schools in Port Elizabeth's townships continued their more than six-month-long boycott following a meeting at which pupils defied parents' attempts to get them to return to school yesterday.

Four schools in the Eastern Cape were the targets of arsonists at the weekend and a fourth school had more than 50 window panes shattered by stone throwers. Police have arrested several youths in connection with the incidents.

The latest schools hit by arsonists are the Forestdale Farm school near Bathurst and the Jarvis Quinana Lower Primary School in New Brighton.

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. Philip Engelbrecht, said enrolment at black higher primary schools in Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth was reasonable, but that of secondary schools was poor.

Enrolment at black lower primary schools in Uitenhage averaged 50 per cent, while those in Port Elizabeth reported a turnout of only 25 per cent.

Principals said they expected the turnout to improve by next week.

Pupils have until January 23 to register. If they do not they may be suspended or expelled.

The Albany circuit inspector, Mr. G.W. Mboya, said enrolment at lower primary and higher primary schools in the Grahamstown circuit was fair but pupils only came in dribs and drabs to secondary schools.

Pupils in Standards 1, 2, 4 and 5 are due to enrol today.

Pupils at black secondary and higher primary schools in the area have not attended classes since May 18 last year.

There were no incidents when schools reopened in the Ciskei yesterday, the Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr. O.S. Douwes, said.

Primary schools reported good attendance in Duncan Village, Mdantsane and other parts of the Ciskei.

About half the primary school children registered at schools in Cape Town's townships.

In Soweto, students went back to school in a much quieter mood than in recent years.

Compulsory education introduced recently got off to a good start in the Johannesburg region with hundreds of six-year-old pupils streaming to school for the first time.

In Natal, well over a million children went to school.

In some schools, Std 9 classes have more than 100 pupils per class. KwaZulu alone needs more than 4,000 classrooms to bring the teacher-pupil ratio down to acceptable levels — DDR-DDC-SAPA.

Ciskei schools quiet, page 3.
Still only a trickle returning to schools

Staff Reporter

Soweto women carrying placards and shouting slogans today demonstrated against the introduction of compulsory education for blacks, describing it as "punishment." About a dozen of the women later gathered at the office of the headmaster of Vilakazi Bush Higher Primary School in Diepkloof, Mr H H Dlamini, and presented him with a letter opposing the introduction of the new system.

Mr Dlamini is secretary general of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa. These were heated exchanges between the women — who said they were members of the South African Federation of Women — and Mr Dlamini.

The women said parents in Soweto rejected the new system and wanted the Minister of Education and Training to scrap it.

Three areas in Soweto — Pimville, Kipspruit and Jabulani — are affected by the new system.

A meeting will be held at St Matthew's Anglican Church in Fordsburg on Sunday to discuss the implications of compulsory education.

APPEAL.

And a group of Kipspruit and Pimville pupils have appealed to the Minister to withdraw the system, saying that the committee which accepted the new system, which started this week, did not have a mandate to do so.

They have called a meeting at St Andrew's Anglican Church in Zone 1, Pimville, on Sunday afternoon to explain "the scheme of compulsory Bantu Education which cost so many lives in 1976 and is still a plague with us today."

They said they had investigated compulsory education "which was introduced without our mandate having been sought" and regarded the decision of acceptance by the Pimville/Kipspruit school committees given to the Minister of Education and Training reportedly on their behalf as "sloppy.

In the Eastern Cape, education authorities said they are still hoping more pupils will return and will not take any steps before registration closes next Friday.

UNCHANGED

Further reports of intimidation of pupils wanting to return to school are being received, but police say there are reports of youths stoning police vehicles and burning cars yesterday.

A firefighter was slightly injured when struck on the head by a stone.

Principals at black schools in Cape Town today reported the situation there was unchanged.

Pupils had not appeared at high and higher primary schools for re-registration early today although one principal said he understood all lower primary schools were almost full.

He said most principals at the high and higher primary schools had received threatening letters.

The letters, signed by an "underground movement" called "Black Eve" threatened the principal's with death if they were re-enrolled pupils or accepted school fees.

Four black youths were arrested in Kimberley when police moved in with dogs and tear gas to disperse a crowd of youths at the Thabane Junior Secondary School in Galeshewe.

A few youths received minor injuries.

A police spokesman said the action had been aimed at intimidators trying to influence pupils not to register for the new school year.
More pupils register

PORT ELIZABETH — Enrolment at black schools in the Eastern Cape stepped up yesterday, the Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Philip Engelbrecht said.

Pupils in Stds 3 and 7 are due to enrol today but all pupils have until January 23 to gain admission.

Enrolment in the scheduled standards at lower primary schools in Grahamstown yesterday was 70 per cent and 50 per cent at higher primary schools.

In Port Elizabeth enrolment was 50 per cent at lower primary schools, 20 per cent at higher primary schools and 10 per cent at secondary schools.

In Uitenhage the lower primary pupils had the biggest registration in the Eastern Cape with a 90 per cent turnout. Higher primary school pupils in the area registered 35 per cent while secondary school registrations were poor. — DDR-DDC-SAPA

Attendance normal, page 13.
Border schools turned normal

EAST LONDON — Attendances in schools in the East London and King William's Town urban areas were normal when black schools reopened this week, the regional director of Education and Training in the Cape, Mr P. J. Engelbrecht, said yesterday.

Mr Engelbrecht said in Queenstown registration was normal in lower and higher primary schools but only 30 per cent of the pupils had registered at the secondary schools.

"We give them 10 days to register from the date the schools reopen, so they can come and register until the 23rd of the month, and by that time the situation may have changed completely," he said.

In Cradock, Somerset East, Bedford, Fort Beaufort and other areas, there had been a normal return to classes this week but in Adelaide the attendance in lower primary schools was good while higher primaries and the secondary school reported 50 per cent and 30 per cent attendances respectively.

Efforts to get figures for schools in the Ciskei were unsuccessful yesterday as the Secretary for Education, Mr O. S. Bomela, was not available.

But no incidents were reported from schools.

The principal of Ebenezer Majombbozi Secondary School, Duncan Village, Miss Myra Ngnamhube, yesterday pointed out that her school was still admitting Standard Seven pupils. She said the confusion that had been reported had been as a result of another school being upgraded to a junior secondary school and not because her school was no longer admitting Standard Seven pupils — DDR.
LESS THAN 50PC BACK AT SCHOOL

EAST LONDON — Schools in Mdantsane appeared to be less than 50 per cent full, according to a spot survey yesterday.

But the Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr O S Bomela, said this was not the case according to information received by his office. He would not comment further.

A spot check at seven of the eight high schools — the only one not visited was Buchule — revealed that only three could have claimed a 50 per cent attendance yesterday.

They were Ngcelwane, Nyameko and Nkwenkwenkwe.

The lowest attendances were at the two schools upgraded into senior secondary schools and therefore eligible to take standards 8, 9 and 10 this year — Mzomhle and Wongalethu.

Teachers emphasised it was difficult to settle down, work out figures and set time tables before the junior certificate results were received.

"The unavailability of these results affects the whole school," a teacher said.

"We cannot work out time tables which involve the distribution of teachers until we know how many classes we have to cater for," the teacher added.

But even with this delay it was clear from observation that only classrooms that were either full or within up to 50 per cent classes were Form 1 classes which cater for pupils who come from primary schools.

In the 14 classrooms at Hlokoma High School there was almost a full complement in three, five were half full and six had few pupils.

At Ngcelwane, where the attendance was much better than in many, four of the ten classrooms were almost full with two half full.

Nyameko, which had a four turn out, had good attendances in five classrooms while two of the 11 classrooms had about half the pupils attending.

Three of Nkwenkwenkwe's 12 classrooms were full, two almost full and three half full. Two were empty and one had about ten pupils inside.

It was hard to say how many pupils were at Khulani as there were none in classrooms but there were several pupils on the premises at the time of checking.

In Port Elizabeth, enrolment figures yesterday were almost unchanged since Thursday, with a 50 per cent enrolment at lower primary level, 25 per cent at higher primary and 10 per cent at secondary schools.

In Grahamstown the enrolment at higher primary schools was above 50 per cent yesterday but attendance at higher primary and secondary schools was poor.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said yesterday she hoped to arrange a meeting soon between three Cabinet Ministers and "black moderates" in a bid to get boycotting pupils in the Eastern Cape back to school. — DDR-DDCSAPA.
Examination deadlines

Pretoria Bureau

The supplementary matric examination of the Department of Education and Training will start on February 23.

A statement issued by the department said prospective candidates must register before January 16.

Where schools re-opened late or where examination results reached schools late, registration would be extended to January 23.

In all cases, entries must reach the department not later than February 2.

The closing date for the Standard 8 and 10 June examinations is January 23 and entries must reach the department on or before February 8.
By AMEEN AKHAIYAV
Political Reporter

MRS Helen Suzman, MP, is preparing a fresh initiative in a bid to resolve the black schools crisis in the Eastern Cape.

Against a background of reported detentions of pupils and other people, Mrs Suzman said yesterday she hoped to arrange a meeting soon between three Cabinet Ministers and "black moderates" in a bid to get boycotting pupils back to school.

Her move comes at a time of looming confrontation between the authorities and boycotting pupils.

Earlier this week thousands of pupils in Port Elizabeth rejected appeals by parents to end the school boycott.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Fodie Hartzenberg, said the Government has warned that tough measures, gazetted last year, would be taken to prevent disruption at black schools.

Boycotting pupils have added the release of a number of their detained colleagues to their grievances.

Mrs Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, said in a statement yesterday: "I can think of nothing more likely to exacerbate the crisis in the Eastern Cape than the ongoing detentions of school pupils and others working to get the boycott settled.

"The Government appears to be indiscriminately arresting moderates, and thus can only worsen the polarisation of the situation whereby the confrontation between the Government and radicals is inevitable."

She added: "Surely the right thing to do at this critical time is to get people together around a table to try to negotiate a settlement."

Mrs Suzman said that when Parliament resumed next week, she hoped to arrange a meeting between three Cabinet Ministers — Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice; Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police; and Dr Hartzenberg — and "moderate blacks who are deeply concerned about getting children back to school."

"Pupils have until next Friday to register, or face being suspended or expelled."


Scrap system—parents

More than 500 parents yesterday rejected the introduction of compulsory education and called on the Minister of Education and Training to scrap the system.

The parents met at St Andrew's Anglican Church in Zone 2, Port-ville, Soweto.

Mr H H Dlamlema, secretary general of the Transvaal United African Teachers Association, said he would attend but did not do so.

A number of the school committee which accepted the introduction of compulsory education, Mr Patrick Nato, attended the meeting and was attacked by parents as having "sold out".

Mr Nato tried to explain the position of the school committee and conceded the committee had made a mistake in accepting the new system for students.

The meeting, characterised by the singing of freedom songs, resolved that the system of compulsory education was not acceptable and had to be abolished.

"We do not want this so-called compulsory education.

"It will only serve to make our children oppressed, like it does with the white children.

"What we want is free and equal education," said Ms Amanda Kgabe, an executive member of the Federation of South African Women.

She urged parents to oppose Bantu Education.

The Star's Port Elizabeth Bureau reports a well-attended meeting organised by a black union and businessmen last night has failed to resolve the school's boycott and further meetings have been called for later in the week.

The boycott is heading for a climax this Friday — the deadline for boycotting pupils to return to class..."
FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects, Prize
For the best student in:

P. F. Dunckley
Sixth Year
Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P. A. Rappoport
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C. Tredgold
David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject.
Schools boycott: pupils to decide at meeting tonight

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — The slow but steady increase in school attendance at boycott-affected black schools in the Eastern Cape is continuing. But the focus is on a mass meeting tonight, when a final decision by pupils is expected.

The meeting stems from weekend talks between black organisations and pupils.

Urged by several prominent black organisations to call off the prolonged boycott, the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee Peace said it had to refer to a pupils' meeting, as the pupils had decided last week to continue the boycott.

CHAOS

However, last Tuesday's meeting ended in chaos as pupils rejected parents' appeals to end the boycott.

A woman was trampled in the rush by people getting out of the hall.

The organisations urging an end to the boycott include the Council of South African Students (Cosas).

There are only four days before the Government's deadline for pupils to re-register or forfeit a year's schooling.

Attendance at lower primary schools is good, reasonable at higher primary schools, but very poor at secondary schools.

Although some secondary school pupils have re-registered, only a small number are attending classes.
The chairman of the Port Elizabeth parents committee, the Rev. James Haya, said today that last night's meeting closed that mass meeting of pupils were not the answer.

"Even those in favour of ending the boycott tend to get swept away with emotion at such meetings. The meeting was quite unmanageable and disappointing."

Mr. Haya said it had dashed hopes which had been raised at a meeting between black organisations and Port Elizabeth students committee members on Sunday where the attitude had been "futile."

Last night's meeting had simmered down and discussions were held in committee: he said his committee would try to arrange an urgent meeting with parents and teachers before Friday, when the time allowed for pupils to re-register at schools would expire.

Mr. Haya said it was difficult to evaluate the pupils' feelings on attending school but the fact that those who were already back was promising.

At last night's meeting parents and pupils were quite unreasonable in opinion. Children were attending schools in Port Elizabeth while they had been warned that they could not take part in protest activities.

Hundreds were leaving the city for schools elsewhere.

He warned that if pupils did not register by Friday there would be no chance of registering in the area and would lose no precedent for negotiation.
Black Education: Two Sides to the Issue

The education system in America is broken. It is broken at every level, from the classroom to the policy makers. The current system is not working for all students. It is failing to meet the needs of students from underprivileged backgrounds. The system is biased against students of color and those from low-income families. It is perpetuating a cycle of poverty and inequality. The education system is not providing the tools and resources needed to help all students succeed.

This is not a new issue. It has been the same for decades. The problem is systemic and cannot be solved with a quick fix. It requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of educational inequality. This includes increasing funding for schools in underprivileged areas, providing additional support for teachers and students, and creating a more equitable education system.

The key to reforming education is to make it more equitable. This means providing all students with the same opportunities, regardless of their background. It means ensuring that all students have access to the resources they need to succeed. It means holding schools accountable for their performance and making necessary changes to improve outcomes for all students.

In conclusion, the education system in America needs to be reformed. It needs to be made equitable and accessible to all students. This requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of educational inequality. It requires a commitment to education and a willingness to take action to create a more just society.
China Talakumen is a Form III pupil at I.O. Mkize Secondary School. In Guguletu, she was detained by the security police yesterday.

The police said that her son was taken from his place of work yesterday morning. Two white and a black security policemen brought him to her home and searched it. Nothing was confiscated.

When I wanted to know what China had done, the police told me that it was in connection with the school boycott. Mr. Talakumen said.

The police told her that her son was being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows detention for periods of 14 days.

The head of the security police in the Western Cape, Colonel W. Kotze, today confirmed that Mr. Talakumen was being held for the best student of David Hudson Prize.

Miss C Thedgard

In this year,
for the best woman student
Molly Gold Memorial Prize

P A Rapportable

Trinity, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

For a student who has
Helen Gardner Traylor Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in:
- Cape Provincial Institute
- Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE
Three PE buses stoned by crowd

NEW BRIGHTON — At least three buses belonging to Port Elizabeth Tramways were stoned by a crowd near the great Centenary Hall last night.

The incident occurred immediately after a mass meeting of students and 14 organisations, including student leaders and the parents' committee.

The Port Elizabeth Students' Committee decided unanimously that class boycotts should go on.

Meanwhile, hundreds of pupils at two Port Elizabeth township schools had to return home after six youths burst into their classrooms and ordered them out.

No arrests had been made — DPC
Pupils leave Cape for Ciskei, Transkei

CAPE TOWN — More than 1000 black pupils have left here to attend schools in the Ciskei and Transkei.

Following the decision taken at a meeting attended by about 400 pupils to continue last year, there have been few registrations at higher primary and some at high schools.

Pupils who want to continue their education have had to look for alternatives such as trying to register at a school in the Ciskei or Transkei, at great expense to their parents.

However, in past years the education authorities in these two areas have decided not to allow large numbers of pupils from boycott-hit areas to register in their schools. A number of black pupils interviewed here said they had been told to leave in previous years after authorities in the Ciskei had discovered they were from Cape Town — DDC
Reject compulsory schooling says Cosas

Johannesburg — The congress of South African Students (Cosas) yesterday called on black parents and students to reject compulsory education, which is scheduled for introduction this year.

Cosas said the government had put the "cart before the horse" by not consulting the people this system was to affect.

"We condemn this paternalistic attitude," Cosas said.

For many years the government has been doing things for us and not with us. We regard this as an insult to the black man's intelligence.

"Their catch in the legislation is to commit our parents to guilting us to school. All they want is to see us just "swallowing" the kind of education they have designed for us.

"The ploy is to give the black people free education and bind their parents to see that the principle of Bantu education is carried out to the word.

"Education cannot be separate and yet equal. We call on the Minister of Education and Training to make a declaration of intent on the scrapping of Bantu Education before the situation in schools can return to normal.

"Nothing short of uniform education for all races will satisfy us. We want black personnel to be incorporated into the decision-making machinery of our education," the statement said — SAPA.

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D H Prince Lewis

of Professional Practice.

Surgery in the subject

Architecture (or Quantity

for the best student.

David Hammond Prize

Miss C Trengold

In this year.

for the best woman student.

Holly Calvert Memorial Prize

P A Rapport

for the best student.

Helen Gardner Prager Prize

P F Dyckery

Sixth Year

for the best student in:

of Architecture Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

Fine Art & Architecture
Junior Certificate results out 10 days after reopening of schools

THE headmistress of Xolo Lower Primary School at Umlazi, Miss G M Nyawose, explains to pupils that the school does not have enough room for them.

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training in Pretoria yesterday released the Junior Certificate results for African schools 10 days after the opening of the schools. Circuit Inspectors in KwaZulu schools personally handed them to principals.

Officials of the Department in Pretoria said the delay in releasing the results was caused by the breakdown of a computer.

Meanwhile, the Umhlabondu district has still not received matric results. The department has promised that the scripts would be marked after the release of the Junior Certificate results.

The enrolment in KwaZulu schools went on smoothly, even in KwaMashu where the boycott of schools last year disturbed peace in the township. A spokesman for the Circuit Inspector's office said they had not received any reports of interference with enrolment of pupils.

There was considerable congestion in some Umlazi schools. Principals said they were compelled to send some pupils away because of the lack of space.

They said there had been a remarkable influx of pupils from Umhlabondu. Beggars and faction leaders, the spokesman said, have sought refuge in various townships. The schools in the township were compelled to send 421 pupils away because of the lack of space.
Schools' boycott is called off
Scrap education system
― Cosas

By Themba Khumalo

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has warned the Government to scrap the compulsory education system and to introduce free and compulsory education if it wants to avert the school crisis in black townships countrywide.

Cosas said yesterday the school crisis would not be solved until the Government "did away with racial education."

Cosas is a high school student body which was formed in 1978 to fill the gap left by the South African Students movement (SASM), which was banned in 1977.

The Cosas statement also urged parents not to sign forms binding them and their children to the regulations of the new educational system.

"OPPRESSIVE"

It described the forms as "dangerous, treacherous and oppressive." The signing of such forms might lead to a miserable life if parents failed to cope with the regulations, the statement said.

The students also condemned the presence of white teachers in Soweto schools.

The Star's Bloemfontein correspondent reports that the regional director of Education and Training in the Free State, Mr. N G Rossouw, has said that registration in Bloemfontein's black schools was "very good."
PE black schools boycott off

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The eight-month-old schools boycott by black pupils in the Eastern Cape has been called off.

A tense six-hour meeting in New Brighton preceded an announcement that the boycott was off.

The Director General of Education, Mr. G. J. Rosseau, said in a press release that the 'Government's deadline for pupils registration, set for tomorrow, would be extended to February 11 thereby meeting one of the conditions set by the pupils.'

As word of the decision filtered through the trickle of pupils registering at schools quickened perceptibly.

Last night's meeting was attended by members of the Port Elizabeth Student Committee, the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and at least 11 other black organisations, including the Black Lawyers Association, the Port Elizabeth Black Civil Organisation, several church and social bodies, and the Kwaza Rugby Union representatives.

The meeting was chaired by the head of the P.E. Student Committee, the Rev. James Haya, and conditions as called for.

• That all students who were at school last year be readmitted to their former schools conditionally.
• That the final deadline for registration be deferred.
• That the Government bring about meaningful change in the education system in a 'reasonable period.'

The pupils reserved the right to decide on a further course of action if changes were not made.

Mr. Rosseau said the original ten-day period of grace given to students, which was due to expire tomorrow, had been extended with the full sanction of the Eastern Cape authorities.

In the light of the positive reaction of pupils and parents, and in the full realisation that some pupils are subject to intimidation, it is decided to give all pupils who wish to register every possible aid by extending the period of registration," Mr. Rosseau said.

It must be strongly emphasised, however, that it would be in the pupils' best interest to register as soon as possible.
Decision to end boycott lauded

NEW BRIGHTON — The decision to end the eight-month Eastern Cape black school boycott has been met by favourable comment from all sides.

With the deadline for registration of students which expired yesterday has been extended to February 11.

The resolution was taken after eight hours of non-stop talks between the students' and parents' committees and 11 other organisations in KwaZulu-Natal.

The boycott has been called off on condition that all students who were at school last year be re-admitted unconditionally, the final deadline for registration be deferred; and that the government bring about meaningful change in the education system if this is not done.

Pupils reserve the right to decide on a further course of action.

Mr Ian Sogoni, who represented the Black Lawyers Association, said: "I am very pleased the students have acted responsibly."

The former chairman of Newell High School committee, the Rev G B Malele, said: "We are very happy that boycotters have been called off as children in this area have been left behind."

The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Parents' Committee, who chaired the meeting, the Rev James Hays, said the boycott was suspended because it was on the verge of becoming a "self-defeating exercise".

He was happy that one of the demands, the deferment of the re-registration deadline, had already been met.

News of the decision was slow in reaching pupils and was met with caution by many teachers.

By yesterday afternoon there was no drastic change in registration figures.

Some teachers expressed elation while others felt "saying is believing."

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on civil rights, welcomed the decision and said she was hopeful the government would meet the pupils' remaining conditions.

The Cape Regional Director for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, said: "I see no reason why students who were at school last year should not be re-admitted unconditionally to their former classes."

He said the request for "meaningful changes" was also receiving attention — DDR DDC.
Pupils sent home claim

By SOPHIE TEMBA

PUPILS from Soweto have been banned from attending schools in the Eastern Transvaal from this year, it is claimed.

Several Soweto children attending schools in the Johannesburg area claim they have been turned away after authorities told them they would no longer be allowed to attend schools in the Eastern Transvaal.

Parents whose children have allegedly been turned away plan to send a delegation to meet the principal, Mr N. Ngozo.

A parent, whose son was told to do his Form V, said yesterday, "When schools closed at the end of last year my son told me he had been told by the principal not to return, because children from Soweto would no longer be allowed to attend schools in the Eastern Transvaal.

"We tried to get him into a school in Soweto, but they were all full. I had no alternative and phoned the school and pleaded with the principal to take my son back only for this year, to allow him to complete his matric.

"The principal confirmed that the officials no longer wanted children from Soweto in the school and said the whole Eastern Transvaal will not accommodate them in time to come.

"But he then told me to send my son back after assuring me that there would be no further problems for him.

"Preparations were made for his return to school and I had to borrow money to buy him uniforms, provisions, a ticket, and give him pocket money.

"I phoned again to tell the principal my son was on his way to school and again I was assured that all would be well.

"Two days later he came home and said he and other pupils had been turned away by the principal, on the grounds that Soweto pupils were no longer allowed in the school.

In a telephone interview yesterday, the principal denied Soweto children had been banned from his school.

The following conversation took place:
Q Mr Ngozo, is there trouble in your school?
A No, madam.
Q What is happening there?
A Nothing, madam.
Q Why are some of your pupils who come from Soweto not back at school?
A Silence at the other end.
Q Mr Ngozo, if you say the allegations made by the pupils are not true, what is the truth?
A The receiver was replaced at the other end.

An official of the Department of Education and Training yesterday said he would investigate the status.
REFERENCES


Black-school boycott in East Cape is over

Arought last year by black pupils in the Eastern Cape has been called off. And in a new development the Government has decided to extend today’s deadline for pupils’ return.

After a tense, all-night meeting in New Brighton yesterday, it was announced the boycott was over, and that pupils would begin to return to classes. They left in June last year.

The director-general of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Runnalls, said in Pretoria that the Government is expected to announce plans for the education system.

Mr Runnalls said the crisis situation of great concern to students and their parents had been resolved with the support of the Eastern Cape education authorities.

The meeting was attended by members of the Department of Education and Training.

The boycott was suspended on condition that all students who were at school would return.

All students who were at school would return.

1. FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

For the best student in Architecture or quantity

David Haddon Prize

Miss C. Tredgold

In this year.

For the best woman student

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P. A. Rapport

Let’s see and find major courses.

For student who has

Heather Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in:

OF ARTISTS’ PRIZE

CAPE PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
ARCHITECTURE
(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made best use of bricks in his design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award
For the best project in structure and design.

M R I Ness

BUILDING

National Development Fund for the Building Industry Book Prizes
For the best student in each year of study of the degree course.

Student obtaining pass for a final year degree course.

Undecided
Don't break faith now

Our congratulations are extended today to black school pupils and their parents in the Eastern Cape who have decided to end the schools boycott.

It was a decision not easily taken. There were heavy pressures on these people to persist with the boycott as a form of political protest against racial disparities in this country.

The Congress of South African Students (known as Cosas), for example, has been demanding the scrapping of the existing education system for blacks before agreeing to a return to school.

This organisation is even opposed to blacks being committed, as whites are, to compulsory education up to a certain age.

Cosas sees compulsory education for blacks as a device to force the pupils and their parents to accept whatever form of schooling the white authority decides on.

We hope Cosas distrust of white (government) intention is unjustified and that this will be proved during the session of Parliament that has now started.

The government has promised a completely new dispensation in education for blacks of a quality equal to that enjoyed by whites and it is imperative now that it gives early evidence of action towards this goal.

If it does not, it will risk being accused of breaking faith with the Eastern Cape pupils and parents who, at last after eight months of educational disruption, have placed their faith in the government's good intentions.

The government must not let them down.

The hated so-called "Bantu education" must be scrapped and must be replaced by a uniform system of teaching for all races.

This should not be difficult. What is going to be very hard to achieve in the short term, however, is to raise the standard of proficiency of the teachers themselves. Few black teachers today match the abilities of their white counterparts.

There is also the physical problem of school premises and facilities. To equip black schoolrooms and playing fields as well as those in white schools is going to cost a lot of money. But that, too, must be done as soon as possible.

Meanwhile a certain amount of integration, according to merit, should be encouraged in existing prestige schools.
More P.E. pupils register

NEW BRIGHTON — Registration rose at black high and secondary schools here yesterday following a resolution by pupils to end their boycott.

The Director of Education and Training, Mr J. F. Engelbrecht, said he was pleased by the reaction of the pupils to the resolution.

He added that registration had increased in most areas of the Eastern Cape.

He is to tour all Port Elizabeth schools on Tuesday.

At Montbundu Junior Secondary School enrolment in the morning session was over 200 and was expected to increase...—DDR

Editorial opinion, Page 6.
Parents unhappy over JC failures

African Affairs Reporter

JUNIOR certificate results for KwaZulu schools may be sent back to Pretoria for review after Umzazi parents led by a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Wm. Sabelo, yesterday decided that too many pupils had failed the 1980 exams.

Mr Sabelo, a Legislative Assembly member for Umzazi, yesterday appealed to other areas to join forces with KwaZulu to protest in the strongest terms about the poor results and their late release by the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria.

In a statement released to the Mercury yesterday, Mr Sabelo said an urgent meeting would be held and circuit inspectors school committees and KwaZulu's Secretary for Education would be urged to take immediate action.

Mr Sabelo said a delegation would be sent to Pretoria to discuss the problem.

He said all the JC results could be sent back to Pretoria for remarking, subject to approval by KwaZulu's Department of Education and Culture.

The Government is creating problems for both parents and pupils because of the delay in publishing results.

"Because of the delay pupils could not register for subjects in March," Mr Sabelo said, "and by the time they could register many schools were full."

He said Pretoria had failed to cope with external examinations, particularly in KwaZulu schools.

A Sapo report says Soeto parents meeting in the Dube YMCA yesterday accused the Department of Education and Training of manipulating examination results.

The parents resolved that the 1980 results, in particular, be rejected until a commission of inquiry appointed by the parents had tabled its report on its findings of the high failure percentage.

Kwa
Mashu parents
to pay fees

African Affairs Reporter

A DECISION by KwaMashu pupils not to pay school fees, because they believe it is the duty of the Government to provide adequate funds for black education, has been strongly opposed by their parents.

Parents held a series of meetings last week in various wards in the township after receiving reports that pupils had resolved not to pay their fees.

The parents' decision to pay the fees was unanimous.

The parents' meeting was conducted by Mr Evert Shongu, a member of the KwaZulu legislative Assembly and Mr F F Mtolo, the Mayor of KwaMashu, local councillors and members of Inkatha.

The purpose of the meeting was to get the opinions of parents after reports that pupils would ask their parents to refuse to pay school fees.

Pupils objected to paying the fees on the grounds that part of the money would be used to build schools.

The Afrikan Youth Congress, which took this decision, held a meeting recently at the YMCA in Durban. It was decided that all pupils should return to school.

Although the meeting agreed in principle that such school fees should be paid, it was decided that the use of the money for building schools should be thoroughly investigated.

The pupils also decided that one school uniform should be worn at all schools.

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FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

EINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE
Meeting cancelled

A MEETING, which was to have been held on Saturday to discuss suspension of the schools boycott in black areas, was cancelled because of poor attendance. The meeting was called by boycotting pupils. Another meeting will be called during the week.

Factors contributing here included:

Organizational structure of the enterprise
Personnel implications of the industries involved
Relative importance of material handling to the enterprise
Value of the activity being performed
Value of the product
State of the company
Product being manufactured
Type of company

Factors contributing here include:

One set of conditions.

It is not possible to define

There are many contributing factors to the scope of material handling.

8.1 Scope of Material Handling

Transport, packaging, and storing of materials
The art and science of conveying, transferring, and storing materials
A saving in money, time, and place

Interfacing, shifting, and processing of materials which affect
Cost through the use of proper methods and equipment
Movement and storage of materials at the lowest possible

Conversion of time and place utility

Any concept

Among these definitions are included the following:

Material Handling has been tagged with several definitions, none of

MATERIAL HANDLING

SEVEN
Minister hits critics of compulsory schooling

Own Correspondent

Some organisations and individuals who had clamoured for compulsory education in black schools were now trying to discredit its introduction by distorting the facts, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Hartzenberg, said in Pretoria last night.

Dr. Hartzenberg said compulsory education in black schools would reduce failure and the drop-out rate considerably.

"It is indeed deplorable that certain organisations and individuals continue with their attempts to place obstacles in the way of progress and actually gamble with the future of our children by discrediting the department's intention and bringing people under totally false impressions," he said.

Allegations that compulsory education was being introduced to perpetuate an inferior education were totally unfounded.

These organisations had a very limited knowledge of the Government's honest intentions.

BACKLOGS

He said every informed person knew there were still backlogs which his department was doing its utmost to eliminate as speedily as possible.

"Compulsory education was the most effective way of bringing about equal education and the same subject matter was contained in the syllabuses of all education departments throughout the country.

Blacks were fully involved in decisions regarding their education through the exclusively black Council for Education and Training, the members of which included committees of which the majority was black teachers' associations, which were consulted regularly, and school committees democratically elected by parents.
Sixth Year
P. F. Dunckerley

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects, Prize for the best student in:

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P. A. Rappaport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C. Tredgold

David Maddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of professional practice.

S. A. Read

D. H. Price Lewis

General J. M. Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

D. H. Price Lewis

Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.

S. A. Read

John Perry Prize
For the best work in third year.

D. H. Price Lewis

R. A. van Roonveldt

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE
Minister of Education and Training

The supply of free stationery for Black school children has been a concern since the introduction of compulsory education. As of 1980, free stationery was provided to all school children. However, progress has been slow in regard to the supply of free stationery for Black school children.

As from 1981, free stationery was being supplied to all school children. Can this indicate a change in policy regarding the supply of free stationery?
58 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many applications from (a) Whites (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians to do post-graduate studies at the University of the North were received during 1980?

(2) how many of these applications were approved in respect of each race group?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1)  
(a) 30  
(b) 2  
(c) 1  

(2)  
28  
2  
0
Too few for boycott meeting

Staff Reporter

A MEETING which was to be held in Guguletu this week to discuss the proposed suspension of the schools boycott did not take place because too few pupils turned up.

It was the second meeting to be called off because of poor attendance.

African pupils in Port Elizabeth called off the boycott about two weeks ago but in Cape Town it is continuing.

Local pupils have been discussing the Port Elizabeth decision.

In a meeting held early last week, possible conditions for a suspension were discussed.

At the next meeting pupils could not reach an agreement and decided to postpone the meeting till last Saturday, to give pupils who are working a chance to attend the meeting.

Last Saturday few attended and another meeting was set for Wednesday but attendance was again minimal.

The pupils also said the boycott might be suspended when the trial in Worcester is over possibly in three weeks.

However, the registration deadline is February 11.

Parents have held three meetings with pupils in an attempt to persuade them to return to school. The pupils did not agree, however, and the parents then decided to let the pupils take their own decision.
Black school pupils per capita expenditure

The Minister of Education and Training,

What is the percentage expenditure (a) on pupil grants and (b) on pupil grants and expenditure of black pupils per annum of the total expenditure of the State in the financial year 1969?

The Minister of Education and Training

(a) 39.59
(b) 27.7 72
(1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools have been provided at the settlement for Blacks in the Ooverswaart area near Thaba Nchu?

(2) (a) How many children of school-going age are living there and (b) how many of them are attending schools?

(3) Whether any such children have been refused admission to (a) primary and (b) secondary schools, if so (i) how many and (ii) for what reasons in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) (a) 18
(b) 2

(2) (a) The requested information is not available
(b) 16 508

(3)(a) and (b) No
Black pupils

This Government was spending a per capita sum of £15 per year on black pupils in the Ministry of Education and Training. Dr. F. Hart, a representative of the Nationalist Party, said yesterday that in answer to a question on the capital expenditure on education, the amount for this year was £15 per student.

6 Class, L. C. I Prize

R. C. W.,

Obituaries: the highest average for the first year student.

1. L. C. I Medal

F. H. Jones

(Qualifications in Engineering student at the University of London and member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers)

Professor George Meares Prize

B. F. McClelland

J. H. Merry

I. D. Wadley

J. T. C. Lutton

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N. Deveron

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G. Littleworth

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd, and final years.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
Blacks complain of double dose of discrimination

A DOUBLE dose of discrimination is what many black schoolchildren seem to think is keeping Cape Town's black schools empty while pupils everywhere else in the country are back in their classrooms.

That is one of the few points of agreement among the itinerant youngsters who devote much of their time nowadays to doing odd jobs or boldly asking for money in affluent areas like the Sea Point beachfront.

SUBTERFUGE

They apparently differ on most other aspects of the schools boycott. Some believe that the Government has closed down black schools. Others insist that reports of the resumption of classes elsewhere are merely a clever subterfuge. Most are not willing to discuss issues like intimidation. Some candidly say they just do not know what is happening.

But many will claim readily that discrimination against blacks is far worse in Cape Town than anywhere else and that this has bred a unique community with a special sense of grievance.

A MINORITY

To start with, they point out, the blacks of Cape Town are the city's smallest minority after the Asians, with all the attendant problems of such a group. There are only 105,000 blacks legally resident in Cape Town, compared with 261,000 whites and 513,000 coloured people.

"Sometimes we feel cut off," says a 14-year-old ice cream vendor. "We are treated differently, so we act differently."

Blacks elsewhere can buy their own homes, he argued, but were prohibited from doing so in the Western Cape. When the Government granted an amnesty to illegal black workers in 1979, those in the Western Cape were specifically excluded.

INFERIOR

Because the Government continues to regard blacks in the Western Cape as temporary sojourners, many of the blacks feel they have to put up with inferior facilities, including schools, and that the Government is following a policy of not allowing blacks to become too comfortable in the region.

They look with envy at the development of new coloured housing projects like Mitchell's Plain, "Why them and not us?" the mother of a hoarding school pupil asked. "We share the same train service as Mitchell's Plain. Our children need new schools just as badly."

And they talk resentfully of their own housing, with frequent complaints about the quarters for single blacks in Langa. "Not many of us are single. But we are not allowed to bring our wives to live with us in Cape Town," a resident in the single quarters explained.

But blacks reserve their harshest criticism for the Government's policy of keeping the Western Cape a coloured and white labour preference area. In theory and practice, the policy discriminates against blacks in the labour market and rigidly restricts the number allowed to work in the region.

ILLEGAL

About 3,000 a year are refused permission to take up jobs in the greater Cape Town area, yet many tens of thousands are known to be working here illegally in spite of the heavy fines which are designed to discourage them.

They face stepped up police activity aimed at enforcing the Influx Control laws. Many are exploited by employers who know how precarious they live and in the black community the "illegals" are regarded as the main perpetrators of crime.

"More than anything else, I would like to see my children back at school," a black mother said. "They are too young, to know the harm they are doing to themselves. But I can understand why they feel differently from the children in Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg."
Hangar 2 045 for Education and Training Amendment Bill

4/2/81
New bid to end schools boycott

Education Reporter

BLACK pupils of Cape Town's higher primary and secondary schools were staying away two weeks after the schools boycott was called off in Port Elizabeth.

A source at a meeting of Cape Town pupils last week said the election of a new regional committee was discussed, because pupils felt the 'old' one was no longer representative. A second meeting was cancelled apparently because of low attendance.

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, was in Cape Town last Wednesday for discussions about the continuing stayaway and will be returning again at the week-end.

NORMAL

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that, with a week to go to the re-registration deadline (February 11), classes are rapidly-filling.

Educationists 'say the situation in Port Elizabeth is normal.'

Mr Engelbrecht said it would not be fair to divulge the 'few exceptions.'

'Generally, we are very happy with the situation,' he said.
Corporation Medals for the best students in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Mia C Littlewort

Third Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss N. C. Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P. H. Sladen
J. J. Comming
D. P. Weeks
J. H. Reins
B. F. McClelland

Professor George Meurice Prize awarded to the student with the best overall examination results in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

J. H. Reins

Diploma Prize for the first-year student with the highest average.

L. Menegaldo
Attention to black education

THE ASSEMBLY: — The Education and Training Amendment Bill, providing for organisational changes in the department in terms of the rationalisation of State departments, was taken through all its stages yesterday, supported by all parties.

The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferial Hatzenberg, who said the decision to retain his department's autonomy would enable him to give his undivided attention to the planning and expansion of black education.

The opposition parties congratulated Mr G J Roux on his appointment as the department's director general. — Saps.
Corporation Medals

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rees
B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on the results of the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

J H Rees

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

est overage
New protest by PE's black pupils

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — Renewed trouble flared today when about 500 pupils marched out of several black schools in the Zwela area and gathered at one school to protest police detentions.
This was confirmed by a police riot unit spokesman. He said it went to the scene but stayed in the background until the pupils dispersed without incident, at the principal's request.
The principal of Luyoso High School, where the pupils gathered at about 10:30, confirmed that some pupils had left their classes at his school and said that some had returned later.
He would not elaborate.
A police spokesman has confirmed reports that the pupils were protesting against the continued detention of 16 student leaders since last year, although Port Elizabeth's black pupils have decided to call off their eight-month boycott.
MR. Khaya Johannes Mube, 16, a Form III pupil at Bezeba High School, in Guselelu, has been detained by the Security Police under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. The Act allows detention for periods of 14 days.

Mr. Mube's father, Sondhak, said two security policemen arrived at his home last Friday and told him his son had been detained in connection with the school boycott.

Another Cape Town pupil, aged 17 who is in Form I at Inshawa Higher Primary School, Guselelu, was arrested by Security Police last Friday.
Help for crisis townships

CAPE TOWN — Thousands of families will be affected by the government's plan to spend R542 million on upgrading 75 black townships in the Eastern Cape.

The "crisis point" townships involved are:

**Duncan Village**

The 8,000 black people living in Duncan Village will be moved to Mdantsane within the next two years.

Announcing this, the Deputy Minister of Cooperation, Dr. George Morrison, described conditions in Duncan Village as appalling.

About 17 years ago it had been decided, when Mdantsane was established, that the area be turned into a residential area for coloureds and Indians.

"More or less 70 percent of the area of the township has been evacuated," said Dr. Morrison.

There was a long-standing agreement with the East London municipality, who acted as agents of the Department of Cooperation and Development, for the construction of houses in Mdantsane and the removals from Duncan Village.

When the people had been moved the existing houses would be rebuilt or renovated for coloured and Indian people.

"There is still 311 ha of ground in Duncan Village where there are 38,000 black people living under appalling conditions. Machinery is being put in motion to accelerate the building of houses in Mdantsane," said Dr. Morrison.

"The intention is to have this area evacuated in two year's time. We are aware that the community council is very much against leaving Duncan Village but it would be most unfair to leave existing inhabitants in Duncan Village in view of the fact that we have moved thousands of people to Mdantsane."

**Queenstown**

Queenstown's Mungisi township — originally scheduled to be turned into a coloured area — is to be reinstated for black residents.

Dr. George Morrison said, "It was recommended by the Linde Committee and accepted by both the Minister of Cooperation and Development and myself that Mungisi will be reinstated as a township for black Ciskeians who were at one stage moved to Ezebeleni. For the simple reason that Ezebeleni now falls in Transkei and Ciskeian citizens refuse to move there. "It was proclaimed as a coloured area and will now be de proclaimed."

Further land would be set aside at Mungisi for another township to cater for any overflow of people from Ezebeleni. The quality of houses at Mungisi would be upgraded and repaired as far as possible.

An additional 300 ha of land would be set aside for the new township where people who moved out of Ezebeleni would be able to build houses under a site and service scheme.

"This alone will work out to an amount of more or less R4.5 million," Dr. Morrison said.

**Seymour**

A new township for black people is to be erected in Seymour.

The new residential area would be constructed by the South African Development Trust, said Dr. Morrison.

"A new area is necessary because the topography of the present site and infrastructure just cannot be upgraded. "It is the intention to make it possible for those people to establish themselves in a new area on a self-building basis."

"The Eastern Cape Administration Board will act as the agent for the development of the township," Dr. Morrison said.

**Grahamstown**

Under the government's 1975 consolidation proposals, Seymour and the surrounding areas were scheduled for incorporation into the Ciskei Bantu. This has yet to take place.

**Ginsberg**

The black residential area of Ginsberg in King William's Town is to be upgraded.
Durban Village is a focal point of slums and shanties and one feels that in order to improve the quality of life of these people, new houses will have to be erected which cannot be done on the available 51 hectares. The area is just too small for 38,000 people.

If we want to achieve our objective, 6,000 houses will have to be provided over two years in Mdantsane. This could be done if we make use of a controlled self-building scheme and the provision of more money if it is available.

Dr. Morrison said he, together with the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr. Pierre Cronje, and officials of his department would be meeting soon with the East London municipality to discuss the new programme.

The self-building scheme, which would be administered by the Eastern Cape Administration Board, would cost about R2 million and the building of houses by the East London municipality would require another R3 million.

Walmer

Dr. Morrison confirmed yesterday the people in Walmer would be rehoused in Zwide and that they could continue living as a group there.

Walmer had been identified as one of the eight "worst points" in the Eastern Cape's 75 townships.

It had been decided in 1981 that the people of Walmer would be resettled elsewhere "for various reasons.

Dr. Morrison explained that area comprises 64 hectares and there is just no further land available for extensions.

"I therefore reaffirmed that the inhabitants of Walmer will have to move and, in this decision, has not been altered.

"As soon as new houses are available, we will request the people of Walmer to move to the new area in Zwide.

"The government has decided that the people of Walmer can live in the new area together if they wish," Dr. Morrison said.

Stutterheim

The nearly 5,000 black people living in Stutterheim will be allowed to remain in Munsie township.

But the 15,000 people living as squatters on the commonage are to be moved.

Dr. Morrison said it had been decided to move the people in Munsie to Glenhaven, about five kilometres outside the town and the community council in the township had indicated that they were quite willing to move there.

However, because Glenhaven was considered to be arable agricultural land, the Ciskei Government had suggested they be moved to Frankfort.

"This the community council was not prepared to do," Dr. Morrison said.

"It has now been decided that Munsie will remain as a township for black inhabitants of Stutterheim and that efforts would be made to upgrade the houses within five years.

"As far as the squatters are concerned, they will have to be resettled in other areas as soon as possible," he said.

Fort Beaufort

The black township in Fort Beaufort — which has been frozen for development for a number of years — is to remain where it is.

And the government is to launch a programme to upgrade the township.

Dr. Morrison said, "It has been decided that the, the people of Fort Beaufort township which has been frozen for About 700 new sites will be made available for building new homes in Ginsberg, the area where the late black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, used to live.

At least 20 of these sites would be made available as a matter of priority.

Details of the government's plans for Ginsberg were revealed yesterday by Dr. Morrison.
FRIDAY, 6 FEBRUARY 1981

Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of National Education:

How many pupils are in attendance at the school in the area of 

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

None
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd, and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littleworth

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Mr. N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
J J Comming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McCleland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sunny Sucks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L. Menegaldo
Weekend Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — The Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (Pescu), which sprang to prominence at the start of the black schools boycott last year, has disbanded.

The decision to disband was overtly tied to an abortive attempt last week to resume the eight-month school strike, which ended a fortnight ago.

A rift in the executive came to a head when some of its members wanted to link Pescu's name to a walkout of 500 pupils from five schools in Phoenix township on Thursday.

A statement issued by other members dissociated Pescu from the incident.

The decision to disband was taken by a majority of executive members at a meeting of the committee and of other pupil representatives at Livingstone High School yesterday.

It was decided that the pupils would elect committees at their schools and these would be responsible to a Port Elizabeth Student Council.

The council would campaign for the release of 16 detained student leaders and for admission of students expelled recently from New Brighton Technical College.

The mandates on these issues will be the responsibility of the Parents Committee.
CAPE TOWN—The Minister of Police, Mr Le Grand, disclosed last night he had ordered the release of all the black schoolchildren detained at the height of the recent school disturbances in Cape Town. (See p. 1.)

In order to avoid a repetition of what has happened, he has been promised that nothing will be done to detain children in the future. He has also promised that all children who have been detained will be released as soon as possible.

For the first year student

A E C I Prize

J. H. Hens

Civil Engineering

Student in Land Surveying or
Examinations to the best mark
Awarded on results of final
Professor George Menezes Prize

B F McLellan

J H Hens

D P Weeks

T J Cunningham

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

J. C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss C. Littgold

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the second, third and final years.

Corporation Medals
Parents call for meeting

MEMBERS of the Parents' Action Committee have requested an urgent meeting with the Department of Education and Training to discuss the continuing school boycott in the African townships.

They hope to meet the deputy inspector, Mr P. J. Scheepers, at 6.30 p.m. in the city on Thursday.

A spokesman told Cape Heralrd that members wanted the Department to explain improvements carried out since the start of the boycott, particularly the issuing of textbooks "a sore point with pupils who had to share them last year.

"We also want to know why parents must sign letters of registration for children who return to school," the spokesman said.

Parents and community organisations are eager to suspend the boycott — and are hoping the meeting will pave the way for this.

G. L. Cross

Schools

L. M. Ngewalo

Drawing

D. H. S. Montee

School's tenants

Awarded to the student in the best marks in Mathematics for the best overall results of final examination.

Professor George M. D. W. Prize

B. F. McCallum

J. H. Rens

D. P. Weeks

T. J. Cunningham

P. M. Salom

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N. C. Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G. C. Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each year.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
Students released—boycott averted

OWN CORRESPONDENT

PORT ELIZABETH — A flare-up of the suspended black schools boycott has been temporarily averted with the release of 21 Fort Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils at the weekend.

They were set free on Saturday only days before the re-registration deadline this Wednesday — but most of those released from detention are still undecided about returning to classes.

"We want to thank the Students' and Parents' Committee for pressing the Government for our release," said Mr. Thanga Lamani, local chairman of the Congress of South African Students.

Mr. Lamani said that a series of meetings had been planned for the next two days to make a decision about returning to classes before Wednesday.

In Cape Town, the 12-month school boycott for black pupils in Western, Langa, and Guguletu has also been suspended. Pupils will start attending classes from tomorrow.

This was announced by Mr. T. T. Mgqumeni, at a meeting which was held in Guguletu yesterday by the Cape Town Community Council Parent Action Committee of the Western Cape Administration Board and official of the Department of Education and Training.

Mr. Mgqumeni, however, pointed out, that pupils would return to school on condition that the Department of Education and Training guaranteed that their short-term demands would be met within a month after pupils had returned to school.

The Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. T. H. Nkhabunda promised that books will be made available to the various schools.
Assurance given on failed pupils

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. Jaap Strydom, has assured a delegation from Soweto that no pupils who failed matric or JC last year are officially being prevented from enrolling in schools this year.

And Mr. Douglas Lolwe, who led last week's five-man delegation to the department, yesterday appealed to all last year's matric and JC failures who have been refused re-admission by school principals to approach their schools again and again seek enrollment.

"If principals again refuse to co-operate, the pupils concerned must give us their names, home addresses and the names of the schools in question either at the DOCC in Orlando East or the Methodist Youth Centre in Central West Jabavu or Entokozweni Early Learning Centre in Moletsane," he said.

Mr. Lolwe said the delegation that no failures were being turned away by school principals. He said Mr. Strydom stressed that no directive had been issued by the department authorising principals to refuse admission to those pupils who had failed.

"Mr. Strydom also assured us that he would make a Press statement as soon as possible to clear the confusion regarding the matric failures."
very high dust concentration, they say, in fact, contract the disease in a far shorter time than whites (251).

It is very difficult to find figures for the incidence of silicosis on this basis. However, it is generally agreed that the incidence is higher among the miners in South Africa. The disease is more common among the black miners than among the white miners. The incidence of silicosis is also higher among the younger miners than among the older miners. The disease is more common among the male miners than among the female miners. The incidence of silicosis is also higher among the miners who work in the deeper mines than among those who work in the shallower mines.

The disease is more common among the miners who work in the deeper mines than among those who work in the shallower mines. The disease is more common among the miners who work in the deeper mines than among those who work in the shallower mines. The disease is more common among the miners who work in the deeper mines than among those who work in the shallower mines. The disease is more common among the miners who work in the deeper mines than among those who work in the shallower mines.

Moreover, if particular interest are the cases of silicosis associated with breathing dust at a constant temperature, which are in complete disregard of the danger of working with the same material "and the gold mines" (255).

The mortality tables for silicosis in the British Isles of Occupational Disease show a marked fall in this incidence, although the figures are not complete. However, it is generally agreed that the incidence is higher among the miners in South Africa. The disease is more common among the black miners than among the white miners. The incidence of silicosis is also higher among the younger miners than among the older miners. The disease is more common among the male miners than among the female miners. The incidence of silicosis is also higher among the miners who work in the deeper mines than among those who work in the shallower mines.

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128 Dr. A. L. Borain, Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many and (b) what percentage of the total number of first-year students enrolled at each university for Blacks in 1980 (i) dropped out during the year and (ii) failed their examinations in all subjects at the end of the year?

The MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>(i)</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(ii)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Zululand</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Fort Hare</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical University of Southern Africa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.82</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

University of the North. As the final examinations of the University were only conducted in January 1981, the requested information is not available yet.

The high drop-out figure is due to the many students who did not resume their studies after the campus riots.
...imperative that education be seen as a tool for development and social improvement. The education system must be reformed to ensure that it is effective and relevant to the needs of society. It is essential to integrate vocational education into the curriculum, providing practical skills and knowledge that can be applied in real-world situations. Teachers should be trained to incorporate innovative teaching methods and technologies to enhance the learning experience.

Joyce Arthur has entered another year with a determined spirit, ready to face the challenges ahead. She believes in the power of education and the potential it holds for transformation. The government has announced several initiatives aimed at improving the quality of education, including the provision of additional resources and the appointment of experienced educators. These steps are needed to keep the time from stagnation.

Children injured: urgent steps are needed to keep the time from stagnation.

The need to what—Schooling be done
with the deadline for registration at black schools not until 18th February. Mr. McKerns said that an immediate stop should be made.

In a statement issued today, the regional director of education, Mr. Philip Engelsdorp, said that it is a student's right to protest and that the 18th February deadline would be relaxed for those who needed more time.
Students expulsion not justified, rules Court

Court Reporter

A DURBAN judge has ruled that the expulsion of five matriculation pupils from the Dlangerwa High School at Empangeni in August last year following student unrest was not justified.

In a written judgment yesterday Mr Justice Howard confirmed an interim order, granted on October 27, against the school principal, the school's governing body and the Minister of Education and Culture of the KwaZulu Government following an application by the fathers of five expelled pupils, who were all boarders at the school.

In terms of the earlier rule the respondents were asked to show cause against orders setting aside the expulsion, reinstating the children as pupils of the school and facilitating their participation in the 1980 end-of-year examinations.

Opposed

Opposed to the application were the school principal, Mr Maurice Mlamuli Mzomel, the school's governing body and the KwaZulu Government.

Mr Justice Howard said the pupils' expulsion was governed by regulations which directed that a boarder could not be expelled without first considering evidence taken at an inquiry.

From the papers it was clear that the applicants' children were expelled without any inquiry being held and without their being afforded any opportunity to answer the charges of misconduct levelled against them by their parents.

Exceptional

"The defence had argued that there were 'exceptional circumstances' arising from the fact that there was unrest at the school, boycotts of classes, pupil intimidation to participate in class boycotts and refusal by pupils to co-operate with the authorities in an investigation of their grievances."

"The ZwaZulu Government had submitted under the circumstances it was 'virtually impossible' to hold an inquiry.

"In my opinion this submission is manifestly devoid of substance," the judge said.

Misconduct

"There was nothing to prevent the authorities from informing the pupils of the misconduct charges against them and affording them an opportunity to answer those charges at a duly-constituted inquiry. If the pupils chose not to answer such charges or to participate in an inquiry they would have only themselves to blame.

"However, it was grossly irregular and manifestly unlawful to expel them without even informing them of the charges under investigation, let alone holding an inquiry required by the regulations," the judge ruled.

Mr L Gerrig and Mr P Langa (instructed by K K Mthiyane & Co) appeared for the applicants. Mr M Grutter (instructed by the Deputy State Attorney) appeared for the respondents.
Cape pupils return to school

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Senior black pupils began to go back to lessons yesterday after a 12-month boycott of schools in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

The chief circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. P. J. Scheepers, said yesterday that although negotiations were still continuing, the department had agreed to meet certain conditions laid down by the pupils.

The majority of parents and pupils want schooling to resume, and if there is a spirit of negotiation the situation can return to normal, he said.

The demand to go back to school for a month — the deadline for demands to be met by the authorities — was announced on Sunday after a meeting called by the Cape Town Community Council was held in Guguletu.

Representatives of the council and the Teachers' Action Committee still have to report back to the Regional Committee representing the pupils and the Parents' Action Committee.

Mr. Scheepers said the department would be doing its best to ensure that every child in each standard had a book on every subject.

The department had also agreed to the demand that pupils would not have to sign registration forms which contain clauses that children must attend school regularly and be subject to school discipline.

However, we still have to get details such as parents' names and addresses, and so on, he said.

Once the pupils were back at school, the election of student representative councils could be negotiated, he added.

There were be no victimisation of pupils for their involvement in the boycott and pupils detained purely in connection with the boycott would be released, he said.

The department would make representations to the police regarding the conditions set on the formally detained pupils, but could not give guarantees without police co-operation.

However, black pupils from Crossroads have been attending school throughout the boycotts, reports Sapa.

Almost a year has passed since the school boycotts first began and Crossroads children aged between seven and 19 have been sitting in classrooms waiting for bursary pupils from other schools to give them the 'Go-ahead' to use their textbooks.

During the boycott, all the books were locked away in cabinets following threats by boycotting pupils, and the art qualified staff at the Nokolo Primary School in Crossroads have been more like babysitters than teachers.

"We sometimes received threatening calls because pupils were in classes here during the boycott," said the principal, Mrs. A. Pane.

Nokolo Primary School in Old Crossroads has six teachers for its 907 pupils and seven classrooms. The atmosphere is often not conducive to learning as overcrowding and lack of school furniture leave only the floor to sit on.

Nokolo and Sazamile schools were part of a 1978 pre-lab project undertaken by the Urban Foundation.

According to the Foundation's education projects manager, Mr. Len Smith, the structures are temporary and will be moved to 'New Crossroads' as soon as they are needed.
More black pupils return

Education Reporter.

The number of pupils at Garangula Primary and Longmore Higher Primary School was still increasing, according to the principal. On the first day of school, they had only 80 students, but by the third week, they had increased to 120.

During their examination, the pupils were still finding it difficult to keep up with the work. The principal said that they were starting introductory lessons and not putting too much pressure on the children because they have eight months to catch up.

A teacher at Walter Teka Higher Primary School said that although the turnout was good from Standard 4 to 6, Standard 7 pupils were slow in returning.

The return rate at higher schools has been slower than at the higher primary schools.
PE pupils return to school on Monday

PORT ELIZABETH — More than 3,000 black pupils decided at a meeting in a Port Elizabeth township last night that all pupils not yet attending school would return to classes on Monday.

The meeting was called by the 21 pupils who were released at the weekend after three months in detention.

The proceedings were filmed by a German television team who are producing a feature comparing black schools in Port Elizabeth with those in Johannesburg.

Mr. Thabo Lamon, chairman of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and one of the 21 freed pupils, said in an interview today that the boycott would be lifted permanently only when certain conditions had been met by the Government.

These conditions include a conditional declaration of intent from Pretoria to introduce equal education, that pupils still in detention should be released or charged, and that teachers dismissed during the boycott should be reinstated.

The meeting was interrupted with freedom songs and pupils shouting political slogans such as “We shall overcome,” “We are not defeated” and “The struggle must continue.”

Pupils asked the television crew to ‘tell our grievances to the world.”
More than 200 pupils were suspended from classes at the Excelton Park High School in Worcester for up to three days on Monday, following classes were split. The school's principal, Mr. A. W. Beal, was not available for comment.

6 L Craig

Math.

Most outstanding work: the highest average for the first year student.

KL C P Prize

LM Hanaford

Drawing.

Best work in cartooning awarded to the student with the highest average.

SM Hanaford (Honourable Prize)

J H Kerns

Craftsman, awardee of the best male student in a craft or surveying examination.

Professor George Manley Prize

R H McCollum

J H Kerns

D P McGee

J L Cumming

D H Bultin

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss C B. Davidson (Silver Medal)

Miss C Littler (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the second and fourth years.

Faculty of Engineering
SCHOOL'S APPEAL

Schools Accept
Twin Appeal
School

The appeal for the school is now at the end of the appeal. The school is now open for the next day. The appeal for the school has now ended.
A tale of two crises

There was a lesson for government in this week's developments in SA's education crisis. As white teachers in the Transvaal threatened all kinds of political and professional action to back up their grievances (inadequate pay and inadequate recognition for their professional standing), black schoolchildren in the Cape conditioning suspended their year-long boycott and began to drift back to school.

In the first case, teachers appeared to be reacting against what they see as neglect. In the case of the black schoolchildren in the Cape, they appeared to be responding to a new, conciliatory approach from the Department of Education and Training.

Whether this "new" posture heralds the beginning of a major overhaul of SA education remains to be seen, but informed sources in government and education say the department's willingness to negotiate with people in all levels of black education and to come to terms with the demands of the children could well be in response to urgent private recommendations made to the Cabinet by members of the Human Sciences Research Council investigating the country's education systems.

It seems clear, even at this stage of their investigation, that the HSRC group has drawn certain fundamental conclusions, requiring no great insight or exhaustive research to persevere with existing systems could lead to a total breakdown of social order.

The extent to which the current situation has approached a flashpoint can possibly be measured by the extent to which government is, or will be, trying to remedy the situation. So far as black schools are concerned, most of the children's short-term demands have been met, while others, such as the demand that detained children be released by the police, are under negotiation. This is a far cry from the unremitting rigid attitudes that sparked the 1978 Soweto riots and last year's school boycotts in the western Cape and Port Elizabeth.

According to Philip Engelbrecht, eastern Cape regional director for Education and Training, the return to school of black children was given added impetus by the release of 21 student leaders after three months in detention and the re-statement of 15 others who were expelled from New Brighton Technical College. And in the western Cape there is every prospect that students detained purely on grounds of their involvement in the boycott will be released soon.

In the short term, government responses to the grievances of white teachers will have to be measured in financial terms. It is widely expected that Finance Minister Owen Horwood will announce generous pay concessions to public sector employees on February 18 when he submits the 1978 Appropriation Bill to Parliament. But unless the financial sop is accompanied by a statement of commitment to longer term overhaul of pay and employment conditions in the crisis sectors, the problems will not go away.
Majority reject mixed schooling — Hartzenberg

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The majority of South Africa's people rejected racial integration at schools, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, said yesterday.

In the second reading debate on the Technikon Education and Training Bill — which provides for the establishment of technikons for blacks — Dr Hartzenberg said that doing away with separate educational institutions would go against the will of the majority and result in chaos.

During the debate, Dr ALEX BORNE (PPR, Dunblane) said that while his party supported the Bill, it rejected the fact that such legislation was based on the National Party's racist policies. Technikons should be open to all races, and the measure should not be limited to blacks.

Dr Borone said the National Party maintained that cultural differences should not be ignored when it came to education.

"However, there seems to be a contradiction in forme Why then can Zulus attend the University of Port Harcourt, along with Xhosas and why is 10 percent of the enrolment at the University of Cape Town a black" This was done with the consent of the Government," he said.

Urban culture

The Government failed to appreciate that there was an urban culture, and that working together united people.

Any top industrialist would affirm that people who could be working together should be trained together in South Africa black and white were already working side by side in many areas even in training programs.

Dr Hartzenberg said leading educationists throughout the world had stated the need for every man to receive education in his own language and culture.

An investigation commissioned by the Ministry of Education found that blacks had a need for educational institutions of their own to serve them within the framework of their own culture.

The Bill was taken through all its stages. The PPR moved several amendments during the committee stage but none was accepted.

Natal rail plan draws heavy fire

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Schoeman, faced a floor of opposition criticism yesterday over the controversial Oribi Gorge railway line proposed for the Natal South Coast area.

At one stage the Minister admitted that he had taken a "stupid decision" about the proposed legislation. He moved an amendment to allow an alternative route for the line to be built to a new cement factory.

The row, which erupted in the Assembly earlier this week, continued during yesterday's committee stage debate on the Railways Construction Bill.

The National Party MP for South Coast, Mr Max von der Westhoven, who entered the debate for the first time, was told by the opposition that the issue could cost him his seat in Parliament.

Mr Brian Pope (NRP Umhlanga) accused Mr von der Westhoven of acting like a "cornered mouse" and of letting his constituency down.

Earlier, Mr Rupert Fourmier (PPR, Orange Grove) and the Minister had failed to answer key questions as to whether the Natal Regional Planning Commission and the Natal Provincial Administration had agreed to the plans and the proposed cement factory.

The attitudes of government members showed that they did not care about South Africa's environment, he said.

Mr van der Westhoven rejected Mr Louman's argument and said consulting engineers had made a written offer to the Pietermaritzburg Town Council to make an environmental impact study of the proposed project.

Mr Pope said such a study should have been made in the first place and the whole matter should have been shelved in public.

The Bill passed the committee stage with the two Opposition parties opposing most of the clauses.

ENGINEERING
Attack on Press over school unrest

Correspondent

DUBAI — A strong attack on the Press was launched last week by Mr. Patel, the Director of Indian Education, who accused the media of having engaged in dishonest information campaigns, particularly against educational institutions.

He said that the media had failed to provide accurate and fair information, and had instead spread false and misleading reports.

The attack came in response to reports of student unrest at a school in the area, which had been reported in the media.

Mr. Patel said that the reports had been based on false information, and that the school had been falsely targeted.

He urged the media to be more responsible in their reporting, and to provide accurate and truthful information.

The attack was widely criticized by media representatives, who said that the attacks were an attempt to silence the media and prevent them from reporting accurately.

The media denied the allegations and said that they were committed to providing accurate and truthful information.

The issue remains unresolved as of yet.
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals for the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal) Miss G C Littlewort
First Year (Silver Medal) P M Salome
Third Year (Gold Medal) T J Cunning
Fourth Year (Gold Medal) D P Weeks
B F McCleland

Professor George Menzies Prize awarded on results of final examinations to the best mole student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering. J H Rees

Semy Sacks Memorial Prize awarded to the student finishing best in the subject of Engineering Drawing. L Menegaldo

A E C I Prize for the first year student obtaining the highest average mark. G L Craig
Boycott

Ends With Inquiry

Tribune Reporter

Seven hundred students of the university who occupied residence halls with the aim of preventing the outcome of an emergency meeting of the University Council from being confirmed, have been asked to return to their dormitory rooms by Friday. The students were led by the University'sresident

inquiry
All Cape schools ‘reopened’

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — All the 83 schools which were closed in the Cape and the Free State last year because of continual rioting were reopened this year, according to the deputy chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J A Schoeman.

Mr Schoeman said at the weekend that attendance at the primary schools was “excellent”, but it was not 100 percent in the secondary schools.

He said the attendance at the secondary schools was “not so bad as to warrant the closure of the schools”.

Mr Schoeman added that it would depend on how the pupils attended schools in the once riot-torn areas. “If the attendance was too bad at some schools his department would consider grouping pupils, open some schools and close others.”

Late last year Mr Schoeman said that many school committees had approached his department with the request that schools be reopened this year, as pupils had shown eagerness to return to classes.

Primary and secondary schools were closed towards the end of last year when pupils stayed away from classes because of intermittent rioting.

Mr Schoeman had also said primary schools were not officially closed because of riots, but pupils had stayed away because of intimidation.

Dismissals

Eighteen schools were closed in Kimberley, three secondary schools in Bloemfontein, one high school in Soweto and the rest were in the various parts of the Cape.

Morris Isaacson High School was, however, not closed because of rioting, but pupils and teachers were transferred to other schools because of renovations there.

There were 1 391 teachers at all the 83 schools, and of these 44 were unqualified and dismissed. The rest were temporarily accommodated at training centres, Mr Schoeman said.

He also said that in September pupils were asked to re-register and several thousand did so, but they had to leave classes again after intimidation.
African school
results rejected

African Affairs Reporter

RESULTS in African school which were rejected by parents, teachers, and circuit inspectors will be referred to the Department of Education and Training on Wednesday for review.

The rejection of the examination results was described yesterday as refused by an African educationist, who said it was a reflection on the Department of Education and Training which has for many years failed to correct the irregularities since it took over.

The delegation from Umzumbe held by Mr. Wireless in an interview with the Mercury yesterday Mr. Sabolo said the KwaZulu Education Department had given a mandate to parents to reapply for their examination results and protest to the department in Pretoria.

A number of memoranda collected from teachers, pupils, parents, school principals, and inspectors will be presented to the officials of the department.

A senior official of the department will fly from Cape Town to meet the delegation in Pretoria.

Mr. Sabolo told the Mercury that KwaZulu had done its best to monitor the smooth running of the examinations which could have been interrupted by school boycotts last year.

Not received

Because the examination results had been so poor, the Lusotoyis were telling other pupils to boycott schools because the department was not prepared to educate the black child.

Meanwhile, some schools in Natal have not received their Class 10 examination results although schools opened a month ago. The Class 10 results were published by the department long after the schools opened.

Some pupils had to be told by the schools that they did not have enough students to meet the necessary requirements.
Africans 'left out' of teacher parity

Political Staff

AFRICANS had been left out of the moves towards parity in teachers' pay ratings, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said today.

Commenting on the budget, Mrs Suzman said it was 'manifestly unfair' to leave Africans out of the moves towards parity.

She was referring to an announcement by the Minister of Finance, Mr Chris Heunis, in which he pointed out that Indian, coloured and white teachers, with a three-year or higher post-matric qualification would now be paid the same.

This also means that the quality of African teachers will remain low because educated people will not be attracted to the profession," Mrs Suzman said.

ABOLISHED

All these scales based on colour and sex should be abolished.

"South Africa at this stage of her development should have one education system for all and the handicap for salaries should be merit and merit alone," she said.

Referring to the discrimination pensions payout, Mrs Suzman said the same thing applied here.

The present system is abominable.

"Indirect taxes such as general sales tax (GST) hit everybody and indeed fall more heavily on the poor who have to spend a greater portion of their income on food.

LOWER BASE

"We must remember that percentage increases for blacks start on a lower base than those for whites."

"I would certainly class this in the categories of hurtful discrimination," Mrs Suzman said.

More budget reports on Pages 3, 5, 13 and 19.
Sixth Student

Obtaining the highest average
for the first year student

AE & C I Prize

L Menegato

Domingo

Best coursework in engineering
mathematics to the student with the
Sammy Zoko Memorial Prize

J H Rees

Civil Engineering
Student in Land Surveying or
Examinations to the best make
acquired on results of final
Professor George Menzes Prize

B F Mcelroy

J H Ross

D P Weekes

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewood

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the second, third and final years.

Corporation Medals

Staff Reporter

EIGHT black students were refused Government permission last week to attend the University of the Witwatersrand, despite being accepted by the university's medical school.

All the students had been accepted to do a BSc degree in laboratory medicine, a spokesman for the medical school said, but could not take up their places because the Government had withheld its permission.

Permission had been refused because the course was offered at black universities.

One of the students, Miss Dorcas Botha, 21, from Soweto, had planned to become a doctor and intended changing to a medical degree once she had completed the degree in laboratory medicine.

Miss Botha, has now written to the Minister of Education and Training, Mr. Peetie Petersen, to plead for a reversal of the decision.

"There is a shortage of doctors in my country. I want to become a doctor so that I can help people," Miss Botha said.

She added that she was unable to go to another university because she was needed at home by her widowed mother, and had been assured of a bursary from at least two sources to study at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"My mother has five other children to care for, and she needs me at home," she said.

A spokesman for the department said Miss Botha's application for the decision to be reversed would be considered once it was received.

The spokesman said that the course in laboratory medicine was offered at Meduna University in Pretoria, the University of Fort Hare in Alice, and the University of the North in Pretoria.

"The quality of the course is exactly the same," he said.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
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Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize
For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

G L Cragg
Non-White students at universities for Whites

Mr. S. S. Van Der Merwe asked the Minister of National Education:

How many non-White students are studying at universities for Whites in South Africa at present?

The Minister of National Education:

Since universities are still registering students for 1981 statistics are not yet available. According to provisional statistics, 3149 non-Whites were registered at the residential universities for Whites, 18,067 at the University of South Africa, and 181 at the Natal Medical School on 31 March 1980.
STATEMENT ISSUED BY DR THE HONOURABLE G. HARTZBERG,
MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

It is with great pleasure that I am able to announce that
the budget as announced by my colleague the Minister of Finance
does not only include advantages for teachers in general
and specifically the Black teacher, but also serves as proof
that the government is prepared to fulfil its promise to
bring the conditions of service of Black teachers in line with
those of the other population groups. The conditions of service
relating to leave, pension, housing, etc. are already the same.
This has to do with salaries.

My colleague the Minister of National Education already
referred to certain basic principles which I am not going to
repeat. It is totally impossible to supply full information.
In any case I would first like to discuss this with the
relative Teachers' Associations. There are, however, certain
general principles affecting Black teachers which I would like
to highlight:

1. The same key scale has been retained for all teachers.

2. Parity of salary has been extended from the top as
parity has been achieved in all post levels from post level 2
to 5 for qualifications from category C and higher.

3. Equal salaries for male and female teachers as from
post level 4 and higher with a narrowing of the gap in post
levels 2 and 3 to only one notch for category C and higher.

4. A further narrowing of the salary gap for all teachers
with special stress again on category C and higher.

5. No teacher will receive a lower increase as is applicable
in the public sector.

Of the utmost importance is the fact that the new salary
structure lays pertinent stress on qualifications. The higher
**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING**

**Coronation Medals**
- For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
  - Second Year (Bronze Medal)
  - Third Year (Silver Medal)
  - Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

**Miss G C Littlewort**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>P M Salmon</td>
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<td>3rd</td>
<td>T J Cumming</td>
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<td>Final</td>
<td>D P Weeks</td>
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**Awards**

- **Professor George Mennies Prize**
  - Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
  - J H Rens

- **Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize**
  - Awarded to the student with the best coursework in Engineering Drawing.
  - L Menegaldo

- **A E & I Prize**
  - For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.
  - G L Cragg
THE Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferde Hartzenberg, told the Assembly yesterday that all the Government's initiatives were becoming a 'roaring success'.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the mid-budget, he vigorously defended the policies of the Prime Minister and the Government against a sustained Opposition attack.

Dr Hartzenberg, who has been identified with conservative thinking in the National Party, rejected Opposition arguments that the Government's policies had failed.

He stated categorically that all the Government's policies and initiatives were succeeding.

The Opposition, while writing off these policies, had failed to tell the Assembly what alternative they could offer, Dr Hartzenberg said.

The Government was in the process of creating fatherlands for the different population groups and at this stage economic development received a higher priority than geographical consolidation.

The Government was not 'prepared to abandon democracy, the identity of people, or the free enterprise system.'

We are following a policy that will enable people to achieve their aspirations without coming into conflict with one another,' Dr Hartzenberg said.

The PFP plan for a national convention could fail because the party could not even reach consensus within its own ranks.

Dr Hartzenberg accused the Progressive Federal Party of trying to create unrest and instability while the Government maintained stability.

The PFP plan for a national convention could fail because the party could not even reach consensus within its own ranks.

"KNOCKED OUT"

Defending the mini-budget, Dr Hartzenberg said that from the financial viewpoint the mini-budget had 'kicked out' the Opposition. It was one of the best mini-budgets, if not the best ever presented in South Africa.

The country's eight percent growth rate last year had been achieved through good Government and stability.

Earlier, Mr Alf Widman (PFP, Hillbrow) said the General Election was called at the 11th hour by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was 'calculated to pull the wool over the eyes of the electorate.'

The electorate had been neglected in many spheres. The simple truth was that the Government did not care for people. It cared only for power and obtaining seats.

PENSIONs

The Government's pre-election announcement of salary and pension increases offered 'too little too late.'

Mr Ron Miller (NP, Durban North) said the Government would fail in its duty if it did not improve the quality of life of all the people.

The quality of life in South Africa would decline if the Government did not give relief to home owners, many of whom were being forced into the 'concrete jungle' of flats as a result of the rising cost of building and home ownership.
Bantu Education blamed for riot

ZWELITSHA — Bantu education was one of the grievances that prompted last year’s class boycott in Dumiaba, a former student told the Regional Court here yesterday.

The 17-year-old youth was giving evidence in a trial in which he and 11 others are charged with unlawfully assembling and creating a riot last year. All 12 have pleaded not guilty.

The youth said other grievances included the presence of Ciskei Central Intelligence Service members on the school premises. He said class attendance was normal until policemen arrived who assaulted pupils indiscriminately — those in classes and those outside.

Under cross-examination the youth said several songs were sung by the pupils, one of which referred to “this dog Vorster.”

He did not know what Mr Vorster’s name had to do with pupils grievances, and admitted he detested Bantu Education.

Asked why he detested Bantu Education, he said it was of a low standard.

When order broke down at Archie Velle High School on July 21 last year, a 17-year-old youth had pleaded with other students to await a reply to their grievances which had been forwarded to the Ciskei Education authorities.

The youth said the secretary for the Department of Education and Training, Mr O. C. Bomela, arrived at the school later with other officials.

The students had pointed out that they were concerned about the presence of members of the central intelligence services on the school premises, and were also worried that some students were “disappearing without trace.”

The principal told them that he did not know why the security police had come to the school.

The youth said that when he was arrested he was detained under Ciskei Proclamation R252, which empowers detention without trial of up to three months.

Replying to questions from his defence counsel, the youth said he had signed the blank piece of paper because he was afraid.

He said what had been written on the paper only yesterday in the court.

The magistrate, Mr B. Addison, said it was a strange coincidence that the youth had signed a blank paper and then a police officer had “cooked” a story ending exactly where the youth had signed.

Those appearing are Mr Mncedi Pololo, 20, Miss Landiswa Maqubela, 19, Mr Pororo Njamini, 18, Mr Phumzile Vithi, 18, Mr Fuzile Mbona, 19 and seven youths whose ages range between 16 and 17.

The hearing was postponed to tomorrow and the students were released into the custody of their parents — SAPA.
**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING**

Corporation Medals

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

- Second Year (Bronze Medal): Miss G C Littlewort
- Third Year (Silver Medal): Miss N C Davidson
- Fourth Year (Gold Medal): P M Salmon

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Awarded on the results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

- J H Rens
- B F Mcleland
- D P Weeks
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**Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize**

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

- L Menegold

**A.E.S. J Prize**

For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

- G L Cogg
Black children of school-going age

194 Dr A L BORAIN asked the
Minister of Education and Training

(1) (a) How many Black children are of
school-going age and (b) how many
such children are attending schools at
present.

(2) (a) how many Black (i) pupils and (ii)
schools are affected by compulsory
education and (b) where are such
schools situated?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
TRAINING

(1) (a) The information is not readily
available.

(b) The number of pupils who
attend schools under the control
of the Department is 1 518 022.

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) and (b) Approxi-
mately 43,000 pupils in 201
schools in about 38 residential
areas throughout the country are
affected.

*Statistics as on the first Tuesday of
March 1980.
Boycott students must pay last year's fees

ALICE — Students who left the University of Fort Hare last year in sympathy with the countrywide school boycott would still have to pay last year's fees, the Rector Professor J A Lamphrecht, said in Alice yesterday.

However, to make it easier for them, it had been agreed that they could pay half on registration, together with the first installment of the 1991 fees, and the balance by the first day of the semester.

Professor Lamphrecht said the fees for the 800 students who had left the university last year amounted to R750 000. While the university was sympathetic to those who had not paid their fees, it could not exist and be of service to students if it suffered such a heavy financial loss — Sapa.
Govt agrees after protest to check Umlazi exam results

African Affairs Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training in Pretoria has agreed to have all the Junior Certificate results for Umlazi re-checked following protests by parents that the failure percentage was unusually high. Mr G. Engelbrecht, chief public relations officer for the department, said yesterday.

Mr Engelbrecht emphasised that the examination scripts would not be re-marked but that the department would re-check marks to determine if the correct marks were entered in the right schedules. He did not say when the final results would be released.

Last week a delegation sent to Pretoria by parents met with G.J. Rossouw, director-general for the department, and outlined reasons why the JC results were not acceptable to parents. They requested the department to review the whole marking system.

The delegation told Mr Rossouw that of the 194 candidates who had written the Zulu exam paper, only two had passed. When school principals had queried the department it had been discovered that 87 had passed.

Meanwhile, the whole of Umhlanga circuit has not received their matric results. Mr Engelbrecht assured the Mercury yesterday that they would be posted to schools this week. There would be no re-check of marks for matric results.

The department has announced that the examination fees for JC and matric will be raised next year — matric from R10 to R20, and JC from R5 to R15.

A spokesman for the department said the fees for the department said the fees were raised because of expenses incurred in printing exam papers and money paid to the markers.

See Editorial Opinion.
KAAPSTAD 25 FEBRUARIE 1981
CAPE TOWN 25 FEBRUARY 1981

No 346 25 February 1981

KANTOOR VAN DIE eerste MINISTER

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 10 van 1981 Wyssigingswet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1981

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 346. 25 February 1981

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 10 of 1981 Education and Training Amendment Act 1981
Black pupils who failed to attend school.

175 Dr A. L. BORAINEDirector of Education and Training

Whether any Black pupils failed to attend school at the start of the present school year if so (a) in what areas and (b) what percentage of expected pupils failed to register in each affected area as at the latest date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) and (b) As far as my Department knows, there are no pupils of children who were admitted to a school at the beginning of the school year who failed to attend school. There are indeed Black children of school-going age in certain areas who do not attend school. As school boycotts have been called off and there is consequently a return of children to schools, it is not possible to make any reliable estimate of potential school-goers.
Black pupils' examination fees

358 Dr A L BORaine asked the Minister of Education and Training

Whether he or his Department plans to increase examination fees for Black pupils in Standard 8 and Standard 10, respectively, if so, (a) what are the fees at present, (b) by how much will they be increased, (c) when will the planned increase come into effect and (d) for what reason are the fees to be increased, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Yes
(a) Std 8—R8.00 for full-time candidates and R2.00 per subject for private candidates and candidates writing supplementary examinations.
Std 10—R10.00 for full-time candidates and R2.00 per subject for private candidates and candidates writing supplementary examinations.

(b) Std 8—By R6.00 for full-time candidates and R1.50 per subject for private candidates and candidates writing supplementary examinations.
Std 10—By R10.00 for full-time candidates and R1.50 per subject for private candidates and candidates writing supplementary examinations.

(c) November 1981

(d) Due to general price increases as well as the increase in transport and subsistence allowances, it was jointly decided by all education departments to increase the marking fees to ensure that sufficient numbers of suitably qualified moderators and examiners would be available. Party has also been effected with respect to moneys payable to examiners, etc.
FEBRUARY 1981

Farm schools

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

How many Black pupils in each standard attended farm schools in the Republic in 1980?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>128 381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>96 487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std 1</td>
<td>83 079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std 2</td>
<td>55 476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std 3</td>
<td>41 739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std 4</td>
<td>28 862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std 5</td>
<td>15 371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std 6</td>
<td>2 574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std 7</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std 8</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>449 794</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
297 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Training

(1) How many farm schools for blacks were there in the Republic in 1989?

(2) What was the total subsidy paid from State revenue sources in respect of such schools in 1989?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) 4,865

(2) As the Department does not budget for farm schools separately, the requested information is not available.
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 1980?

2. What was the per capita expenditure:
   (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature on farm school pupils in 1980?

The Minister of Education and Training:

1. (a) 4 865
   (b) 9 542
   (c) 449 794

2. (a) and (b) Information on separate expenditure in respect of farm schools is not available.
Dr. A. L. Boraine asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many (a) degrees were conferred and (b) diplomas were awarded in 1980 in each faculty at each of the universities for Black students?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Fort Hare (a)</th>
<th>Zululand (b)</th>
<th>The North (a)</th>
<th>Medunsa (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce and Admin</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black student teachers' bursaries

Dr. A. L. Boraine asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many bursaries were granted by the Department to Black student teachers in 1980 and (b) what was the total amount granted in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) 214
(b) R401,300.00
Universities for Blacks: Cost to State

Dr. A. L. Borain, Minister of Education and Training

What was the cost to the State per student at each of the universities for Blacks in 1980?

The Minister of Education and Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Fort Hare</td>
<td>R1 966.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of the North</td>
<td>R2 516.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Zululand</td>
<td>R2 992.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical University of Southern Afric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The cost per student is lower than would normally be the case as approximately half of the students did not return after the July holidays and because the number of students at Fort Hare is higher than those of the other universities.

† A realistic figure cannot be furnished as the University is still being established. It should also be borne in mind that the lecturing staff of the Medical Faculty are appointed in joint posts and are, therefore, paid by the Hospital.
Dr. A. L. BORaine asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many foreign Black students were enrolled at universities for Blacks in the Republic as at 30 June 1980, (b) from what country did each student come and (c) at which university was each enrolled?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING answered:

(a), (b) and (c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Fort Hare</th>
<th>Zululand</th>
<th>The North</th>
<th>MedUNSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transkei</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bophuthatswana</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venda</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West Africa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the request of the national states and the Community Councils, my Department has made available an amount of R8 000 000 for the purpose of involving the Black youth in a variety of meaningful projects which are directly or indirectly aimed at combating unemployment.

(2) Relief measures on the same basis as above will be continued in future where necessary.
Parents condemn detention

Staff Reporter

The Parents' Committee last night condemned the detention of student leaders by the security police.

The president and vice-president of the Faneke High School's Students' Representative Council, Mr. Oupa Lihulere, 20, and Mr. Kent Mkalipi, 20, were detained on Monday. Both were acquitted on sabotage charges three weeks ago after spending about six months in detention.

The Parents Committee last night registered its protest and a "feeling of disgust" at the manner in which the authorities have been handling the school boycott issue.

They emphasized that one of the conditions of the students for returning to school was the release of student detainees. "It is rather a sad development that the education authorities have not played their part in terms of meeting satisfactorily the short-term demands set down by the students for going back to school," Faneke High School's boycott leader said.

"It's even worse that the security police see fit to intervene in this manner and actually challenge them. If there is any security of the state we can guarantee this through the due process of law by charging those detained or releasing them."

The detentions were also condemned last night by the chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations in the Western Cape, Mrs. Daphne Wilson. She said that the 'month's truce', in the school boycott, should be a period of reconciliation between dissatisfied pupils and officials.
APPENDIX III "Non-government Institutions"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTION CATEGORY</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
<th>Whites</th>
<th>Coloureds</th>
<th>Blacks</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. South African National Council for Mental Health</td>
<td>cf. above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes for psychiatric patients</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Child Guidance Clinics</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(remaining 3 for &quot;all races&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. School Psychological Clinics</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Clinic Schools</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Special Schools of the Provincial Education Departments</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Special Classes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Private Remedial Schools</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Crisis Intervention Services (Life Line, Crisis Line, Crisis Clinic, Suicides Anonymous, The Samaritans)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Private Residential Homes for Mentally Retarded Persons</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Miss G C Littlewort
Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss N C Davidson
Third Year (Silver Medal)

Election
The election of the officers of the society was held by ballot. The result was:
President: Mr. J. A. Brown
Vice-President: Mrs. E. D. Smith
Secretary: Mr. R. W. Thompson
Treasurer: Miss L. H. Jones

The society's constitution was reviewed, and certain amendments were made.

CHEMICAL
Concern over blacks' high dropout rate

There are fears that more than half the pupils in Cape Town's African townships may have dropped out of school permanently.

Three weeks after the boycott was suspended, the average attendance is only 30 percent of what it was at the same time last year.

Parents, teachers and community leaders today expressed fears about the future of the children who have not had formal education for almost a year.

Teachers said that even those pupils who had returned to school were not attending classes regularly, making continuity in lessons difficult.

Parents have condemned the Government for the 'high-handed manner' with which student discontent has been handled.

Principal S. M. Sondi was suspended subject to certain conditions.

A spokesman for the Department of Education said the turning point in the situation would be March 10, the deadline set for the department to meet the pupils' short-term demands.

He said books had been delivered to schools and school buildings were being repaired — but there were many demands that were still negotiable.

One of the demands is that there should be no victimisation of pupils by security police, inside or outside school premises.

However, two pupil leaders were detained last week.

The Guguletu Parents' Committee has condemned the detentions and said there was 'a feeling of disgust' at the way the authorities have been handling the school boycott issue.

The chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Western Cape Region, Mrs Daphne Wilson, said the one-month truce in the school boycott situation should be a period for utmost reconciliation between officials and dissatisfied pupils.

'Knowing how poor school facilities are in the African townships and the obstacles in the way of a decent education, the Government, instead of increasing pupils by acting high-handedly against them, should do everything in its power to find as many immediate remedies as possible,' she said.
PUPILS at Cape Town’s townships yesterday accused the Government of not keeping its word by detaining pupils and failing to deliver stationary and laboratory equipment to schools.

At a meeting of about 200 pupils, parents and teachers in Goodwood’s Abo-tek Church, pupils said the Government had ignored the conditions on which the boycott had been suspended.

Pupils told the meeting that in spite of their demand for the release of all detained pupils, two pupils had been detained during school hours last week.

NO AGREEMENT

A member of the Teachers’ Action Committee said that when they approached the department about the delivery of stationary, the chief inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. P. F. Schepers, told them that such an agreement had been reached in his department.

The meeting was also told that no laboratory or library equipment had been provided by the department as was promised.

Teachers also said that Mr. Schepers had told them he was not prepared to communicate with them as they were not a statutory body. They said he referred them to the Cape Town Community Council.

The Parents and Teachers’ Action Committee dissociated itself from the council.

The meeting decided that because the department was not willing to communicate with bodies elected by the community, the department would be taken by the community without consultation with the department.

Commenting today, Mr. Schepers said laboratory equipment had been delivered to most schools and equipment was on order for those which were still short.

STATEMENT

Mr. Schepers referred The Argus to a statement by the Department of Education and Training on the provision of free books.

As from 1975 the department embarked upon a programme to supply free text books to every pupil in every class.

The department intended to start with the provision of free textbooks and stationary during the 1980/81 financial year but loss of textbooks in cause of failure to return them maliciously, damage and losses resulting from the burning of school buildings has retarded this programme.

In the 35 areas where compulsory education has been introduced in 201 schools, affecting about 43,000 pupils in 12 standard A, free stationary was being supplied at a present cost of R8.10 per pupil,” the statement said.

There was no agreement to supply library books, which were part of the school fund project, but the department did help schools on a selective basis, Mr. Schepers said.
Parents reject no-mandate claim

Education Reporter

CAPE TOWN townships' Parents' Action Committee has, by and large, rejected the Government's decision to release community-controlled bodies when it is convenient and withdrawing recognition of them when it appears such bodies cannot be manipulated.

They were reacting to a statement by Cape Town's chief circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. P.J. Scheepers, that he could not discuss the grievances of black pupils with them and the Teachers' Action Committee because they had no mandate as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Scheepers referred them to the Community Council from which the Action Committees have dissociated themselves.

SQUABBLE

"We don't want to get involved in a squabble about how effective or how representative the Community Council is, we want to sort out the quickest, most practical way of keeping our children at school," a spokesman for the Parents' Action Committee said.

Last year Government officials were happy to meet parents in an attempt to resolve the situation, but now that pupils have agreed to go back to school, we suddenly have no mandate," he said.

"We as parents want to meet the Government once more to keep their word regarding meeting pupils' short-term demands,

Parents feel the Government has violated the conditions for returning to school by pupils, thereby complicating and exacerbating the situation. For example, by detaining pupils instead of releasing those who were detained.

EXAM FEES

"Both parents and pupils are strongly against the increase of examination fees by up to 100 percent without granting credit to those pupils who paid last year and did not write the exams."

"Not all pupils have been supplied with text books and regardless of Government excuses, now we understand pupils were promised free stationery and text books as part of the conditions on which pupils returned to school."

"At a meeting last night parents were told the Community Council was planning to provide stationery with money given by some concerned businesswoman," the spokesman said.

SHORT-SIGHTED

"Parents and pupils are against this move which they see as short-sighted in the sense that it is aimed at placating pupils and is not really getting to the root of the problem," he said.

"Pupils get the impression that the Government always intends to make things better but they can't study on injunctions," the spokesman said.
MEMBERS of the newly elected Principals' Council in Tembisa were recently introduced to members of the local community council to establish "good working relations" in the future.

They are Mr D N Mogashoa (chairman), Mr S. D. Letsako (vice-chairman), Mr M. M. Mukhari (secretary), Mr R. L. Motlhaha (assistant secretary), Mr K. B. Tselo (treasurer) and two additional members, Miss A. L. Mgatha and Mr S. V. Kurane.

The introduction took place at the meeting of the community council. At the end of the meeting, Mr Mogashoa said: "We have a great task ahead of us in matters relating to schools in our area. I do not wish to disclose the details of our discussions now, except to state that they were fruitful discussions."
Lower our school fees, says Thokoza meeting

BY MZIKAYISE EDON

THE THOKOZA Progressive Association is up in arms over the recent increase in school fees in the area.

At a public meeting held in the township at the weekend residents resolved that the fees should be lowered.

Mr Phineas Lekobane, chairman of the association, said in a statement yesterday: “Our children who are in lower primary schools pay about R10 and those in higher primary schools pay up to R15. This is exploitation and we cannot allow it to continue.”

“If we had private teachers, I would understand because they would be paid out of these high fees. We have no private teachers in Thokoza and the Department of Education and Training should reduce the fees as soon as possible,” he added.

Mr Lekobane also said that the residents suggested that there should be one school uniform in Thokoza.

He said: “We also suggested that black traders should be allowed to sell school books in the township instead of children travelling to town to buy books.”

Mr G Engelbrecht, chief PRO of the department said yesterday: “Only school committees and school principals decide on school uniform and school fees.”

The department, he added, has no power to decide on school fees.
The following are some of the factors that need to be considered when a microplan is made.

Administrative Arrangements: Since diseases and the technologies for dealing with them are similar all over the developing world and are comparatively unchanging, they can be planned for on a very wide scale. The core of a microplan is therefore its system of technologies. Routine administrative arrangements, on the other hand, vary greatly from place to place and may change rapidly. They therefore have little place in a microplan. Nevertheless, one of the most important components of a microplan is the special administration necessary for running the programs needed to implement it. In practice, however, it is almost impossible to remove routine administratively entirely. The mere mention in a manual of the word clinic, for example, implies that a certain activity takes place there, and not in a patient's home.

Service Level: The comparatively simple technology of the basic health services at district hospitals is much better suited to microplanning than the complex technology of the regional or national hospitals. There are fewer of these, which makes microplanning less worthwhile, and they are staffed by specialists who can do it themselves.

Optimum Subsystem Size: The entire technology of the peripheral health service is too large for a single microplan, as various countries have found out when they tried to "maneuverize" the complete health center process in a single-loop plan. Even maternal and child health (MCH) is too large for a single subsystem, since it is not possible to include in a conveniently sized manual all that a primary care worker could reasonably do for a mother and her child. The best size of subsystem for microplanning appears to be something of the size of primary child care, for example, since this can be covered comprehensively in a worker's manual of convenient size, say 250 pages. To break up technology further and to plan for a multitude of fragments such as oral rehydration therapy or the weight chart causes great difficulties. It is also a lost opportunity. Both a child's weight chart and oral rehydration can be linked to so much of child care that to describe them without exploiting these links is to miss a chance of integrating primary child care into a coherent system. Both these examples are comparatively large fragments of primary child care. When we consider the hundreds of smaller ones, e.g., feeling for a swollen fontanelle, looking for Bitot's spots, dapsone, or the care of a septic umbilicus, the impossibility of dealing with these technologies satisfactorily except as a system will be immediately apparent. It will also become obvious that we must accept most of them as they are.

The size of the subsystem covered by a microplan bears no direct relation to the degree of competence of the worker implementing it. Because a worker can use a single microplan or several, they can be used by monovalent or multivalent workers.

Boundaries and Interfaces: The boundaries of a microplan must be carefully defined and everything within them covered thoroughly. For example, should the disorders of breast-feeding be part of a microplan on child care or maternal care? Provided the overlap between one microplan and another is minimal and there are no serious gaps between them, the exact interfaces between microplans are to some extent arbitrary. The relationships between one microplan and another can be supported by cross-reference between their manuals. For example, when microplanning for child care, it is useful to be able to cross-reference to the manual of a neighboring microplan on the health center laboratory or, say, methods of measuring hemoglobin (2).

Choice of Technologies: When the boundaries of a microplan have been defined, the next task is to select the technologies to fill it. They can be decided by asking the question "What could a worker reasonably do in a given situation?" In answering it, the disease pattern of the country must be considered, as well as its socioeconomic and geographical environment. This requires an extensive understanding of the society.

Level of Worker: Many of the technologies for primary care can be used by all levels of workers. It is thus economical to describe these technologies in manuals that can be used by as many levels as possible. For this reason, the worker's manual in our microplan is written for all workers delivering primary care and is addressed to "the health worker." Although it is mainly intended for auxiliary and paramedical staff, it is also popular with doctors. It contains one or two comparatively sophisticated procedures such as lumbar puncture, which are usually not necessary done only by doctors, but even so, other workers should know about them. Some community health workers may be able to read a worker's manual. So much care has been taken with its language that, if they can read, they can understand and use it. Even so, the potential importance of community health workers and their numbers may determine the desirability of microplan specifically for them.

Although it might be possible to include all the activities of a specific category of
PUPILS BACK BUT TENSION HIGH

THE ARGUS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1948
Headmaster wants links with parents

A TEMBISA school principal has embarked on a move to start a parent-teacher association to foster relations between his school and the community.

Mr Ralph Mothiba is principal of the Tembisa High School. He told SOWETAN: "In the past parents and teachers have not been able to communicate so that problems, which affect students, could be sorted out."

Mr Mothiba was overseas last year on an educational study tour. He said he has come back "to make parents aware that they have a major role to play in the running of the school and the education of their children."

He said: "There are a lot of problems which parents have not been invited to pay attention to in the education of the children."

In letters written to parents, Mr Mothiba spells out how parents can make appointments for interviews with him or his school teachers "on matters that affect or deal with the education and progress of their children."

Permission for a child to stay away from school should be sought: "I am seriously trying to eradicate the absence of students from school without reason as it reflects badly on the progress of the child. It is so important that more time should be spent on school work," Mr Mothiba said.

He hinted that soon parents will be invited to discuss the possible formation of the parent-teacher association. This will not be a school committee.

"We want some guidance from parents and we would be pleased to guide parents on relevant practical matters that crop up every day," Mr Mothiba said.
Lucky escape from assault

By LEN MASEKO

A SOWETO man described this week how he and a friend escaped serious injury when a group of men in army uniforms blocked his car and assaulted him.

The incident occurred on Sunday night when Mr Lekosolo Nkomo (29) of Chiawelo, was driving a woman friend home to Krugersdorp.

"I reported the matter to the Roodepoort Police Station but was told nothing could be done because I did not take the car's registration number." A spokesman for the Defence Force Military Police said, "We will investigate the matter." Mr Nkomo should come to my office to give me more details about the incident."

"It was at about 7 pm when I was taking my friend home, a car behind us flashed bright lights," Mr Nkomo told SOWETO AN. "I slowed the car when approaching a level crossing in Roodepoort."

"When I realised that the car was still following us, I moved my car to the side to make way for the car to pass. The car overtook me and blocked the way in front of me."

"Three white men in army uniform got out of the car and came to us. They said, 'Kaffir, hoe ry jy jong'. Before I could answer them blows rained on me. They punched and kicked me all over the body. The other men remained in the car."

"I managed to escape during the scuffle and came back later with a taxi driver. We found my car in the veld. My car keys, tape recorder, tape booster and four cassettes—all worth R145—were missing."

"My girlfriend was saved by another man after they tried to kidnap her."
HUNDREDS of pupils demonstrated in the grounds of Fezeka High School, Guguletu, Cape Town yesterday, against the recent detention of two pupil leaders.

The pupils—from all the high schools and higher primaries in the black townships—were also demonstrating in support of the 18 people now appearing in the Cape Town Supreme Court on terrorism and murder charges.

The pupils marched around the school building waving placards and singing freedom songs.

The two detained pupils are Kent Mphaluphe and Cupa Lebulero, who were arrested in Guguletu last week. They are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Members of the regional pupils committee said the detention of the pupils was a violation of one of their conditions for suspending the schools boycott.

"At the present moment the pupils are not convinced that our short-term demands will be met," they said.

"These demands will be met," they said.

"These demands were that educational facilities be improved, all the detainees be released, teachers and students who had been expelled should be reinstated, there should be a declaration of intent to scrap Bantu Education, a committee should be formed to look into an educational system open to all races, SRC’s should be recognized and the Parents’ Action Committee should be recognized.

Pupils said they wanted these demands met by March 10.

All pupils would attend normal classes at their respective schools, they said.

Brigadier D B Nothnagel, divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape, told a Cape newspaper that a senior member of the riot squad and the school’s principal had addressed the pupils and told them that, by gathering, they were contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They were asked to disperse, which they did.
Black teacher shortage hits 10,000 mark

By SOPHIE TEMBA

SOUTH Africa is short of 10,000 black teachers. Mr. G. J. Rousseau, Director General of the Department of Education and Training announced yesterday.

Speaking at the Soweto Teachers' Training College, Mr. Rousseau called on parents to motivate their children to train as teachers to fill the gap.

More than 300 teachers, school principals, and inspectors were heard Mr. Jasp Strydom, regional director of Education and Training, disclose that the department had a huge pool of untrained teachers and a critical shortage of qualified teachers.

Interviewed after his speech, Mr. Rousseau said his department had introduced part-time studies for teachers to help them to a higher grade.

At the meeting he introduced more than 100 teachers chosen to be trained in vocational education.

The first team of trained guidance teachers is expected to start operating in Standard 6 at the end of this year.

Mr. Rousseau said the teachers were carefully selected and had the two characteristics required for the training — ability and a very strong personality. The latter was important when summing up pupils' capabilities.

"Teachers trained in this course will have to discover the potential of the pupils and develop it and also probe into the problems affecting them and try to solve them.

"They will be expected to help the children to think better of themselves and at the same time discover the weaknesses in themselves that limit the scope of their aspirations.

"Mr. Rousseau said "The discovery of talent is the identification of the scholastically gifted, but there are also other talents to be explored artistic, athletic, creative and so on.

"Guidance is the helping of individuals to help themselves and to help the pupil to gain self-understanding.

"Pupils must learn to make wise choices so that they can ultimately make wise decisions on their own.

"Through the right guidance a situation is created in which pupils are held in reaching moral, social, emotional and mental maturity," he added.

Mr. Rousseau appealed to all teachers, principals, inspectors and parents to work together in helping the pupils.

He ended his speech by saying: "It is regrettable if a talent remains undetected but it is tragic when talent is not fully developed."
Hot reception for education report

"The claim that last year's unrest in black schools was caused by 'unscrupulous agents for their own political ends', is an admission that blacks are given inferior education for political ends."

This is how Mr Nick Mogatus, secretary of Soweto's Teachers' Action Committee (TAC) reacted to the report of the Department of Education and Training, which was tabled in Parliament last week.

According to the report, education for blacks is controlled by independent education departments. It also states that there were 'unfortunate cases of pupils allowing themselves to be used by people outside the process of education'.

"In the process, grievances and demands were held up to them (the pupils) which, as a result of ignorance, were exploited to the maximum," the report said.

Mr Mogatus said the Department was contradicting itself because it had on several occasions admitted there were discrepancies in the country's educational system.

"The safety position of black teachers are at a shockingly low state. Black schools are badly equipped and as a result teachers lack motivation.

DISGRUNTLED

This reflects on the students and they get disgruntled. That reaction of this kind leads to boycotts," he said.

At this stage the community, parents, and teachers got involved and the causes of the boycott were then identified. As soon as the authorities saw that action on parents committees were trying to resolve the issues, they started interferring.

"As a former teacher myself I have gone through this process, and should know. It is rather unfortunate that in Parliament, politicians now turn around to claim that community leaders and parents concerned about their children come on the scene as 'agents' out for political gain," he said.

WASTE

It was a waste of time, money and manpower for the Government to have 11 departments for one country's education system.

"If we are serious about education it's time we got together, black and white South Africans, and planned for an acceptable education system for all," Mr Mogatus said.

Reacting to the same report, the publicity secretary of Axapo, Mr George Wauchope, said last year's school boycott was a political expression by the students and the black community of their rejection of the country's political structure.

"We cannot say that the students lost much because of the boycott. Everyone can see that our education system is racist and must be scrapped.

"The system can only be acceptable to all South Africans when we all participate in planning it. It must be tried and tested. Nothing copied from elsewhere can suit us," said Mr Wauchope.

"We are serious about education."
INCREASED IN SCHOOLS

CAREER GUIDANCE TO BE

BY LEN KALANE

INCREASED IN SCHOOLS
'Apathy' hits Cape schools

THE APATHY at high schools which followed a two-day protest by township pupils last week appears to have spread to the higher primary schools according to Cape Town's chief circuit officer for the Dept of Education of Training.

Mr P J Scheepers said he had no figures but it appeared from principals' reports that the numbers of pupils attending school had dropped.

After the boycott was conditionally suspended last month, attendance at many higher primary schools was "almost normal", according to department officials and principals.

TURNOUT

On Thursday FezeKa High School had a turnout of 63 compared with between 800 and 900 before the boycotts began last year and I D Mzuzo had 65 compared with more than 1 600.

Registrations and attendance at black schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage have stabilised and educators there have expressed satisfaction over high attendance figures.
TWO Guguletu pupils detained 15 days ago under Section 23 of the General Law Amendment Act have been detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act and, allegedly, have been sent to Springs.

Mr Kent Mkhathini, 20, and Mr Sipho Lekhalele, 20, both Form 4 pupils at Dzeka High School, were originally detained at the home of Mr Lekhalele's mother in Guguletu last month — two weeks after being acquitted in the Worcester Magistrate's Court on charges of robbery.

The two had spent four months in detention before their trial and subsequent acquittal.

The detention of the two pupils by police on the eve of the deadline for the government to heed the demands of black pupils in the Western Cape.

One of the pupils' conditions for suspending their boycott last month was that they be detained under Section 10.

The action allows for detention without trial for an unlimited period.

The pupils, who had spent four months in detention before their trial and subsequent acquittal, told the Department of Education and Training that they could not release detained pupils or dictate to the security police.

The pupils have made some progress in the implementation of the government's Directive.

A spokesperson for the department of public relations, however, confirmed that the two pupils had been detained under Section 10 and could not request that they be released.

A spokesperson for the Department of Education and Training said that the pupils had been detained under Section 10 and could not request that they be released.

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Scheme to improve the standard of Soweto mathematics teaching

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THE Department of Education and Training has embarked on a scheme to improve the standard of mathematics teaching in Soweto.

The scheme is a result of concern at the small number of student teachers studying mathematics at the Soweto Teachers’ Training College and the low standard of teaching of the subject in Soweto schools.

Launching the “Soweto Maths Project” in Johannesburg this week the Director-General of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, said: “South Africa suffers from a critical shortage of technically skilled people — yet unemployment grows among the unskilled.

“The problem is that a sound grounding in mathematics — the essential basis for technical skills — is not generally available, particularly in Soweto.”

With the shortage of technically qualified people it had become necessary to retrain teachers in the various technical and commercial subjects in order to teach the large numbers of pupils in Soweto who were becoming interested in moving in a technical and commercial direction, Mr Rousseau said.

At present there were 140 teachers undergoing retraining at Molopo Technical Centre.

The “Soweto Maths Project” is co-sponsored by the Shell Company and is run by Professor N C H Ferrand, of the University of the Witwatersrand, with the aid of assistants.

Mr Rousseau said so far there were about 200 Soweto mathematics teachers of standards six to 10 attending the course.

Apart from mathematics, similar schemes were being run in science, biology, Afrikaans, English, pre-school teaching and industrial arts.

“We are committed to improving the quality of teaching in the classroom. To help the inspectorate in this task, courses have been organised for teachers in different subjects,” Mr Rousseau said.

He also said.

• The department was intent on upgrading the qualifications of teachers, many of whom were teaching in high schools yet had primary school qualifications.
• About 20 teachers were doing a course in computer science through the Rand Afrikaans University. There were also plans to introduce the course at some Soweto secondary schools next year, and
• Management courses had been organised for Soweto inspectors, principals and teachers aimed at improving the managerial skills of principals and their deputies. So far eight such courses had been held, attended by about 500 principals and teachers.
Why many blacks reject compulsory education

Because it's "compulsory"
Because it was planned on them, not by them
Because they see it as a form of "Bantu Education"
Because they see it as a means of influx control
Because the "climate is wrong" or the explanations not understood.

Burning issue in Soweto this day is compulsory education. While three Soweto townships have opted for it, the new school term started off with demonstrations, picketing and even threats of class boycotts if compulsory education were introduced.

During the 1976 uprisings students called for the scrapping of Bantu Education, the use of English instead of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and equal per capita expenditure on pupils of all races groups.

In October 1977 the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (AASA) submitted a memorandum to the Secretary of the now-dissolved Bantu Education department calling for free and compulsory education.

Although the president of AASA, Mr. R.L. Phuthum, refused to outline his organisation's reasons for wanting compulsory education in black schools, Mr. H.H. Dlamienze, the secretary-general of AASA said, "For a long time white children have been compelled to go to school. Back then parents wanted them to obtain the maximum benefit from education. Whereas, on the black side, the absence of compulsory and free education had the effect of causing a high drop-out rate of schoolchildren at an early age. More than 50 percent of school-going children drop out within the first five years."

A matriculant from 3 Alexander High who asked to have his name withheld, said pupils favoured compulsory schooling because "it gives everybody a chance to come to school instead of roaming the streets."

A leading unionist said, "The issue of free, compulsory education is logical but the department ought to do something about the quality of the teachers."

"It is a pity that our children who have attained high qualifications do not want to be teachers," she said.

Meanwhile, some people have opposed the idea of free and compulsory education, claiming it was another way of forcing blacks to accept "Bantu Education."

This include the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), which says compulsory education is being rejected by Azapo because its aim is to "turn blacks into subservient people."

"What we need is one form of education for all people. One that is worked out, discussed, analysed, experimented with and rectified by the people."

When the Johannesburg's regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. Jaap Strydom, was questioned on Azapo's stand, he asked, "In whose interest is it rejecting compulsory education? What is right has anybody to deny a child education?"

But what does the ordinary parent think of free and compulsory education? Mr. L. Moduli of Orlando West, Extension, said he didn't understand the implications of compulsory education.

"The Government plans these things for us and it never explains anything. If there are any explanations, as long as they are too complicated for anyone to understand them," he said.

Professor Es'ka Mphahlele, of the Institute of African Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, and a former teacher who has also taught in many countries in Africa and abroad, maintained that free and compulsory education could work only in a free and open society.

Mrs. Lacy Mabuza, who was denied the freedom of mobility and residence, and whose children were forced to stay in the locality for many years, said, "In such a climate, people display built-in resistance to anything that may be introduced by force."

Mr. Elma Mabuza, a school committee member and one of the people at the initial talks on compulsory education, said he thought the Government had not planned this measure adequately.

"It seems the Government is going to employ trial-and-error tactics, but that is beside the point. The most important thing is that we rejected compulsory education because of certain aspects which caused great concern."

Mr. E.M. Malapula, a school committee member and one of the people at the initial talks on compulsory education, said they were forced to attend the Government without understanding the implications of compulsory education.

"It seems the Government is going to employ trial-and-error tactics, but that is beside the point. The most important thing is that we rejected compulsory education because of certain aspects which caused great concern."

Carol Mathiane

The Wunderkind of the Reagan Cabinet
Classrooms destroyed

PORT ELIZABETH — Police are investigating the cause of a blaze which destroyed three classrooms of a black school in Port Elizabeth last night.

Police liaison officer, Maur Gerrie van Rooyen, said firemen went to the Arthur Ntsho lower primary school in New Brighton just after midnight, minutes after it had caught alight.
Soweto teachers return to school

Among the 10,000 Sowetan adults who will be writing matric in May are many teachers who are trying to improve their qualifications and who, to this end, have been studying at Soweto’s 64 adult education centres.

This means that a large proportion of the student population will be seeking alternative venues for education — and the only one the department recognises is the adult education class.

In addition, Soweto teachers have pledged that they will all be matriculated by the end of 1985, and the majority are fulfilling their commitment through adult education.

Adult education has become a part-time substitute for proper schooling. The seriousness of the situation has been stressed by the South African Teachers Association for South Africa (Asata) in a memorandum submitted to the director-general, Mr G J Rousseau, last year. Asata said that, in 1979, of the 491 teachers staffing the black teacher training institutions, more than 90 percent had qualifications equal to the students they were teaching. In some cases these lecturers’ qualifications were worse.

Only 33 percent had a professional teachers’ certificate or university education. The remainder were either unqualified or held special teachers’ certificates.

Reports of a critical shortage of under-qualified teachers in the Johannesburg region have also been denied by Mr Strydom who says that most of the vacancies at existing schools have been filled.

But, with the introduction of salary parity for teachers from Category C and higher, the emphasis now falls on improvement of qualifications.

As the bulk of black teachers fall within the AA and B categories (C plus teacher training) — 24,853 out of a total of 20,783 teachers — even more pressure will be placed on adult education centres to cope with the load.

The department has instituted an in-service training scheme for teachers who wish to specialise in certain subjects.

The extra-mural courses are conducted at the Soweto Teachers Training College and at various high schools. Over a period of two years teachers participating in the scheme can take Unisa courses in any two subjects before writing a qualifying exam.
Campaign to get E Rand university

BLACK community leaders on the East Rand are to campaign for the building of the first ever black university on the Reef.

Members of the East Rand Community Council's Liaison Committee and various school committees are to send a delegation to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg.

Prompted by silence from the Education Minister after a special committee had submitted its recommendation on the establishment of a black university on the Reef, the leaders decided to push ahead with the implementation of the project.

A committee headed by Professor S B Relief, rector at the Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa), was appointed by the Minister two years ago to investigate possibilities in the establishment of a university.

Recommendations have since been submitted to the Minister who still has to decide whether to act on them or not.

Mr. Enoch Ngakane, former chairman of the now defunct East Rand Advisory Board and Urban Councils Liaison Committee, has drafted a memorandum which is to be sent to various Government Ministers.

Mr. Tom Boya, Daveyton's mayor said: 'It is not fair that whites should have so many universities near them, whereas blacks have to travel as far as the homelands.'

ENCOURAGE

'The establishment of a black university in the urban area would encourage a number of children and may solve the high rate of matric dropouts,' added Mr. Boya.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said yesterday there was a possibility that the matter of the university may be raised by Dr. Hartzenberg in the next parliamentary session.
Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident se mededeeling gehé het om die onderskoue Wet wat oor algemene inhoud gepubliseer word —

27 van 1981 Wet op Technikons (Onderwys en Opleiding) 1981

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

27 of 1981 Technikons (Education and Training)
An odd retirement gift - a new school

A JOHANNESBURG company has donated a school to Soweto to mark the retirement of its group managing director. A tribute to Mr Sutherland's profound interest in promoting education at all levels in South Africa, the company will pay the cost of the Mogella Primary School, which would be in operation by the end of this year.

It was felt that a gesture of this nature would greatly benefit Mr Sutherland for more than a costly personal gift. While he was group managing director, his company donated millions of rands to education at his instigation.

The school to be constructed to mark his retirement will include 18 classrooms and offer education to 800 pupils.

Mr Beau Sutherland (right), with other executives at Afrox hold an artist's impression of the new school.
School crisis

By LEN KALANE

A SCHOOL in Mohlakeng, Randfontein, is running a classroom in an extended portion of a house across the street. The school, Mohlakeng Higher Primary, is one of the schools hardest hit by the school shortage in the township. Mohlakeng Higher Primary also runs three other classrooms, in another school in the township, Mohlakane Lower Primary. And Mohlakane was found to be experiencing its own problems as well. There is overcrowding and a shortage of classes at this primary school.

A result of the three classrooms Mohlakeng Higher Primary has lent to Mohlakeng Higher Primary. Now both schools have to contend with the platoon system in order to cope.

The only high school, Phahama, has similar problems. The high school has 17 classrooms in the premises and has leased three other classrooms at the nearby Sedimoaang Higher Primary to teach the Form One’s Teachers at the high school have to walk from one school to the other for their lessons.

As a result of the three classrooms lent to Phahama, Sedimoaang was forced to get four classes at the Tsewelero Lower Primary to alleviate classroom shortage problems. And the Bulelani Combined School runs two schools in one yard and has two principals in one office.

Mr A Schoeman of the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria said they were aware of the accommodation problem in the township.

"But Mr Schoeman said the department was not aware of a house being used as a classroom. They would investigate.

He said, “There is a shortage of schools, and classrooms in that area.” In this financial year we are going to build 12 additional secondary classrooms as well as a primary school in the area.”

At Mohlakeng Higher Primary it was found that there were only 10 classrooms in the school building – but the school runs 18 classes each day. There are six standard three’s, six standard four’s, and the same number of standard five’s.

“The platoon system is helping us out, otherwise we wouldn’t have managed,” the teacher said. “In fact, most schools in the township are making it through this system.”

Scholars in the classroom that is part of the extended portion of a house.
Pupils Gather in Police Break-up

A crowd of about 450 schoolchildren gathered near the St. Mary's High School in the neighborhood yesterday. The children were ordered to disperse.
Boycott off, but fight to go on

Education Reporter

PUPILS in Cape Town's townships have suspended their schools boycott indefinitely.

Spokesmen for a regional committee which represents pupils in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa, said today that at a meeting of about 130 pupils at Friska High School yesterday it was decided to suspend the boycott.

The meeting was discussing the suspension when police ordered those in attendance to disperse, the spokesman said.

DIFFERENT FORM

A statement by the pupils said: "We have come to realize that the intention of the Government is to keep us — black children — uneducated. We have decided to suspend the boycott indefinitely and resume our studies."

'Although the boycott is now suspended, the struggle against inferior education is continuing. Our form of struggle will from now on take on a different complexion and tactics.

'The moment calls for us not to react to the provocation by the authorities in the way they want us to, but calls for us to attempt to normalize a very abnormal situation."

Pupils said the new tactic would be to react to each problem as it was encountered.

STILL WAITING

They said they were still waiting for the Government to meet their demands, which included the release of detained pupils, free provision of stationary and library books, recognition of their Parents' Action Committee and a review of increased examination fees.

'The community and students recognize the PAC in matters concerning the boycott so any negotiations should include them,' the pupils said.

The chief inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, and the regional director of the department, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, were unavailable for comment.
Students dispersed

CAPE TOWN — About 450 pupils scattered in the grounds of the I.D. Mkhize High School in Guguletu yesterday when police advanced on them after earlier warnings that they should disperse.

Pupils said they were discussing possible action because many of their demands had not been met.

They dispersed before a decision could be taken by Brigadier D.B. Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said between 400 and 500 pupils from various schools had attended the meeting. They had been told the police would not tolerate the meeting as people taking part were trespassing and contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act — DDC.

...costs per year per worker... workers on the farm to get an approximate figure for medicare. Transport costs were calculated at medium-priced car rates.

...the value of all medicine handed out and the number of calls to doctors or clinics made during the year. Bills paid on behalf of all workers and their families.

...were asked to estimate the value of medicine... medicines. Free!

...medicine chest from which she supplied workers with medicine.

On all the farms the farmer’s wife was in charge of a medicine chest and the workers were expected to use the medicines.

Bills for all medical expenses were presented to the workers to pay for medicines at clinics, but did not feel that they would take workers to clinics but did not feel they could pay all medical expenses. Most said the workers could not.

Several farmers considered themselves responsible for the health of the workers and their families and said they... (ALL) Medical care.

Christmas...

...percent of all workers received no extra payment at Christmas.

Of the 57 workers in the lowest category, 27 (21...
Cape pupils end boycott

SOWETAN Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — Pupils in Cape Town's townships have decided to suspend their boycott of schools indefinitely.

Members of the regional committee, which represents pupils in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa, said the decision was made at a meeting of about 450 pupils at Fezeka high school in Guguletu.

They were discussing how to coordinate the suspension when police ordered them to disperse, they said.

In a statement, the pupils said: "We have come to realise that the intention of the Government is to keep us black children uneducated. We have therefore decided to suspend the boycott indefinitely and resume our studies."

"Though the boycott is now suspended, the struggle against inferior education is continuing. Our form of struggle will from now on take on a different complexion and tactics."

"The moment calls for us not to react to the provocation by the authorities in the way they want us to, but calls for us to attempt to normalise a very abnormal situation."

Pupils said the new tactic would be to react to each problem as they encountered it. They said they were still waiting for the Government to meet demands for the release of detained pupils, free provision of stationery and library books, recognition of the Parents' Action Committee and a review of increased examination fees.

"The community and students recognise the PAC in matters concerning the boycott, so any negotiations should include them," the pupils said.
‘Code’ for teachers

A CIRCULAR warning teachers about “kicking bread out of their mouths,” dressing slovenly and “coming late or being rude” has been distributed to shocked Mamelodi primary school teachers.

The circular is in the form of a disciplinary sheet in which details must be filled when a teacher is alleged to have committed any of the above or other “offences.”

It has been distributed from the offices of a local principal in the area and says it is a circular from the Pretoria East circuit of the Department of Education and Training (Ost).

It has sparked off widespread anger among the hundreds of teachers who feel misled by it.

The form is designed to monitor teacher behaviour in regard to late-coming, absenteeism, manner of dress, class performance, rudeness, co-operation, and boring teaching methods.

This means the principal feels a teacher is not properly dressed the form must be filled in, signed and submitted to the inspector’s office. This applies to all manner of misbehaviour outlined.

One of the parts reads: “You are busy kicking bread out of your mouth,” and should the principal feel you are guilty of this, the form must be filled in.

This form is to be pasted on scheme books and checked daily. This means that principals must check punctuality, dress, rudeness in teachers daily.

Mr G Engelbrecht, inspector officer for the Department of Education and Training, refused to comment on the issue of teachers “kicking their bread out of their mouths.” He said that although this particular form was not issued by the department, circuit officers had the authority to implement their own methods of curbing misconduct among teachers.

“The control of staff is normal in any institution. The circuit inspectors and principals can issue their own measures of control over teachers,” he said.

There have been several warnings from the school authorities or the department and action would now be taken against teachers who did not adhere to the principles of the schools, he added.

According to a local primary school teacher, the forms were issued to them by their principal. The forms, he said, were collected although this practice of Mr H Kapola, chairman of the Primary School Principal’s Council in the area.

But Mr Kapola yesterday denied any knowledge of such forms.

A teacher who did not want his or her school’s name published, told SOWETAN yesterday he could not tolerate such measures from school authorities.

“This is intimidation which is going to encourage teachers to seek work in the industry,” he said.

“To warn a teacher that he is busy kicking bread out of his own mouth is really discouraging. Considering the fact that black teachers are being lowly paid, what bread is the teacher really kicking out of his or her mouth”
A SPOKESMAN for the Department of Prisons in Pretoria has confirmed that one of the two Gagulele pupils detained last month, Oupa Pule Lebulele, is being held at Modderbee Prison near Springs under Section 19 of the Internal Security Act.

The spokesman said the department had no record of the other pupil, Kent Mkhulupi, being held at Modderbee Prison.

Mr Lebulele and Mr Mkhulupi, the chairman and vice-chairman of the students' representative council at Ferekha High School, were detained on February 25 — two weeks after being acquitted in Worcester magistrate's court on charges of sabotage.

They were held in Cape Town under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.
Black students trickling back

BLACK schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu recorded poor attendance figures yesterday, the second day after pupils had indefinitely suspended their boycott of classes.

Pupils trickled back at lower and higher primary schools in the three black townships, but attendances were below normal. Secondary schools were virtually deserted.

The decision to suspend the boycott was taken at a meeting attended by about 400 pupils at

D-Muze High School in Gugulelu on Wednesday. The meeting was later broken up by police.

A statement issued by the pupils later said “Although the boycott is now suspended, the struggle against inferior education is continuing. Our form of struggle will from now on take on a different complexion.”

The pupils recognized the Parents’ Action Committee and said any negotiations concerning the boycott should include them.
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Status: Confirmed

Code of Conduct for

Teachers

Page 5

Sowetan, Monday, March 16, 1981

The Sowetan
Survey reveals plight of disabled scholars

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

In the melting pot of black education, the attitude towards children with learning disabilities is brutally direct: sink or swim.

A recent survey of learning problems among black primary schoolchildren found that of a total of 7,516 East Rand children tested, 1,092 had learning problems and 696 were either mentally or physically handicapped.

The report, published in the South African Medical Journal, points to the dearth of data on the subject, and also highlights one of the many unfounded beliefs of the black education system.

The researchers, Dr J D Cartwright, Dr C Jukes, Mr A Wilson and Ms D Xaba, chose 10 East Rand primary schools for the survey and identified:

- Visual problems — an inability to see the board from the front row
- Auditory problems — children having to come close to the teacher or lip-reading the lesson
- Mentally handicapped — children who could not cope, read or write
- Physically handicapped — children in calipers, with heart or lung diseases or suffering from epilepsy
- Hyperactive children — fidgety, bored, restless and sometimes aggressive pupils

The fact that a number of children in an overcrowded class might be having difficulties hearing or seeing often escapes the teacher who has her hands full merely coping with the class.

In the 10 schools surveyed, the average ratio of teachers to pupils in Sub A and B was 1:95.

In addition to physical and mental handicaps regarding learning problems, there is MBD — minimal brain dysfunction affecting 59 to 76 children every 1,000.

The Murray Commission, instituted in 1889 to determine the extent of MBD among schoolchildren, found 15 percent of all South African schoolchildren could be classified as having learning problems. The survey found 22 percent of black primary schoolchildren on the East Rand had learning problems.

"The State cannot even cope with those capable of benefiting from education system," said Dr Ken Harkhorne, educationist and member of the Human Sciences Research Council investigation.

"It is no wonder that children with learning problems have been left to fare as best they can within the system. They will only begin to get the attention they deserve once the education structure can cater for the normal child satisfactorily," he added.

The Department of Education and Training has accelerated the establishment of special schools for blind, deaf, crippled and cerebral palsied children. But there are still only 23 such schools in South Africa, 20 of these in the homelands.

Past policy dictated that all identified "disabled" children be sent to their homelands to attend "special schools" where they could be heard in hostel-like conditions.

Until this year there was no special school for the Witwatersrand area, and until 1978 only three in the "white areas" of South Africa.

Newly established special schools will receive financial support and materials from the DDT. Children are accommodated free and subsidised for much of their limited school life.

But children are admitted to special schools only after thorough medical and psychological examinations, and "their handicaps must be serious enough to prevent them from benefiting from ordinary schooling."

Without an effective evaluative system there is no way of determining this, say the researchers.

Finding teachers for the "special" schools is also a problem.

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Return to township schools

Staff Report

MORE pupils went to school at the high and higher primary schools in Guguletu, Nyanga and Lunga yesterday than last week, according to a Guguletu teacher.

He thought pupils saw that the situation was normalising and this was why they were attending school.

He said classes had started in some schools and pupils were "taking lessons seriously".

A pupil at the 1 D Mazoe High School claimed yesterday that text-books issued by the Department of Education and Training had been confiscated at her school.

She said the books were confiscated last week for no apparent reason.

The circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, could not be reached for comment yesterday.
More students of engineering this year

The number of black students entering for engineering courses had increased sharply this year, the Director-General of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, said yesterday.

Speaking of the inception of training courses for black apprentices by the Vaal Transport Company at Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, Mr Rousseau said permission had been granted to 110 black students to register at white universities for degree courses in engineering.

There had already been a shift of emphasis among blacks to technical training. The trend would become increasingly important in the coming decade.

The rapid growth in senior secondary education of blacks was manifested by the number of high school pupils which had increased by more than 60 percent in 1980 alone, he said.

The Government had established 16 technical centres in urban townships and 10 further centres were under way.

The purpose of the centres was to introduce black schoolboys to elementary technical training.

On completion of the technical orientation course, black pupils were afforded the opportunity of enrolling at technical high schools. The planning and construction of several technical high schools were in advanced stages, he added.

The syllabuses followed by black technical high schools were identical to those of whites. The Department of Education and Training was also planning to link technical education at ordinary high schools with the existing technical centres, in view of the high costs of establishing purely technical high schools.

"The department will also consider the possibility of establishing technical sections at existing high schools where student numbers do not justify the erection of separate technical high schools," he said.

On the apprenticeship level, the Department of Education and Training was running 12 technical colleges, in addition to 15 colleges operated in the homelands.

A further eight colleges were being planned for the immediate future, he said.
Pretoria Bureau

A RECORD number of Std 10 candidates from Adult School Centres throughout the country will write final examinations this year, says a liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J Schoeman.

Significantly more people are now attending normal school, and there has been a resultant drop in the number of entrants for lower level examinations.

There are also changes in examination procedures.

Mr Schoeman said yesterday 100,152 candidates from Adult School Centres had enrolled for examinations this year, compared with 97,068 last year.

The number of Std 10 full-time candidates who would be sitting for their supplementary examinations was 4,911.

Examinations for Std 10 candidates would begin on April 20 and end on June 5. This was a departure from the past Centre candidates writing Std 8 normal practice.

Examinations for Std 5 candidates would begin on May 4 and end on June 8. Examinations for Std 5 candidates would begin on May 20 and end on June 8.

Certain candidates writing the forthcoming examinations would also write certain subjects on Saturdays in cases where there were no long weekends.

Supplementary examinations were 28,403 compared with 37,473 the previous year.

About 5,938 Std 5 candidates would write examinations this year as against the 7,260 last year — 1,322 fewer than the previous year.

Mr Schoeman said the drop in the number of Std 5 and Std 8 candidates from Adult School Centres was due to the fact that more people were now attending normal day classes.

He said examinations for Std 9 candidates would begin on May 4 and end on June 8.
There are four levels at which people involved in the dairies sell:

a) From their houses directly in the village.
b) At local village centres, cafés, bus depots etc.
c) Idolophu shops.
d) Contract to a big centre, e.g., the Idolophu hospital contract, and the Bloemfontein creamery contract.

a) The problem with selling locally is that because of restrictions concerning hawkers licenses people have to wait until customers arrive at their houses. Thus there is no proper advertising and no centralized supply to attract buyers. The most often cited problem is poverty at the village level.

b) Selling at village centres: Freddy Khumulw and Ngcwezana Nkalithsani at Amathole manage to sell a fair amount of milk by hawking it outside shops and at bus stops. This is illegal and it also requires that someone should make hawking a pretty full-time job. Where the person is only selling a small amount, hawking does not justify the labour spent on it. The main problem is again the limited market. In all of the three villages where people hawk milk they say it is difficult to sell, especially in summer.

c) The Idolophu shops are supplied with milk by a white man in Idolophu and by a Free State town. The small co-ops cannot compete with this regular supply. The people at Amathole used to sell to Idolophu but the shops refused to buy, saying their quality was bad and the supply irregular.

In both Tokomo and Amathole we worked out that transport costs (if they could find transport) would be too high unless they were supplying vast amounts of milk.

d) Both the Amathole people and the people whose milk N.M. will not take, tried to establish a contract with the other hospital in Umhlabo. Neither could guarantee to deliver 100%. The type of contract with the Bloemfontein co-op requires travelling and high level liaison, be established.

the situation: provision is lost people cannot afford the travelling costs to send their milk to big centres. In Tokomo after N.M. refused to transport members milk they tried to sell locally to shops and from a centre in the location. This involved hiring a vehicle to bring the milk from the dairy which then canceled all their profits. Everyone then reverted to...
Black school heads go on teacher hunt

By SOPHIE TEMBA

THE teacher shortage in Soweto schools has forced some headmasters to begin recruiting far afield to fill vacancies.

Several principals are travelling to Natal at their own expense during the Easter holidays to find teachers.

Some principals in Meadowlands and other Soweto areas have already made recruiting trips to Natal, where it is believed there is a teacher surplus.

A representative for a group of principals said yesterday: "The shortage of teachers in Soweto has become serious. While the department is busy with the teacher upgrading programme, pupils are suffering because nothing is being done to fill the gaps in schools where there are no teachers."

"This is why some principals have now decided to find teachers from outside Johannesburg."

"We have repeatedly complained to our circuit inspectors about the teacher shortage, but nothing seems to be done."

"We are starting this recruiting campaign not for our good, but for the pupils. It's pathetic to see pupils spending a whole day in school without teachers."

"We have chosen to recruit in Natal because we believe there are unemployed teachers there. We know for certain that some principals have been to Natal this year and brought back teachers who are now working in Soweto."

The representative said another problem which principals were facing was accommodating teachers who came from outside Johannesburg. "We will, in time, have to ask the department to offer school cottages to teachers from outside Johannesburg. But at the moment we organise accommodation for them with local residents."

Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, public relations officer for the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday: "Housing and inflating teachers is the responsibility of the administration boards and the community councils."

"But the department does make loans available to teachers to buy homes, and I can only appeal to these bodies to be of help to them in this regard."

He said principals could recruit teachers to fill shortages in their schools, but he was not aware that some would be going recruiting during the holidays.

The director-general for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Roux, said at a Press conference recently that there was a shortage of 10,000 black teachers in South Africa.

A local teacher said yesterday: "The department is greatly to blame for the shortage. Qualified teachers are being attracted by salaries in commerce, and find teaching a waste of time and effort."

"Many teachers who enter the profession become bitter when they find that they have to wait for three months to get their first salary. They then leave."

"This has been going on for years, and the department has done little to improve the situation."

Mr Japhe Snyman, regional director of education and training, confirmed at the Mangowere 20 conference that teachers were attracted to commerce because of "attractive salaries."
Council bid

for teacher

college

By SAM MASEKO

 Pretoria Bureau

THE Mamelodi Community Council is to send a memorandum to the Minister of Co-
operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, requesting him to have the local in-service training centre converted into a teachers' training college.

The councillors resolved at their meeting yesterday that a delegation with a "strongly-worded memorandum" be sent to the Minister after consultations with the Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr P G Felstead.

The council's chairman, Mr M W Aphi, said the memorandum would include figures about the township's population.

He appointed Mr R Kgomo to draw up the memorandum.

Mr Aphi also said Mr Felsted would attend the council's next meeting. He was unable to attend yesterday's meeting.

The councillors decided to have the in-service training centre converted into a teachers' training college after learning that a new in-service centre would be built in Soshanguve as the local one was too small.

Mr R Ndlazi said he could not understand why Mamelodi could not have a fully-fledged teachers training college, when Soweto had one, as the township was the second largest in the country.

The council's vice chairman, Mr H F Nkomo, said Mamelodi residents had no money to send their children to other schools and the college would be for the benefit of the community.

Mr H Pujie and Mr A Kekana said the township had enough space for a training college and there was no reason for students to be sent to other colleges.

Mr J Ledwaba, councillor for Ward One, said some students were having difficulty training at Kwansu because that homeland's government wanted graduates to work for three years before they worked elsewhere.

The Soshanguve in-service training centre would cost an estimated R3 million to build and would begin operating in
PUPILS in Cape Town's African townships last week decided to go back to school because they believed that by boycotting school they were playing into the hands of the government 'who wanted to keep them uneducated'.

The Regional Committee, representatives of pupils from Langa, Paail, Nyanga, Worcester, and Guguletu, decided to suspend the boycott at a meeting on Wednesday.

In a statement issued after the meeting, which ended when it was disrupted by police, the pupils said that although the boycott had been suspended, 'struggle against inferior education will continue'.

One of the tactics will now take on a different complexion, and tactics will now take on a different complexion.

"It's now time to attempt to normalise a very abnormal situation for fee and democratic Azania," they said.

Recent demands made by the pupils before the month-long suspension of the boycott had not been met by the government.

DEMAND.

The demands were improved educational facilities, the release of all detainees, expelled teachers and pupils to be reinstated.

They also demand the recognition of SRCs and the Parents' Action Committee.

Pupils also demanded a declaration of intent to scrap Bantu Education and that a committee be formed to look into an open educational system.

Mr Philip Engelbrecht, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, was not available for comment.

The chief circuit inspector, Mr P.J. Scheepers, refused to comment.
Mamelodi wants training college

MAMELODI Community Council has resolved to hold talks with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, on the possibility of erecting a Teachers Training College in the area.

The decision, taken at the monthly meeting last week, follows the council's efforts to have a college turned down by the Department of Education and Training.

The department said the Transvaal Teachers Training College at Soshanguve had all the facilities to accommodate student teachers in the Northern Transvaal, in particular the residential areas of Pretoria, including Mamelodi.

Councillor B Ndlaz argued that Mamelodi was one of the largest townships after Soweto, and that a college was a necessity. "There is enough land to build a fully-fledged training college," he said.

Another councillor, Mr J Kekana, said statistics showed that a number of students from Mamelodi were not admitted at Soshanguve.

"The Government should be made aware that we do not want our children encountering school problems when we have enough space to build them schools here. The teachers training college is a necessity for Mamelodi," he said.
Bus stoned after tiff between pupils

EAST LONDON — Enraged school pupils pelted the bus of a rival school after an athletics meeting in Stutterheim at the weekend, injuring two schoolboys.

The incident occurred at the Woodlands Mission when pupils of Mzoxola Higher Primary School were leaving after an athletics meeting against Woodlands Higher Primary School.

As the Mzoxolo pupils were leaving, an argument apparently broke out and stones were thrown at the bus, breaking four windows and injuring the two Mzoxolo pupils.

Major W W Brown, liaison officer for the South African Police, confirmed that the incident took place and that police are investigating.

The principal of Woodlands, Sister John, said she did not know anything about the matter.

She said that staff at the school left the athletics meeting, which was held on the grounds of an adjoining school for the deaf, shortly before Mzoxolo left.

Major Brown said that as the Mzoxolo pupils were getting on their bus to leave, an argument broke out.

"As the Mzoxolo bus left it was pelted with stones. Two pupils were injured and four windows in the bus were broken," Major Brown said — DDR.
Parents won't pay school fees

ABOUT 250 parents of pupils in the black townships resolved at a meeting in Gugulethu on Sunday night not to pay this year's examination fees unless the Government provided free stationary to pupils.

The parents also decided not to pay the latest increase of examination fees — from R10 to R20 for matriculants and R8 to R16 for junior certificate pupils.

The fees paid for last year's examinations should be used as payment for this year's examinations, the parents resolved, because no examinations had been written in 1981 as a result of the schools being closed because of the boycott.

Sapa.
TPA to present memo to Det

By MIKAYISE EDMOND

THE Thokozile Progressive Association (TPA) will present a memorandum concerning residents' grievances to the Department of Education and Training (Det) before the end of next week.

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the association, Mr Phineas Lekoloane, who also said he would discuss the memorandum with senior officials of Det and Mr G Engelbrecht, chief PRO of the department.

He said, "We held a public meeting on Sunday in the township where residents drafted a memorandum complaining about the high school fees."

Mr Lekoloane said, the residents also demanded that there should be one school uniform in the area, that more schools be built in the area, that black traders be allowed to sell schools' textbooks, and that Det should not prevent residents and his organisation from holding meetings in school premises.

He said that parents were presently paying between R10 and R15 for school fees and that they were demanding the fees to be reduced to R14.80.

Mr Lekoloane said, "A circuit inspector of Det sent us a letter two weeks back stating that in future my organisation will not be allowed to hold meetings in school premises."
Parents vote not to pay fees

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 250 parents of pupils in the black townships resolved at a meeting in Guguletu on Sunday night not to pay this year's examination fees unless the government provided free stationery to the pupils.

The parents also decided not to pay the latest increase of examination fees — from R10 to R20 for matriculants and R5 to R15 for Junior Certificate pupils.

The fees paid for last year's examinations should be used as payment for this year's examinations, the parents resolved, because no examinations had been written in 1981 as a result of the schools being closed because of the boycott.

A speaker said the refusal to pay examination fees would show the government that the parents and pupils did not like the way they were treated by the authorities.

A parent proposed that the Parents' Action Committee be dissolved. He said the pupils were back at school and the action committee had finished the task it had been elected for. However, the proposal was successfully opposed by others at the meeting who felt that no other body could handle the problem as the members of the action committee had done. The dispute was not yet over, they said.

A member of the pupils' body, the Regional Committee, told the meeting that some teachers had not been attending classes, and it was decided to call the teachers to a meeting to discuss the matter. The meeting was adjourned and another meeting will be held next weekend.
equal play for some teachers

president. Black teachers in certain colleges would receive the same pay as other teachers. The president, Mr. J. Ross, said in a statement, "The fight for equal pay will continue."

The fight for equal pay will continue.

Mr. Ross said, "The fight for equal pay will continue."

Pay parity between male and female teachers is an issue that has been discussed for years. The president, Mr. J. Ross, said in a statement, "The fight for equal pay will continue."
Exam fees increased up to 100 pc

The department maintains that the decision to increase the fees was taken by 18 education departments and an exception cannot be made for any area. Both white and black pupils now have to pay R20 for the matric paper and R16 for the junior certificate paper.

Factors affecting the fee increases were increased charges for computer services, the high cost of transporting examination material and of subsistence and travelling allowances for markers.

The fees for marking papers has doubled, according to the department. Parents and pupils rejected this reasoning and said that at a time when they would expect the Government to make efforts to normalise a highly abnormal situation at black schools' Pretoria was actually making things worse.

Mr P. J. Scheepers, Cape Town's chief circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training, said today that attendance at high schools was increasing daily.

Some schools had nearly 30 per cent attendance last week. Ficksburg High School had 275 pupils out of between 800 and 900 before the boycotts, while H. C. Maxey had 300 out of about 1,000 Susanna High had 475 and Langa High had 272.

"These are the best figures we have had since the boycotts began last year," Mr. Scheepers said.

He said no extra classes had been arranged during the school holidays, which begin on Friday, "because it was too late to organise anything."

"We are planning to run a winter school if pupils show sufficient interest," he said.
No to forced education

By LEN KALANE

THE newly-formed Kagiso Residents Organisation Committee said they were rejecting compulsory education introduced at school in West Rand township.

"We are sending a memo to the Department of Education and Training," said the secretary of the body, Mr George Moiloa. "People of Kagiso have noted with great shock and disgust that the Minister of Education and Training has undermined us by claiming that we have accepted the compulsory education system."

Mr Moiloa said a residents meeting was held at the weekend which was addressed by top educationist, Mr T W Kambule.

He said the meeting was shocked by the Minister's announcement that Kagiso has accepted compulsory education.

He said the meeting further noted that:
- the compulsory education is the same education that was rejected by students in 1976.
- thus education which is to be enforced is the very education geared to make the black man a slave, inferior and passive in the face of exploitation and oppression.

The organisation had also called residents to discuss rent increases in the township. But Kagiso Community Councillor, Mr J M Mangope said rents have not yet been increased in the township.

"But rent hikes are imminent. We might be forced to increase them soon," Mr Mangope said.

Kagiso was the only township under the West Rand Board which did not increase rents when the three-phase rent hikes were announced for most townships last year.

Mr Mangope said: "There was no reason for us to increase the rents last year. It also depends what the budget holds for us this year."
689 pupils are still sharing one toilet

THERE has still been no relief for the 689 Bophuthatswana Combined School pupils who have only one toilet bowl to relieve themselves since the school re-opened in January.

The other bowls were allegedly stolen by vandals while the roof of the toilets were blown off by a thunderstorm in December.

There has been a controversy after a report in SOWETAN on February 25 between the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Education and Training as to whose responsibility it was to repair the damaged toilets.

Finally it was established that it was the responsibility of the Department of Co-operation and Development and they promised then to undertake the repairs "soon".

Yesterday Mr A Boon, chief commissioner, revealed that the toilets had not been repaired.

A teacher said the school committee chairman, Mr. M. Z. T. Thale, had said that the repairs would be started before the end of this week.

Mr Boon said the local project office had been occupied with several other repairs and that they had expected to resume the repair work at the school yesterday.

Mr S N Matsaboge, head of Manganini Junior Secondary School, this week also complained of loss of domestic science equipment valued at R3 000.

"How do we hope to progress as a black nation if we still steal one another's belongings?" Mr. Matsaboge asked.

Mr Boon said it would be impossible for police to curb vandalism in the community and said that residents should be educated on the respect of other's property and care for what was theirs.
Det will repair school toilets 'soon'

THE Department of Education and Training has undertaken to repair the toilets at Boepa Thutse Combined School in Sochanguane.

Mr A J A Schoeman of the Department's Liaison office said the Department of Corporation and Development had undertaken to repair the damaged toilets. The toilets have not had roofs since a thunderstorm blew them off on December 24 last year and nearly 700 pupils at the school have had to share one toilet after vandals had allegedly stolen the other five.

The assurance ended the dispute between the two departments as to whose responsibility it was to repair the toilets. Earlier this month, Mr M Boon, the Department of Co-operation and Development's chief commissioner for the township, said that repairs of damages at local schools were the responsibility of Det.

Mr Schoeman said his department had investigated the matter carefully and established that the repairs of all community schools in the township, except for the three state colleges, were the sister department's responsibility.
Student demo at TP school

Trouble flared at a Pretoria school yesterday when police were called in after students had stormed out of classes at Hofmeyr High School and hurled stones on the school’s roof.

The students were protesting against the increase in examination fees—announced by Department of Education and Training official, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht.

A number of senior students walked out of the classes and assembled with a few junior students at the main gate. According to a member of the Students’ Representative Council, they were protesting against the examination fee increases announced over the weekend by Mr G Engelbrecht.

Junior certificate examination fees have been raised from R8 to R16 and matric from R10 to R20 for full time candidates.

About 18 plain-clothed policemen arrived at the scene in three private cars and four vans. The main gate was closed and a few policemen patrolled outside the school yard.

Police yesterday confirmed the class boycott and said students had threatened to march to other schools in the area. The students had later abandoned their plans and soon thereafter the situation was back to normal.

A number of students who had returned to the classrooms spilled out of classes as stones rained on the classroom roof. The police, however, kept a low profile throughout.

Though some students forced the gates open, the quick intervention by the school teachers persuaded scared and uncertain junior students to settle down in the school yard.

Some of the senior students said they had planned to stage a peaceful demonstration in protest against the increased fees. According to one senior student, the fees were too high. “We feel it is one of the effects of Bantu Education,” he said.

By Monk Nkomo
MZEKAYISE EDOM

THE use of a building by three Tsakane Schools is being attended to by the department and two schools are to be erected in the area.

This was announced yesterday by Mr J A Schoeman, PRO of the Department of Education and Training (DET) who said that he was not sure when the actual building of the school will start.

He was reacting to a report in the SOWETAN yesterday.

He said, “At the moment the Department is still busy with the plans for the two schools. I cannot say whether the school will be erected before the end of the year or sometime next year.”

He added “The building of the two schools is not included in last year’s building scheme which is still in progress.”

A progress report on last year’s building scheme was announced by the department last week.

At the moment three schools in Tsakane are sharing one school building. They are Nchabeleng Combined School, Lettie Combined School and Mgem Higher Primary.

The building belongs to Lettie School.

Nchabeleng also holds some of its classes in a church building on a platoon system.
Black school population growing

By Drew Forrest

The black school-going population had increased more than fourfold in the 25 years up to 1979, and 21.4 percent of all South African blacks were now at school, Mr. J. Nienaber of the Department of Education and Training said yesterday.

The secondary school population had grown by nearly 900 percent to 630,000 between 1955 and 1979, and the full-time matriculation enrolment was expected to be over 22,000 this year, he said.

Mr. Nienaber was a guest speaker at the technical and vocational education conference which began yesterday at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

PLANS

To accommodate these numbers, he said "was no mean feat". The department planned during the next six years to build two teacher training colleges, 33 senior State schools, 18 technical training centres, eight technical colleges and a modern technikon.

Although the department had only a few technical high schools under its control, it was intending to expand such facilities.

Training would soon be given to many pupils by combining the facilities of ordinary high schools and technical centres in close proximity.

The technikon planned for Mabopane East, North of Pretoria, would play an important role in providing manpower.

"But support from the private sector would be critical in serving the black community and the country as a whole," Mr. Nienaber stressed.

A balanced system of education, for a developing country, would help the integration of development and educational planning, he said.
Crossroads teachers
— still no salaries

Education Reporter

None of the 11 teachers at Crossroads and Nixolo schools in the Crossroads squatter camp, which were registered with the Department of Education and Training in January, had yet been paid.

Several organisations, including the Urban Foundation, paid the salaries of the teachers up until January.

At the beginning of March, the school committee (Nixolo and Sniamile have been amalgamated) approached the Urban Foundation for help and interest-free loans, amounting to about 40 percent of the salaries, were granted.

Responsibility.

However, the organisation has decided to pay the salaries as this is now the responsibility of the State, according to the regional manager, Mr L. S. Appleton.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training has said it was quite normal for teachers to wait two months after their appointments before they could draw their salaries.

There were about 34000 teachers under the control of the department, and the appointment of new teachers involved 'a lot of work.'

Mr. Appleton said, 'I understand that the department has a lot of work but that is no excuse, and does not help people who are in financial trouble because they have not been paid.'

They must organise themselves so that people contracted to work for them are paid according to the contract, I have heard this sort of thing happens in other Government departments, but a comparison is not a justification.

'It is time the State made sure its employees are paid on due date.

Costs.

At the top levels people can possibly bear the costs of not being paid but it is a very different story at the bottom,' Mr Appleton said.

The Urban Foundation had received another request from the school committee for a further loan to tide the teachers over April.

'We are likely to grant these loans,' Mr Appleton said, emphasizing that it was not the foundation's policy to pick up the State's responsibilities.'
'Take job or quit houses'

By MKHAYISE EDOM

THE Department of Education and Training (Det) has warned 10 school caretakers in Duduzu, Nigel that they must quit their school cottages if they do not take employment with the Department as full-time school caretakers.

A member of the Duduzu Community Council who did not want his name disclosed said yesterday: "Some of the families have approached me and told me that they have been sent notices that they should vacate the houses if they do not take employment with Det as full-time caretakers."

He added: "This is ridiculous and uncalled for. Before the Department evict these families, they should be first given alternative accommodation." The councillor further said that the notices never stated whether the families will be given alternative accommodation.

Mr James Nkosi, chairman of the Duduzu Council, said: "Det has made a ruling that all school caretakers should be employees of the Department and if they do not want to take employment with the Department they are given notices to look for alternative accommodation."

"No cases have been reported to me by the school caretakers in the township. If any such case is reported to my council, we will try our level best and help that particular family or families regarding accommodation," he said.

Mr J A Schoeman, the Public Relations Officer, said yesterday: "The new system we have introduced is that all school caretakers should take employment with the Department as full-time caretakers. We have also made arrangement for nightwatchmen who only operate in the evenings and the ordinary labourers who only come during the day."

Mr Schoeman who said that first preference regarding accommodation is given to people who are employees of the Department and those who refuse, the offer of becoming full-time caretakers have to leave the house."

A table of scores was also published in the newspaper showing the current ratings of school caretakers in the Duduzu district.

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<th>C</th>
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<td>3. is secure</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. requires harder work than others</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. is lucrative</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. resists change</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. is more oriented towards satisfying its own needs than those of the community</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## TABLE 4
Illustrates the characteristics required to succeed at medical school, in order of importance:

1. A good memory
2. Ability to think logically
3. Efficient use of time
4. Accuracy in collecting clinical data
5. Ability to define and solve problems
6. Extensive knowledge of medical facts
7. Ability to get on with teachers
8. Thoroughness in collecting clinical data
9. Ability to get on with patients
10. An enquiring mind
11. Enthusiasm of his studies
12. Recognition of the limits of his knowledge
13. Good appearance
14. Warm and pleasing personality
15. Ability to find required information
16. Integrity
17. Readiness to assume responsibility
18. Manipulative skill
19. Ability to get on with other students
20. Ability to put aside almost everything for his studies
21. Commitment to keeping full and accurate records
22. Knowledge of the physician sciences
23. Knowledge of how to use the social services and other members of the health care team
24. Knowledge of social science
25. Ability to carry out research

## TABLE 5
Ranks the characteristics in order of importance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of clinical data</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good appearance</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoroughness in collecting clinical data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ability to think logically</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ability to define and solve problems</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Extensive knowledge of medical facts</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ability to get on with teachers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ability to get on with patients</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>An enquiring mind</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of the limits of his knowledge</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Warm and pleasing personality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Readiness to assume responsibility</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipulative skill</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to get on with other students</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment to keeping full and accurate records</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Knowledge of the physician sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knowledge of how to use the social services and other members of the health care team</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knowledge of social science</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to carry out research</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Soweto schools to get R2.3m video project

By Carolyn Dempster

A R2.3-million project to uplift the quality of black education by the introduction of modern video techniques to Soweto senior secondary schools was launched this week.

The Video Education Project is the brainchild of IBM South Africa, which has been negotiating with the Department of Education and Training since 1979 for the implementation of video programmes in high schools.

The project consists of nearly 200 pre-taped programmes covering aspects in mathematics, physics, science and biology, and by the end of 1982, each of Soweto’s 60 senior secondary schools will be equipped with three sets consisting of television set, video cassette, cabinet, tapes and instructions for Standards 9 and 10.

Recordings last 10 to 15 minutes, so the teacher is not relegated to second place. The teacher will be able to use the rest of the lesson to elaborate on concepts highlighted in the video lecture.

Mr J F Clarke, manager of IBM, outlined the project’s aims.

“The shortage of skilled manpower has been a great problem in South Africa. The project is threatening to limit the country’s growth potential. There is a need to bring in new and exciting media for the children and attract their attention,” said Mr. Strydom.

The teacher is in a position to learn more about his subject because the tapes are made by experts.”

Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.2%</th>
<th>1.5%</th>
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<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>127</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
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Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)

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<tr>
<td>57.7%</td>
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<td>58.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>47.3%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)

<table>
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<th>2181</th>
<th>2173</th>
<th>2169</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total Circulatory Diseases (390-448)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9752</th>
<th>7926</th>
<th>1135</th>
<th>804</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicle Accidents (E910-E919)

| 572  | 26.3% | 96.3% |

Suicide (E950-E959, E975)

| 572  | 26.3% | 96.3% |

Homicide (E960-E969)

| 572  | 26.3% | 96.3% |

Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1973</th>
<th>677</th>
<th>333</th>
<th>104</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
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</table>
short; but over a period of continuing care a great deal of information can be collected and recorded about each patient. Continuity of care also permits the development of the relationship which is essential in the vast amount of emotional illness seen in practice. In the absence of personal care, this emotional component of illness tends to be ignored or dismissed. A relentless search for organic pathology is pursued which makes excessive use of expensive and irrelevant investigation.

In South Africa the private general practitioner has the opportunity to practice good medical care and a high standard is achieved by many highly motivated practitioners. The fact that standards are not uniformly high is attributable to the lack of exposure to the principles and practice of family medicine in the medical school and the total absence of vocational training in this country.

However, private general practice embraces a minority of the population and for the foreseeable future much of the primary care will be undertaken by state-financed agencies. In view of the shortage of doctors available for this work, extensive use must be made of the health team. Two major problems are inherent in the team approach—Responsibility for the patient is divided and consequently diminished. Secondly, much of primary care is of necessity delegated to nurses or medical auxiliaries. In view of the sophisticated nature of this care, the widespread employment of non-physicians in this field must be regarded as a stopgap. It is contended that nurses and medical auxiliaries can filter off the minor problems and refer the more serious conditions to the doctor. How does one assess trivial? The minor symptoms of lassitude, headache or dyspepsia may mask serious depression. The greatest single pitfall in primary care is in the treatment of symptoms rather than in motivation for the system in their search of all Hospital movement are worth exam 1 Great the health care 2. The d been clearly d 3. The responsibility of medicine. However, services, at a with curative Health Act pro- vention, is more the doctor who race or sick in smaller and more care can be en practitioners who see many patients a day must be highly skilled and should therefore be better trained and appropriately rewarded.
TV Comes to Schools

Education — moves by Government and business
The battle over compulsory education is heating up. The Department of Education has been introducing new programs and regulations to address education challenges. However, there is a growing debate among parents, teachers, and policymakers on the effectiveness and implementation of these initiatives.

The arguments for compulsory education emphasize its role in ensuring equal opportunities and preparing students for the future. On the other hand, opponents argue that it imposes unnecessary burden on students and their families, hindering access to other valuable activities and opportunities.

The Department of Education has responded to these concerns by implementing measures to support schools and teachers, such as additional funding and resources. However, the debate continues as stakeholders search for the best approach to educate all children effectively.

At the heart of the debate is the question of whether compulsory education is truly serving the needs of students and society, or if it's time to reassess its role and purpose in the educational landscape.
Det agrees not to increase exam fees

MR F HARTZENBERG, Minister of Education and Training, yesterday announced the withdrawal of the large increase in Standard Eight examination entry fees.

Mr Hartzenberg said he took the decision after representations from school committees and the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Afasa).

The fees for the Junior Certificate exam had been increased from R8 to R16. Meanwhile the 100 percent increase on Matric examination fees (from R10 to R20) will be maintained.

Reasons.

The Minister announced that his department was investigating the possibility of phasing out the external Standard Eight examinations as from 1982.

He said this followed representations received and the department's concern over the financial burden that increased fees would place on parents.

Other reasons for phasing out the Junior Certificate, Mr Hartzenberg said, were the decline in the value of such a certificate, the Minister's request two years ago to phase it out and that more pupils now continue with their studies after Standard Eight.

The withdrawal of increased fees for Standard Eight exams, Mr Hartzenberg said, would be absorbed by his department, but would cause other projects to be forfitted.

"Should it be decided not to phase out the external examinations, the increased examination fee of R10.00 will be effectuated as from 1982," Mr Hartzenberg said.

The Minister said with regard to Standard 10 exams it was to be noted that the exams were not offered by his department and that the fees were raised simultaneously for all other departments.

In discussing disease statistics it is not clear whether the statistics are of hospital diseases, which includes the population at large, and more potentially useful epidemiological data, and more for their own sake, frequently by statistical methods in one or other part of the country, than in malaria in one or other part of the country, than in the setting of specific diseases.

Methods of collecting medical statistics provide for extremely difficult data collection particularly in areas of restricted access, whereas methods of collection of malarial disease are almost impossible to get help for the development of epidemiological data is not only as part of specific disease control programmes but is probably the key to the development of new methods of disease control and prevalence of disease data, which are being taken into account in the development of the plans.
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<td>4.1 Programme Budgeting *</td>
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<td>4.2.2 An Informal Method of Setting Objectives *</td>
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<td>5.2 The Value of Money</td>
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<td>6. The Proper Definition of Problems *</td>
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<td>Appendix II: Indicators of Health Needs</td>
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<td>A. Regional</td>
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<td>B. Personal</td>
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* Suggested for the hasty reader

### Acknowledgements

This paper owes much to discussions held over the last two years with two on pr...
Parents up in arms with school staff

A PRETORIA parent has alleged that he was told to make a written request for refund, and withdrew his two children from the school.

This threat to Mr. P. Gomba highlights a row at the Nwa Mhinga Lower Primary School in Atteridgeville on monies collected last year from parents for the erection of a security fence, which fence was installed by the department from its own funds.

Information that the Department of Education and Training had used its own funds to build the fence was released to the parents, but the school committee has yet to refund parents.

Each child contributed R5.

R265 was collected from parents who have now been told that the money will be used for other improvements to the school. But the department is also responsible for such improvements, and does not ask for donations from parents.

As the row heats up, parents have told SOWETAN that they have not been given satisfactory reports about the finances of the school.

Mrs. Gertrude Thulare, principal of the school, said the parents should direct their grievances to the Department of Education and Training.

"There are a few parents behaving like instigators. They are merely trying to spoil the name of the school, I am not foolish to misuse public funds," she said. She declined to comment further.

Mr. A. Mokhane, the school committee chairman, said the parents who wanted their monies back, should do so in writing.

"The majority of the parents had agreed that the R265 be used to improve the school." He denied having told Mr. Gomba that if he was refunded, Mr. Gomba would be forced to withdraw his two children from the school.

Mr. Gomba further said that he and other parents walked out of a meeting held early last month, after unsatisfactory explanations about the use of monies.

According to a financial statement issued at the meeting, parents had collected R265 towards the erection of the fence.

Mr. Gerhard Engelbrecht, chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, confirmed yesterday that the fence was paid for by the Department. He added that it was the responsibility of the department to erect security fences at schools.

Mr. Gomba said he demanded his R10 back but was told by Mr. Mokhane not to ask questions.

"He told me to demand the money in writing and that as soon as the R10 was paid I should withdraw my two kids from school," he said.

"There are a lot of discrepancies in the financial report," said Mr. Gomba.

"I have the right to know about my money. How can the principal and school committee decide about our money without our consent," he asked. He urged the principal and school committee to resign.

A woman who did not want her name published said she was disappointed at the way the school was being managed.

"They called parents to attend meetings where they are refused to question the financial statements of the school. The principal and committee should make suggestions and parents should make the decisions," she said.

She said Mr. Mokhane told her to "shut up when I tried to question the financial report and the R5 refund." They should give my R5 back or resign," she said.
Matric: Blacks' fee triple that of whites

Education Reporter

Parents of black matric pupils pay at least three times as much as parents of white and coloured pupils to send their children to school.

This fact emerged in an Argus investigation into the initial outlay of parents of a matric pupil in coloured, white and black schools.

Black pupils have to buy their own textbooks.

According to information supplied by the South African Institute of Race Relations, the total for English, Afrikaans and Xhosa prescribed works is R55.10.

Theoretically, the Department of Education and Training provides textbooks in other subjects free but often they are not available and parents have to pay for some of those too, a member of the Institute's research section said.

Coloured and white pupils get all text books and textbooks free.

According to a list compiled by a high school principal, the price of stationery is about R17 with possibly a few rands extra added, towards the end of the year to replenish exercise books.

Exam entrance

White and coloured pupils get free stationery.

Matric pupils in coloured, white and black schools have to pay a R20 examination entrance for the external senior certificate exam.

The basic requirement for a black matric pupil, therefore, is R65, while white and coloured pupils pay only the R20 exam fee.

In addition to this parents pay a voluntary fee to the school fund in all schools. The amount of this fee is decided by school committees in consultation with parents.

The Department of Education and Training has laid down a maximum amount of R4 a child annually.

However, Mrs Daphne Wilson, regional chairman of the Institute, said that from this fund black schools in Cape Town had to finance the running costs of the school whereas white and coloured schools were financed by the State.

"You have two classes of Government schools. In a State school spending apparatus, office stationery, typewriters and duplicating machines, salaries for a caretaker, clerical workers and cleaners are funded by the State. Much more is supplied — those are just the basics."

Community

"In a community school, to which category all four of Cape Town's black high schools belong, these facilities must be financed out of the school fund."

"In a report last year it emerged that the fee for black pupils in fact worked out to between R5.50 and R8," Mrs Wilson said.

"The State provides teachers' salaries, electricity and repairs to plumbing systems and damaged furniture."

Although the investigation was confined to exact figures of the minimum cost of educating a matric pupil, the point was brought up that black Standard 8 pupils have to pay a R16 examination fee for an external junior certificate examination.

White pupils write an internal examination and pay nothing while coloured pupils pay substantially less for an examination set externally but marked internally.

Department of Internal Affairs officials declined to disclose the amount for coloured pupils as last year's fee of R4.50 has been increased but not yet finalised. However, it is "not nearly as much as R16."

The Government rationale is that more black pupils leave school after Standard 8 than in the other groups, but the question begs to be asked — why? Mrs Wilson said.
NOTICE 248 OF 1981
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

The Secretary for Statistics notifies for general information that the Consumer Price Index for February 1981 is as follows:

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL ITEMS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Base 1975=100</th>
<th>Base April 1970=100</th>
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<td>1 Cape Town</td>
<td>186.5</td>
<td>291.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>2 Port Elizabeth</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 East London</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Kimberley</td>
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<td>291.6</td>
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<td>5 Pietermaritzburg</td>
<td>191.7</td>
<td>300.6</td>
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<td>6 Durban</td>
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<td>7 Pretoria</td>
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<td>10 Vaal Triangle</td>
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<td>11 O R F S Goldfields</td>
<td>202.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Bloemfontein</td>
<td>188.9</td>
<td>292.4</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Weighted average of the 12 areas

193.8

304.7

Explanatory notes

The Consumer Price Indexes do not permit of inter-urban comparisons of price levels or living costs. They do not indicate whether it is more expensive to live in one city than in another. They indicate for each urban area, independently, the price changes which have taken place from time to time.

With effect from July 1979 the Consumer Price Index with April 1970 as base has been replaced by a Consumer Price Index with the average for 1975 as base.

For purpose of wage and other agreements the new index has been linked to the old index in order to obtain a continuous series with April 1970 as base. This index will be published for a limited period to afford users of the index the opportunity to amend agreements which refer to the index on the base April 1970 =100.

(3 April 1981)

KENNISGEWING 248 VAN 1981
DEPARTEMENT VAN STATISTIEK

Die Sekretaris van Statistiek maak vir algemene wetenskaplike bekendheid bekend dat dié Verbruikersindestek voor Februarie 1981 soos volg is:

VERBRUIKERSPRYSINDEKSE, ALLE ITEMS

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<th>Indeks Basis April 1970=100</th>
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<td>1 Kaapstad</td>
<td>186.5</td>
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<td>2 Port Elizabeth</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Oos-Londen</td>
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<td>189.6</td>
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<td>11 O R F S Goldfields</td>
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304.7

Verduidelikende opmerkinge

Die Verbruikersprysindekse laat met tussenstaplikke vergelyking van pryspele of lewenskoste toene. Die Indekse toon nie of dit duurder is om in een stad as in 'n ander te woon nie. Die Indekse toon enkele stelselmatige gebied onthouliklik prysveranderings wat voortdurend plaasgevind het.

Met inligting van Julie 1979 is die Verbruikersprysindekse met basis April 1970 =100 vervang deur 'n Verbruikersprysindeks met die gemiddelde vir 1975 as basis.

Vir die doel van loon- en ander ooreenkoms is die nuwe indeks aan die ou indeks geskakel ten einde 'n aaneengeslote reeks te verkry met April 1970 =100 as basis. Hierdie indeks sal vir 'n beperkte tydperk gepubliseer word om gebruikers van die indeks die geleentheid te bied om ooreenkoms te woorde wat op die indeks met basis April 1970 =100 betrekking het, te wys.

(3 April 1981)
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM

No R 696 3 April 1981

MAXIMUM INDUSTRIAL PRICES OF SUGAR

1. Dawid Jacobus de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, after consultation with the South African Sugar Association, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 6 (3) of the Sugar Act, 1978 (Act 9 of 1978), withdraw Government Notice R 890 of 2 May 1980 with effect from 3 April 1981,

(b) in terms of section 6 (1) of the Sugar Act, 1978 (Act 9 of 1978), prescribe that, with effect from 3 April 1981, the maximum industrial prices at which the sugar industry products mentioned in the Schedule hereto may be sold shall be as set out in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

The maximum industrial prices at Durban per metric ton of refined and brown sugar packed in 25 kg pockets for sale on the local market shall be

Refined sugar R373
Brown sugar R337

D J DE VILLIERS, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

No R 697 3 April 1981

PRICE CONTROL.—MAXIMUM PRICES OF SUGAR

1. Elias George de Beer, Price Controller, acting under the powers vested in me by section 4 of the Price Control Act, 1964 (Act 25 of 1964), do hereby prescribe, with effect from 3 April 1981, as follows

1 Subject to the provisions of the First Schedule hereto, the maximum prices at which sugar specified in the Second Schedule hereto may be sold to a dealer by any person,
TV for Black pupils begins

A teacher at a Soweto school demonstrates one of the new video sets.

The giant IBM Corporation announced this week the implementation of a R13.3-million audio-visual project aimed at improving the quality of high-school education for Blacks initially in Soweto.

And IBM South Africa has called on commerce and industry to sponsor the extension of the project throughout the country.

"The project, which has become known as the IBM Schools Video Education Project, went live in Soweto in January this year," said John P Clarke, IBM SA’s MD.

"By the end of 1982, working in close cooperation with the Department of Education & Training, IBM plans to have produced nearly 300 video-taped programme modules to supplement the teaching of mathematics, physical science and biology in Sids 8, 9, and 10," he said.

"We and the Department of Education & Training hope that commerce and industry in South Africa will sponsor the extension of the project on a country-wide basis. To this end, we are planning to hold meetings in South Africa's main centres around mid-year to explain how others can become involved."

"This will allow time for the ordering and delivery of equipment, the duplication of programme libraries, teacher training, etc. to be completed before the 1982 school-year commences.

"Meanwhile, all of Soweto’s academic high-schools - about 50 - as well as three teacher training colleges will be equipped with video-cassette players and TV screens by year-end 1981. Each school will have three installations - one for each subject. No IBM products are involved."

"The Department of Education & Training is responsible for the education content of the video programmes. Three senior lecturers have been seconded full-time to this project to identify the important topics in each of the three syllabuses.

"Having identified the key topics, they write each programme script and develop the lesson summary sheets and teaching guides. They, or other suitably qualified people, then present the programme before video cameras," he said.

"Each recording lasts between 10 and 15 minutes. A typical school period lasts between 20 and 25 minutes, which means there is sufficient time for the teacher to use the support documents and conduct the remaining lesson in the conventional way.

"New teachers and existing teachers will be taught at the various teacher training colleges how to incorporate this audio-visual aid into their teaching.

"In addition to the equipment and programme modules, IBM will also print the lesson summary sheets for the pupils, as well as guides for the teachers.

"The support documents are being developed by the Department of Education & Training.

"It is estimated that some 2.5 million students a year will benefit from the project in South Africa."

"It should be noted that the TV sets being installed in the Soweto schools are also capable of receiving normal TV broadcasts. In the event that the SABC introduces educational TV broadcasts, these schools would benefit immediately. Of course, the TV sets could also be used, from the outset, for evening viewing of current programmes by teachers, parents and pupils.

"South Africa has one economy and the skilled manpower needs will have to be met from all segments of the population. In recent years the fast-growing black population has been playing a role of increasing importance in the economy.

"Accordingly, the level, quality and appropriateness of education and training of the black population, so vital to their aspirations and the country's needs, have been receiving a great deal of attention from both Government and the private sector.

"Recognising this need, IBM has devised most of its contributions in South Africa since 1972 towards black education and training.

"In 1980, for example, of the almost R1-million of IBM South Africa's contributions programme, more than 80% went to black beneficaries. 1981 will be of the same order and emphasis.

"It is common knowledge that the number of black graduates from high-school each year is not sufficient to satisfy the demands of the economy. One of the key consequences is the low enrolment at universities, or other tertiary educational institutions, in those disciplines with a mathematics, science or related content. It is largely from these disciplines that business traditionally draws its recruits."

Clarke hopes additional sponsors might choose to equip complete areas, groups of schools, single schools or one of two subjects in a single school.

The possibility exists for the sharing of programme libraries between schools to reduce recurrent costs.
Schools switch the accent to industry and business

Tribune Reporter

Soweto's 6 high schools may soon be producing more matriculants qualified for commerce and industry than the rest of the country's white schools.

Since the Department of Education and Training took control of education in Soweto in 1976 there has been a swing towards a system providing more useful technical and business-oriented courses.

The department's regional director for Johannesburg, Mr Jap Strydom told the South Africa-German Chamber of Trade and Industry meeting in Johannesburg recently that since his department had taken over Soweto R21 million had been spent on school buildings.

"Our biggest problem lay in teachers training. Second to that was that we inherited the brazen general education the English introduced to their colonies, which turned out matriculants who were well versed in the social sciences.

"That was perfect for those who wanted to become white-collar workers, but was of little use to those who sought jobs in industry and commerce, and that's where the needs exist.

"We are also enlarging our teachers-training college to take 600 teachers and are retraining our teachers with strong emphasis on the technical subjects. This is happening at the Malapong Technical Centre, where we are achieving our breakthrough."

"We are looking to a future with absolutely no technical direction and for one year, on a part-time basis, giving them in ten-year training in one zone -- for example, woodwork, metalwork, science, or computer science -- and then the next year letting them start teaching those subjects."

Mr Strydom said 460 teachers had been trained in this way in Soweto and because of this technical subjects would be able to be introduced to another 16 schools next year.

The lesson we must learn: Page 20
WRAB asks court to decide on riot claims

By NORMAN CHANDLER

Contrary to WRAB's claims, the action pending in regard to our claims arising out of the 1976 riots it is a delicate matter and therefore as far as we are concerned, it is sub judice, he said.

Legal men associated with the case this week also declined to divulge the total amount claimed by WRAB.

The current action is heard on claims made on the interpretation of "riot cover". Sanlam says the claim does not necessarily cover damage caused by riots which are politically motivated. Mr. A. J. Barnard, the company's lawyer, says that if it does.

The insurance companies told the court when the East Rand case began, that the extent was not covered by their policies and that the riots were not civil unrest, but a revolution of uprising (volksopstand of opowers) against the State.

They argued that they were not responsible for damage caused as a result of revolution as there were no clauses to that effect embodied in insurance policies.

Sued

The case is the second involving Sanlam, two years ago the company along with Randata Shield and President Insurance companies were sued by the East Rand Administration Board for R2 million. The action has not yet been resolved.

A total of R1 million is understood to be involved in claims made on various insurance companies by the East Rand West Rand Highveld and Central Rand administration boards as a result of the riots.

Apart from the R1 million East Rand action, it is not known what amounts are being claimed by WRAB and the other two administration boards.

On April 1, 1979, the Government authorised that political risk insurance cover should come into being. This is automatically added to home insurance policies. The risk is covered by the State through the South African Special Risks Association.

Problems of qualifying for the CA entrance exams

By Norman Ngale

IT WOULD take a brilliant black student at least eight years to qualify for a chartered accountant (CA) entrance examination, according to Pretoria academic.

This was revealed in an interview with Mr Dick Lenamile, an administrative officer attached to the University of South Africa's School of Business Leadership (SBL).

Mr Lenamile said the B Com Degree offered by the universities of Turffontein, Ngele and Fort Hare were too generalised and that in order for their graduates to qualify as CA's they would need to read eight more courses.

In order for a student to qualify for the CA entrance examination he would need to have obtained a Bachelor of Accounting Science (B.Compt) — a four year degree — followed by an honours degree in the field.

B Compt degrees are currently offered at Unisa and the University of Witwatersrand and is offering an equivalent degree called Bachelor of Arts in Accounting.

Mr Lenamile pointed out that it was difficult for students to read for B Compt through private studies.

Mr G Engelbrecht, liaison officer for Department of Education and Training confirmed yesterday that the tribal colleges only offered a general B Com degree and that aspirant accountants needed special ministerial consent to study at white universities.

Meanwhile, according to a daily newspaper report last week, the accounting profession in South Africa was facing a collapse as a result of scarcity of qualified accountants and inadequacies of accounting education system.

Mr W H Kruger, spokesman for the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants yesterday also confirmed the acute shortage of qualified accountants.

A survey conducted by SBL recently on black CA articulated clerks, revealed that their programmes lacked adequate study facilities and the ability to translate academic concepts taught at university into the real-life work situation. Younger and less experienced clerks, according to the survey, had problems in supervising books in white firms and that, they were tolerated rather than accepted.

Mr Engelbrecht said commercial and accounting studies were becoming popular among black schools.

He said, there were 25,525 pupils between standard six and 10 who were studying accounting, and commercial subjects throughout the country.

The tribal universities had not introduced specialised accounting degrees because there had not been a demand yet, he added.
12000 Africans enrol for matric

THE African school-going population had increased more than four-fold in the 25 years up to 1979 and 1.4 percent of all South African Africans were now at school, Mr J Nicander, of the Department of Education and training said last week.

"The secondary school population has grown by nearly 500 percent to 658,000 between 1965 and 1979, and the full-time matriculation enrolment is expected to be more than 12,000 this year," he said.

Dr Nicander was a guest speaker at the Technical and Vocational Education Conference which began last week at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

To accommodate these numbers was, he said, "no mean feat!"

The department's present planning and building program for the next 10 years included two teacher training colleges, 22 senior State schools, 18 technical training centres, eight technical colleges and a modern technikon."
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**Blacks’ route to not so simple**

in Parow yesterday. They were free, but being black, their medical students were already pressed to find places. So as to avoid confusion, in 1971 Mr. A. P. Barlow, then Minister of Health, made a statement regarding the admission of black students to the universities. It was under this arrangement that the first 12 black students were admitted to the Univer-
sity of Cape Town. This arrangement was found to be very encouraging for the medical students. The new law paved the way for the development of black medical students. However, it is not yet known how many black medical students are admitted to the univer-
sity. There is no problem if one is lucky, acceptance and final time is granted. But at the time the student found there were other problems such as no separate hostels, facilities for the board, no separate training and general problems. Mr. S. W. N. N. W. said that it was extremely difficult for black students to take the medical course.
### APPENDIX 1

**Legislation 1833-1977**

The earliest legislation regarding the management of mental disorders in Southern Africa was the Cape Lunacy Laws from Ordinance 5 of 1833. This was changed to the Cape Lunacy Act of 1879. Natal introduced the custody of Lunatics Law in 1868. The Transvaal introduced the Lunacy Proclamation in 1902 which was subsequently charged to the Asylums Board Act of 1908. The Orange Free State introduced the Lunacy Ordinance in 1908.

All the provincial laws were consolidated into the Lunacy and Lepery Laws Amendment Act of 1914. This was replaced by the Act under it from 1919. All the legislation in South Africa up to 1966 was introduced by the Department of Health and was primarily concerned with the administrative control of mental hospitals and services. As a result of the findings of this commission, the Mental Disorders Act in 1973.

The Mental Hygiene Act was passed in 1977. It aims at bringing the Provincial hospital services into closer co-operation with other levels of mental health care delivery.

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Students stranded

TWENTY teachers have resigned from a Soweto school leaving hundreds of students stranded. But none of them are still at the school and "undeclared whether to leave or not," a teacher said. Eleven have already gone. The teachers are reported to have resigned from the Dalwanga Secondary School after dissatisfaction over the attitude of the principal, Mr FX Magum. They resigned on Friday.

One of the teachers said "We are disgusted and dismayed. We are not resigning from the Department of Education and Training but we are no longer interested to teach at Dalwanga."

Now, the school faces a serious teacher crisis. A student said "We are virtually idling around here. There is no teacher here for some of the important subjects."

SOWETAN established that the school normally has a staff of 33. Twenty teachers now remain including the nine who have resigned. A Form 5 student said "We spent the day without maths and vernacular lessons. We are virtually all by ourselves."

And Mr Gerald Engelbrecht of Education and Training, speaking from Pretoria, said "We can't afford losing those teachers. They have indicated to resign. We are stopping them."

He added: "There is a domestic problem at that school probably involving the teachers with the principal. The circuit inspector is investigating."

Students were shocked on Friday when the teachers told them "This is our last day at this school."

SOWETAN traced some of the resigned teachers to other schools in Soweto. They will not talk on their resignations other than "we are disgusted with our principal."

A meeting will be held among the teachers, the inspectors and the school principal at Soweto on Wednesday to discuss the issue.

References:


5. Sinclair, S: Practical steps towards cost control.
At Groote Schuur, general outpatient attendances have declined since 1973. The number of physiotherapy treatments has also declined - either due to changes in the care of patients (most likely) or suggesting that the Day Hospitals have taken responsibility for much post-operative physiotherapy treatments. The number of diabetic patients also appears to have declined. At Red Cross, the total number of attendances has declined (although the short time series limits the usefulness of the data here) with special clinics remaining fairly constant and general outpatient attendances declining.

The Groote Schuur Hospital staff report reduced congestion because of the day hospitals (1) but
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT, 1979
(Act 90 of 1979)


The Minister of Education and Training has, in terms of section 44 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), shall have the meaning so assigned thereto, and—

"candidate" shall mean any person whose application to enter for a specific examination has been accepted by the Director-General in terms of section 13 (6);

"examination" shall mean an examination referred to in section 44 (1) (a); or (b) read with section 35 (5) of the Act;

"Examination Board" shall mean the Examination Board referred to in section 35 (3) (a) of the Act.

"full-time pupil" shall mean a pupil who attends a day-school established or registered in terms of the Act on a full-time basis;

"invigilator" shall also mean a chief invigilator, and a "private candidate" shall mean any person who does not attend a day-school and who has entered for an examination at the Examination Board.

EXAMINATION BOARD

Constitution, period of office and meetings
2 (1) The Examination Board shall consist of—

(a) one representative of each of such universities and other tertiary education institutions as the Minister may determine, which representatives shall be nominated by the council or other governing body of the university or other tertiary education institution concerned;

(b) two representatives nominated by the Joint Matriculation Board referred to in section 15 of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act 61 of 1955).

(c) one representative nominated by the Council for Education and Training referred to in section 4 of the Act,

(d) one teacher employed at a school nominated by each of two teachers' associations recognised in terms of section 30 of the Act and determined by the Minister,

(e) one representative who shall be an inspector nominated by each of the inspectors' associations determined by the Minister.

(f) one senior education officer nominated by each of the governments of the national states or independent states with which the Government of the Republic has agreed on representation in the Examination Board.

DEPARTEMEN VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

DIE WET OP ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING, 1979
(Wet 90 van 1979)

REGULASES IN VERBAND MET DIE SAMESTEILING, PLIGTE, BEVOEGDHede EN WFRKSAAMHEDIE VAN DIE EKSAKENRAAD EN KOMITEES VAN DIE RAAD VIR DIE AFNEEM VAN EKSAKEN EN DIE UITROKING VAN DIPLOMAS EN SRIFTEKSTEKEN

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het die krags van artikel 44 van die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), die regulasies wat in die Bylai hiervan vervat is, uitgevoer.

BYLAE

WOORDOMSRYKING

1 In hierdie regulasies het enige uitdrukking waarvan dit in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), mense beteken, geheel anders beteken, of beteken, as hierdie regulasies van een ander skyno te as in bylai, beteken—

"eksaam" in eksamen bedoel in artikel 44 (1) (a) gelees met artikel 35 (5) van die Wet.

"Eksemraad" die Eksamenraad bedoel in artikel 35 (3) (a) van die Wet.

"heeletjie leerling" of "lereling" wat 'n dagkool wat kragtens die Wet inskool of geregistreer is, op 'n heeltydige grondslag bywoon.

"kandidat" of "persoon wat eie aanvoel om inskrywing vir 'n bepaalde eksamen in te voer volgens regulasies in artikel 34 (6) deur die Direkteur-generaal aanvaar is.

"opvanger" of "hoofopvanger" en "privaat kandidaat" iemand wat nie 'n dagkool bywoon nie en deur die Dekkant van die Eksameningestel is.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No R 819 16 April 1981

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT 1979
(ACT. 90 OF 1979)

REGULATIONS REGARDING—
(A) DUTIES OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS,
(B) THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A SALARY SUBSIDY WITH REGARD TO A TEACHING POST AT A STATE-AIDED SCHOOL MAY BE GRANTED AND
(C) THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS

The Minister of Education and Training has, in terms of section 44 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979) made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1 In these regulations any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979) shall have the meaning so assigned thereto and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"circuit inspector" shall mean an officer in the Department who is in control of the education in an inspection circuit determined by the Minister in terms of section 2(2) of the Act

"cycle" in relation to sick leave shall mean a period of three years, reckoned from 1 January 1980, and each succeeding period of three years.

"day of rest" shall mean a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

"fixed establishment" shall mean the teaching posts which are necessary for the normal and regular teaching requirements and which are determined in terms of section 11, 12 and 13 of the Act for State schools, community schools and State-aided schools, respectively.

509-A
School about-face on expelled boy

School officials said yesterday that they had decided to reverse the expulsion of a student who was suspended last week for breaking rules. The decision follows a meeting with the student and his parents, who expressed concern about the school's handling of the situation.

The student, a junior, was expelled last week after being caught smoking on campus. Parents and teachers had warned the school previously about the student's behavior, but officials said they had been unable to take action.

The student's case will now be referred to a panel of educators who will determine whether he is suitable for readmission. The panel will consider factors such as the student's behavior, progress reports, and recommendations from teachers, counselors, and parents.

Parents and students have expressed relief at the decision, saying it is a step towards restoring order at the school. The student's return will be monitored closely to ensure his compliance with school rules.

A. VICTOR

18/4/1981 - 126
The text on the image is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document with text and images, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
Appeal saves high school

By NORMAN NGALE

A PETITION signed by 474 students of Moruleng High School in Saulspoort near Rustenburg addressed to President L M Mangope has saved the school from closure by the Bophuthatswana Government.

The government had ordered that the school be closed on April 30 after the Mankwe tribal authorities had complained of the deteriorating physical conditions of the school.

Mr V T Sefora, MP for Mankwe Region, said on March 30 the Bakgatla tribe had received a letter from the government stating that because of complaints from the tribe, teachers and subsidies for the school would be withdrawn.

A liaison officer attached to the homeland's department, a Mr More, was rushed to the tribal meeting on Thursday with a letter acceding to pleas in the petition, according to Mr Sefora.

"There was no legal or factual basis to allow the government to think of the withdrawal of teachers and subsidies at the school," Mr Sefora said.

Mr Sefora said any group or tribe was entitled to complain if they thought there was reason to do so for it was their democratic right.

He said since the tribe had lodged complaints the government had never investigated it and added, "the only way to establish the validity of any complaint is to investigate it."
Teachers in limbo

By LEN KALANE

A week ago after alleged dissatisfaction with the headmaster, Mr F X Mnguni, they left hundreds of students stranded.

One teacher said, "Nothing concrete came out of the meeting with the inspectors. The whole issue has been suspended. Our future is still to be decided."

But the teachers are adamant that they are not returning to Daliwonga. They said, "We have been insulted enough."

They complained that:

- The headmaster undermines them,
- He embarrasses them before students, and
- He had repeatedly called them newcomers in the teaching field.

THE future of eleven teachers who quit a Soweto school still has to be decided.

The teachers, who resigned from Daliwonga Secondary School in Dube, had a meeting with regional inspectors last week in Soweto. The meeting, however, failed to decide their fate.

The teachers have left the school and have placed themselves in other schools in Soweto. The inspectors meeting told the teachers to remain where they are until a final decision is reached on their future.

A spokesman for the Department of Training and Education said: "We are still looking into the matter."
SCHOOLS 'STABLE'

Education Reporter

ATTENDANCE at Cape Town's black high schools is stable and all pupils who are back at school have paid their examination entry fees, according to circuit inspector Mr P. J. Scheepers.

The senior secondary schools have an average attendance of 200 to 300, which represented about 30 percent of the total before the boycott. Some schools are even better, Mr Scheepers said.
Det urges schools to choose a language

By NORMAN NGALE

SCHOOL committees of higher primary schools were urged this week to urgently forward their choice of medium of instruction for their pupils to the Department of Education and Training.

Mr G Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the Det said this was in compliance with an article in Act 90 of 1979 which made provision for the first time for parents' right to choose a medium of instruction for their children.

The stipulated closing date for such choice to be handed to circuit inspectors was 31 March but Mr Engelbrecht said Det was still waiting for a response from those schools which received their circulars late.

Parents of pupils in Standard Three and Four have been requested to submit in writing their choice of vernacular, English or Afrikaans.

The choice has to be made at a meeting in conjunction with the principal of the school.

Mr Engelbrecht said it was important that the committees do so speedily to enable the department to prepare the textbooks for the schools in 1982 and to inform publishers.

This, he said, would also enable principals to order textbooks for the following year in time.

The provision for parents to choose the medium of instruction for their children was introduced after the 1976 riots.

The riots which started in Soweto and spread to many parts of the country stemmed from protests among students who rejected Afrikaans as a medium of instruction at schools.
Farm schools ‘are neglected’

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

Demand for the “cinderella” schools of black education — the farm schools — grows yearly, yet only 13 percent of the children who start in Sub A will reach standard 5.

Statistics recently released by the Department of Education and Training in its 1980 annual report show that 75 percent of all schools in white areas (excluding homelands) are “subsidised” schools — the majority of these farm schools.

A total of 31 percent of black schoolchildren attend the farm schools, most of which only go up to standard five or six. As a result, the dropout rate is phenomenally high among pupils who range in age from six to 16.

AUTOCRATIC

For the past century, the rural education burden has fallen squarely on the shoulders of farmers who, in essence, have been almost entirely responsible for the educational future of thousands of children.

Last year for the first time the Department of Education and Training instituted a special school — Tied — towards even rural schoolchildren with a special setting. In one school and a school nursery fee of R30 a year, a maximum subsistence will come into effect for the first time this year.

But educators both black and white see the farm school system as probably the most sorely neglected aspect of black education.

WORST

Dr. Ken Harrisborne, educationist and executive director of Planning for the Department of Nantu Education, describes the farm schools as “probably the worst situation we have in South African education.”

To my knowledge, there is only one high school on a farm in the whole of the Transvaal, which has the highest concentration of farm schools. Children do not have much opportunity for advancing beyond standard 5 or 6 and either go to the cities or go to work as labourers.

The plight of the rural black child, thrusting for a smattering of education, has been sharply highlighted in the past, but Government legislation has remained steadfast in the Muldersdrift area, where 700 children attend classes regularly.

This shows there are a hell of a lot of children who don’t have a chance. The result is also a great many pupils of 18 and 19 sitting in standard 4,” said Mr. Morris.

The pupil explosion in urban black high schools prevents rural-education pupils from finding accommodation when they make the transition from standard 6 to 7. The start of each successive school year is characterised by hundreds of pupils desperately trying to find a place in a school.

Private enterprise has taken little cognisance of this and educational future of rural labourers.

“The situation is diabolical,” says Tom Morris. “The urban whites and northern suburbs liberals don’t have a clue what is going on. They are uninformed and unaware of the mass of black people living in and around Johannesgburg.”

OUTLAY

Marlene Morris has tried to raise funds for the construction of two extra classrooms which will cost about R25,000. Private firms have responded to her appeals apologetically but say they are subsidising tertiary education heavily and cannot afford the outlay.

But one organisation recognised the desperate need more than five years ago and has helped to build more than eight farm schools throughout the country.

The committee members of the Robert Niven Trust Fund, under the chairmanship of Ernest Niven, focussed their attention on the farm school issue in 1975 and decided to conduct a pilot scheme — the erection of one school in each province where the need was greatest.

“Our requirements are a high level of commitment from the white community where the school will be built, and some assurances from the farmer concerned,” said Mr. Niven.

The trust has an enduring interest in the schools and, because of the initial success of the pilot programme, has decided to contribute the funds necessary for a further four schools.
Four Tembisa teachers quit

FOUR TEACHERS have resigned from a Tembisa higher primary school and "it is not the business of the Press", the headmaster said.

"The headmaster, Mr P Gwebu, of Thuthuka Primary school in Emangweni section, Tembisa, said that it is not unusual for teachers to resign from schools and he does not see where the Press comes into the matter.

Although Mr Gwebu said he did not wish to comment on the matter initially, when he got talking, he said that it was not true that six teachers had resigned but four.

He said two of the teachers resigned because they had found positions nearer their homes. One resigned in 'black and white' and his resignation letter is with the inspectorate. Mr Gwebu said that he had a copy of the letter. "But I won't show it to you, because I don't see where you people come in.

According to Mr Gwebu, the fourth teacher resigned because he had apparently been influenced by his 'friend', the third teacher, he had also written a letter, a copy of which is with the inspectorate.

Mr Gwebu refused to give the names of the teachers saying: "Go and ask whoever told you that teachers have resigned from my school to tell you who they are."

He said that if the teachers were to talk to the Press and anything was said about him, he would sue whoever was concerned. He said, "If I were to phone the inspectorate and tell them that you are here, they would want to know where you got permission to be here from."

Mr Gwebu confirmed that he is acting-principal at the school and when asked how long he has been acting, he said that he would have to sit down and think as it is now a number of years.

He said the four teachers had been replaced. SOWETAN could yesterday not establish the whereabouts of the teachers for a comment.
THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT 1979
(Act 90 of 1979)
REGULATIONS REGARDING
THE CONSTITUTION, DUTIES, POWERS, PRIVILEGES AND FUNCTIONS OF AND THE ORALUM
FOR AND PROCEDURE AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING,
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND OTHER COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL, AND THE
PERIOD OF OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Minister of Education and Training has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 41, read with section 4 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979) shall have the meaning assigned thereto and—
   “chairman” shall mean the chairman of the Council;
   “committee” shall mean a committee referred to in regulation 9(1);
   “inspector” shall mean a circuit inspector or any other officer who is authorised in terms of section 33(1) of the Act to hold an inspection or an inquiry in regard to a matter referred to in that section.

THE WET OP ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING, 1979
(Wet 90 van 1979)
REGULASIES BERIJPT
ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING, DIE SAMENVAL MET EN WERKSAAM
HED IN EN DIE KWORUM VIR EN PROCEDURE OP VERGINGS VAN DIE RAAD
VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING, DIE UITVOERENDE KOMITEE EN ANDERE KOMITEES
VAN DIE RAAD EN DIE VRIJhaniESTER VAN DIE VOORZITTER VAN ANDERE DEEL VAN DIE RAAD.

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het Kragsfrisse artikel 41 gekry met artikel 4 van die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), die regel-
asies in die Bylae uitvaardig.

BYLAE

WOORDONDERWYSING

1. In beide regulasies het enige onderskil wat aan doen in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979) is betrekking gehad is, die beletens wat aldaar daarvan gebly is, en teen die sameslag anders blink, beteken—
   inspreekplaatse en inspreekplaatse of ’n ander beampte wat ingevoelige artikel 33(1) van die Wet gemagtig is om in inspreekte te hou of ’n ondersoek te doen met betrekking tot in aangekondig en in daardie artikel bedoel,
   komitee en komitee vermeld in regulasie 9(1),
   “sekretaris” die sekretaris van die Raad.

BYLAE
"regional director" sboi mean an officer in the Department who is in control of education in a region determined by the Minister in terms of section 2 (2) of the Act.

"secretary" shall mean the secretary of the Council

STAAFSKOEANT, 1 MEI 1981
No 7566 17

CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL

2 (1) The Council shall consist of—
(a) the chairman of the committee referred to in regulation 9 (1);
(b) one inspector who shall be nominated from among their own members by the inspectors associations as determined by the Minister;
(c) one teacher who shall be nominated from among their own members by the teachers associations recognized in terms of section 20 of the Act as determined by the Minister;
(d) not more than six persons from among the teaching staff nominated by the councils or governing bodies of the primary, secondary, technical, tertiary colleges and other tertiary educational institutions, as determined by the Minister;
(e) two persons nominated by such local government bodies as the Minister may determine who shall be members of such bodies and
(f) not more than seven persons to be nominated by such—
(i) cultural organizations,
(ii) ecclesiastical religious organizations,
(iii) professions (teaching profession excluded),
(iv) sport organizations,
(v) groups or associations of persons engaged in commerce or industry
as the Minister may determine who shall be members of such organizations, professions, groups or associations.

2 (2) The Minister shall appoint from among the persons referred to in subregulation (1) a person as chairman and another person to be vice-chairman.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COUNCIL

3 (1) In addition to the duties of the Council contemplated in section 4 (1) of the Act, the Council shall have as its aim to investigate the education system continuously to make recommendations to the Minister regarding the broad principles of a sound education policy and to advise the Minister in general to any other educational matter in respect of which the Council may deem it necessary or expedient.

3 (2) The Council may with the approval of the Minister co-opt any person to assist it in its deliberations or at the Minister's request grant permission for a person to attend the meetings of the Council. Provided that such a person shall not have the right to vote.

PERIOD OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

4 (1) A member of the Council shall hold office for a period of five years.

4 (2) Any person whose term of office as a member of the Council has expired shall be eligible for reappointment.

4 (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the term of office of any member of the Council referred to—
(a) regulation 2 (1) (a) may at any time be terminated by the Minister,

SAAMSTELLING VAN DIE RAAD

2 (1) Die Raad bestaan uit—
(a) die vooruiters van die komites in regulary 9 (1) bedoel,
(b) een inspектор wat uit hul eie gelede benoem word deur die inspекторsvereeniging wat die Minister bepaal,
(c) een onderwysers wat uit hul eie gelede benoem word deur die inspекторsvereeniging wat die Minister bepaal,
(d) asgenasies van persone benoem uit die doetemen persone deur die raad of heersers van die universiteits, hulphuis, opleidingskamers en ander soort onderwysinstisjies wat die Minister bepaal,
(e) twee persone wat deur die placede onderhoudsinstisjies van die Minister benoem word en lede van omdaange leggings is,
(f) hoofgesters van persone wat deur die—
(i) kultuurgemeenste,
(ii) kerkhuislike organisasies,
(iii) professewoordvoerders, en
(iv) sportorganisasies,
(g) groep of verenigings van persone wat in die handel of in ieder geval betrokke is, wat die Minister benoem word en lede van genoemde organisasies, professies, of verenigings is.

2 (2) Die Minister sal uit die persone in subregulase (1) vermelde 'n persoon as vooruiters en 'n ander persoon as vice-voorsitter van die Raad aan.

PLIGT EN BEVOEGDHEID DEWEG VAN DIE RAAD

3 (1) Benoemings die pligte van die Raad" in Wet. Deur die Minister doen dit ten doel om die onderwysbeleid voorwaarde en onderwis in al die regte van die Minister te verbeter en om voor te stel aan die Minister in wat die Minister as regtige het wat dit betreft die beheer van die onderwysbeleid en die Minister om enige ander onderwysbeleid wat die Minister vir almal deur die Minister bepaal behoor te deurgegee word.

3 (2) Die Raad kan met die goedkeuring van die Minister enkele bepalinge van die Raad sluit en hiermee het die Minister deur die Minister bepaal behoor te deurgegee word.

AMPRIERMYN VAN LID VAN DIE RAAD

4 (1) 'n Lid van die Raad het 'n ampriery vir 'n jaar.

4 (2) Iemand kan met die goedkeuring van die Minister een ampriery van 'n lid van die Raad behoor te deurgegee word.

4 (3) Ondanks die bepaling van subregulase (1) kan die ampriery van 'n lid van die Raad behoor te deur—
(a) reguleer 2 (1) (a), te eniger tyd deur die Minister bepaal word.
(b) regulations 9 (2) (b) to (e) may at any time be terminated by the Minister after consultation with or at the request of the association, institution or body which nominated such member.

QUORUM FOR AND PROCEDURE AT MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

12 The provisions of regulation 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a committee.

MINUTES

13 The provisions of regulation 6 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a committee. Provided that a reference to the Minister and Director-General in regulation 6 (1) shall for this purpose be deemed to be a reference to the Council and secretary respectively.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF A COMMITTEE

14 (1) Each committee shall have an executive committee consisting of the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of that committee.

(2) The functions of the executive committee of a committee shall be to assist the committee in the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers.

(3) The executive committee shall meet once per quarter. Provided that meetings may with the prior approval of the Director-General be convened by the chairman of the committee at any time.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

15 (1) The Minister may, after consultation with or at the request of the Council, appoint a special committee which may include persons who are not members of the Council but who have special knowledge or experience of any aspect of education, to carry out such functions as may be determined by the Minister after consultation with the Council.

(2) The chairman of a special committee shall be a member of the Council.

(3) The terms of office of members of special committees may be terminated for the same reasons as those mentioned in regulation 4 (5) (a) to (f).

(b) reguleuse 9 (2) (b) tot (e) te ongerf tyd deur die Minister na oorlegpleging met of op versoek van die vereniging, instelling of liggaam wat sodanige lid hanteer het, beëindig word.

KWORUM VIR EN PROCEDURE OP VERGADERINGS VAN KOMITEES

12 Die bepalings van reguleuse 5 is mutatis mutandis van toepassing op 'n komitee.

NOTULE

13 Die bepalings van reguleuse 6 is mutatis mutandis van toepassing op 'n komitee. Met dien verstande dat 'n verwysing in reguleuse 6 (1) na die Minister en die Direkteur-generaal in die geval dat dié doel gestig is om hulle te wees maatskappylik deur die Raad en die sekretaris.

UITVOERENDE KOMITEE VAN 'N KOMITEE

14 (1) Indien die komitee 'n uitvoerende komitee wat bestaan uit die voorraad, die vis-a-vis voorraad en die sekretaris van daardie komitee bestaan moet.

(2) Die funksies van die uitvoerende komitee van 'n komitee is om die komitee behulpas te wees in die uitvoering van sy pligte en die uitoefening van sy bevoegdhede.

(3) Die uitvoerende komitee van 'n komitee vergader met die voorraad van 'n komitee, met die voorraad van die komitee, wat die voorraad verteenwoordig van die Direkteur-generaal bele kan word.

SPEISALE KOMITEES VAN DIE RAAD

15 (1) Die Minister kan na oorlegpleging met of op versoek van die Raad 'n spesiale komitee instel waarvan ander persone as lede van die Raad, maar wat beperkte kompetisie oor verteenwoordiging van enge aap van die onderwerp het, lede mag wees, om die werkzaamhede wat die Minister na oorlegpleging met die Raad bepaal, te verrig.

(2) Die voorraad van 'n spesiale komitee moet 'n lid van die Raad wees.

(3) Die amptelike lede van spesiale komitees kan om dieselfde redes as in reguleuse 4 (5) (a) tot (f) genoem beëindig word.
Help for matric

AT LEAST 400 matric pupils enrolled for the first Sowetan-Putco Pretoria School when the school was launched at the weekend.

The school was made possible by a R20 000 donation by Putco, said Mr Joe Latsakgomo, Editor of the Sowetan, when he opened the school.

He said the school presented a great opportunity for matric pupils to improve their knowledge of their subjects.

"The fact that so many of you turned up here today shows your genuine desire to improve yourselves, and I hope you make full use of the tuition offered here," he said.

Mr Paul Ncadi, area manager of Putco for Pretoria, also called on the matric pupils to make full use of the facility offered.

The school will run until November, and tuition will be offered in subjects such as physical science, mathematics, biology, English, Afrikaans, history and accounting.

LEFT: Mr Joe Latsakgomo, editor of the Sowetan, addressing students at the opening of the new SOWETAN/Putco school in Pretoria at the weekend.

ABOVE: Hundreds of students turned up for the opening of the SOWETAN/Putco school in Pretoria at the weekend. Here a group is seen registering before lectures began.
Blacks will need 300,000 teachers

By: Carolyn Dempster, Education Reporter

At least 300,000 new teachers will be needed to meet the needs of the black population by 2020 if educational parity between different population groups is to be achieved.

On the eve of a week-long seminar in Johannesburg, Professor J R de Lange, chairman of the Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education, pointed out this fact as one of the many problems facing the HSRC.

"Before the 18 reports of the work committees can be finalised, the basic problems we have encountered must be brought out into the open with all the interested parties," Professor de Lange said.

Those at the seminar represent all education departments, teacher organisations, church bodies, unions, women's organisations and cultural groups.

Demographic, financial, functional issues (syllabuses) and educational principles will be under discussion until Friday when two sessions on education management and education system planning will be held.

(To Page 3, Col 1)
Teachers who quit threaten to resign

TEN of the 11 Soweto school have resigned from the Department of Education and Training.

One said: "It is because we are being tossed around by the inspectors. They are trying to victimise us."

He said they were also unhappy with the way their transfers were carried out. They got telegrams yesterday informing them that they have been transferred to different schools in Soweto.

The teacher added: "I personally don't like the school they have transferred me to. They are trying to split us. Why can't they leave us where we are now? I'll definitely be resigning!"

The teachers placed themselves at Orlando West High School and Seleleleka Senior Secondary after resigning from Dalwonga Senior Secondary because of dissatisfaction with the principal. The teachers want to remain at the schools where they have placed themselves.

The teacher further said: "They told us to get ourselves places and we have done so. They are now removing us and trying to frustrate us. If either I remain at Orlando West or I quit from the department!"

And students at Dalwonga are reported to have staged a class boycott last week demanding that the teachers should come back.

The teachers said: "We don't mind getting back to Dalwonga. Let the principal apologise first!"
THE situation was still tense yesterday at the College, with a student claiming a 'blacklisting' of non-union leaders by the authorities. The student said, "We were denied permission to form the union, which has been a major issue." The authorities replied that the union form was not approved due to legal reasons. A student representative expressed concern about the situation, saying, "We need transparent communication with the administration."
Lack of English textbooks ‘holds black pupils back’

By Moira Levy

Children at at least 4 Soweto primary schools are being taught in English, but the only textbooks they have are in the vernacular.

Although black children in standards 3 and 4 have been taught in English since the beginning of the year, and at some schools since last year, the Department of Education and Training continues to provide only vernacular textbooks.

“Thus is holding our children back,” said a headmaster who did not want to be named. “At most schools, not even the teachers are provided with English textbooks and they have to buy the necessary books using school funds.”

Black primary schools were given the choice of teaching Standards 3 and 4 pupils in English or Afrikaans in March.

The school committees of at least 4 schools opted for English.

“We felt it was better to start teaching the children in English as soon as possible,” a headmaster said.

A ‘spokesman’ for the DET, Mr. G. W. White, blamed the headmasters of the schools involved.

“Although the school committees ‘have chosen English, as their medium of instruction we are still in the process of informing our head office. These teachers have just gone off on their own thing.

“English as a medium of instruction will only be implemented at the beginning of 1983, and even then it takes time to translate the textbooks. Publishers cannot do this over 3 or 4 months.”

Teachers who have already started teaching in English have tied a rope around the children’s necks,” Mr. White said.
Turfloop expands

SOVenga — The rector and vice chancellor of the University of the North (Turfloun), Profesor P C Mokgokong says a development programme planned for the next decade will transform the physical appearance of the university.

Turning the first sod for the erection of the new R2-million Natural Sciences building on the campus on Tuesday, he said the new building would contain 35 laboratories including nine for research work, 23 offices, an instrument workshop and an electron microscope department.

Prof Mokgokong also announced that extensions to the university's library and human sciences building would follow in the near future.

Several new buildings were opened last year during the university's 21st anniversary celebrations.
STUDENTS at the Elwatsuwa High School in Wattsville, Senegal, have been boycotting classrooms since Tuesday and are demanding the removal of their principal.

The students' committee have given the school committee until today to remove the principal, Mr O V Gule, and replace him with a new principal or the students will take further steps.

A spokesman for the students' committee said yesterday, "We do not want Mr Gule and we want him replaced with immediate effect. Mr Gule does not have the interest of the students at heart and we feel that he does not belong at Elwatsuwa."

The students have also instructed the teachers not to hold any lessons until further notice.

SOWETAN tried yesterday to trace the whereabouts of Mr Gule, without success.
en the lead. Involvement has meant the construction of the first black technicon, the Mangosuthu Technical Institute in KwaZulu, the Soweto Teachers College, and the Lebowa Agricultural College — all by Anglo American Barlows has been responsible for the Lennox Sebe Technical Institute in the Ciskei, and the motor industry for KwaZakhele Technical School in Port Elizabeth. The Urban Foundation has played a major role in mobilising private sector participation.

Several black schools have been “adopted” by companies undertaking to supply educational aids and upgrade infrastructure. Extending the concept, IBM recently launched a R2.3m Video Education Project in Soweto. The scheme consists of video-tape instruction in the sciences and mathematics to senior schools. And Shell has introduced a project to bolster Soweto teachers in science and math.

Direct private sector involvement with a fully controlled state education system, especially at primary and secondary levels, is an anomaly. The State, after all, was responsible for the situation whereby 12 times more is spent on a white child’s education than on a black’s. Furthermore, business participation in black education is hampered by a lack of incentives. There are no tax benefits, and it is only on mining property that expenditure at the primary and secondary levels can be included as part of capital expenditure. There are few black mine schools, and they do not go beyond the primary level.

In contrast, foreign companies operating in SA, particularly US concerns, can write off their contributions to black lower-level education against tax.

Another hurdle the private sector has to contend with is Pretoria’s exclusive control of black education. Private schools are generally not permitted for blacks. An exception was recently made for the American Chamber of Commerce in SA, Amcham, which sponsored a high school in Soweto. The R4m centre, Pace, has been granted private school status and is to be completely racially integrated at staff level.

The growing involvement of business in black education should make Pretoria reconsider tax concessions for lower-level education at least. Government has, after all, realised the need to jack up black education and stands to gain much in national productivity if significant inroads are made into the skills backlog.
The Urban Foundation's Transvaal region has committed R366 589 to the work of the Science Education Project, which is designed to make learning of junior secondary school science more meaningful and stimulating.

The project, initiated by the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Continuing Education, will receive the grant over three years.

Kits of apparatus (above) are for use by groups of four to five pupils, and workbooks which guide the pupils through 60 to 70 experiments during the school year, have been developed. It also follows the official core syllabi for the languages set and seven languages.

Learning science this way enables teachers to pass on laboratory skills and scientific reasoning which will help pupils when they meet the demands of industry or university.

Teaching materials are available and the project has also produced a training film for teachers.

The project aims to help teachers of all races in all schools in Soweto, Lenasia, Riverlea, Durban, Transkei, Ciskei, Ka-Ngwane and at one school in Bophuthatwa-Tswana.
2 schools for Tembisa

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

The Department of Education and Training is going to build two new schools in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, within the next 12 months, said Mr G Engelbrecht, Chief Public Relations Officer for DET.

He said "the two schools which will have 20 classrooms each are included in our new budget for 1981/82. The schools are Thuhotobo Matla Secondary and the Thuthuka Higher Primary."

Mr Engelbrecht also said that the department was working against time to complete building additional classrooms and toilets at existing schools in Tembisa, which were supposed to be completed during the 1980/81 financial year.

He said "out of the eleven projects planned for Tembisa, we have only started with seven of the projects. Some of the projects have been completed and the rest will be completed within the next few months."

Mr Engelbrecht said the seven projects which will cost R795,624 are:
- Boatamelo Secondary, four additional classrooms and 17 toilets
- Umfuyani higher primary school, four additional class rooms and one toilet.
- Thatlang Higher primary, six additional classrooms and 14 toilets
- Umthambeka higher primary, nine toilets
- Bealeml higher primary, eight additional classrooms and 13 toilets.
- Sedibeng higher primary, eight additional classrooms and 12 toilets and Tembisa secondaries, 14 additional classrooms and electricity for the whole school.

Mr Engelbrecht also said that progress on the building of new schools and additional classes in other East Rand townships will only be known at the end of next month.
By MZIKAYISE KDOM
THE five-day classroom boycott at the Etwatwa High School in Wattville, Benoni, where students were demanding the removal of their principal, has ended.

The boycott started last Tuesday and ended on Monday. The students committee had given the school committee until last Friday, to remove the principal, Mr O B Gule, and replace him with a new principal.

They had also instructed the teachers not to hold any lessons until further notice.

A spokesman for the students committee said yesterday: "We met the school committee at the weekend and they promised to meet the regional director of the Department of Education in the Highveld region, Mr B A Scholtz. The school committee asked the students to go back to classes while they tackle the issue with the regional director."

A teacher at the school said yesterday that 80 percent of the students have reported back to class and that everything was back to normal.

He also said Mr Gule has not reported to school since last Tuesday. Sowetan tried yesterday to trace Mr Gule, but without success.

Mr Scholtz was not available for comment.
Education for all in 38 townships

Staff Reporter

COMPULSORY education for blacks now applied in 38 townships and involved 201 schools and 43,000 pupils, according to the Department of Education and Training.

In an article in the new Civil Service magazine, People, published by the Commission for Administration, the department and compulsory education was the "single most effective way of bringing about equal education."

In the face of allegations that compulsory education was being introduced to perpetuate an inferior education, the following had to be borne in mind:

- There were backlogs which the department was trying to eliminate as speedily as possible.
- The same subject matter was contained in all education departments throughout the country.
- The same standards applied and the same requirements had to be met by all candidates who entered for the Senior Certificate Examination.
- Blacks were "fully involved" in decisions regarding their education through the Council for Education and Training.

Members of subject committees were mainly black, the vast majority of inspectors were black and school committees were democratically elected by parents.

"Compulsory education automatically implies that the department accepts the responsibility to provide a sufficient number of teachers, schools and facilities, free books and stationery, and undertakes to upgrade the general quality of classroom teaching."

"On the other hand the responsibility of ensuring that pupils enroll and attend school regularly, and for assisting the department to implement and carry through this programme, rests with the parents," according to the article.

The pupil/teacher ratio had been lowered over the "last number of years" from 58:1 to 45:1 and a further reduction was continuing.

Five thousand classrooms had been built since 1976, compared with 25,000 for the whole period till 1979.
BLACK pupils had come to realise that their parents had no say in their education because they did not have the vote and did not participate in the country's decision-making process, says Professor Gerhard Cloete, head of the department of Theology at the University of the Western Cape.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Institute of Race Relations Cape Western Region this week, Professor Cloete said that black pupils had come to realise the importance of education, but now questioned the habit and content of their education.

"Some people are saying that the boycott was simply a screen to hide the fact that blacks do not want education," he said, "and the Government is part of this process." He said more education was needed, but it must be "skill-oriented" education, he said.

"Black youths want education, but not education that dehumanizes them. It is because they love this country and all its people that they have shown determination in the problems in education," Prof Cloete said.

He said "real reform" should take place within the education system but this could not be done simply by the scrapping of some offensive laws. People had to be educated to reform and live in peace and harmony.

Dr James Mothiba, special assistant to the vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said a balance had to be struck between pragmatic education to suit the needs of technology and commerce and the Afrikanisation of educational institutions.

Universities and schools had to play a more active role in "making up for inefficiencies and compensating for the disadvantages of the past." The time had come to explore concepts such as affirmative action.

The chairman of the Athlone Advice Office, Mrs Nocelle Robb, said the office conducted "well over 200" interviews with black people facing problems with tenant control laws.

Most of these were from the women who wanted to live with their husbands, who qualified to live in Cape Town in terms of Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act.

Presenting her report, Mrs Robb said attorneys appointed by the AAO had noted that four people in the past year, all of them from the Langalangana barracks, which was extensively raided by inspectors of the Peninsula Administration Board during March.

In April they dealt with cases of women with babies and young children being sentenced to jail terms and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, later intervened "due to excellent Press publicity."

Mrs Robb said the AAO had also taken an interest in schools situation at Crossroads and New Crossroads in Nyanga East.

As yet, there were no new schools in New Crossroads and children still attended the Nsolo and Somka schools in the Philippi Squatter township. These schools have not been paid since the end of last year.

As a result, one of the teachers was behind with her rent payments and faced imminent eviction. — SAPA

Some of the thousands of pupils demonstrating at Jabulani in 1976. Will they have to do it again?
Nine teachers resign after row with Dept.

By LEN KALANE

NINE Soweto school teachers have handed in their resignations to the Department of Education and Training (Det).

The teachers now are idle at their homes and are looking for work in industry.

One said, "We've sent in resignations and it's final. We are simply fed up with the whole system. They treated us like small boys."

The nine teachers were among the teachers resigned from Dalwonga Senior Secondary School after grievances with the headmaster at the school. The teachers quit Dalwonga and asked to be transferred to other schools.

But one of the teachers said, "Nine of us have decided to call it quits altogether. The department is protecting the headmaster at Dalwonga. They seem not to be caring about us and we've now decided to leave."

A spokesman at the regional office of the department in Johannesburg said he heard that some of the teachers have quit. He would not comment further but referred the matter to the regional director, Mr. Joop Strydom, who was not in.

SOWETAN could not get the departments' head office in Pretoria to confirm.

According to the teachers, they have decided to resign because they are tired of being bullied around.

But one said, "We are still keen to get back to the teaching profession bearing in mind that there is a teacher shortage. We are disillusioned with the department because they failed to solve the problem at Dalwonga."

Now parents of students at Dalwonga are reported to be up in arms over this teachers' issue and a parents meeting is planned for May 23 at the school.
The rector emphasized the need for change in the university's educational strategies and policies. He noted that the university's current approach to education was inadequate and required significant reform. The rector stressed the importance of adapting to new trends and technologies in education to stay competitive and ensure the success of future graduates. He also highlighted the need for better integration of the university with the community, emphasizing the importance of collaboration and mutual support.
received a diploma in university education. 

Recruited on the field at the same time, 

Phillip L. Atterbury, Jr., of Kent, Ohio, 

slove, Lulu Phillips, daughter of the Rev. E. 

It was love in one day for Beautiful Minnie— 

256

5/15/87

Sawyer
Generous donation for University of Zululand

A leading insurance company has announced a donation of R50 000 to the University of Zululand (Ngoye).

The first instalment of R10 000 will be handed to the rector of the University, Prof A C Nkabinde, at Umlazi, Durban, by the general manager of Old Mutual, Mr M J C van Greunen today.

Already, arrangements have been made for R30 000 to be used for the installation of a Language Laboratory at the Vocational Training Centre run by the extra-mural campus of the University of Zululand at Umlazi.

The balance of the money, R20 000, will be presented to the university during the next few years. The Language Laboratory at Umlazi will be officially opened later this year. At present there are about 345 students enrolled at the Umlazi campus.

The insurance company last year donated R50 000 to the University of Fort Hare. The first instalment of R10 000 was handed to them in December. The money is being used for the newly established Academic Development Centre.
Thugs set fire to school

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

A CLASSROOM was completely destroyed and another partly damaged when thugs broke into the Bakengele Higher Primary School in Daveyton at the weekend and set fire to two classrooms.

The principal of the school, Mr A M Lekeno said yesterday that damage was estimated at over R1000. The Daveyton police spokesman said yesterday that police were still investigating and no arrest has been made.

The spokesman further said: I cannot say at this moment what was the motive behind the burning of the school as we are still investigating.

Mr Lekeno said that he was asleep at his home on Sunday morning when people came to report that the school was on fire. I believe the thugs gained entrance through the windows, he said.

He added that the fire was put out by the Benoni Fire Department.

Mr Lekeno said furniture in one classroom and exercise and textbooks were completely destroyed and furniture in the other classroom was partly damaged.
Be patient, Det asks

By NORMAN NGALE

PARENTS of Standard Eight pupils who expect a refund from the Department of Education and Training after paying increased examination fees were asked yesterday to be patient.

Mr G.J. Rousseau, director-general of Det said the refunding of these fees would take some time.

Det earlier this year withdrew the 100 percent hikes of examination fees which were supposed to be R16.00 and decided to keep the fees at the original R8.00 per candidate.

At the time, many students had already paid the increased amounts while others had just paid the usual R8.00.

On withdrawing the increase, Mr Rousseau had said Det did so after a plea from the African Teachers Association of South Africa (Atasa) not to hike the fees.

Mr Rousseau said that principals who received R16.00 from candidates were not in a position to refund the R8.00 before they had received the money back from the department.

"The cooperation of parents and candidates in exercising patience in this matter will be appreciated," Mr Rousseau said.

He said a circular giving full details in regard to the processing of the refund had been forwarded to all principals of the schools with Standard eight.

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Bron: Landbou sensus
School council formed

By Norman Ngole

THE Attridgeville/Sandton Federal Council of School Committees (Asesse) was launched at a meeting held in the township this week.

M. Z. Mashao, the convener announced this yesterday and hailed the formation of the council as a great step ahead for the education in the community.

The council whose executive is to be elected shortly, becomes an umbrella body to coordinate more than 20 primary and secondary schools in Attridgeville.

Mr. Mashao said the formation of the council was prompted by a request by the Department of Education and Training earlier that the committees in the township hire a headteacher for their primary children Attridgeville and Mamelodi parents chose English as the medium in the repatriation.
NOTES

   Puller, J. et al New England Journal of Medicine 265 13
   Levesey, Practitioner 211 1276
   Sprean, S.1. Journal of Medical Education 49 4

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3. Hospital and Nursing Year Book of Southern Africa 1976


5. Sprean Commission 1962
   (Report of Inquiry into high cost of medical services and medicines) page 64.

6. Workshop on the Future of General Practice, August 1977
   University of Witwatersrand, Division of Continuing Medical Education

7. Minister of Health, The Hon. Dr. S. van der Werwe
   quoted in "The Star" 5.8.78


10. Wyndham, C.H. in press


12. Horley, B. Paediatric Priorities in the Developing World
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
No R 1143
29 May 1981

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT, 1979
(Act 90 of 1979)

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO, THE CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF PUPILS AT, AND THE SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION OF PUPILS FROM, OR THE IMPOSITION OR INFLECTION OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS UPON, PUPILS AT STATE SCHOOLS COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND STATE- AIDED SCHOOLS AND ANY HOSTEL ATTACHED TO SUCH SCHOOLS

The Minister of Education and Training has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 44 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1 In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), except the expression "school", shall have the meaning so assigned thereto, and-

"circuit inspector" shall mean any officer of the Department in control of education in any inspection circuit determined by the Minister in terms of section 2 (2) of the Act,

"controlling body" shall, in the case of a State school or a community school, mean the governing council of such a school established by the Minister in terms of section 7 of the Act and in the case of a State-aided school or a private school the governing body,

"expulsion" shall mean the permanent expulsion of a pupil from school,

"school" shall mean any school as defined in section 1 of the Act, excluding colleges for teacher training, night schools and centres for the education of adults,

"suspension" shall mean the temporary expulsion of a pupil from school,

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

2 (1) No person shall be admitted as a pupil to any school by the principal unless—

(a) application for his admission has been made to the principal of the school by or on behalf of his parent or legal guardian,

(b) he is a Black Provided that where circumstances render that necessary, persons who are not Blacks may be admitted with the approval of the Minister on such conditions as he may deem fit

Provided further that where any such person is already enrolled at a school on the date of commencement of these regulations, it shall be deemed that the Minister's approval therefor has been obtained in terms of these regulations,

(c) the necessary classroom accommodation is available

(d) the principle is satisfied—

(1) that such a person does not suffer from any contagious disease and that his state of health is such that it will not be detrimental to the instruction of other pupils, and

DEPARTEMEN VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING
No R 1143
29 Mei 1981

DIE WET OP ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING, 1979
(Wet 90 van 1979)

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE TOELATING VAN LEERLINGE TOT, DIE BEHEER OOR EN BEHANDELING VAN LEERLINGE AAN EN DIE SKORSEND EN UITSETTING VAN LEERLINGE UIT, OF DIE OPLEGGING OF TOELERING VAN ANDER STRAWE AAN, LEERLINGE VAN STAAKSKOLES, GEMEENSKAPSKOLES EN STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOLES, EN ENIGE KOSHIUSE VERBONDUW AAN SODANIGE SKOLES

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), die regulasies wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1 In hierdie regulasies het die enige uitdrukking waaraan daar in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), 'n betekenis gehad is, uitgesonder die uitdrukking "skool", die betekenis wat aldaar daaraan geheg is, en tensy uit die samehaling anders blyk, beteken—

"beheersorgaan" in die geval van 'n Staatskool of 'n gemeenskapskool, die beheer as deur die Minister gekragtens artikel 7 van die Wet vir so 'n skool ingestel, en in die geval van 'n Staatsondersteunde skool of 'n private skool, die bestuursgroep,

"kragiginspector" 'n beambte in die Departement wat in beheer is van die onderwysers in 'n inspeksiekantoor ingevolge artikel 2 (2) van die Wet deur die Minister bepaal is,

"skool" 'n skool soos omgekeer in artikel 1 van die Wet, uitgesonder kollegs as die opleiding van onderwysers, aanskool en sentrums vir die onderwysers van volwassenes,

"skorsing" die tydelike uitsetting van 'n leerling uit 'n skool,

"uitsetting" die peramente uitsetting van 'n leerling uit 'n skool

TOELATINGSVEREISTES

2 (1) Niemand word deur die prinsespaal as leerling tot 'n skool toegelaat nie, tensy—

(a) aanvoer om sy toelating by die prinsespaal van die skool deur of namens sy ouer of wettige voog gedoen is,

(b) hy 'n Swarte is Met dien verstande dat waar omstandighede dit noodsaaklik, persone wat nie Swartes is nie, met die goedkeuring van die Minister toege- laat kan word op sodanige voorwaarde as wat hy goed ag Met dien verstande voorts dat waar sodanige persoon reeds by 'n skool ingeskryf is op die datum waarop die regulasies van krag word, daar geag word dat die Minister se goedkeuring ingevolge hierdie regulasies daarvoor verkry is,

(d) die nodige klaskamerakkommodasie beskikbaar is,

(d) die prinsespaal oortuig is—

(i) dat sodanige persoon nie aan 'n aansnekklike siekte ly nie en dat sy gesondheidstoestand sodanig is dat dit nie aan die onderling afbreek sal doen nie en
The Native Education Facelift Commission of 1940-1951 raised the following main points of criticism against the system prevalent in 1951:

1. "Native education" is not an integral part of a socioeconomic development plan.
2. "In itself native education does not possess any organic unity, but is divided into a perplexing number of divergent activities and is not planned.
3. "Native education is managed without the active participation of the Native nation, neither on a local nor on a wider basis.
4. The financing of native education takes place in a manner that has a minimum of educational influence on the native community, making planning virtually impossible.
5. Among others, the following changes have taken place since 1951:

The Department of Education and Training has also reached the stage where it offers a comprehensive and fully differentiated education programme.

This encompasses school readiness programmes and preprimary education, provision for scholarshipally and mentally retarded children, an upgrading programme for primary education, and ample provision for technical education, teacher training and tertiary education.

Technical education in particular is being developed at an astonishing tempo. The technical education programme includes a unique system of technical orientation starting at primary school level, academic high schools, technical colleges for trade training, and advanced technical education (Technikon training).

To provide for the demand for technicians and technologists, and to supplement the existing faculties for advanced technical education, the department, at present, is building a Technikon for 5,000 students at an estimated cost of almost R80 million. The Technikon already enrolled its first students in January 1970.

Two-year and three-year courses for artisan training (masons, electricians, fitters and turnery, etc.) are already offered at the New Brighton Technical College in Port Elizabeth, the George Taor Technical College in Soweto and at 22 colleges in the national states.

The Department plans to build another 20 technical colleges over the next six years. Ten have already started functioning in temporary accommodation this year. Most of these offer commercial courses as well as block release courses for employees in trade direction. Trade, theory, syllabuses for the National Technical Certificate, used throughout South Africa, have been in use at these colleges since 1978. Certificates attained are therefore nationally recognised.
Black teachers do twice as much... 3/6/81

The average size of a black teacher's class is 48 children while that of a white class is less than 19.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics show there are 3.7 million black children in primary and secondary schools with only 78,990 teachers compared with 967,500 white pupils with 51,269 teachers.

Statistics also show a net loss in the number of teachers at South Africa's 16,000 schools since last year. About 400 teachers were last year — 223 in black schools, 175 in coloured schools and 10 in white schools.

There was also a slight drop in the number of students at universities, technikons and teacher training colleges.

Boys outnumbered girls in white primary and secondary schools.
Unpaid teachers may seek new loan

Education Reporter

An Urban Foundation spokesman has accused the Department of Education and Training of "gross incompetence and immorality" in its treatment of Crossroads teachers, who have not been paid since January.

The Nokolo and Snel-umile schools were registered with the department in January. None of the teachers was paid until April and the Urban Foundation gave them loans for March and April.

At the end of April, most of the teachers were paid. But five, including principal Mrs Adelurile Mene, were not paid and applied to the Urban Foundation for loans, education projects manager Mr Len Smith said.

The five teachers have still not been paid and there was talk of applying for another loan.

BACKLOG

The acting chief inspector Mr P. S. Khoepo blamed local schools for the six-month delay. Mr Smith said: "It is gross incompetence. Does the government not see the immorality of what they are doing by exploiting people and then not paying them?"

"We feel morally obliged to help these people out, but if we do so we are keeping the government of our kids.

"We told the foundation and it told Mr Philip Kumakhoshe the regional director of education and training in Bloemfontein to apply for a loan and let payment speed up"
Call for action in black education

Mercury Reporter

FINANCE, a shortage of teachers, a common education system, the opening of tertiary institutions to all race groups, and the need for vocational training are areas requiring urgent action in the black education system.

Addressing a symposium, 'Education for Peace', at the weekend, Mrs. Themb' Henderson, wife of the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, also said the per capita expenditure gap should be closed across the board and a substantial increase in the budget for all education was a prime need.

I personally would like to see the introduction of tax-free grants and loans from the private sector for this purpose, she said.

The critical shortage of suitably qualified teachers could be solved by improving existing teaching conditions in order to entice those who had left back into the profession, she said.

Mrs. Henderson called for a common system of education for all pupils.

Boycotts

There is no reason why the Government cannot afford to be generous and start setting right the wrongs which have repressed black education for at least the past 20 years, she said.

The symposium, attended by women from movements from all over the country advocating peaceful change, was held at the University of Natal in Durban.

Speaking on the recent school boycotts which have crippled schools throughout the country at various times in the past few years, Miss Thandi Gwela of Cape Town said the decision on whether to continue using boycotts as a means of negotiating with the authorities would rest with the authorities themselves.

All the pupils and students want is what most white schoolchildren take for granted - free and compulsory education, workable classrooms, sports facilities, heating in cold winter months, decent teachers and a syllabus relevant to their needs, she
Mines to Upgrade Schools

As the war in Vietnam continues, the United States is faced with the problem of providing quality education for its military personnel and their families. The Department of Defense has taken steps to improve the educational facilities in the military bases and communities where military families are stationed.

The goal of these improvements is to ensure that children of military families have access to quality education. This includes providing adequate facilities, knowledgeable teachers, and resources necessary for a well-rounded education.

Among the measures taken are the construction of new schools, upgrading of existing facilities, and the recruitment of experienced teachers. The Department of Defense has also established partnerships with local school districts to facilitate the sharing of resources and expertise.

These efforts are part of a broader strategy to enhance the quality of life for military families. The Department of Defense recognizes the importance of education in the well-being of military personnel and their families. By investing in education, the Department hopes to contribute to the overall readiness and effectiveness of the military.

In conclusion, the Department of Defense is committed to providing the best possible education for its military personnel and their families. The upgrades to schools and facilities are a testament to this commitment. As the war in Vietnam continues, the Department of Defense will continue to work towards ensuring that military families have access to quality education.
there was a very good reason why people were opposed to the project: they saw it as a threat to the economy. The project would displace people and destroy the livelihoods of thousands of locals. It was estimated that the project would cost over $500 million and would take several years to complete. The local community had no say in the decision to proceed with the project and were not consulted about the impact it would have on their lives.

In contrast, the company that owned the mine was convinced of its benefits. They argued that the project would bring jobs and economic growth to the area. The company had invested heavily in the project and was confident that it would be successful. However, the local community was divided on the issue. Some people saw the project as a way to improve their lives, while others were opposed to it.

The result was a series of protests and demonstrations. The company was forced to delays its plans and hire security personnel to protect its property. The local community also formed a committee to negotiate with the company. After several months of negotiations, the company eventually agreed to make some concessions. They committed to hiring local people, providing training and job opportunities, and investing in local infrastructure.

The mine eventually opened in 1981. It was the largest copper mine in the world and was expected to produce over a billion pounds of copper per year. However, the project was not without its problems. There were reports of pollution and environmental damage. The local community continued to protest and call for a moratorium on the project. The mine eventually closed in 1989.

The legacy of the mine is still felt in the area. Many people are still concerned about the environmental impact of mining. The mining industry continues to play an important role in the economy of the region, but there is a growing awareness of the need to balance economic development with environmental sustainability.
THE Department of Education and Training has ruled that the principal of Etwatwa High School of Waterville will not be transferred. Students have demanded that Mr O H Gule be moved to another school and to demonstrate their anger they staged a five day boycott last month.

Students complained that Mr Gule does not have an interest at heart and we feel that he does not belong and represent Etwatwa. Mr B A Scholtz, the regional director of Dept in the Highveld region yesterday said: 'Mr Gule will not be removed from Etwatwa. Only the Minister of the Department of Education and Training has the power to remove or demote the teacher or a principal.'

He added that the students did not have genuine reasons for wanting Mr Gule to go.
Schooling for mine children

AN ambitious R2.5-million project aimed at upgrading the education of more than 5,000 black primary schoolchildren has been launched by Rand Mines. Although the schools still come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Training, the mining house is entitled to supplement teachers' salaries, construct additional schooling facilities such as libraries and media centres and contribute towards the stock of educational materials.

The department does provide the textbooks, desks and equipment, but more often than not there is a shortage of supplies and schools in outlying areas may have to wait long periods before receiving the “tools for their education.”

Plans in the pipeline for the immediate future are two new schools for the mines, the reconstruction of three primary schools, 12 pre-primary schools and classrooms and an expenditure of about R50,000 on new educational materials.

In order to prepare the teachers, Rand Mines have introduced teacher training courses and holiday seminars to assist teachers to come to grips with unfamiliar teaching aids and learn new teaching methods.

Teachers' wages are also to be increased in line with the Rand Mines company scales.

The group has a total of 29 primary and pre-primary schools located on mines throughout South Africa, with 115 teachers catering for the needs of more than 4,000 pupils.

The move to upgrade black schooling on the mines and to “provide the best education the company can”, was made by Rand Mines chairman Mr A C Petersen, and has already been on the drawing board for the past 14 months.

Education Officer of the project, Mrs McWilliams believes that if other companies followed the Rand Mines’ model, we could effectively improve the education of thousands of black children in South Africa.

The plan, at present only covers the schooling of primary schoolchildren, high schoolchildren whose parents work on the mines are bussed to the nearest Government schools.

“We are considering high schooling but this is dependent on Government permission. We are planning high schools in certain of our areas but we will have to wait and see what happens,” Mrs McWilliams said.
It's the super school

The junior class at Ekuphakameni. It is well equipped, not overcrowded and the teacher is well paid and well trained.

Report and pictures by Bob Davis

The school has enough desks, teaching aids and classrooms. The teachers are well paid and are kept up to date with developments in the world of education.

It is called the Ekuphakameni (the sky is the limit) Primary School and is run by a mining house for the children of its black employees at the Blyvooruitzicht goldmine.

The good news is that there are 24 others like it at various mines of the Rand Mines group and that the grand total in the mining industry is 60. The bad news is that hundreds of thousands of black children have to be satisfied with much less because the department of Education and Training cannot provide comparable facilities.

Headmaster Mr Livingston Hashe of Ekuphakameni is a man with a broad smile because he gets whatever he asks for in respect of equipment, classrooms and teachers.

Rand Mines has budgeted R1 600 000 for its black schools for the next five years. "But," says the group's education co-ordinator, Debbie McWilliams, "the budget is like elastic pants - it stretches.

A veteran teacher, daughter of a mining family, ("I grew up on the goldmine") with a postgraduate degree from UCT, Mrs McWilliams, has breathed life into an already enlightened education policy.

"She gives us whatever we ask for," teachers at the school said.

But apart from providing equipment, the group also ensures upgrading of the teaching staff by means of regular seminars.

Mr Hashe said, "I am a better teacher now than I was when I first came to this school in 1958, not only because of the experience but also because I have attended courses on many subjects.

Mr Hashe's wife, Martha, who teaches grades one and two at the school attributes her own proficiency to special training in regard to teaching six and seven-year-olds.

"I have learned how to teach by participation with the children and the aids have helped me to identify weak students who need additional attention," she said.

"A pre-school class is being started at Ekuphakameni, the first of six such classes at the group's schools.

Headmaster Mr Hashe has also asked for and is getting two more classrooms and a library.

"We are also building two more schools," Mrs McWilliams said.

A policy of improving the quality of life of all its employees was the motivating factor behind the provision of black education at Rand Mines-owned mines.

Although Rand Mines leads the field in respect of providing for black education for the children of employees, other mining houses have adopted the same policy and the budget totals several million rand.

The Chamber of Mines said the commitment to black education was a continuing one and not a new departure.

The Chamber noted that in all 200 teachers were in the employ of mines and that enrolment was 13 000 children at primary-school level.

While none of the mines had built a high school as yet, transport was provided for pupils to the nearest centre.

In addition to making provision at school level, the mining industry allocated increasing amounts each year for bursaries to a variety of educational institutions and for the subvention of teachers' salaries, the Chamber noted.

But what of the children of non-mining black families living in the vicinity of mines where schools have been established?

"We blink and admit them although we really shouldn't," a mining official admitted.

And Mrs McWilliams had a word of sympathy for teachers from ordinary Department of Education and Training schools.

"We were at a seminar discussing teaching aids," she recalled, "and among the teachers there were some from other black schools.

"I asked one of the other teachers for her opinion and she said, 'I cannot offer an opinion on these beautiful teaching aids, we don't even have enough desks at the school where I teach.'

A new pre-school teacher at the school, Mrs Martha Dithogo, discusses a project with education co-ordinator Debbie McWilliams.

Headmaster Mr Livingston Hashe of the Ekuphakameni Primary School is a man with a smile. He has six classrooms, six teachers and the school is soon to have a library of its own.
Group invests R2,5m in black schools

The Department of Education has taken the opportunity to invest R2,5 million in its private schools in the next five years. The group has taken this as a priority, as the Department of Education in its own words, has brought a project into its own hands, in which a Rand publisher will be poured into the hands of the Department.
The political dimension

"So it did not die down in Soweto. Because the children were fighting for more than not learning. Afrikaans or not having this special Bantu education thing. They were fighting because of their parents' unrest which came over them like a fever too."

— Elsa Joabert, The Long Journey of Poppie Nonqena

Education is seen by blacks as expressive of a political and economic system which has had little regard for the basic human needs of large sectors of the population. So not only education is on trial - apartheid itself is on trial, and those who toil under its weight are black.

However digested, the crux of the education crisis is simply separation, and the inequality that it incorporates. Therefore, any solution which, while recognising the needs of education does not relate directly to the essential need for much wider change in SA's society, will be a solution tainted by false reformism.

If wider change necessitates political and constitutional change, then it must be made. This is the only real hope of effective long-term solutions to the dilemma facing education. But, because the likelihood of radical movement away from present government policy is negligible, educationists and blacks have to discuss solutions within the present political constraints.

Traditionally, Pretoria has had difficulty in deciding between what is educationally necessary for the development of the economy and what is politically possible. Separate development is not compatible with the type of education economic growth demands.

Involvement in education is also a risky business for Pretoria. The very process of education sets free forces which conflict with its complex ideology. In seeking to control these forces it creates further tensions — some of a particularly violent nature.

The danger contained in shrill warnings of five years of pupil unrest — and the horrifying number of children killed — has stirred Pretoria and we can therefore expect to see the application of increased financial resources, compulsory education, the reduction of black class sizes, and the provision of adequate physical facilities.

But, however important these steps may be, they cannot compensate for the gross historical neglect — demonstrated in the staggering manpower shortage in SA now — or the political and socioeconomic dissatisfaction felt by the majority of blacks.

The cry now is for one education system. Given the non-negotiability of the Group Areas Act, for example this means finding a way of alleviating the problems without substantial political change. Demands for equal per capita expenditure on all children, equal school facilities and equal teacher salaries have been made repeatedly by educationists and blacks alike, and have often been presented by leaders of the black community as major political issues in their own right. Thus far Pretoria has been slow to respond to these demands, and only small gains have been registered.

Yet, alongside this cry, the voice of black consciousness emphatically rejects education reform of any sort that does not include serious political change.

Tomasanqa Kambule, mathematics lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, and ex-headmaster of Orlando High says: "By the time Pretoria thinks of one education system for all people with equal opportunities blacks will want equal legislature — one man one vote. So many things are wrong: that when one change is granted blacks will ask for more. School children are just developing a political consciousness.

Kambule is supported by members of black consciousness movements and spokesmen from the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) who say: "Compulsory education is a trick. A bone we are given to suck. If the bone is removed we will ask for meat. So it will not be removed. You cannot talk of raising education when people are struggling to find work. There is no possibility of this type of system being reformed as long as the political situation has not changed. A united system will bring uniformity of nondiscrimination. Apart from that, the real problem is that blacks are not happy with gestures when oppression and exploitation exist. Black education is gutter education.

Pretoria discards black consciousness aspirations as being representative of a minority group. This is not so. The movement cannot be statistically measured but there is no doubt it voices common black sentiments. (FM February 9). Feelings lie skin deep waiting for the opportunity of expression in whatever form.

If equal opportunity in education depends to some extent on the ability of blacks to make use of it then the question of the average black child's social and economic background must be raised. A young black child goes to a school with poor facilities and poor teachers. He comes from a poor home. And is probably the only one in the family with any length of school experience. His home is overcrowded, he shares a room with brothers who are labourers, there is little encouragement from his parents for education. His homework is done by candlelight because there is no electricity; there are no books in the house and no one is able to...
Therefore \( S_{\text{new}} = f(P_t) \)

The supply of wheat in period \( t+1 \) is a function of the price in the previous period.

\[ S_{1978} = f(P_{1977}) \]

Because farmers base their planned output for the year on the price of the previous year, any change in price will affect during the year, will affect demand but not supply, because the crops would already be planted.

help with homework problems. For him to be able to take full advantage of equal opportunities in education is also expensive although his chance of matriculating will obviously be improved. Nothing could be worse than the present system.

Although there is need for a serious initiative to break the legacy of Bantu Education. Indian Education and Coloured Education as yet, no clear structural plans have been made by Pretoria. M W Botha's statement that it is government policy to provide equal education for all is not sufficient to convince blacks that it is not more political rhetoric to subdue an inflammable situation.

Within the last 18 months, two opportunities for dealing constructively with the issue have been lost. Firstly although the 1979 Education and Training Act which replaced the notorious Bantu education Act of 1953 as the instrument of control and administration of black education, facilitated many practical and material improvements, it did not really come to grips with the separatist nature of black education, in fact it merely perpetuated the tradition of whites making the decisions for blacks.

Secondly, when Botha decided to reduce the number of State departments to achieve greater co-ordination and efficiency in the civil service, the Department of Education and Training was retained as a distinct separate organisation for black education. The decision was made on essentially practical and ideological grounds and the emphasis placed on continued black separation rather than on education and the co-ordination of the national effort in the development of human resources. This may well have been a disastrous choice, as the continuous neglect of coloured and black schools suggests.

Blacks now want action. The importance of clearly defined short, medium, and long-term strategies for change cannot be more strongly emphasised. Those blacks who are willing to take part in changes must be able to see clearly that they are taking place. Time is important not only because of the extreme pressures that exist but because the effects of compulsory education, for example will only be felt by the end of the century.

Pretoria is content to wait for the outcome of the BHR investigatory work. Many educationists — although agreeing that only political change will truly solve education problems — are also patiently waiting. The hope is that the investigation will at least produce the basic principles on which reform can begin. And, because hope springs eternal, the point that its findings can only guide Pretoria's thinking — not determine its policy — is quietly dismissed. It is a scientific investigation, and as such its proposals may or may not be applied.

The measure of acceptability will inevitably depend on how closely political issues are confronted. And Pretoria has the final say.

Yet, it is difficult to find reason for hope. In an interview with the PFM, Dr F. F. Hartenheims, Minister of Education and Training said it is a dream to think of one department of education in SA yet educationists feel that if there is to be any prospect for hope it must come out of a unitary system. The absolute minimum changes that will meet the approval of blacks are parity of investment in education, official representation for all races at the highest planning level where policy decisions are made, and equal opportunity for all in the education process.

Although implying the disappearance of existing separate education departments it would be naive to think that this alone will necessarily bring about fundamental change, or fully satisfy blacks in the long term. Again it is a question of politics and the fear that one system will revert to racial segregation where decentralisation occurs.

Reform can only be effective if the officials, whose job it is to carry out the practical application fully understand it and are willing to implement it. If not, reform decisions taken at higher levels will automatically be executed in the pre-established forms — as, for example, in the Department of Co-operation and Development. There is a very real possibility that this will happen so substantiating the maxims that the more things change the more they remain the same.

Economic conditions, and what percentage of gross national product (GNP) Pretoria spends on education will largely determine the tempo of change. This of course depends on other spending priorities such as Defence. If Pretoria ignores the importance of education as a critical factor in making this type of decision the charge of hypocrisy will be made over and over again.

And if there is any integrity in education planning, Pretoria must spend at least 6% of GNP on education immediately, with clear indications of moving up to 8% in the future. The contribution of 4.07% of GNP in 1978/79 is inadequate, and well below world averages. The US which is contracting its education system spends between 6% and 7% of GNP, and developing countries such as Zambia may spend as much as 13% of GNP on education.

Solutions can be found which will reduce the financial burden but they require one education system, and the disappearance of constitutional impediments such as the Group Areas Act. Better use could then be made of existing school buildings by sharing facilities instead of erecting new ones wherever overcrowding occurs and critical problem areas could be attended to by drawing from a national pool. This applies particularly in the case of teacher shortages.

Many solutions put forward by educationists would be unacceptable for white parents now, but may equally become the only alternatives if bloodshed and violence are to be prevented. Not only is apartheid synonymous with oppression it is expensive.

Although the final question is one of politics, Pretoria will have the chance to make amends after the BHR investigation submits its report. However should Pretoria choose to waste this chance it will guarantee no peaceful future for SA.
But it went further: education for blacks was not to be financed at the expense of whites, and it was to be implemented on the basis of "trusteeship, not equality and segregation." The CNE principles were based on the understanding that black education would be supported by white taxpayers, and thus they were not just for the benefit of blacks, but for the benefit of the entire country.

In the debate over black education, MARK ORKIN, senior lecturer in sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, replies to a recent letter to the 'Mail' on the subject by Mr. J. R. Rousseau, Director-General of Education and Training.

In his letter, Mr. Rousseau defended the CNE principles and argued that they were necessary for the development of black people. He claimed that the CNE principles were based on the understanding that black education would be supported by white taxpayers, and thus they were not just for the benefit of blacks, but for the benefit of the entire country.

Mr. Orkin responds to Mr. Rousseau's letter, and argues that the CNE principles were not based on the understanding that black education would be supported by white taxpayers, but rather on the understanding that black education would be supported by black taxpayers. He argues that the CNE principles were based on the understanding that black education would be supported by black taxpayers, and thus they were not just for the benefit of blacks, but for the benefit of the entire country.

Mr. Orkin's response to Mr. Rousseau's letter is significant because it raises important questions about the nature of education in South Africa. It challenges the notion that education is not just for the benefit of blacks, but for the benefit of the entire country. It also raises questions about the role of white taxpayers in supporting black education, and whether this support is truly beneficial to black people.

In conclusion, Mr. Orkin's response to Mr. Rousseau's letter is a call for a reevaluation of the CNE principles, and a recognition of the need for a revised approach to education in South Africa. It is a call for a more equitable and just approach to education, one that is based on the understanding that education is not just for the benefit of blacks, but for the benefit of the entire country.
No reply from DET on schools

The Department of Education and Training has been asked if it would consider responding to a letter from the Provincial Education Association in April 1994. The letter complained about the high school fees and uniforms in the Eastern Cape, as well as the lack of uniforms in the Northern Cape.

Mr P. Lekoliame, chairman of the association, said that if they did not get a response by the end of the week, they would directly approach the Minister of Education and Training.

Dr F. Hartzenberg, the minister, said that the children in lower primary schools are made to pay school fees of up to R10 and those in higher primary schools pay up to R15. The minister said that the parents were entitled to demand that their children be provided with uniforms and that the expenses be related to the income of the families. The minister also said that there should be one school uniform in the Eastern Cape.

Black traders in the township should also be allowed to sell school uniforms instead of children having to buy them in town.

Mr H. J. Both, the acting principal of the school, assured the Children’s Action Committee and the Department of Education and Training that the letter had been received and that the Department would act on it.

No such memorandum has reached the Department's offices in Pretoria.
Can a man who makes pipe organs also squeeze sweet melodies out of the ‘tone deaf’ TED?

Mr Fanie Schoeman, the new MEC for education in the Transvaal, hasn't had much time to formulate clear policy, yet already he is convinced that money — and lots of it — is the answer to the problems of white education. MARTIN FEINSTEIN reports.

we must try to provide for various groups on a differential basis.”

Traditionally, Mr Schoeman wants “as much contact as possible” with organisations such as the Transvaal Teachers’ Association and the Transvaal Old Boys’ Association.

“My point at the moment, of course, is that we are preparing for the council session in August and September and it is going to take up virtually all our time.

Then, in late September, there is the Administrator’s Conference in Bloemfontein, which means teaching unions will have to wait three months before they can hold in-depth talks with Mr Schoeman.

We have already visited some of the senior officials of the department, and gradually the opportunities will be created to meet the organised profession most definitely, as soon as the time is available,”

“I would like to listen to them find out whether they do have problems where the problems being solved and what they regard as the solutions.”

He will also meet them at the sixth annual symposia — one for each province of the Transvaal — organised by the TED.

What about the shortage of teachers in key subjects such as science and maths?

“You must realise that this is a national problem. There is a shortage in the private sector, not only in the teaching profession, and there is one case even in the world.”

“I don’t think anyone in particular can be blamed for this.”

“‘In-service training is more or less the best we can do. The department and all its officials are aware of these needs and problems, and they are being done.”

Although Mr Schoeman admits that there is no education crisis — “things are going pretty well, as far as the people who do have our problems”.

“We have a manpower problem and we have a financial problem. (The staff of the hands) I wish we had double the amount available.”

“During the crisis, the (‘I can tell you.’) he said, citing as evidence the fact that over 60% of Std 10 pupils reach matric, against 18% in 1948.”

Within the Transvaal, Mr Schoeman will be meeting, for example, with the National Union of Teachers and the National Union of South African Teachers.

“Unfortunately, these organisations are hoping their agenda will include the very real problems of the sector — the unpopular quota system, the shortage of English-speaking teaching assistants, and days to examine a department that has a reputation for insensitivity.”

And lastly, Mr Schoeman expects a full-scale attack from the Progressive Federation of Teachers, who are galvanised by both his education policies and the budget to the council, putting the finishing touches.

“I think it’s going to create some fireworks — at least I hope so. The council mustn’t be too dull!”

Mr Schoeman “My first duty is not to interfere in day-to-day education — in that area I am a layman.”

PHOTO: ROBERT MAGNUS

Mr Schoeman started work at Pretoria bank after matriculating in 1947. While studying part-time at the University of Pretoria, where he graduated with a BCom in 1951 and an MACom in business administration two years later — he joined what was then the only company in South Africa manufacturing pipe organs, acquiring a majority shareholding. Today he runs it as one of two successful businesses. The other is a construction firm.

Mr Schoeman’s political career began with his election to the Pretoria City Council in 1967 and the Provincial Council, as member for Waterkloof, in 1970.

In 1974 he was elected chairman of the council’s sessional committee on public accounts, the unofficial chief spokesman on finance.

After the first predictable question — “how do you feel about your new job?” — and the inevitable answer — “it’s a challenge and an opportunity” — we touched on more serious issues in the Transvaal’s education crisis, the future of whites-only teachers’ training colleges and the future of free schooling.

The big problem is money, says Mr Schoeman. He feels the Transvaal, which has over 35% of South Africa’s population and the country’s fastest growth rate, is getting a raw deal.

“Perhaps we need more of us is money. We are being hampered at the moment by a shortage of money. At the moment most of the problems have not been solved easily. We had the money”.

Perhaps it is a pipe dream, but I would like to have all reasonable resources available for the term being, you’ve got to explain to many people why their school grounds can’t be developed this year, why they have to wait for a hall.”

He hopes the SRSC investigation, headed by Professor J P de Lange and due to be handed to the Cabinet in about a month, will recommend that the province get more powers to raise money.

“The De Lange report will have all the important implications for the teaching profession and the relationship between province and central Government, could be one of two results — the powers in education will either be centralised or decentralised, and I expect the latter.”

“I would like to see a dispensation where we have more powers to obtain the money we need to get on with the job at the rate we are developing in the Transvaal, the present subsidy formula is insufficient.”

In 1971, 55% of the provincial budget was raised by the province, now the figure is only 17%, mainly from motor, hunting and fishing licences.

Does this mean the end of free education for whites?

“We will first have to await the outcome of the De Lange inquiry. I think they are most definitely going to make recommendations in this regard.”

“I get the feeling that we will move in the direction of the State providing a smaller, basic amount and that community contributions will be called upon what they want, in addition.”

“I think that would be a sound approach the State will carry on the responsibility to provide for those who can’t afford education, and tax those who can really afford it.”

But, says Mr Schoeman, communities must be defined so as to prevent “elites”, where wealthy suburbs pour money into their own schools, leaving poor areas to stumble along on Government grants.

“I asked what chance there was of teachers’ colleges opening their doors to black students, as the Johannesburg College of Education has done, even within the confines of the permit system.”

“I don’t think so,” he replied.

“I think JCE is a specific consequence, where they provide certain courses on behalf of the University of the Witwatersrand.”

“Our approach is to provide and supply facilities for the various national groups.”

I’m not fancying about small details, but generally...
By MZIKAYILE EDOCA

THE Wattville Community council has been called upon to request an urgent meeting with the Department of Education and Training to discuss the acute shortage of schools in the area.

This call was made yesterday by Mr N Mlokoti, a member of the Wattville Council.

He said "Only eight schools serve a population of 20600. This has resulted in many children loitering around schools."

He added: "Fifteen years have lapsed without schools being built in this area."

Mr Mlokoti called for the abolition of the plateau system. He said that temporary structures such as the ones put up for coloured and Indian schools should be erected to accommodate Form I to Form 4 pupils.

"Vandalism at all schools is horrifying. Doors and windows are smashed in the absence of security measures. School premises are used at night as gambling dens. Drug peddlers and illicit sexual acts have been found on school premises," Mr Mlokoti said.
Prestige black schools for E Cape

By BILL GARDINER

Two new black high schools at a total cost of almost R8 million had been earmarked for Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr. J.P. Engelbrecht, said in Port Elizabeth today.

Three similar schools have already been built at Mahopane East, Imbil and Port Beaufort.

In an interview, Mr. Engelbrecht said the schools — the Kweni Lomax High School in Zwelitsha, Port Elizabeth, and the Ngumbulo High School at Makana's Kop — would be prestige institutions.

Each school — planned to accommodate about 1000 pupils — would include 36 classrooms, a library, hall, four laboratories, three multi-purpose rooms, an administration block, a staff room and about eight hectares of sports fields.

The schools, which will cost almost R3 million each, will be completed in 1983.

In addition to the new schools being built, many existing schools in the region have been upgraded or have been earmarked for improvements.

In Port Elizabeth, Newfell, Cowan and KwaZakhele high schools now have new classrooms, libraries, laboratories and administration blocks.

According to the circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training, Mr. G.W. Merbold, a total of R8.5 million has been budgeted for black schools in the Albany, Bathurst and Alexandra districts.

Apart from the new school at Makana's Kop, other Grahamstown schools in the circuit were getting new classrooms, administration blocks and toilets.

Mr. Merbold said the Department of Education and Training had really "got down to business" since its establishment in 1972.

(contd)
Soweto schools: plans for a shift of emphasis

More emphasis is to be placed on technical and commercial subjects in Soweto schools next year, according to the area's education chief, Mr. Jaap Strydom.

"Eleven of our 56 secondary schools are to be changed to comprehensive schools which will have technical, commercial, scientific and general streams," Mr. Strydom said.

"This will mean thousands of children will have the opportunity to do technical subjects at school. It will change the picture of education in Soweto entirely."

This significant step was part of a programme to make education relevant, Mr. Strydom said. At present 140 Soweto teachers were being retained at Mafakane Technical Centre in Soweto and they would teach at the new comprehensive schools.

"It is impossible to build enough fully technical schools - so the alternative is to turn secondary schools into comprehensives to create bigger and more relevant options," he said.

"I believe other education departments will have to follow this pattern soon."

To keep up with the demand for technical education at least 100 teachers a year will be trained over the next 10 years in technical subjects for Soweto schools.

At present about 1300 students are receiving technical training at apprentice level or at technical high schools in Soweto. This number will increase when new premises for a second technical high school (in Diepkloof) and a technical college (in Dobsonville) are built.

Mr. Strydom is aware of criticism from the private sector that black schools are not producing the people needed in the market place.

"That is why we have such a concentrated training programme for teachers," he said. "Besides, the technical training we have set a deadline of the end of next year for every teacher in Soweto to have matric as a minimum qualification."

K Strong
Subject of Building Construction

C W von Duing
Subject of Building Construction

For the second best student in the

S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award
II: A R Low Keen
I: N D G Sessions

Fifth years respectively

II and III in the third, fourth G

for the best student in each of

TLA Prizes

P R Swift
Professional Practice

Supervisor's Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

In any year of study.

For the best all-around student

Bell-John Prize
Sash warns against tough controls

own correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Black Sash has warned that tough controls on black schools gazetted by the Government in May could turn thousands of young adults on to the streets and arouse bitter resentment in the black community.

The new regulations give education officials sweeping powers to expel pupils, close schools and bar enrolment by pupils above certain age limits.

The Black Sash condemned the measures as "the response of authority to the events of 1980" — a heavy-handed response to a situation which we were assured involved only 1% of black schools and 2% of black pupils.

The regulations, gazetted by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Pernie Hertzog, restrict the admission of Standard 8 or 10 pupils over the age of 20, and Standard 6, 7 or 8 pupils over the age of 18, and primary school pupils over the age of 16.

They will no longer be enrolled at schools or be permitted to continue classes without the permission of the Director-General of Education and Training.

The Black Sash said 16,000 black pupils over the age of 17 were still in Standard 5 last year — according to figures released by the department itself.

The consequences of the new legislation would be "disastrous" unless it was coupled with a massive programme of technical and adult education, the Black Sash said.

In fact, the government was contemplating an "immediate and drastic reduction" in the number of black secondary school pupils, or the introduction of another permit system "which can only arouse bitter resentment".

"It is well known that, owing to financial stringency and lack of facilities, black children often start school very late or suffer interruptions in their education, so that many pupils at the present secondary standards are in fact young adults," the Black Sash said.

The new regulations also provide for the summary expulsion of any pupil who incites or instigates or procures a fellow student to violate any regulation or instruction made in terms of the Act.

Expulsion also awaits any pupil who incites or takes part in a boycott of classes, protest march, sit-in or "any previous action".

Schools face closure if "in the opinion of the circuit inspector" the majority of pupils boycott classes and do not return by a prescribed date. School unrest would not be ended by stirring dissent, the Black Sash said.

Few aspects of the local scene had been more encouraging in recent months than the increasing support in "influential quarters" for educational reforms, it said.

(continued)
Normal attendance at schools

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 60 percent to 70 percent of the estimated 23,000 black pupils in the Peninsula have reported to schools for the new term, according to Mr P J Scheepers, circuit inspector for the Department of Education and Training.

Attendance on Monday, the first day of the new term, was 50 percent to 60 percent.

Attendance at the four black high schools and 31 primary schools in the Peninsula normally averages 90 percent.

Mr Scheepers said that more pupils were expected to report to schools in due course. There were no signs of a boycott and he was "completely satisfied" with the attendance.

"The situation is completely normal," he said.
School controls will cause more trouble — Sash

Staff Reporter

The Black Sash has warned that tough controls on black schools gazetted by the government recently could turn thousands of young adults on to the streets and arouse bitter resentment in the black community.

The new regulations give education officials sweeping powers to expel pupils, close schools and bar enrolment by pupils above certain age limits.

The Western Cape Region of the Black Sash condemned the measures as a "response of authority to the events of 1980 — a heavy-handed response to a situation which we were assurred involved only 1 percent of black schools and 3 percent of black pupils."

The regulations, gazetted by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferial Haffner, restrict the admission of Std 9 or 10 pupils over the age of 20, Std 6, 7 or 8 pupils over the age of 18 and primary school pupils over the age of 16.

In terms of the regulations, these pupils will no longer be enrolled at schools or be permitted to continue classes without the permission of the Director-General of Education and Training.

'Mind boggles'

The Black Sash said that 16,000 black pupils over the age of 17 were still in Std 5 last year — according to figures released by the department.

"The mind boggles at the social consequences countrywide of turning thousands of young people on to the streets in a period of severe unemployment."

The consequences of the new legislation would be "disastrous" unless coupled with a massive adult-education programme.

It appeared that the government was contemplating an "immediate and drastic reduction" in the number of black secondary school pupils, or the introduction of another permit system which can only arouse bitter resentment.

"It is well known that, owing to financial stringency and lack of facilities, black children often start school very late and/or suffer interruptions in their education, so that many pupils in the senior secondary standards are in fact young adults."

But this undesirable state of affairs would be phased out naturally by the policy of compulsory education to which the government is now committed.

The new regulations also provide for the summary expulsion of any pupil who "incites or instigates or procures a fellow student to violate any regulation or instruction made in terms of the Act."

Expulsion also awaits any pupil who instigates or takes part in a boycott of classes, protest march, sit-in or "any riotous action."

The regulations also provide for the banning from school premises of absent pupils who fail to return to classes by a specified date.

Schools now face closure if "in the opinion of the circuit inspector" the majority of pupils boycott classes and do not return by a prescribed date. These powers may be delegated by a circuit inspector, with the approval of the Director-General, to any of his officials.

"Marches, sit-ins and the 'boycott of functions' are classified with riotous behaviour."

The Black Sash said few aspects of the local scene had been more encouraging in recent months than the increasing support in "influential quarters" for educational reforms.

Industrial leaders had said more skilled workers were needed to maintain economic growth, pointing out that lack of basic education made many people untrainable and therefore unemployable.

The Human Sciences Research Council had been commissioned to investigate educational policy and administration. Afrikaner academics had called for "open" universities, colleges and technikons and the government had pledged itself to the goal of equal educational opportunities.
Sash warning on schools ‘misleading’

The Department of Education and Training has dismissed as “unfounded and misleading” a warning by the Black Sash that new regulations for black schools could turn thousands of young adults on to the streets.

“It is obvious that the Black Sash has joined the ranks of the unenlightened few who grasp at every straw in attempts to denigrate steps taken by the department to improve education for blacks,” the department said in a statement released yesterday.

The department said that the regulations were merely a consolidation and improvement of previous regulations and amendments with the addition of further age restrictions.

The regulations restrict the admission of Standard 9 or 10 scholars over the age of 20, Standard 6, 7 or 8 scholars over the age of 18 and primary school pupils over 16.

The department’s statement said the regulations had been reviewed “because of the department’s concern for the future of such pupils and because the department sees it as its responsibility to protect the interest of every child who is desirous to receive education.”

Other education departments had similar regulations, the statement issued by Mr G J Rousseau, director-general of the department, said.

It is an irrefutable fact that the quality of classroom teaching is seriously and adversely influenced by a wide age distribution in a particular class.

The department is doing everything in its power to establish homogenous class groups as is the case in other education departments, in an effort to improve the quality of education.

The Black Sash was apparently “blindly unaware” of progress made in the fields of technical and adult education. There were 23 technical colleges for blacks and a further 14 would be erected by 1987 in addition to the departmental technical orientation centres and was planning the erection of another 28 over the next five years.

Almost 500 adult education centres throughout the country save tuition to about 160 000 “adults” in courses ranging from literacy to matrix.

“The allegation that the government was contemplating an immediate and drastic reduction in the number of black secondary school pupils is absurd in the extreme. Already in 1987 the emphasis in the department’s planning shifted to secondary education.”
THE Department of Education and Training will build 561 new school class rooms and 29 centres by the end of this year at a cost of more than R100m in Duduzan, North on the East Rand.

This announcement was made yesterday by Mr F Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training who officially opened the MO Sebongu Senior Secondary School in Duduzan.

Dr Hartzenberg said during the past 25 years, since the separate Department of Education was established to cater for the specific needs of the black community in this country, there has been phenomenal growth and progress made at all levels.

He added, “During the same 25 years period, the number of schools for black pupils increased from 5,800 in 1955 to nearly 15,000. Similarly, the number of teachers in service at these schools advanced from 22,000 in 1955 to about 103,500 at the end of last year.”

Dr Hartzenberg further said equal education did not involve responsibilities on the part of the State and the Department of Education and Training only.

He said, “More than anything else, equal education for all the children of all national groups implies that the school, whether for black or white children, will strive to satisfy the standards that are set to meet the educational requirements of the communities concerned.”

The MO Sebongu Senior Secondary School was made possible through the concern and generosity of the world’s largest manufacturer of agricultural equipment, John Deere.

A donation of R400,000 by the John Deere Foundation in the United States of America to the Urban Foundation for the construction of a high school for black students in Duduzan, was prompted by the lack of high school facilities in the area.

The school, which was opened in January this year, has a staff of 15 including the principal. There are 710 pupils accommodated in 16 classes.
STUDENTS at Vosloorus Junior Secondary yesterday stoned and smashed windows of the school after protesting against what they called excessive corporal punishment.

And in a similar incident in Soweto police rushed to Emadwaleni High School in Mmabatho when about 1,600 students boycotted classes protesting the arrest of a colleague.

Students at Vosloorus refused to go into classes in the morning demanding a repeal of the excessive corporal punishment and an end to poor class attendance by teachers during school periods.

Violence erupted later when the angry students attacked the school building stoning all the windows on one side of the school block before leaving the school grounds for home. They claim they had been complaining about corporal punishment and the absence of teachers during lessons and nothing had been done.

In Soweto the entire school refused to go into classrooms in the morning demanding the release of a school prefect, Patrick Mpenyane, after putting up placards on the fence at the gate of the school.

Police were on the scene minutes later but left after the school's authorities had asked them to stay away. But two policemen who did not completely go away were seen seated inside their car parked across the street, some kilometres away.

Although students said the boycott would continue until their colleague is released, an official related this and said the students representatives had agreed that the boycott be ended today and all would go back to class.

Mpenyane was arrested on June 21 in Soweto during a bus stoning incident.
Excessive corporal punishment

Staff to meet riot students

THE PRINCIPAL and staff at the Vosloorus Junior Secondary school will hold a meeting before tomorrow to discuss students' grievances leading to the stoning and smashing of windows at the school on Tuesday, headmaster, Mr Solly Chivoli said yesterday.

Students stoned and smashed the windows after protesting against what they call 'excessive corporal punishment'.

When SOWETAN reporters went to the school yesterday, everything was back to normal.

The students refused to go into classes on Tuesday morning demanding a repeal of the excessive corporal punishment and an end to poor class attendance by teachers during school periods.

Mr Chivoli said: "The students should not have gone to the extent of breaking windows if they had anything they were not happy about. The first thing they should have done was to consult me and inform. They have put the school to a lot of expense because now we have to repair all the windows with money we could have used to do something better for them."

Mr Chivoli said he promised the students at assembly yesterday morning that he was going to look into their grievances and would call a staff meeting to discuss and iron out complaints.

Students interviewed by SOWETAN said they decided to go back to class after the principal assured them he was going to look into their grievances. They warned that if their grievances were not resolved by next week, they would 'take further steps'.

Violence erupted at the school when the angry students attacked the school building, stoned all the windows on one side of the block, including the principal's office. Before leaving for home, The students claimed they had been complaining about corporal punishment and the absence of teachers during lessons and nothing had been done.
boycott
No end to school
MAMELODI teachers have been issued with a circular from a school inspector attached to the Pretoria East Circuit preventing them from active participation in local civic affairs.

The circular, which carried a number of instructions relating to a teacher’s conduct bears the signature of Mr. JS Lekala a Mamelodi ward inspector of the Department of Education and Training.

The circular states: “Teachers are to keep away from politics, civic-matters and participation in community council elections by discrediting opposition parties or making statements in the press, public meetings.”

Mr. Lekala quoted Government gazette No 7555 which contained the Education and Training Act 90 of 1979 on the duties of principals and teachers.

As regards participation in politics and civic matters by teachers, the Act states “A teacher shall not use his position of office to promote or prejudice the interest of a political party.”

This means that the teacher can only participate in political or civic activities in his personal capacity and not as an employee of the DET.

The circular — the second from the local inspectors office — has angered several teachers who claim they are being treated like children.

Earlier this year the teachers in the community were given a circular carrying a code of conduct during school hours within school premises.

The form enabled the inspector, through principals, to monitor the teacher’s manner of dress, late coming, dodging of classes, and insubordination.

The form which DET later confirmed to have come from the ward inspector had stated “You are kicking bread out of your own mouth.”

EMBARASSMENT

Mr. Bernard Ndazana, president of the Vumelihlo-Vukani People’s Party yesterday said Mr. Lekala’s letter had caused much embarrassment to the community of Mamelodi.

He said teachers were regarded highly in the community as educated people and that Mr. Lekala should have just referred them to the Act without having written a circular.

Mr. G. Engelbrecht, chief liaison officer of DET said yesterday that the letter circulated by Mr. Lekala was a synopsis which only offered summaries of what the Act contained.

He confirmed that the teachers, according to the Act, were not barred from becoming members of political civic groups but that they were prevented from standing for elections without the Minister of DET’s special permission.
Vosloorus pupils out again over punishing.

FOR the second time students at Vosloorus Junior Secondary School protested against what they called "excessive corporal punishment" and refused to go to classes.

One teacher said: "The students refused to go to classes yesterday morning and at about 10 am left the school grounds for home.

She also said that the staff meeting which was supposed to be held last week had not yet taken place."
Minister moots ‘progress’

THE GOVERNMENT is making progress in its move towards equal education for all races, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg said yesterday.

Dr Hartzenberg was addressing about 200 students, parents and educationists at the official opening of the Tokelo Secondary School in Katlehong.

The narrowing of the gap in salaries of black and white teachers, he said, was another factor which showed the government’s seriousness towards equality in education.

From April 1 this year there has been parity in salaries of black and white principals, assistant principals and heads of departments in cases where their qualifications fell under categories C or higher, that is matric plus three years teaching experience.

At the same time, there has been parity in salaries of black and white circuit inspectors and officials in high positions. It is expected that parity will be reached in the field of normal teacher training. Mr Hartzenberg said.

Four years ago black teachers earned only 58% of their white colleagues’ salaries. This, he said, had been raised to 80%. The claim was heard frequently that the shortage of qualified teachers was due to disparity in salaries does not hold any longer. The salary gap between black and white has been narrowed within a short period, he said.

It is the government’s announced intention (deleted) that there should be equality in education for all racial groups in South Africa. This included privileges like sick leave, study leave, pension fund loans for housing and housing subsidies, he added.
Pupils receive books shortly before exams

MATRIC pupils at the Loyiso Secondary School in Zwide received 287 prescribed literature books yesterday — just three months before they will have to write examinations.

The books were bought by the African Books Committee from donations sent to the fund set up for this purpose.

The plight of thousands of black scholars was highlighted two months ago when the ABC and the Evening Post launched a joint appeal to raise funds to buy urgently needed books.

While textbooks in all subjects are supplied free to the pupils, this does not apply to prescribed books. As the students learn three languages, parents have to foot the bill for at least nine books, which are often very expensive.

Eighty matric pupils at Loyiso Secondary School are still without their Afrikaans poetry book — it costs R5.50.

A spokesman for the ABC, Mrs Bobby Melinsky, said there was not enough money left to supply these books.

But the matric pupils at the school are lucky compared with those in Standard 9. They need more than 1,300 books.

The principal of the school, Mr D Vingi, said the books delivered yesterday would be a great help to the teachers of the matric classes.

"It has been very frustrating for us to teach a class where only three pupils have the setwork book being studied," he said.
Science: black schools suffer

Mail Reporter

SCIENCE teaching in black schools was unsuccessful, an article in a leading science journal said yesterday. The article, in the South African Journal of Science, was written by Miss Marian Hewson.

There were many problems facing science teaching in black schools. Pupils and the black society were concerned and calling for improvements, she wrote. A single educational system for all pupils regardless of color was not only desirable, but essential.

However, she doubted that introducing more books, better teaching aids and programmes for black schools, would solve the problem of why so many students failed science.

"What is needed first is more research into the intellectual backgrounds of the children of this land," she said.

This research could help shape a science curriculum which could facilitate many more students' learning about the subject.

An editorial in the journal attacked the Government's education policies, blaming them for the shortage of skilled manpower in most professions.

"The simple view that building more classrooms and recruiting more teachers by improving salaries will bring the necessary care will obviously not do," the editorial said.

The present concern over the manpower shortage may make the Government rethink future education funding and teachers' pay.

"Any nation that so neglects its schools is on a sure road to mediocrity," the editorial said.

Dramatic Art

In 1981, a poet observed that each student had to best marks in an impressive subject in class.

For the best student in Classics: Dutchess Prize

Wu Fagan

I'm in the Department

For the best student (s)

Nederlands Embassy Prize

Miss S W Smuts

an Nederlands en Afrikaans student in Afrikaans for best in Afrikaans

Nederland Prize

Faculty of Arts

=====

Prizes
LESSON in the troubled town Vosloorus Junior Secondary school in Brits, where more than 1000 students have been boycotting classes, were back to normal yesterday.

Most of the students at the school have returned to classes and teachers have resumed lessons.

Students have been boycotting classes since last Tuesday after protesting against what they call excessive corporal punishment.

Students refused to go to classes demanding a repeal of the excessive corporal punishment and an end to poor class attendance by teachers during school periods.

Later, during the day they stoned and smashed windows on one block of the building including the principal's office before leaving the school grounds for home.

Earlier this week, police had to be called after the students took to the streets and marched to Illinge Junior Secondary school to seek support for the boycott. No incidents were reported during the march and nobody was arrested.

The spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said yesterday that the department was still investigating students' grievances which led to the boycotting of classes.
REV. CLAIRE EDUCATION ‘BEST’

BLACK people in South Africa should be very happy because they have the best education in the world, said the director of the control department of Education and Training, the Rev. J.A. Greyling.

At the official opening of twelve additional classes at the Thembeethu School, Zone 10 Meadowlands, Mr. Greyling told parents, teachers and education officials that Bantu Education was in no way inferior to any other system of education.

“Only the buildings and the equipment are inferior, otherwise Bantu Education is as good as any type of education. In fact, those people who say Bantu Education is inferior are those who do not understand it because it is too complex for them,” he said. “When some people do not understand things, they always say they are inferior,” he added.

Mr. Greyling, who was guest speaker, and was accompanied by the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Johannesburg region, Mr. J.G. Strydom, said when Bantu Education was introduced in 1948, some teachers did not understand it and had to be trained further.

Mr. Grewling said there was improvement in the training of teachers. He said teachers’ salaries were also improving.

If anyone says there is no improvement he must either be dead or he does not understand at all.

“Now it is only for the people of Soweto to improve themselves. If you go outside Johannesburg, people always say they do not want the people of Soweto,” he said.
Public Sector - Govt. - B.E.D.

1 August 1981 — 13 Nov. 1981
New black university for Pretoria

By Peter Sullivan - Political Correspondent

In a swift start to the business of the session, Government Ministers yesterday gave notice of 26 new Bills to be introduced in Parliament on Monday.

The Bills include one to establish a university for blacks near Pretoria.

It will be called Vista University.

The Bill will be introduced by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Hartzenberg.

The Bill will provide for the university's administration and for the control and regulation of its activities.

It is understood the university might not have only one campus. Faculties might be situated in different places.

The University will not be connected with the Medunsa medical school for blacks near Pretoria.

The idea is for the university to serve black people, specifically those in urban areas, according to official spokesmen.

The establishment of the university has been under consideration for a considerable time.

It appears the Department of Education and Training is eager to start building as soon as possible.

Cost details are not available at this stage.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Horwood, will introduce a Bill to control unit-trusts.

The Bill proposes consolidating laws on control, carrying on and management of certain trust schemes, among other things.

Mr. Horwood will also introduce a Participation Bond Bill to consolidate laws on the rights of holders of participations in certain mortgage bonds.

Many of the Bills are merely amending Bills, dealing with road safety, aviation, road transport, waterways, mountain catchment areas, agricultural credit, the Aliens Act and acts providing pensions for Indian, and coloured councils, members.

A Bill is to be introduced to repeal the Training Centres for Coloured Cadets Act of 1967.

The Minister of National Education will introduce a Bill to amend the South African Teachers Council for Whites Act.

The Bill proposes prohibiting any person not registered under the Act from pretending to be registered, and extending the prohibition to teach...
The teachers have responded to the
billions of dollars of school money
that has been cut from education
in the past year. They have
sent letters to their constituent
groups, requesting their support
for increased funding for
education. They have also
organized protests outside school
buildings and at city hall.

The students, too, have
responded to the
budget cuts. They have
organized walkouts and
 boycotts of classes,
 and have
protested in front of
school board meetings.

In the meantime, the
students continue to
attend classes,
but the quality of
education is
dwindling. The
teachers are
overworked and
underpaid,
and the
students are
frustrated and
dissatisfied.

The parents are
also
upset, as
the
quality of
education
is
declining.

The situation
is
desperate,
and
something
must
be
done
to
improve
the
situation.

In conclusion,
the
budget
cuts are
harmful
to
the
students,
the
teachers,
and
the
parents.

The situation
is
urgent,
and
action
must
be
taken
now.
Soweto principals make children pay for water

Parents claim has galvanised the town. Some principals were:
"I have had students pay for water and meals and other things. I have even had students fight over the money," one principal declared.

"We have had students pay for pencils, books, and even for the use of the school toilets," another principal stated.

"In some cases, students have even been forced to pay for the cost of putting up a noticeboard," a third principal added.

Parents have complained to the Department of Education, but so far, nothing has been done to address the issue.

"We are very concerned about the situation," said a parent. "Our children are being exploited and we want something to be done about it."
New Bill for black varsity.

THE ASSEMBLY — A Bill providing for the establishment of a university for blacks, near Pretoria, has been introduced in Parliament.

The university is to be known as "Vista University" and will, in terms of the Bill, also be able to conduct its activities at other places which the council with the approval of the minister may determine.

The Vista University Bill also provides for the appointment of a chancellor and a rector — Sapa.
TERM I : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake ................. JM 5
2. Victorian Poetry ............... MFB 5
3. George Eliot and Her Age .... VHH 5
4. Tennyson and Browning ........ BSL 6
5. Melville .......................... JMC 6
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ......... IEG 6
7. Contemporary American Poetry ... IEG 7
8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... JTB 7

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 8

TERM II : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake ................. JM 3
2. Victorian Poetry ............... MFB 3
3. George Eliot and Her Age .... VHH 3
4. Tennyson and Browning ........ BSL 4
5. Melville .......................... JMC 4
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ......... IEG 4
7. Contemporary American Poetry ... IEG 5
8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... JTB 5

LANGUAGES OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 5

TERM III : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake ................. JM 7
2. Victorian Poetry ............... MFB 7
3. George Eliot and Her Age .... VHH 7
4. Tennyson and Browning ........ BSL 8
5. Melville .......................... JMC 8
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ......... IEG 8
7. Contemporary American Poetry ... IEG 9
8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... JTB 9

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 9

TERM IV : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake ................. JM 13
2. Victorian Poetry ............... MFB 13
3. George Eliot and Her Age .... VHH 13
4. Tennyson and Browning ........ BSL 14
5. Melville .......................... JMC 14
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ......... IEG 14
7. Contemporary American Poetry ... IEG 15
8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... JTB 15

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 15

TERM V : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake ................. JM 19
2. Victorian Poetry ............... MFB 19
3. George Eliot and Her Age .... VHH 19
4. Tennyson and Browning ........ BSL 20
5. Melville .......................... JMC 20
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ......... IEG 20
7. Contemporary American Poetry ... IEG 21
8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... JTB 21

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 21

LANGUAGES OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 21

TERM VI : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake ................. JM 27
2. Victorian Poetry ............... MFB 27
3. George Eliot and Her Age .... VHH 27
4. Tennyson and Browning ........ BSL 28
5. Melville .......................... JMC 28
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ......... IEG 28
7. Contemporary American Poetry ... IEG 29
8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... JTB 29

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 29

TERM VII : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake ................. JM 35
2. Victorian Poetry ............... MFB 35
3. George Eliot and Her Age .... VHH 35
4. Tennyson and Browning ........ BSL 36
5. Melville .......................... JMC 36
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ......... IEG 36
7. Contemporary American Poetry ... IEG 37
8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... JTB 37

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 37

LANGUAGES OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 37

TERM VIII : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake ................. JM 43
2. Victorian Poetry ............... MFB 43
3. George Eliot and Her Age .... VHH 43
4. Tennyson and Browning ........ BSL 44
5. Melville .......................... JMC 44
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ......... IEG 44
7. Contemporary American Poetry ... IEG 45
8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... JTB 45

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 45

TERM IX : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake ................. JM 51
2. Victorian Poetry ............... MFB 51
3. George Eliot and Her Age .... VHH 51
4. Tennyson and Browning ........ BSL 52
5. Melville .......................... JMC 52
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ......... IEG 52
7. Contemporary American Poetry ... IEG 53
8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... JTB 53

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 53

TERM X : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake ................. JM 59
2. Victorian Poetry ............... MFB 59
3. George Eliot and Her Age .... VHH 59
4. Tennyson and Browning ........ BSL 60
5. Melville .......................... JMC 60
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ......... IEG 60
7. Contemporary American Poetry ... IEG 61
8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... JTB 61

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. Language and Attitudes ......... KM 61
Teaching aids help Soweto schools

The number of high school pupils in Soweto has risen from 15,000 to 22,000 since 1978 and this had made it difficult for the Department of Training and Development, the Regional Director responsible for Soweto, Mr. Jaap Strydom, said last night in the Springsbok Radio programme Top Level.

Commenting on the recently introduced programme of video-assisted lessons in the three basic science subjects — mathematics, biology and physical science — Mr. Strydom said many of the teachers in black schools were, although professionally qualified, under-qualified academically.

Therefore any teaching aid such as the one sponsored by IBM for the past two years, was of great assistance.

Mr. Strydom said it had been easy to introduce in Soweto because the majority of the secondary schools were electrified. The teachers and the pupils had reacted enthusiastically, with many of the teachers using the programme to update their own knowledge.

But, Mr. Strydom stressed, the video-aids were not designed to replace the teacher as it was precisely a teaching aid. He said the future for such a programme was unlimited once all concerned became accustomed to it.

The deputy chief of public relations with the department, Mr. Job Schoeman, said the teaching aid would have a beneficial effect on the standard of education in the future and would also help teachers to keep abreast of the latest developments in their fields.

Mr. Schoeman said mathematics, biology and physical science had been chosen because it was these fields that could give a wider range of employment opportunities to students. But the programme could be broadened to include other subjects once the experiment was proved a success.

Sapa
Racist Bill under attack

The second reading of a Bill to establish a university for blacks near Pretoria met with strong opposition in Parliament yesterday.

Mr Alex Boraine (FPF, Pretoria) said that after the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, promised to remove all reference to race from the statute books, the next Minister to raise wanted to introduce a racial measure.

Committee

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Perde Hertzog, said the Bill would be referred to a select committee after the second reading. Dr Boraine said that, with the second reading, the principle of the Bill was approved and the select committee could only work out the details.

The Bill was being introduced when the De Lange Commission's report on education had recently been delivered to the Minister of National Education, Sapa.
Anger as failed students sacked

By J'S MOJAPELA

A ROW is brewing over more than 300 students at
the University of the North (Turffontein) and the Univer-
sity of Zululand (Ngoye) who were sacked for the rest of the year because they failed June examinations.

They are affected by the "semester system" of examinations applied at both universities — which means failed June semester students do not qualify for the second term and must re-apply for admission next year to start again.

In Pretoria, angry parents and others met last night to demand an explanation of the university's policies.

**First-years**

And the General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said he would speak to the rector of Turffontein, Professor PC Mokgotho, about the expulsions.

A Turffontein spokesman said yesterday nearly 200 students, mostly first-years, were affected.

"They cannot go on to the second semester until they have passed the first semester. And the students cannot be accommodated on campus for the rest of the year," he said.

A spokesman for Ngoye said 139 students were affected.

Students who fail to gain the required number of credits to go on to any semester have to resume studies six months later by repeating the course they failed.

**Expulsion**

The semester courses failed are not offered during the second term.

Turffontein students affected said they were only informed of their expulsion when they returned at the start of the new term.

Last night's parents' meeting was convened by Dr Nachanche Mokone, an Afrikaans teacher, whose daughter was also "sent home," said he was organizing a parents' meeting in the Vaal region on the issue.

"Mr Stanley Kweyana, a Fer-
fortia parent whose daughter was told to leave Ngoye, where she was doing the first year of a BSc degree, said the new system was unfair to first-year students.

**Adjusting**

He argued that the first-year fail-rate was a universal problem. Recently matriculated students were still adjusting to the university environment when they wrote their first semester examinations in June.

It was unfair to expel students on the basis of academic performance between February and June.

Prof Mokgotho said yesterday that students who obtained less than a 40% mark were not allowed to proceed to the second semester.
Record number of Blacks could qualify to teach

Mail Reporter

A RECORD number of framee teachers will write their final examinations in November this year, according to figures released by the Department of Education and Training.

A total of 14,987 candidates throughout the country, including the homelands, will sit for their final examinations — 13,735 candidates more than last year.

According to the department's deputy chief inspector officer, Mr J A Schoeman, 7,224 candidates will write the Primary Teachers Certificate (PTC) examination.

**Unqualified**

Mr Schoeman said 6,180 candidates would sit for a specialisation course in the Primary Teachers Certificate (PSTC) examination. This is a one-year teacher training course for unqualified teachers with teaching experience.

A total of 377 candidates will write the Junior Primary Teachers Certificate (JPSTC) examination.

And 1,672 candidates without degree courses will sit for the Junior Secondary Teachers Certificate (JSTC) examination.

A further 669 candidates who had degree courses will write the examination. Mr Schoeman said these were candidates who were studying for degrees through the University of South Africa.

A total of 87 candidates will write the Senior Secondary Teachers Certificate (SSTC) examination.

**Homeroom**

Another 13 candidates will write the SSTC examinations in senior home economics. Mr Schoeman said these were candidates who had homeroom courses in the JPSTC.

Fifty-one candidates would sit for a diploma in special education, a course designed for those who specialise in teaching the deaf, blind or crippled.

Mr Schoeman said 100 candidates would write a one-year specialisation course examination, a course for those who specialise in subjects such as homeroom, woodwork, arts or trades.

Seventeen candidates have enrolled for the Pre-primary Teachers Certificate, a one-year course which was introduced last year for the teaching of five-year-old children who were not yet attending school.
Another East Rand youth shot dead

PUPILS
BOYCOTT
SCHOOL

STUDENTS at the Illinge Secondary School in Vosloorus yesterday refused to go into classes following the death of another student who was shot during confrontation between police and about 800 youths at the weekend.

The student, Richard Phoko, of 1632 Mofokeng Street, was shot dead after the funeral of another student, Veli Samson Nkosi. Nkosi was shot by a policeman after he was reportedly found driving a car without a licence.

After the funeral at the weekend, about 800 youths marched to the house of the policeman who shot Nkosi, where they found about 40 policemen guarding the house.

During the confrontation that ensued, Phoko was shot dead, and two other people, one of them a policeman, were injured.

The two were admitted to the Natal Spruit Hospital. Another student, Mangisa Muhlanga, of 1633 Dithlo Street, was reported to have been shot in the arm and subsequently detained. However, this could not be confirmed.

A spokesman for the East Rand police yesterday confirmed that Richard had been shot by police.

According to information I received, the youth was shot dead during a battle between the students and the police. Police had used teargas as had to shoot in self defence when about 800 school kids attacked them with stones," he said.

Police

Richard's mother, Mrs Lester Phoko, told the SOWETAN yesterday that the information was that Richard was shot when police charged a group of youths. When the youths scattered, she said, a policeman chased Richard and shot him.

Mr Moses Mchahada said that while the students had gathered outside the house of the policeman who shot Veli last weekend, police arrived. The students scattered, and in the confusion that followed, shots were heard.

Yesterday a tense atmosphere hung over the township before the students held a meeting and refused to go to classes at Illinge, where Richard was a Form Four student.
Black varsity plans a serious mistake — prof

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

The government's plan to establish a new black university near Pretoria is "a very serious mistake," says the principal of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor J D du Plessis.

"Prof Du Plessis said, in a statement issued by the university's Press office, that while another "conveniently located" campus might be needed for urban blacks, "it is a major mistake to start a new university without offering existing universities in the area an opportunity to fill the need."

"Had this been done, more black students could have been accommodated in a wider range of disciplines, without significant inconvenience and with great benefit to both black and white student populations," Prof Du Plessis said.

"By the same token it is a major mistake to establish a new university without granting it full autonomy, with the right to practise an open admission policy if it so desires."

Prof Du Plessis called on the government to reconsider its decision to build the university and also to release the final reports of the Viljoen-Relief and De Lange commissions of inquiry into education in SA.

"South Africa needs a fully autonomous, nonracial, tertiary education system in a single department of national education — our country will not achieve its full potential without such a policy," he said.
Students end boycott

M/Z/kayise Edom

Students at Ilhange High School in Vosloorus, Boksburg, have ended their two-day class boycott. The protest followed the death of a student who was shot during confrontation between police and about 800 youths at the weekend.

Everything was back to normal at the school yesterday but the atmosphere in the township was still tense with police still patrolling the streets.

The students decided to go back to classes after their attempt to march to the local police station on Tuesday failed. The march was planned in protest against the killing of a fellow student, Richard Phoko, who was shot dead by police at the weekend.

More than 1000 pupils from Ilhange and Vosloorus Junior Secondary School had planned to take part in Tuesday's protest march, but they dispersed after being warned by police that the march was illegal.

Phoko, of 1162 Mofokeng Street was shot dead after the funeral of another student, Veli Samso Nkosi.

Nkosi was shot by a policeman after he was reportedly found driving a car without a licence. After the funeral at the weekend, about 800 youths marched to the house of the policeman who shot Nkosi, where they found about 20 policemen guarding the house.

During the confrontation that ensued, Phoko was shot dead and two other people, one a policeman, were injured.

Phoko will be buried on Saturday at the local cemetery. A funeral service starting at 11 am will be held at the local Roman Catholic Church and the cortège will leave for the local cemetery at 1 pm.
still to be tabled, would reject this proposal by recommending that campuses be open to all races.

Vista University is perhaps an extravagant attempt to avoid this necessity. There are already 19 universities in SA and each homeland is scheduled to have its own "autonomous" campus. The Transkei and Bophuthatswana universities are already in existence, while satellite campuses of the University of the North (Turflane) have been set up in Venda and QwaQwa. Vista will thus be the 22nd university — giving SA one of the highest university-student ratios in the entire world.

It is not clear how the Vista campuses, which are expected to be established in various centres, will cope with providing technically skilled manpower. Permitting blacks to enrol at institutions like Wits, UCT and others is seen as the most logical answer.

The image of inferior black education is likely to rub off on Vista. So, probably, will the chronic unrest which has marked black campuses and caused a sluggish production of graduates.

**UNIVERSITIES**

**An ideological vista**

The proposed establishment of an urban black university indicates confusion between Pretoria's ideological need to control black students through tribal colleges and the urgent economic necessity of training black manpower.

According to Mark Orkin, who lectures in sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, the Vista University Bill, now going through Parliament, is a last ditch attempt by verkramptes in the Department of Education and Training to maintain their increasingly tenuous grip on black students.

Pretoria is not prepared to abandon the Extension of University Education Act, 1958, despite hopes that the De Lange committee would recommend it. This Act limits black admission to white campuses except with the permission of the Minister. The anticipated increased numbers of black students and the economics of black campuses, together with the involvement of black students in controversies on white campuses, is the probable reason for the hurried move to start an urban black university.

The Department of Education and Training (Det), which is expanding black education, estimates that in 1984 the number of black matriculants will pass the number of whites.

Over the last five years there has been a 300% plus increase in black matriculants — from 9 000 to 30 000. Student numbers on black campuses rose from 4 000 to 7 000 (a 75% increase). The Det trend also tallies with projections by two universities. Wits expects that about 70% of its students could be black in 20 years — government policy allowing Unisa reckons that in the same period "non-white" students could make up to 80% of its expected 120 000 enrolment.

Already black campuses are being stretched to take in extra students and new residential facilities will entail more capital expenditure. As a result, Pretoria seems to have reversed its policy on tertiary education in the "homelands." Although it was known the Viljoen-Retief committee was looking into the possibility of an urban campus, many expected that the De Lange committee, whose report is...
SOME of the stranded pupils receive tuition from voluntary Indian teachers in Orient Hall because the Department of Education and Training would not allow them to write supplementary examinations.

Voluntary teachers help stranded matriculation pupils

African Affairs Reporter

VOLUNTARY teachers in Durban are helping more than 164 African matric pupils who were refused permission by the Department of Education and Training to write supplementary examinations in March this year following a delay by the department to release exam results.

The entire Umbumbulu circuit, involving four high schools, did not receive the results in time and were late to register for supplementary examinations. The circuit inspectors and school principals waited for three months to get the results.

When the results eventually came those pupils who had failed certain subjects were too late to register for the supplementary examination. Representations were made without success to the department to allow them write.

The Mercury was told by the department the examination scripts had come too late. They had been sent by a goods train instead of a passenger train. When the scripts eventually came a special marking panel had been appointed by the department to mark the scripts.

Mr Dan Makanya, community leader in the district, visited Pretoria to plead with the department to allow pupils to write the supplementary examinations but officials told him it was not their fault.

Mr Makanya then set up classes for the stranded pupils. Several Indian teachers volunteered to assist the pupils because all the high schools were already full.
Dr A. L. BORaine asked the Minister of Education and Training: 206

(1) What facilities and courses are available for the training of Black persons (a) as (i) welders, (ii) electricians, (iii) carpenters, (iv) motor mechanics and (v) blasters and (b) in other trades?

(2) How many Black persons were enrolled for each such course in 1979 and 1980, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) and (2) Pre-employment training towards obtaining the National Technical Certificate I to III is offered at 18 technical colleges and institutes in the Republic of South Africa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>At how many colleges/ institutes offered</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welders</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>299</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electricians</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor mechanics</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blasters</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricklayers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Painters and Glaziers</td>
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<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather Workers</td>
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<td>220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumbers</td>
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<td>113</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tailors</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upholsterers and Motor Trimmers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor-body repairmen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watchmakers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Tucking into profits

By LEN MASEKO

A GROUP of tuckshop owners catering for Soweto schoolchildren are complaining of discrepancies in rent — in some of 200 percent — charged by principals for their small businesses.

The tuckshop owners, whose businesses cost between R60 and R1 000 to put up, said rent charged by principals varied from R10 to R30. Those paying between R20 and R30 said the rent was "too much" and cut into their profits.

One of the owners, who has tuckshops in three schools, said she paid a rent of between R20 and R30 in each school.

She said one principal charged her R10 more if his school hosted schoolchildren from outside Johannesburg.

"I want to know why the rent for tuckshop owners differs while we occupy the same size of land and deal in the same business. The Department of Education and Training should do something about this because we are losing. The rent charged by these principals is slicing into our profits, especially if you consider the size of our businesses," she said.

...
Fort Hare boycott claim

FORT HARE UNIVERSITY authorities yesterday blamed outside political activists and criminal elements for the trouble that flared on the campus on Monday. 

The authorities believe that the real reason behind the more than 10 percent of students who boycotted lectures was not grievances over meals but something else, unrelated to the university.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Norman Holiday, chief public relations officer of the university, said the students' stay-away started after pamphlets were distributed on the campus calling for a food strike. This followed a meeting of all students on Sunday evening where complaints over the quality of poor food were aired.

On Monday several hundred students attacked several buildings, with stones and broke windows. Among the buildings were the administration block, the student center, and the kitchen in which they tipped food onto the floor.

Because the situation was getting out of hand, Mr. Holiday said, police — some of them in camouflage uniforms with dogs — were called to protect life and property as well as to stop hooliganism and criminal elements among a few students.

He said he could not understand the students' complaint of low-quality food because the university's food was supplied by a nationwide institution that also caters for all other universities in South Africa.

Mr. Holiday added that yesterday they had 50 percent attendance at lectures and said he hoped everything would be back to normal when they reopened next week Wednesday (September 9). The university closed today for a short holiday.

tax authorities may challenge the different prices to different countries.

Domestic Tax Authorities

Often a firm in a fairly low-tax domestic country, will sell goods to subsidiaries in high-tax countries at a low price. In the United States, the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) is on the guard against this type of practice, because they do not want to lose taxable revenue. They state that all export prices must include domestic research and development expenses.

The domestic tax authorities also keep an eye on low transfer prices for the specific purpose of financing a foreign subsidiary at the expense of domestic profits.
R10m for Cape African schools

By MOGONE MOLELE

The Department of Education and Training spent R3 million in upgrading African schools in the Port Elizabeth area last year, according to its regional director, Mr P Engelbrecht.

A further R10 million will be spent in the present financial year to build more schools and upgrade others in the Eastern Cape.

Some of the schools, such as the Daniels Primary School in Zwede and the nearby Ndabezelo Secondary School, were damaged by vandals.

Four new schools are being built and nine others are undergoing a major facelift, according to Mr Engelbrecht.

The new schools include the Cathcart Primary, being built at an estimated cost of R650 000, and the Kwezi Lomso Secondary school in Zwede, which will cost about R2.5 million.

In Grahamstown, the Nombulelo Secondary school is being built at a cost of about R3.8 million.

A new laboratory was built at Cowan High last year, while the old one was upgraded. Also, 14 new classes and new toilets for the pupils were built.

At Daniels Primary, where doors and window panes were stolen by looters last year, six additional classes, a new administration block, toilets and fencing were provided.

The eight schools upgraded last year were included in the New Brighton Cowan High School, where improvements costing almost R500 000 were made, and Zwede’s Lomso High School, which was upgraded at a cost of R565 000.
No. R. 161, 1981
COMING INTO OPERATION OF THE TECHNIKONS (EDUCATION AND TRAINING) ACT, 1981
(Act 27 of 1981)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 31 of the Technikons (Education and Training) Act, 1981
(Act 27 of 1981), I hereby determine that the said Act shall come into operation on 1 January 1982

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Warmbaths this Nineteenth day of
June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council.

F. HARTZENBERG

No. R. 161, 1981
INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP TECHNIKONS (ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING), 1981
(Wet 27 van 1981)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 31 van die Wet op Technikons (Onderwys en Opleiding),

Geeë onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Warmbad, op hede die Negentende
dag van June Eenduensend Negehonderd Een-en-tagig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. HARTZENBERG
Education is the cornerstone of the human experience. It equips individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary for personal development, societal progress, and economic advancement. In a rapidly changing world, the ability to learn and adapt is crucial for success.

Living Education... By Botlhoko Makheha

Sowetan 19/12/98

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9. Section 28 of the Companies Act places a duty on directors to draft consolidated annual financial statements.

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8. The equity method thus more fully reflects the investor's share of the investee's gains and losses. However, it is important to note that this method may be more complex and require additional disclosures.

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7. In order to ensure accountability and transparency, companies are required to provide detailed notes to the financial statements. These notes should include information on significant transactions, related parties, and non-current assets.

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6. The matching principle requires that expenses be matched with the revenue they generate. This ensures that financial statements accurately reflect performance over the accounting period.

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5. Assets and liabilities are recorded at their historical cost unless revaluation is deemed appropriate. However, this approach may not always reflect current market values.

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4. The concept of conservatism requires that companies exercise caution in their accounting practices. This means avoiding the overstatement of assets or the understatement of liabilities.

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3. The cost principle dictates that assets are recorded at their acquisition cost. This method is simple but may not accurately reflect the economic substance of transactions.

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2. The revenue recognition principle requires that revenues be recognized when earned and realizable. This ensures that financial statements reflect the company's performance accurately.

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1. The principle of consistency requires that similar transactions be accounted for in a consistent manner. This ensures that financial statements are comparable over time.

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The education of women in the region is critical to sustainable development. By investing in education, communities can break the cycle of poverty and create opportunities for the future.
Government believes it will meet teaching needs

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY --
The government believed it would be able to meet the future need for qualified black teachers, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Forde Hartzenberg, said last night.

He was replying to calls by the Opposition for a dramatic increase in the amount of money spent on black education, and particularly on teacher training.

Dr Hartzenberg said that teacher training colleges in South Africa were already producing 7,000 black teachers a year and those in the three independent homelands were producing another 2,500.

Without resignations or retirements, this would just about meet the estimated needs of the year 2000. However, great improvements had already been made in producing qualified teachers and there would be further improvements as the years went by. This in itself would just about meet the estimated black teacher needs.

He believed also that the black population would not increase as fast in the next 20 years as it had over the past 20 years.

Teacher training, he said, was priority number one in his department, followed by technical training and then secondary education.

Pointing to the progress that had been made in the first few years, he said that while there were more black Sub A pupils than the total number of white school children today, a few years ago the total number of black school children in all standards was equivalent to the number of black Sub A pupils today.
Research discloses illiteracy

Staff Reporter

FEWER than half the black pupils coming out of the South African education system last year are classified as literate in terms of a study by the Research Unit for Education System Planning at the University of the Orange Free State.

School-leavers who did not pass Sub A are classified as illiterate and numbered 125,287, while there were 100,676 in the semi-literate group — those who obtained Standard 2. The literate group, which includes pupils with Standard 3 to 5, numbered 133,931, those with junior secondary were 105,729 while senior secondary figures stood at 39,516 and teachers at 6,010.

The study found that considerably more black pupils were in school in the black homelands than in the remaining part of the Republic, and in all areas the relative decrease in pupil numbers per standard was far less for girls than for boys.

School ‘outflow’

The ratio of black pupils in the higher standards to those in the primary standards was small, indicating, according to the compilers, an outflow at all school levels and a flow of black manpower into the economy of the country.

Total enrolment of black pupils last year was nearly five million compared with white enrolment of just over one million, coloured 760,167, and Indian 220,230.

The study predicts total black pupil enrolment could be more than 6.3 million in 1965, resulting in a significant rise in the outflow of skilled manpower.

In the past decade the increase in black enrolment was about seven percent a year.

Black enrolment in the sub-standards was dominated by boys, but from Standard 2 to 5 girls greatly outnumbered boys. Many more boys than girls, however, obtained a Standard 5 qualification.

Undertaken in the spirit of the Manpower 2000 project, the study is intended to improve employment prospects in Southern Africa.
Form three is fed up

By Sello Radeihata

FORM three students at the Orlando High School in Soweto are up in arms over the alleged reluctance of their principal in refunding them part of their examination fees.

The students yesterday told SOWETAN that their principal, Mr M A O Mthembu, has continually promised to refund them half their exam fees after the Department of Education and Training (DET) announced that it was reducing the fees from R16 to R8. The students had already paid the R16 for this year's examinations before the announcement. He has not done so in four months of promises.

However, Mr Mthembu was yesterday said to have gone to a bank in town together with some of the student leaders to prove the money was banked. They also said he had been telling them different stories as to where the money is.

The students had other grievances among which were:

- They claimed the school tuck-shop was more expensive than the nearby shops.
- Shortage of textbooks.
Education protects

THREE major educational projects involving the University of Fort Hare, the Ciskei Department of Agriculture and the University of Port Elizabeth will be sponsored by a leading oil company.

It was announced this week that Mobil Oil Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd., would again finance the Chair of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development at the University of Fort Hare (R10 000) as well as the Ciskei Agricultural Cartographic Development project (R12 500).

In addition, the University of Port Elizabeth will receive a R10 000 grant for their extra-curricular programme.

The source of funds is the equity accounted earnings from operations, while the matching application is the same amount considered to be re-invested by the investee. Where an associated company incurs losses, the investor’s share therein is considered to be an application and the matching source is the disinvestment by the investee, i.e. a write down in the carrying value. The reader should note that in the interests of annual financial statement articulation:

"The amount to be included in the funds flow from operations ought to agree with the amount included in the profit and loss statement of the entity applying the equity method." (21).

6. **ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES.**

Reference to the expanded fundamental objective of corporate reports immediately highlights that the equity method is deficient in certain respects. This inadequacy has been given recognition in the S.S.A.P. 1 and was re-affirmed in E.D. 25, which states:

"More detailed information about associated companies tangible and intangible assets and liabilities should be given if the interests of the associated company are material in the context of the investor group accounts." (22).
Govt probe into
irregularities at
PE centre

BY BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Depart-
ment of Education and Train-
ing has been advised by the
Advocate General to tighten
control measures at its in-
institutions, after an investi-
gation into irregularities at an
unnamed Port Elizabeth
institution.

The Advocate General, in
his report to Parliament, said
that in February last year a
complaint was received in re-
gard to alleged irregularities
at a technical centre at Port
Elizabeth under the control of
the Department of Education
and Training.

As a result two investiga-
tions were made by the de-
partment concerned and on
that basis the Advocate Gen-
eral found:

- A considerable number of
  unauthorised kilometres had
  been travelled in a Govern-
  ment vehicle;

- The principal had com-
  plete control over the purchase
  of materials for all the fields of
  training and workshops at the
centre, and no record was kept
of materials used by pupils.

- Although no definite find-
ings could be made that con-
sumable material was mis-
appropriated, the defective
book-keeping and lack of con-
trol led to the principal and
teachers being seriously
tempted to misuse State
property.

- The principal bought large
  amounts of blackwood and
yellowwood although the pupils
  only used meranti and pine.
The principal claimed he had
bought the wood with his own
money to manufacture fur-
iture for sale to the public for
his own benefit.

- The furniture was appar-
ently manufactured in the
State workshops and no pay-
ment was made to the State
for the use of planing, sawing
and welding machines or
electricity.

- Tools which were to be
  written off or destroyed had
  been sold to staff at very low
prices without the approval of
the Treasury when they should
have been sold at auction.
SA's black education ‘irrelevant’

Industrial Reporter

ONE of South Africa’s top businessmen yesterday criticized Bantu education as being “almost totally irrelevant” and said even very poor black states were doing at least as well as the Republic to improve their peoples’ learning.

The chairman of Anglo-American Corporation’s gold, and uranium division, Mr D.A. Etheredge, told a dedication ceremony at the Cape Technikon that a 10-to-one ratio in the ‘gap’ between spending on white and black education in South Africa had remained about the same in the past 10 years and appeared to be continuing.

Spending on whites last year was R640 a head compared with R68 for blacks in the so-called white areas.

“It is quite impossible to justify this overseas even to our friends. The world understands that there is friction when different races live side by side, when there are rich and poor in the same country, and where there are deep-seated religious differences.

“But not even our friends can understand a system in which the state consciously spends vastly more on the education of a minority of children whose only difference is in the colour of skin. This is our greatest shame, something we cannot excuse.

Unjust disparity

“The least we must do is be conscious of the unjust disparity and move as rapidly as possible to a more equitable situation.”

Mr Etheredge said bearing in mind white views on post-independence Africa, it should be noted that the contribution of white colonizers to education was minimal and that most black governments had not taken over a firm base on which to build a country.

There had, however, been some significant achievements since independence, he said.

Zambia, which had 103 graduates at independence in 1964, was now producing 500 a year.

Primary-school enrolment had increased by 150 percent since independence while secondary schools had 5.5 times as many pupils. More than 1 000 schools had been built.

Although technical education for blacks did not exist in Zambia in 1964, there were 243 black engineering graduates by last year, probably more than in South Africa, he said.

Poor country

Lesotho, one of the poorest countries in the world, spent 20 percent of its budget on education compared with about 13.5 percent in South Africa and Zambia, and 40 percent of primary school children went to secondary school.

Zimbabwe was still a mirror image of South Africa with per capita expenditure on white education being 11 times that on blacks, only 8 percent of the budget was devoted to education in 1977/78 and 9 percent in 1978/79 pupil-teacher ratios were better than in South Africa.

This situation was “entirely unacceptable to the Mugabe government and one must assume that drastic action is being taken to change it.”

“There is no-one, repeat no-one, in the white community of South Africa who can escape some responsibility for the unhappy state of education in this country,” he said.
Western Cape: Blacks employed by Education and Training/Statutory bodies.

Q 1451 (L 236)
Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Education and Training, (a) how many Blacks are employed in the Western Cape by (i) his Department and (ii) statutory bodies for which he is responsible and (b) what is the estimated average figure in respect of each such category for the preceding period of 10 years.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) (i) Statistics are not kept according to geographical areas but according to regions. The requested information is therefore not readily available. Information concerning Black teachers in the employ of the Department in the various regions is contained fully in my Department's 1980 Annual Report.

(b) Falls away
Hansard
G.C. 46 & G. 24/78
18 Mr. G. B. D. McIntosh asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether his Department plans to build a secondary school at Nambanana, if so, (a) when will such school be built, (b) where will it be situated and (c) for how many secondary school pupils will it make provision,

(2) whether the (a) community concerned and (b) Mandlamu school committee was consulted in regard to the siting of such school, if not, why not, if so, with what result,

(3) whether any transport will be provided for pupils to the proposed site,

(4) whether there are any plans for the existing secondary school at Mandlamu, if so, what plans?

SEPTEMBER 1981

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) No, my Department does not grant schools in trust areas, but a secondary school for the residential area concerned is being planned by the Department of Co-operation and Development that coincides with the establishment of a new township,

(a) There will shortly be commenced with the erection of the school and the school should be completed at the end of 1982.

(b) In the Mandlamu tribal area near the Mambuka Primary School.

(c) Initially 640

(2)(a) and (b) Yes, a tribal meeting was convened by the chief concerned to which all four school committees concerned were invited to decide on the siting of the new secondary school. The Mandlamu School Committee, however, boycotted the meeting— as the PPP does. During the meeting a decision was taken in favour of the siting of the school as under (1)(b).

(3) No, a bus service exists already

(4) There is not an approved secondary school at Mandlamu.
Hand for teachers

TWO large Pretoria factories situated near Mamelodi have jointly decided to subsidise salaries of the science and mathematics teachers at Mamelodi High School.

This week, the two teachers were presented with the first cheques which will in future be added to their salary cheques received from the Department of Education and Training.

Spokesman for the two factories, Sigma Motor Corporation and Normstan Laboratories said the aim of the subsidy was to prevent the teachers from quitting their profession at the school for the private sector.

The spokesman said it was common knowledge that science and maths teachers were endangered species in the teaching profession as they were swallowed by the private sector.

He said the two firms decided on the subsidy to keep the two teachers' services at the school which they regarded as a reserve for future labour force.

The two companies, jointly with Silverton Engineering are presently running adult classes at junior and senior certificate levels for their employees.
(2) Yes

(a) The Leader of the Labour Party of South Africa and the Secretary of UTASA (Union of Teachers' Association of South Africa)

(b) 15 April 1981 and 24 April 1981, respectively

(c) Requests that the examination fee for the Senior Certificate examination not to be increased by 100%.

(3) Yes. In accordance with Treasury instructions the tariffs and fees must be reviewed at least once every five years. Examination fees for the Senior and Junior Certificate examinations for Coloureds have recently been increased, as representations for uniform remuneration tariffs in respect of moderators, examiners, sub-examiners and invigilators have been submitted over the past few years. Disatisfaction has originated because some education departments paid the moderators and examiners higher tariffs, and problems to find suitable persons for Education for Coloureds arose. The Department of National Education was assigned to investigate the possibility of the introduction of uniform tariffs. The Committee of Education Heads made recommendations and the Treasury approved uniform remuneration tariffs and examination fees for all departments. Unrest started at the Senior Secondary School, Durban on 13 April 1981 and the increased examination fees for matriculants were advanced as the reason therefor. The Rev. H.J. Hendriksen, Leader of the Labour Party of South Africa directed a telegraphic request to me on 15 April 1981 that the examination fees for matriculants should not be increased with as much as 100%.

A telegram with the same request was directed by UTASA to me on 24 April 1981.

The component Coloured Affairs of my Department could not, after thorough consideration and in consultation with other education departments, see its way clear to present a case to the Treasury and the Cabinet that there be diverted from the uniform examination fees that have been introduced. It must be mentioned that the other education departments did not receive representations for the revision of the increased examination fees. The Treasury has also already indicated that examinations must be self-supporting and in the light of the increased expenses a concession could not be supported.

The increased examination fees have been announced in the Education Bulletin and principals of education institutions have been informed by circular letter to collect the examination fees.
(1) Whether the Coloured school at Rubbeek East was inspected recently by an inspector of education of his Department, if so, 

(2) whether such inspector submitted a report on the state of the school buildings and facilities, if so, what was the purport of his report.

(3) whether such report differed from the previous report on this school, if so, (a) to what extent and (b) in what respects?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(2) Yes, the buildings of this state-aided school are in an unsatisfactory condition, toilet facilities are inadequate and there is a shortage of accommodation.

(3) Yes—

(a) and (b) only the shortage of suitable classroom accommodation which existed at the time of the previous inspection, was brought to notice. This was due to the grouping of two classes in the same small hall.
24 new schools

By STAN HLOPHE

TWO emitting black schools, built at a cost of R1.4-million, were handed over to the East Rand Administration boards yesterday.

Thirteen schools — 11 junior secondary and two higher primary — were built in Soweto during the past 30 months.

Five primary schools — three lower and two higher — and a junior secondary school were built on the rest of the West Rand Six schools — five junior secondary and a lower primary — were built in Kwa Thema.

A spokesman for the company that built the schools said yesterday that the first school with a capacity for 1,000 pupils, was handed over nine months ago.

Mr. Peter Vos, manager of the company's industrialised building division, said "The savings in escalation of building costs due to the short programme have been very significant, representing the cost of almost three complete schools."

The schools were all designed to match those erected for white pupils in every respect.

Facilities include woodwork and needlework rooms, fully equipped science laboratories, libraries, home economics rooms with both gas and electric cooking facilities, sick rooms, caretakers' houses and general and senior staff rooms.
For written reply:

Mr. F. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) What are the latest statistics for Blacks in respect of school-going children in each standard from Standard 1 to Standard 10 for the districts of Albany, Bathurst, King William’s Town, Komga, Stutterheim, Cathcart, Queenstown, Tarkastad, Hofmeyr, Sterkspruit, Molteno, Ladysmith, Wodehouse, Venterstad, Alwal North, Albert, Lady Grey, Barkly East, Maclear and Elliot, respectively.

(2) Whether such statistics reflect an annual increase or decrease in respect of each such standard in each such district, if so, what is the extent of the increase or decrease (a) numerically and (b) percentage-wise?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) and (2) The requested information is not readily available. As statistics are not kept according to districts, but according to regions, the collection and processing of the information as requested will be too time-consuming and will involve unnecessary costs.
There's nothing behind those new school walls

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

TOP BLACK educationist and former Orlando High school head Mr Tamsanqa Kambule has lashed out at the Department of Education and Training (DET) for improving school structures whilst "neglecting the quality of education."

Mr Kambule was reacting to a Press statement issued by contractors Murray and Roberts who claim that they had built 24 new schools in the township "which are designed to match those erected for white pupils in every respect."

Mr Kambule accused DET of "creating a front to make people believe that there was a change in the quality of education in the country. There is nothing behind those walls."

"Children are failing in their thousands," while the quality of education was going down daily, he said. "The situation is even worse than before 1976. I have seen it with my own eyes in the Saturday classes that I conduct at the university," he said.

Mr Kambule said more than half a million children emerge from school unable to read or write each year. "We are not impressed," said Mr Kambule. "He said black people did not want "quantity in education, what we want is quality. We want the type of education that will make us favourable for opportunities in front of us."

KAMBULE: Thousands of children failing.
Inspection yes, inspector no

By Mzikayise Edom

THE Department of Education and Training circuit inspector in Boksburg, Mr C J Pienaar, has denied that he received any memorandum from the Tembisa Principal's council complaining of overcrowding in schools.

A spokesman for the council said that they submitted a memorandum to Mr Pienaar two weeks ago and they received his letter early this week whereby he stated that he had received the memorandum and he was still busy studying the grievances.

The memorandum was drawn up by the council a few weeks back, after it had unanimously resolved that educational problems of the township should be brought to the notice of the Department.

Mr Pienaar said yesterday: "It is the first time I hear of such a memo. As far as I know, I received no memo from the Tembisa's Principals council and as such I cannot comment on something I do not know." Part of the memo reads: "Overcrowding in schools because of lack of accommodation in 1981 has made us to believe that proper planning is necessary to avoid a repetition of a similar crisis next year.

"At the end of 1980, we said that the existing number of schools would not be enough to meet the needs of the growing school population in Tembisa. Unfortunately the matter did not receive the attention it deserved," the memo continued.

The council's spokesman said: "It is surprising that Mr Pienaar says that he has not received our memo, whereas he has written us a letter stating that he has received our memo and that he was still busy studying and investigating our grievances."
Black pupils to receive technical training next year

Because of the serious shortage of skilled manpower the Department of Education and Training would introduce technical subjects into the curricula for Black schools from 1982, Dr Ferdi Hartenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said yesterday.

Speaking at the official opening of extensions to the Sopho Teachers' Training College, Dr Hartenberg said there was a greater need to put emphasis on technical education now more than ever before.

"With the serious shortage of skilled manpower and particularly because there are more opportunities for all people, irrespective of colour, in the technical sphere, the time has come for my department to lay greater emphasis on technical education at school level," he said.

He said there was a need to encourage the brighter child to undertake technical studies so as to alleviate the serious shortage of engineers, architects and highly qualified technicians.

A three-year primary teachers' diploma course would be introduced from next January. This would enable teachers to teach at both lower and higher primary levels.

There would also be a secondary teachers' diploma with university courses, a secondary teachers' diploma without university courses and a pre-primary teachers' diploma.

Phase 1 of the building programme at the college had cost R1.25-million.
DET announces plans to boost East Rand education

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE Department of Education and Training is planning the erection of five new schools, 18 additional classrooms at existing schools, three administrative blocks and 45 toilet blocks at existing schools for the East Rand in the 1982/83 financial year.

This was announced by Dr F Hartzenberg, Minister of DET, when he visited the St Anthony's State Adult Education Centre in Reiger Park, Boksburg, on Wednesday.

Dr Hartzenberg also said that all two-year teachers' training courses for pre-Standard 10 students will be phased out in teachers' training colleges under the control of the Department of Education and Training as from next year.

He said new three-year post-Standard 10 teachers' training courses will be introduced as from next year. They are:

1. The Secondary Teachers Diploma course, with university courses.
2. The Secondary Teachers Diploma course without university courses.
3. The Primary Teachers Diploma course (junior work).
4. The Primary Teachers Diploma course (senior work).
5. The Pre-Primary Teachers Diploma course (senior work).
6. The Technical Teachers Diploma course.

Dr Hartzenberg said that only matriculants will be allowed to enrol as full-time students at St Anthony's.

Referring to DET's building plans, Dr Hartzenberg specifically announced the erection of:

Three new secondary schools of 30 classrooms each in Katlehong, Tembisa and KwaThema; two new primary schools of 22 classrooms each in Vosloorus and Tembisa; 66 additional classrooms at existing secondaries; schools in Katlehong, Tembisa, Daveyton, Tsakane and Thokoza; 25 additional classrooms at existing primary schools; and a new secondary school in Woodmead.

He said that he could report that to date, 21 classrooms had been completed and it is expected that the rest will be ready by early next year.
NEW UCT Language Degrees

By Sophie Tena

The government and the education sector are making significant efforts to improve the quality of education in the country. New language degrees are being offered at the University of Cape Town (UCT) to meet the growing demand for linguistic expertise. These degrees will be introduced in collaboration with the Department of Education and the National Language Commission.

The new degrees will cover a range of subjects including, but not limited to, linguistics, language policy, and language education. They are designed to equip students with the skills necessary to address the challenges faced by the country's multilingual society.

The Minister of Education, Mmamoloko Barnabas, recently announced the launch of these new degrees, stating that they are part of the government's broader efforts to improve the education system. He emphasized the importance of language in the development of the country and the need for bilingual and multilingual education.

The degrees will be offered at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, with a focus on research and practical applications. The university is collaborating with other institutions to ensure the quality of the programs.

The new degrees are expected to attract students from all over the country and the region, providing a platform for the exchange of knowledge and ideas. They will also contribute to the development of a skilled workforce that can address the linguistic needs of the country.

The launch of these new degrees marks a significant step forward in the improvement of the education system in South Africa. The government and the education sector are committed to ensuring that the country's youth are equipped with the skills necessary to succeed in a globalized world.

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By Sophie Tena
Boraine call for action on black education

Staff Reporter

A far higher percentage of the gross domestic product should be allocated to education, especially black education, Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, said yesterday.

Addressing the national conference of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants in Johannesburg, Dr Boraine said the priorities demanded for black education had to be met with "the utmost urgency". If this was not done, the combination of population growth, urbanization, industrialization and rising expectations would create an irresistible force which could lead to a "virtual breakdown in our society".

By the end of the eighties, the number of blacks with matric would exceed the number of whites with matric. In 2000, there would be 53,393 white matriculants and 186,000 black matriculants.

The country could not afford the duplication of separate facilities for the different race groups, he said.
SNAP, MUM!

CHILDREN MARCH ON THE CHIEF AS MOTHERS MAKE THEIR PROTEST

Tribune Reporter

THE mothers of Mambuko and their children marched in protest against a decision of their tribal authority this week — and won an uneasy truce in their battle over the siting of a secondary school for their area.

On Monday about 100 women marched on the offices of commissioner Carol de Bruyn to tell him they were angry about the decision of their chief, Mphangwa Mthuyane, to site a secondary school near his kraal. At the same time, but unknown to their parents, about the same number of school children marched to the chief's kraal to give him the same message.

Both groups demanded that the school be sited more centrally in the area, about 25 kilometres from Empangeni.

The fight between the chief and his people, who were from Richards Bay to the Nambanana district in 1975, has been going on for at least two years with the Department of Co-operation and Development caught in the crossfire. According to Mr de Bruyn, the department is bound by the decision of the tribal authority.

However, after meeting the chief on Wednesday, Mr de Bruyn told the Sunday Tribune the school would not be built until the dispute had been settled. He could not give any details but said an attempt was being made to site the school to everyone's satisfaction.

These moves follow representation by the Mandzimba combined Schools Parents committee to Chief Mthuyane, the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Education and Training to site the school half way between themselves and the Chief's kraal.

They argue that their school serves more pupils than any of the other three primary schools in the area, which is more deeply populated than other areas. For these children to get to the site where the chief wants the school to be built involves a 12-kilometre, two-and-a-half-hour walk across a river and through a deserted stretch of land which, they claim, harbours criminals.

About two weeks ago the women noticed that the site preferred by the chief had been levelled and building materials deposited there. The women decided to see the chief.

"About 50 women went to his kraal. He would not listen to us and chased us away. He said the children must go to the school near his kraal," said Mrs Victoria Magubane, mother of three. "That's when we decided to see the commissioner.""}

On Monday, the others caught a bus to Empangeni and marched on the commissioner's offices.

He told them the site had been chosen by the tribal authority. The Mandzimba School Committee had not attended the meeting when the site was chosen.

The women told him they had not been informed of the meeting.

Mr de Bruyn then said he would meet with the chief on Wednesday "and see if I can do something for you".

While they were talking, their children left their desks and marched to the chief's kraal.
Erab ignores plea
PLEAS to the East Rand Administration Board to repair blocked toilets at Setsing Higher Primary School in Thokoza, Alberton, have fallen on deaf ears.

For six months, the 800 students and teachers have had to use toilets from nearby houses or use the void to relieve themselves.

A teacher at the school, who did not want his name disclosed, told The SOWETAN they had reported the matter to Erab on many occasions, but nothing had been done.

A spokesman for Erab said yesterday, "Since the Department of Education and Training took over the control of all schools in the East Rand, they are the people responsible for the maintenance of all schools."

He added they would only repair the blocked toilets if DET approached them and on condition that the DET was prepared to pay for parts and labour to repair the toilets.

The teacher told The SOWETAN that, if the toilets were not repaired, he feared a disease would break out because of the

Mr C J Potenza, circuit inspector of DET in Boksburg, was yesterday not available for comment.
ERAB RELENTS ON TOILETS

By MIZKAYISE EDM
EAST RAND Administration Board has, after all, promised to repair the blocked toilets at Beisia Higher Primary School in Tsakaza, Alberton, which have been out of order for the past six months.

More than 800 students and teachers have been using toilets at nearby houses and the void to relieve themselves.

Earlier this week, Erab told SOWETAN that it was not responsible for repairing the school toilets. A spokesman for Erab said it was the responsibility of DET to repair the toilets.
Claims about black schools denied

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Forde Hartzenberg, today denied claims by the Press and the public that the standard of education for blacks was inferior.

Speaking at the Iqhayya Technical College in New Brighton, Dr. Hartzenberg said excellent results achieved by pupils at Iqhayya served as proof that the college was capable of training for well-paid jobs in industries.

Dr. Hartzenberg, who officially opened the college, built at a cost of R1.6 million, said it stood to reason that the results achieved by pupils at the college would not have been possible if the standard of education for blacks was inferior as was often stated by the public and in the Press.

These students followed the same syllabus prescribed for all other race groups, but also wrote exactly the same examinations which were marked by the same examiners.

He said 15 of 16 students obtained the N1 certificate in November 1980 and the college obtained a 100% pass in the N2 examination in April 1981.

In the constantly expanding South Africa economy, the need for skilled people was enormous and would continue to grow.

Dr. Hartzenberg said it was essential that more technical colleges be established as quickly as possible. In 1980 only one other college like Iqhayya was controlled by his department.

He said 1981 had seen the establishment of 11 additional technical colleges at Lamontville, Daveyton, Sebokeng, Soweto, Kimberley, Witbank, Cape Town, Mamelodi, Kwathema, Welkom and Bloemfontein.
Relief for Tembisa

THE Department of Education and Training (TED) has announced the building of two new schools and 32 classrooms and existing schools, in Tembisa near Kempton Park, to alleviate the shortage of schools in the area.

Mr. B. A. Scholtz, the DET regional director in the highveld region, said yesterday that the project will be completed before the end of March next year; if all went according to plan.

A few weeks ago, the Tembisa Principal's Council submitted a memorandum to the department complaining of overcrowding in schools and the need for more to be erected.

The memorandum was drawn up by the council after it had resolved that the educational problem in the township should be brought to the notice of the department.

Mr. Scholtz said: "The department is aware of the shortage of schools in Tembisa and we are still busy with plans concerning the building of more schools in the area and other townships in the East Rand."

He said the Department was to build a 30-classroomed high school, a new 22-classroomed primary school, and 28 additional classrooms at existing schools in Tembisa before the end of March next year.
Both of these examples will list the images in the file. No changes will occur.

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Soweto students caught copying papers

MATRIC EXAM LEAK

A MASSIVE leak of examination papers for the current matric has taken place in Soweto.

The SOWETAN established yesterday that the economics examination written on Tuesday was being sold on the sly before students sat for the paper.

One of the culprits, a student at Bhukulani Commercial High School in Zondi, confessed that he got hold of a paper minutes before sitting for the examination.

The student said that the principal of the school, Mr C Breytenbach, had even surprised him by copying from a prepared paper during the examination.

The surprised student revealed several other accomplices, who were all questioned by the principal but were allowed to continue writing.

Said the student, "Days before the examination we heard about the leak. We were told that somebody in Dube was selling examination papers and we set out to look for him."

"We tried several addresses but still could not find him. But on Tuesday morning, just minutes before we were about to write, one of our colleagues who was with us on the hunt approached us with a copy of the paper. We quickly went through the paper and prepared answers before we sat for the examination."

Confiscated

During the examination, he said, the principal entered the examination room and walked straight up to one student who had also seen the leaked paper. The principal is said to have confiscated a sheet of paper from which the student was copying prepared answers when the student was questioned, he revealed fellow students who had also seen the leaked paper.

The students were all questioned about the paper, but allowed to sit for the examination. Three other students at the school said they knew about the leaked paper, but refused to talk about it. All said they knew about the student who was apprehended.

The principal, Mr Breytenbach, declined to comment. He referred the SOWETAN to the inspectorate, who could not be contacted.

"I gave them all the information I have," he said. "They are the people to comment on such issues. I am not in a position to say one word about what you are asking me."

The public relations officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr C Engelbrecht, was not available for comment.

Phoned at his office, he was said to have left already, and when phoned at home, he was said to be at the airport.

Department of Education and Training official Mr Jaap Strydom was yesterday not available for comment.

By CHARLES MOGALE
SIX MORE matric examination papers are known to have leaked out and are said to be "selling like hot cakes" on the Reef.

This was disclosed to The SOWETAN by a high school principal, whose condition for the disclosure was that his name should not be published.

He said English Afrikaans, biology, history, mathematics and physical science papers were stolen at R3 a piece in the Pretoria, Johannesburg and Germiston areas.

This brings the total number of papers known to have leaked out to seven, following last week's discovery of an economics paper which circulated in Soweto long before the candidates sat for the exam.

The principal said there was a likelihood that some vernacular papers were also in circulation in the Pretoria area.

Mr Gerard Engelbrecht, head of the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday that his department was aware of the possibility of the exam papers leaking and that the matter was under investigation.

He said that until the investigation is completed he could not comment on the possibility of the whole exam being reset.

The leak believed to be the biggest to have hit the department could dent the credibility of this year's matric passes, unless the department decides to reset the exam.

If that were to be done, the snag would be that only less than three weeks before the last paper is written, resetting printing and distributing the question papers may not be completed before the end of this year.

This could also delay the results which the department hoped would be out before Christmas to give the candidates enough time to make plans for next year.

In 1978 a leak was uncovered at a school in Johannesburg. This resulted in new precautionary measures being employed by the department to avoid further leaks.

The principal said candidates who paid R3 for each question paper were in turn making huge profits for themselves by making photocopies and re-selling each question for R5.

My fear about this racket is that we cannot be proud enough to boast about the type of passes we will produce from our matriculants because we will not be able to know who passed fraudulently or not.

And this will of course result in people going to universities with very poor symbols but failing disgracefully on their first year.

"But nothing can stop any candidate from making use of such papers."
Teacher training

furore

By MORGAN NGALE

PRINCIPAL of the Transvaal Teachers Training College in Soshangwe Mr J B Bingle voiced concern about the reluctance of black matriculants to study for primary teachers' courses.

Only three students have enrolled in classes next year while the college has the capacity for 130 students in the course.

Mr Bingle said the black students largely regarded teaching at primary schools as merely another job, a conclusion he reached when he was in charge of the Department of Education and Training.

He said this partiality towards other careers, e.g., primary teachers enrolling for second-year courses, was the result of the 'furore' over teacher shortages.

He said the community was largely responsible and that the problem was not that there was not enough teacher education courses, but that there were not enough teacher education institutions.

He added that the government should provide more teacher training opportunities and that the college last year enrolled 70 percent of the 60 students who had enrolled for first-year courses with an average of 25 percent.

Mr Bingle of the Transvaal Teachers Training College also asked for more support from the government to train teachers to prepare students for the National Certificate of Education (NCE) program, which is already in place for second-year courses.

He said the college will instead offer a secondary teachers' diploma course — a three-year course to prepare teachers who wish to specialize in humanities.

Matriculants who leave school can enroll for the course, according to Mr Bingle.

He added that the college had sent circular letters to all principals of secondary schools to the Transvaal informing them of the desirability of encouraging students to enroll for improved primary teachers' courses and was surprised at the lack of interest.
THE SYLLABI for all education departments in this country were the same and the standard expected from the student, the Director General of the Department of Education and Training said in Soweto last week.

Mr G J Strydom was addressing more than 100 people during the official opening of the new R150 000 primary school in Mapetla.

He said the quality of education depended on what was taking place in the classroom and whether the teacher was doing a good job or not. The department was rebriefing teachers and had organised various upgrading programmes, he said.

Mr Strydom added "Differentiated education, by implication, caters for the needs of the individual child according to aptitude and interest. Unfortunately the total development of a child is influenced, if not determined, by factors and conditions prevailing outside the classroom and also before formal education starts."

"Education has to accept that certain children come to school environmentally retarded, and try to compensate for this."

He said the department had spent about R21 million over the past two-and-a-half years on the provision of new facilities in Soweto. These included, he said, the construction of 13 new secondary schools, the addition of 172 classrooms to existing high schools and 11 centres for woodwork lessons.

"Mr Strydom thanked the companies — African Oxygen Limited and BOC International — for financing the building of the school. The school will have 11 teachers and about 500 pupils."

Mr H H Diámenze, secretary of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, said the quality of education depended on whether the teachers were qualified and whether they were dedicated to their profession. Therefore, he said, the responsibility of improving the quality of education rested upon the teachers.

Guests who attended the glittering occasion included Mr John Knoetze, Wrah's chairman, Mr Don Moena, chairman of the Dobsonville Community Council, Mr Richard Maponya, a prominent businessman, and representatives from leading companies.
Warning on stolen papers

THE Department of Education and Training will not conduct a witchhunt for students with stolen exam papers, but has warned that it is a criminal offence to use such papers.

This was said yesterday by Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, liaison officer for the department, following the SOWETAN's exposé of a racket in which exam papers were leaked to the black market and were selling for R50 each before the exam was written.

Mr Engelbrecht said his department saw the leak in a very serious light and had launched an intensive investigation to find out where the leak may have occurred.

He said it was important for students to know that it was illegal for them to keep possession of exam papers before they were given to them officially at the time of writing the examination.

"Exam papers remain the property of the department until they are officially handed over to the candidates in the exam room on the day of the exam, but definitely not before," he added.

"We will not go witch-hunting for those who have such papers but those who make use of them should be warned that they make themselves liable for prosecution."

REAL CULPRITS

"The real culprits who will definitely get into trouble, with the law, are those who stole the papers and those who are contributing them," Mr Engelbrecht.

He added that after the 1978 leak, tight security measures were taken to ensure that no papers were stolen before the examination day.

"We avoid using the post and instead delivered the papers by road transport to ensure that no papers landed in unauthorised hands. But with so many people working for the department, it's difficult to say whether the leak was at head office or at regional and/or circuit offices,"

AUTHENTIC

"Another thing we want to determine is whether the papers, in circulation are authentic 1981 exam papers."

"We have had instances in the past where bogus exam papers were sold under the pretext that they were of the current exam," Mr Engelbrecht said.

Papers known to be in circulation at the moment are those of English, Afrikaans, History, Mathematics, Physical Science, Economics and Biology."
Leaks: Pupils face probe after exams

MASS questioning and possible arrests in the examination paper scandal will start soon after matric examinations are complete, said Soweto CID Chief Colonel Steve Lerm.

Colonel Lerm said he had names of several people but he would not like to start questioning the students while they were still writing examinations.

"It will be unfair to innocent students if we just barge into the examination room and start questioning suspects," he said. "We will wait until examinations are over and then we will start with our investigations."

Soweto and Pretoria police are co-operating in the investigations. Several students have been caught with question papers since the matric exams started last month.

It started with a Soweto student at Bhekizwe Commercial School who was found to have obtained an economics question paper. The youth confessed that he had bought the paper and said he was not the only one.

More students were found in other schools with mostly biology, Afrikaans, history and geography papers. Stories of mysterious people selling papers at R50 each started to spread every day.

A Soweto student was questioned by Soweto detectives and released.

The "leak" is said to have spread to Natal. Hundreds of Indian matric students bought exam papers which are said to have been selling like "a newspaper" in Durban streets a day before examinations started.
Age limit in effect soon

SOWETAN REPORTER

The Government will in future enforce regulations gazetted last year banning pupils above certain ages from attending day-schools.

The director-general of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, told The SOWETAN this week that the regulations would go into operation as soon as they are published by the Government.

The regulations state that:

- No person older than 16 years shall without the permission of the director-general be admitted to or continue to attend any primary school.
- People older than 20 years shall without the permission of the director-general not be admitted to or continue to attend any Standards Nine or Ten classes, and
- No person older than 18 years shall without the permission of the director-general be admitted to or continue to attend any Standards Six, Seven or Eight classes.

Mr Rousseau stressed that the regulations were similar to those followed in other education departments including the Department of National Education and that the director-general could give permission for pupils whose age exceeded the limits to attend the day-school.

He said the regulations were to be implemented in such a way that, in general, no pupil who is already at school and whose school programme had not been interrupted would be refused admission.

He said it should be remembered that any person of 16 years and older might enrol at any one of the many adult education centres to continue his studies “in the company of peers.”

He also announced that schools under the Department of Education and Training would close on November 27 for the Christmas season, for pupils, and December 2, for teachers. They re-open for next year’s first term on January 13, for pupils, and January 11 for teachers.

He said information on the number of schools to be built next year could not be released until the 1982/83 budget of the department had been approved by Parliament.

He said also that information on the pupil-teacher ratio expected at schools for next year would only be available in November next year. The present ratio is 43 to 1 after falling steadily from 68 to 1 in 1968.